

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 55—Monday, May 11, 1970/ Vaisakha 21, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May, 11, 1970/
Vaisakha 21, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CAMPAIGN FOR EARLY DETECTION OF CANCER

1531. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

- (a) whether the W.H.O. has given any grant to Government for observing the year 1970-71 for a campaign for early detection of cancer;
- (b) if so, whether Government have taken up any State-wise programme for this campaign and allotted grants accordingly;
- (c) whether any amount has been sanctioned for West Bengal and if so, how much; and
- (d) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has also launched a campaign for early detection of cancer ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have made a budget provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs for the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, during 1970-71. In addition an amount of Rs. 55,88,000/- has been given to the Centre during the period from 1-4-1963 to 31-3-1970.

(d) On the occasion of the World Health Day on 7th April, 1970, the Indian Council

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of Medical Research highlighted effectively the importance of early detection of cancer by organising a symposium.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This Chittaranjan Institute of Cancer Research, which the hon. Minister has referred to, deals with fundamental research in cancer. The question I wish to ask is whether it is a fact or not that in this Institute there was a special department, called the Cancer Detection Centre, which was engaged precisely in the work of early detection of cancer cases. Why, under what circumstances, and at whose instance has this Cancer Detection Centre recently been closed down ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : As far as we know it has not been closed down but a new committee which has been organised, I believe, has felt that since the patients are already being taken care of in the main hospital it was unnecessary to have the detection centre. However, we are examining this question and as soon as we get the information we shall supply it to the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has implied in his answer that the work was being duplicated at the hospital next door, and, therefore, this detection centre was closed. May I know from him whether it is not a fact that in a hospital patients are generally admitted when their condition gets quite bad, that is to say, they come to the hospital in a far advanced stage of cancer when it is not possible to cure them, whereas the detection centre is meant for a completely different purpose, namely, of educating the public to come for mass screening and detection of cancer at an early stage when it is possible to cure 50 to 60 per cent of the cases, so that there is no duplication in the two? Secondly, whereas the Cancer Detection Centre was doing this work free of charge, in the hospital when one goes for examination one is charged Rs. 10 at a time. Therefore, I would like to know from him why this centre has been closed down depriving the poor people

of this essential and free health service which was being provided in Calcutta and whether this whole matter will be looked into again and, if necessary, the Centre will be re-opened.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that there is a fundamental need for the detection centre as well as for the hospital where those who have been found to be suffering from cancer could be given an adequate treatment. The new committee seems to be of this view, which I have just now stated, with which I do not agree. We will ask them to why they cannot open this free see examination and detection centre at Calcutta.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह असेसमेंट किया है कि केंसर से कितने लोगों का देहान्त हर साल होता है और क्या यह सही बात है कि हर साल यह संख्या बढ़ती जाती है और केंसर का एकदम पता लगता है, पहले पता ही नहीं लगता है कि केंसर हो रहा है? तो उस के लिए क्या सरकार बड़े-बड़े शहरों में केंसर के डिटेक्शन सेंटर्स खोलेगी ताकि कोई भी व्यक्ति जा कर वहां पर चेक करा सके और मालूम हो सके कि उसे केंसर है या नहीं? क्या इस प्रकार के मोबाइल सेंटर्स वह खोलेगी?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We do not have adequate figures of the total number of incidence of cancer in our country but according to the incomplete evidence that we have, about two lakh persons die of cancer every year which includes 30 to 40 per cent of the people suffering from cancer without being adequately detected. As to the second question, whether we can have an all-India centre or centres all over the country, we do have them in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre in Calcutta, the Cancer Research Institute of Madras, the Shah Cancer Hospital of Ahmedabad and the Cancer Hospital in Bombay. I agree with the hon. Member that we shall have provision for early detection of cancer and can certainly enlarge the scope of the present centres and open new centres so that cancer can be detected in the early stages.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about Delhi?

श्री नाथ राम अहिरबार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, वह शहरों को दी जाती हैं, देहाती क्षेत्रों के जो गरीब आदमी हैं वह इन सुविधाओं को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में ऐसे अस्पताल खोले जायं जहां पर कि गरीब लोगों को यह स्वास्थ्य-सेवा सुविधाएं मिल सकें?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I agree with the hon. Member's suggestion. It is a suggestion for action. We shall have to take into consideration the enormous outlay it will involve.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the hon. Minister tell us that this Cancer Detection Centre which has been closed down used to do only smear technique. I will not go into detail of this technique and that too used to be done by Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital. Now the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital which is in the same compound does biopsy, x-ray and endoscopy of lung at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 where a man can afford it. Where he cannot afford it, he is allowed....

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, there are 41% non-malignant type and 41% of advanced type and 18%....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't give the information yourself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is not a fact that the only Calcutta institution that is there in Calcutta is the Chittaranjan Cancer hospital which could do the whole thing perfectly and fully and is fully equipped for that?

DR. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member is only partially correct, that the Detection Centre did not charge the patients any fee. They only use smear technique. If they could not identify, they sent

the patients to the Cancer Hospital proper where it could be done. The implication here is, if I may be frank about it, that some doctors felt that if they came to the hospital, they could get fee while if they went to the other hospital, they got it free. This is the controversy involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is not right at all. On the contrary, it is just the other way round.

SHRI NATH PAI : You will agree, Sir, that very often prevention is better than cure and I would like to ask my question based on this. Is the Government by way of its campaign against spread of cancer trying to draw the attention of a large number of fellow Indians that continuing chewing of pan is likely to lead to cancer of the mouth.

Secondly, are the producers or manufacturers of tobacco under any obligation as in advanced countries to advertise that the chewing or smoking of tobacco is a health hazard ? Is there a law to oblige the manufacturers; if not, is the Government thinking of having any such law ?

May I repeat, Sir, that in advanced countries no longer cigarettes can be advertised without at the same time pointing out that smoking of cigarettes is a serious health hazard. Will that thing be required in India ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I agree with the hon. Member that in the United States of America, UK and other European countries the modern package of cigarette pack carries a warning: 'You are smoking at the risk of your health. Smoking is a health hazard'. In all the TV advertisements, that has to be repeated, and in spite of that people say 'I have got a habit' and so the incidence is then. The hon. Member's suggestion is an excellent idea. We may explore in the Ministry whether we may have also some legislation like that to discourage people from smoking. As one who does not smoke cigarettes, I agree with the hon. Member.

As for chewing, several hon. Members chew. The Madras Cancer centre has done a lot of research in the last 10 years.

They have found chewing pan and not only that, storing it in the cheek has been a very potent factor in oral cancer.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, would you use your great authority to dissuade members from chewing pan in the interests of their health ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to know whether the Minister is aware that the Arignar Anna Institute of Cancer has been started in Kancheepuram. May I know whether they have asked for any financial assistance and whether the Government would extend them all financial and other assistance ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The Cancer institute is started in memory of the late Chief Minister of Madras Shri C. N. Annadurai, and they have made an application to get some support from us, we are examining it and I think it will be finalised at an early stage.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the Government whether the Government is thinking of waiving out the capital punishment, that is, hang to death, to the criminals who offer their bodies for experiment of research by getting the cancer germs generated in their bodies as in the case of the USA where on account of this, there has been early detection and early cure of this nasty disease ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The Kettering Institute in New York has got sophisticated equipments and highly trained personnel to do that kind of research which we do not have here and hence his suggestion is rather out of place for us.

मुद्रा परिवालम

†

* 1532. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंस नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यत तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा कितने मूल्य के नये नोट छापे गये; और

(ब) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितनी मुद्रा प्रचलन में थी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The value of currency and bank notes printed by the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, and supplied to the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years is as follows :

(In crores of rupees)

1967-68	2,181.17
1968-69	2,311.07
1969-70	2,390.54

The total money supply with the public as on the last Friday of the three financial years was as follows :

(In crores of rupees)

1967-68	5,350
1968-69	5,779
1969-70	6,349

Of this, total currency in circulation with the public as under:

(In crores of rupees)

1967-68	3,376
1968-69	3,682
1969-70	4,006

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि रुपये की सप्लाई हर साल बढ़ रही है, पिछले साल 570 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ा। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि प्राइस इन्कोर्ज होती है, कास्ट आफ लिविंग ज्यादा हो जाता है। रिजर्व बैंक को इस के बारे में पूरा अधिकार है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ—रिजर्व बैंक ने आज तक यह नहीं बताया कि कास्ट आफ लिविंग और प्राइस इन्कोर्ज का मनी-सप्लाई से क्या बेसिज है, उन का रिलेशन क्या है? क्या सरकार एक हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन बैठायेगी

जो इस के बारे में मालूम करे और सरकार को बतालाये कि इन दोनों चीजों का बेसिज क्या होना चाहिये, ताकि रुपये की सप्लाई ठीक तरह से हो और जिस से कीमतें न बढ़ें, कास्ट आफ लिविंग न बढ़े ?

दूसरा सवाल—क्या सरकार बड़े-बड़े नोटों को वापस लेने के बारे में, डीमोनिटाइ-जेशन के बारे में नहीं सोच रही है? कई बार ऐसी रियमजं उठती है—सरकार इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In broad terms it would be said that in so far as money supply increases at more or less the same rate at which the national output expands it does not lead to inflationary pressures. So far as demonetisation is concerned, Government has made it amply clear many times before that demonetisation is not a solution to the problem.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन के बारे में पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था—मनी सालाई और कोस्ट आफ लिविंग तथा प्राइस इन्कोर्ज का क्या रिलेशन है? इस का बेसिज मालूम करने के लिये सरकार कोई हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन बैठायेगी?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था—अगर मनी सप्लाई बढ़ती है तथा उसी मात्रा में अगर चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ जाय तो उस का इन्फ्लेशनरी-प्रेशर हो, यह ज़रूरी नहीं है। इस के कई कारण हैं, जिनमें से एक कारण यह भी है कि अगर यह प्रोडक्शन के साथ-साथ चलता है, तो उस मनी-प्रेशर से कीमतें बढ़ने का अन्देशा नहीं होता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दे दिया। मैंने हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन के बारे में भी पूछा था?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not considered necessary.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा जिस हिसाब से प्रोडेक्शन बढ़ता है, अगर उसी हिसाब से मनी सप्लाई भी बढ़े तो इन्वेस्टमेन्ट ज्यादा होगा, रेट-आफ-इन्टरेस्ट कम होगा और जब इन्वेस्ट-मेन्ट ज्यादा होगा तो प्रोडेक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और उससे कीमतें गिरनी चाहियें, बास्तें कि हमारी इकानमी प्रोपरली मैनेज्ड हो। लेकिन अनमैनेज्ड होने की बजह से कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद तो रिजर्व बैंक की अन-फैटड पावर्ज हो गई है, क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज भी वे ही तर्फ करते हैं और मनी सप्लाई भी वे ही करते हैं। क्या सरकार इन दोनों कामों को —क्रेडिट और इन्टरेस्ट का मामला तथा सलाई आफ मनी—इन दोनों को अलग अलग करेगी ? क्या सरकार कोई इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट मौनिटरी, अथोरिटी कायम करेगी, जो पोलिटीकल कन्सिड्रेशन्ज से परे हो ? जैसे जूडीशियरी एकजीक्यूटिव और लेजिस्लेचर—तीन इण्डी-पेन्डेन्ट अथोरिटीज होती है, उसी प्रकार एक फोर्म-पिलर, जो डेमोक्रेटिक सैटअप के लिये जरूरी है, इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट मौनिटरी अथोरिटी सरकार कायम करे, जिससे मनी की सप्लाई पोलिटीकल कन्सिड्रेशन्ज से परे, ठीक प्रकार से हो सके ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक के कार्य करने का ताल्लुक है, वह कहना कि वह किसी पोलिटीकल कन्सिड्रेशन, राजनीतिक दबाव या इशारों से काम करता है, उचित नहीं है। वह एक इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट ओटोनामस बाड़ी है, जो इन चीजों को रेग्यूलेट करता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मनी सप्लाई से भाव बढ़ता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा—जहां तक दूसरे और तीसरे प्लान पीरियड का ताल्लुक है—मनी सप्लाई 29.4 और 57.9 बड़ी, लेकिन इस

के मुकाबले मैं जहां तक कीमतों का ताल्लुक है—35 परसेन्ट और 32.5 परसेन्ट कीमतें ही बड़ीं। इस लिए जैसा मैंने इशारा किया था, अगर मनी सप्लाई के साथ-साथ प्रोडेक्शन कन्यूमर गुड्स की बढ़ती है तो लाजमी नहीं कि मनी सप्लाई के साथ-साथ भाव भी बढ़ें।

जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक का ताल्लुक है—हर क्रेडिट के बीच मैं वह नहीं आता है, जहां पांच लाख रुपए से ऊपर का क्रेडिट तय करना हो, ऐसे केसेज को देखने का रिजर्व बैंक को अधिकार है, बाकी मामलों में स्टेट बैंक दूसरे बैंक्स और उनकी सबसीडियरीज अपने आप क्रेडिट तय करते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट मौनिटरी अथोरिटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : रिजर्व बैंक स्वयं एक इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट आटोनोमस बाड़ी है।

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 10 हजार, 5 हजार और एक हजार रुपए की डिनोमिनेशन के कितने नोट्स हैं ? उनमें से कितने पब्लिक सर्कुलेशन में हैं और कितने ऐसे नोट्स हैं जो रस और अमरीका के हाथों में हैं ? यदि हैं, तो कौन-कौन से बैंकों में हैं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जहां तक 1 हजार रुपए के डिनोमिनेशन के नोटों का ताल्लुक है—1969-70 में 2 लाख 52 हजार 1 सौ ये। जहां तक 5 हजार रुपए के डिनो-मिनेशन के नोटों का ताल्लुक है—1969-70 में 48,400 ये, जहां तक 10 हजार रुपए के डिनोमिनेशन का ताल्लुक है—1969-70 में 30 हजार ये। अमरीका के पी० एल० 480 फण्ड्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है—60 करोड़ रुपया अमरीकन बैंक्स में है, बाकी हपया गवर्नर्मेंट सिस्टेमियरीज में है, इस लिए कितना सर्कुलेशन में है यह नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि 10 हजार, 5 हजार और 1 हजार डिनोमिनेशन के कितने नोट्स हैं, उनमें से पब्लिक सकुलेशन में कितने हैं? दूसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी कि अमरीका और रूस के खातों में कितने नोट्स हैं और किस-किस बैंक में हैं? मेरे इन स्पेसिफिक प्रश्नों का जवाब दिया जाए।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जहां तक पब्लिक सकुलेशन और मनी सप्लाई का ताल्लुक है, मैंने मूल सवाल के उत्तर में बताया है कि 1969-70 में 6349 करोड़ रुपए की टोटल मनी सप्लाई थी, जब कि करेन्सी-इन-सकुलेशन 4006 करोड़ रुपए थी। मनी सप्लाई और करेन्सी सकुलेशन में फंक्षन यह है कि करेन्सी सकुलेशन के अलावा, जो करेट डिपाजिट्स और सेविंग्ज डिपाजिट्स होते हैं, उनको जोड़ कर मनी-सप्लाई मानी जाती है, लेकिन इन डिनोमिनेशन्ज के कितने नोट्स डिपाजिट में हैं, इसका बैंक-अप इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय, ने अभी बतलाया—अगर देश में उत्पादन बढ़ जाए और करेन्सी भी दब जाए, तो मंहगाई नहीं आती। क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने कोई ऐसा फार्मूला बनाया है, जिसके जरिये यह जाना जा सकता हो कि कितना उत्पादन बढ़ने पर कितनी करेन्सी बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is no formula according to which this is being done. But if the money supply increases and the consumer goods production also increases the resultant effect on inflation would not be much.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is it a fact that some Naga hostiles and Kanu Sanyal, the Naxalite leader, have just returned from China and they have carried fake Indian currency worth about Rs. 5 lakhs? Have Government inquired into this and taken suitable action to see that no unfavourable or adverse effect is produced in our country on account of the circulation of this fake currency?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In reply to question No. 155 on 2nd March 1970, I had said that so far there is no evidence to support the allegation about such smuggling of currency into Indian territory. A CBI inquiry had been ordered and they have said there is no evidence on this point.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Two months have passed since that reply was given. Kanu Sanyal has been active in Assam with the Naga hostiles. This was the report of last week. Instead of relying on past information, will Government take the latest news into consideration?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I made the statement on the basis of past information. If the hon. member has any specific information, she may supply it to us.

MR. SPEAKER: She should have put a specific question on this.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: In his statement, the hon. member has given the amount of currency in circulation today. Out of the total circulation, how much of it is official and how much counterfeit? The existence of counterfeit has been admitted. It is not only internal production but some foreign agencies are also at it. Has the Reserve Bank been able to find out the exact amount of counterfeit currency in circulation in the country?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The figures I have given are of the currency in circulation officially. As far as counterfeit currency is concerned, I have said that with regard to China there is no evidence of their having printed and smuggled Indian notes here. As for smuggling of counterfeit notes from Pakistan, on the Indo-Pakistan border, last year and the year before currency notes of 100 rupees denomination were caught hold of. But their number was 29 and 22.

As regards the other part, about fake currency inside the country, the police and the central department concerned are quite vigilant and wherever it is found, it is checked.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में सूदब्बोटों, आड़तियों और ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स के पास बैंक का लगभग चार हजार करोड़

रुपया है जिसकी वजह से हमारी मुद्रा के चलन में, उसके संतुलन में दिक्कत आती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार तथा कार्यवाही कर रही है जिससे कि हमारी मुद्रा आसानी से चल सके ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As regards black money, it is known to the hon. member that Government have appointed a high-power commission headed by Shri Wanchoo to go into this question. It is very difficult to ascertain what is the total amount of money, but it is not necessary that it should be only in the form of currency notes; it might be converted into other forms of property also.

CONSTRUCTION OF BIG BUNGALOWS FOR MINISTERS, HIGH COURT JUDGES AND SENIOR OFFICERS

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1533. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to build big bungalows for Ministers, High Court Judges and senior officials;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision;

(c) the maximum size of bungalows which will be constructed for the above categories in future;

(d) whether Government have drawn up any phased programmes to convert these big bungalows into small ones; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND, WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). For ensuring the proper use of land and so as to achieve the population densities laid down in the Master Plan for Delhi, Government do not propose to construct big bungalows in future, save perhaps in a few exceptional cases.

(c) As the entire question of the redevelopment of large bungalow plots is still under consideration, it is too early to say whether small individual bungalows will be built at all or whether only flats will be constructed.

(d) and (e). As already stated, this question is under examination and no details can be given at present.

श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह फैसला समाज-वादी समाज की स्थापना के उद्देश्य को व्याप्त में रखकर लिया गया है ? यदि हां, तो अधिव्य के लिए या वर्तमान के लिए भी है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की जो व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है, वह कब तक की जाएगी और कितने लोग उसमें अभी आते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल तो अभी आने वाला है।

श्री के० के० शाह : उसके लिए सेप्रेट सवाल है, तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के सिलसिले में। जो पहला प्रश्न उन्होंने पूछा उसके लिए मैंने कहा कि वह अन्डर कल्सी-ड्रेशन है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that there are big bungalows in big premises, may I know whether Government propose to utilise these big premises for constructing other bungalows there ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I said, it is under consideration whether flats should be constructed or whether small bungalows should be constructed. I am taking into account the whole thing, what amount of surplus land can be released so that some funds can be generated which can be utilised for lower class of people.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : He has stated that barring exceptions big bungalows are not to be constructed. May I know which are those exceptions because the

question refers to bungalows for Ministers, High Court Judges and Senior Officers. Can he assure us that if all there are to be exceptions, there will be no exceptions at least for High Court Judges and Senior Officers ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The only exception can be in the case of the Vice-President.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The Vice-President is not a Minister.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am not constructing big bungalows for others. I am only mentioning this as a safeguard that the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice, these are the three under consideration. The idea of constructing a bungalow for the Prime Minister has also been given up for the time being.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the Speaker?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is separate, that is not in the M.P.s. pool.

**INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THIRD ANNUAL
MEETING OF ASIAN BANKS**

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*1534. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India also attended the Third Annual Meeting of the Asian Banks held on the 9th April, 1970 at Seoul; and

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C.
SETHI):** (a) The Third Annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank was held in Seoul from 9th to 11th April, 1970. India also attended the meeting.

(b) and (c). The Board of Governors reviewed the activities of the Bank during 1969, approved the Financial Statements and Auditors' Reports for 1969 and the

Administrative Budget for 1970, and decided to allocate the whole of the net income of the Bank for 1969 amounting to \$ 5.51 million (Rs. 4.13 crores) to the Ordinary Reserve of the Bank.

During the discussions, many delegates endorsed multilateral aid for developing countries and urged increased use of untied loans. Some delegations proposed that the Bank loans should cover domestic as well as foreign exchange costs of projects. The desirability of the Bank undertaking financing of exports was also mentioned.

In order to enable the Bank to increase its quantum of soft loans, several countries announced contributions to the Special Fund Resources of the Bank. U.K. offered \$ 14.4 million (Rs. 10.8 crores), Japan \$ 30 million (Rs. 22.5 crores) and Australia \$ 10 million (Rs. 7.5 crores). In addition, Technical Assistance contributions were announced by India (Rs. 2 lakhs), Japan, Finland, Netherlands, Pakistan and Switzerland.

SHRI MAYAVAN: May I know whether the decisions arrived at the conference are binding on the Indian Banks, and whether the subject of nationalisation of banks in India was brought in by any foreign country which has its branches in India ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Asian Development Bank is not supposed to take decisions which would concern Indian banks. The question of nationalisation of Indian banks therefore did not figure in that conference.

SHRI MAYAVAN : May I know whether the conference suggested extension of banking facilities in the field of agriculture and whether the Government of India extended an invitation to the conference to be held in India ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Already the Asian Development Bank is extending its activities to the Agricultural sector, and several teams have been sent and technical assistance provided in this connection. India did not invite them to hold the next meeting in India. The next meeting is to be held in Singapore.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों
का आवंटन करने सम्बन्धी नीति

* 1536. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न प्रकार के सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन करने में सामान्य रूप से कितने वर्ष लग जाते हैं और अधिकतम सेवा वाले ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनको सरकारी क्वार्टर अभी आवंटित किए जाने हैं तथा वे किस वर्ग के क्वार्टरों के हक्कदार हैं; और

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र क्वार्टर आवंटित करने के लिए आगामी 5 वर्षों के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है तथा कितनी सेवावधि वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्वार्टर दिए जाएंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Applications for the allotment of accommodation during a particular year are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the likely availability of vacancies during that period. The number of years generally taken for the allotment of various types of accommodation, therefore, cannot be indicated. In the case of employees entitled to type V and above, the priority date is reckoned from the date an officer has been continuously drawing emoluments of Rs. 800/- and above; in these cases their length of service is not known to the Directorate of Estates. In the case of type IV and below, the entire service is taken into consideration for determining the date of priority and the date of priority stipulated for purposes of applications indicates the number of years of service put in by such employees. The dates of priority stipulated in 1969 for applications for general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi in various types and the number

of employees waiting for allotment upto the period of applications are as under:—

Type	Date of priority stipulated for purposes of applications	No. of officers awaiting allotment of the applications entitled to type from whom applications were invited.	No. of persons amongst these waiting for allotment who are occupying accommodation in a lower type.
I	31-12-1958	2,104	—
II	31-12-1955	4,214	78
III	31-12-1948	3,158	2,628
IV	31-12-1948	2,755	1,231
V	31-12-1964	1,792	603
VI	31-12-1962	764	714
VII	31-1-1969	294	241
VIII	31-7-1969	78	65

(b) The number of quarters proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Plan in Delhi/New Delhi is 8,305.

It cannot be foreseen at this stage upto what priority date it will be possible to provide accommodation during the Fourth Plan period.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि मकानों को बनाने के लिए सरकार की जो उदारतापूर्ण क्षण देने की नीति है उसका लाभ उठाते हुए बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारियों और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों ने अपने मकान बना लिए हैं और उनको ऊंचे किराए पर उठा रखा है और अपने आप बहुत मामूली किराए पर सरकारी मकानों में रह रहे हैं । इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that up to 1969 this thing did happen, but after 1959 we started giving lands to co-operative societies which were registered, according to the dates, and therefore after 1959 I do not think this complaint remains.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : कितने लोग हैं जो कब्जा जमाए हुए हैं जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने कहा कि 1959 तक जिन्होंने मकान बना लिए हैं, अपने मकान किराए पर दिए हुए हैं और सरकारी मकानों में रहते हैं ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अभी है ऐसे लोग ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जी हां ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार नए फ्लैट्स और नए मकान बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बनाने जा रही है सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन मकानों को बनाते समय यह ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि छोटे कर्मचारी और बड़े कर्मचारी, अर्थात् छोटी तनखाह पाने वाले और बड़ी तनखाह पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के मकानों में बहुत कम से कम फ़र्क रखा जाएगा जिससे सरकार की समाजवादी नीति की झलक उन मकानों में मिल सके इस राजधानी में ?

श्री के० के० शाह : इसीलिये क्लास एक में जो कि ज्यादा है 380 मकान बनाने जा रहे हैं, क्लास 2 में 2700, क्लास 3 में 2840, क्लास 4 में 2066 बनाने का विचार है । क्लास 5 और क्लास 6 में क्रमशः 135 और 184 मकान बनाएंगे । क्लास 7 और क्लास 8 के लिए कोई मकान नहीं बनाया जाएगा ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल यह है कि छोटे और बड़े कर्मचारियों के मकानों की साइज में क्या इतना कम फ़र्क रखा जाएगा जिससे यह न मालूम पड़े कि छोटे लोगों के लिए छोटे मकान हैं और बड़े लोगों के लिए बड़े मकान हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जहां तक बड़े मकानों का सवाल है मैंने बताया कि क्लास 7 और क्लास 8 के लिए नहीं बनाएंगे, वह बन्द हो गए । क्लास 5 और क्लास 6 श्रेणी के बारे में मैं सूचना माननीय सदस्य को दे रहा हूं । सभी क्लासेज के मकानों का एरिया बताए दे रहा हूं ।

Sir, I can give the answer. Type I, 400 sq. ft., Type II, 540 sq. ft.; Type III, 710 sq. ft.; Type IV, 900 sq. ft.; Type V, 1,500 sq. ft.; Type VI, 2,100 sq. ft.;

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि कई कालोनीज में हजारों में मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं जो नहीं उठाए गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन मकानों को क्यों नहीं उठाया गया ?

श्री के० के० शाह : वह पुरानी बात हो सकती है । अगर आप मेरा ध्यान खींचेंगे तो मैं जरूर देखूंगा कि ऐसा क्यों है । जहां तक जगह होती है उसको लेने की कोशिश करता हूं, मैं तो जगह के लिए मारा-मारा फिरता हूं ।

श्री शारखंडे राय : निर्माण, आवास मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि जब से भासक दल ने समाज-वाद का अपना लक्ष्य स्थापित किया है उसके बाद से जो भवन निर्माण हो रहे हैं अथवा जो मकानों के अलाटमेंट हो रहे हैं उसमें और उस लक्ष्य की स्वीकृति के पहले जो मकान बन रहे थे अथवा जो मकान आवंटन किए जा रहे थे, उन दिनों नीतियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है । और जो बड़े अधिकारियों के और जो मध्यम दर्जे के कर्मचारी हैं और जो निम्न कर्मचारी हैं इनके भवनों में और आवंटन में जो अन्तर था वही अन्तर आज भी है, कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है । यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों है ? और उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं ।

ओं के० के० शाह : पहले था 262 स्क्वायर फीट छोटे के लिए उसको बढ़ाया है और ऊपर बाले, टाइप 7 और 8 नम्बर के बवार्ट्स का निर्माण बन्द कर दिया है। इसलिए अभी जो बड़े हैं उनको भी टाइप 5 और 6 में रहना पड़ेगा, आइन्डा की बात करता हूँ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Sir, I would like to know the percentage of Government employees, especially Class III and IV, who have been provided Government accommodation and whether the Government has some target to provide at least those Government employees, say, within 10 to 20 years, Government accommodation. Then, I would also like to know whether the Government has under contemplation some scheme of providing at concessional, cheap rate, residential plots to its employees.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as Government employees are concerned, I do not know how long it will take, but I am trying my best to see that at least so far as 31 Types I, II, III and IV are concerned—(Interruption)—there are eight types of quarters—up to Type IV, that is, upto 900 sq.ft., I reach in five years' time more than 80 percent satisfaction. That is my target, and I hope I can satisfy.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, the question was slightly different. It is not the types of buildings that the Ministry builds, but whether all the Class IV people will be accommodated. May I ask a supplementary also ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is the same.

SHRI NATH PAI: It is slightly different. I sat down because somebody said you have not yet permitted me. First, I will give the explanation, and then I will put the supplementary. What my friend Mr. Gopal, if I have understood him correctly, asked was whether the Government has any target with regard to the provision of housing accommodation for Class IV staff. He was not talking about ABCD, etc.. What he was talking about was Class IV, and whether Government accommodation would be provided for them all. In this connection, one is constrained to

say that the Government of India is quickly emerging as the single monopolist for building slums in the country. The accommodation provided for Class IV is a sheer disgrace. If they want to go with us and see we are prepared to go and show them. The Prime Minister, like a female version of Haroud Al Rashid, is going on visiting hospitals. I welcome it; that is a good thing. But I would like them to go and see some of the servants' quarters. The construction of slums by Government is growing, under the garb of providing Government accommodation.

The new India they are building is a slum India. The accommodation should be something decent, which has an aesthetic appeal. The provision of just one room is not enough.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : For Mr. Nath Pai's information, I may say that type I is for the lowest class, i.e. class IV staff. The plinth area of that type is now 400 sq. ft. previously the plinth area was 250 sq. ft. That type is gone.

SHRI NATH PAI : How many employees have been covered so far and how many will be covered in future, and within what time?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Out of 26,317 Class IV employees, I have been able to cover 13,180 i.e. about 50 per cent. Still I have to reach another 50 per cent. So far as the next higher type with a plinth area of 540 sq. ft. is concerned, even there my satisfaction is much less. Out of 34,581 employees, I have covered only 14,928 and 28,000 still remain to be covered.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are talking only of Delhi. There are Central Government employees all over the country.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true these figures apply only to Delhi.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I asked whether Government has under contemplation any scheme to provide residential plots at concessional rates to employees to enable them to construct their own houses.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am thinking of a plan whereby if Government servants agree to construct and shift to their own area, I propose to give them a number of concessions. I am working it out now.

श्री राम जी राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि नई दिल्ली में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई कालोनियों के नाम जैसे मान नगर, शान नगर या सेवा नगर रखने का आखिर क्या मापदंड है? क्या समाजवाद में यह इस तरह के नाम रखना अपेक्षित है? इनके नाम मान नगर, शान नगर और सेवा नगर रखने का आखिर क्या मापदंड है? किस हिसाब से यह नाम रखके जाते हैं और उसकी क्या आधारशिला है? यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल मंत्री महोदय के क्षेत्र में आता नहीं है वैसे सवाल ठीक है।

श्री के० के० शाह : अब उन कालोनियों के यह नाम नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : He is not seeking information, but giving certain suggestions.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: There is a tendency among officials to guide the Government to maintain so many categories, I to VIII. The minister said that now it is from I to VI. In the public sector undertakings also, they are imitating the same thing and they are also maintaining so many categories. May I know whether these categories will be reduced to the minimum and except for some additional rooms, other facilities like kitchen, bath rooms, etc. will be the same in all categories? May I also know whether the number of categories will be reduced from six to four?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The hon. member will agree that these categories are necessary because the rent also will be according to the categories. The lowest category is upto Rs. 175. The next is from Rs. 175 to Rs. 349. The third is from Rs. 350 to Rs. 499. The fourth is from Rs. 500 to Rs. 799. The fifth category is from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1299 and the sixth will be Rs. 1300 and above. It will not be wise to reduce the number of categories because the rent also will be according to the categories.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Will the other facilities be the same?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The other facilities are only water and electricity.

SETTING UP OF STATUTORY BOARD FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI REGION

1539. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a statutory board to take charge of, and hasten the planned development of Delhi Region;

(b) if so, whether reaction of Delhi Administration has been obtained; and

(c) when the legislation would be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Such a proposal is under consideration but a final decision has not been taken so far.

(b) The proposal has the concurrence of the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor.

(c) This cannot be stated at present, as the proposal is still under discussion with the Governments of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan, who are concerned with the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब दिल्ली प्रशासन को आपने दिल्ली का सारा प्रशासनिक कार्य दिया हुआ है तो आप फिर बीच में क्यों दखल देते हैं? एक ओर तो विकेन्द्रीयकरण की बात चलती है, डिसेट्रालाइजेशन की बात चलती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार तो चीन से और पाकिस्तान से निवटना चाहिए, छोटे-छोटे कामों में इस तरह से हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था : “वैट गवर्नमेंट इज़ दी वैस्ट विच्छ गवर्नर्स दी लीस्ट”। लेकिन आप छोटे-छोटे कामों में, जोपड़ों में, तम्बूओं में,

मकानों में और बिजली आदि में अपनी इनर्जी बेस्ट करते रहते हैं और पाकिस्तान और चीन का मुकाबला करने का काम आप करते नहीं हैं आप बतलाइए कि क्या जरूरत हुई जो आप दिल्ली प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में इस तरह से मदाख्यलत करते हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सिफारिशों की हैं लेकिन चूंकि राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की सरकारों के साथ मिल कर काम करता है तो इसके अलावा और क्या तरीका हो सकता है ?

श्री पश्चापाल सिंह : कोई डैफनिट डे बतला दीजिए कि कब तक आप यह कर देंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : उन राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल कर और तय करके ही यह होगा ।

1970-71 AS MEDICAL YEAR

*1545. SHRI R.K. BIRLA: Will the Minister for HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has decided to observe 1970-71 as Medical Year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government will give full cooperation and financial assistance to the Delhi Administration to make the year successful; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detailed plans for augmenting the medical facilities in Delhi are under preparation in the Delhi Administration. The Planning Commission has, so far, approved the following schemes:-

(1) Establishment of two 500 bedded hospitals; one each in West and East Delhi.

(2) Additional 200 beds in Hindu Rao Hospital.

(3) Establishment of 100 bedded I.D. hospital.

(4) Establishment of Maternity Hospital, consisting of 100 beds each.

(5) 33 beds in Ayurvedic Hospital at Hyderabad.

(c) and (d). Requests for assistance as and when received, will be considered on merits.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Before putting my question I would like to inform the Minister, through you, that one of the members of this House, Shrimati Nirlep Kaur, who had been to the Willingdon Hospital with a patient....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you concerned with her going to the hospital ?

SHRI NATH PAI: We are all concerned.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I am concerned because the Delhi Administration is observing 1970-71 as the Medical Year and during this year she was asked to leave the hospital....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: This is a very serious thing. Now I will ask the question. When will these hospitals and beds be ready? Till they are ready, are the government thinking of putting up mobile hospitals?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: The first part of the question relating to Shrimati Nirlep Kaur I could not follow.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Shrimati Nirlep Kaur is concerned, if she wants to ask a question, I will give her an opportunity. Let him answer the latter part.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Are you thinking of having mobile hospitals till the other hospitals are ready?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: No, Sir. At present it is not contemplated to have mobile units.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): May I correct it a little? We are thinking of running mobile hospitals through the medical colleges and some medical colleges have already been selected, 17 in number, with the help of the Education Ministry.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: How many are you going to add?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have said seventeen.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: How many will you add? No information, I suppose?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: That will depend upon many things. While I do not want to make hundred per commitment, we want to add this number during this year, if we can. There are 93 colleges and we want to pick up 17 this year.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: On the recommendation of Dr. Srivastava I took a patient on Thursday to the Willingdon hospital for being examined by Dr. Ghosh. Dr. Ghosh was not there but the doctor in-charge, Dr. Mittal, was there. At first he did not reply. I asked again. He did not reply. Then when I asked him for the third time where Dr. Ghosh was he said: "Go to room No. 4." I went to room No. 4 but Dr. Ghosh was not there. I came back to the doctor incharge and told him that Dr. Ghosh was not there. Then he said, "You bring in the patient." I told him when Dr. Ghosh is not there what is the point in bringing the patient. Then he told me, "Get out of the hospital." I told him I am a Member of Parliament—it is not that I want only the Members of the Parliament should be privileged but every citizen should get attention and courtesy in the hospital. Then I asked him if I could use the telephone. He said, "No. go to the enquiry." All this happened in the Emergency ward building whereas the enquiry is in the next building. If there are less number of beds it does not mean that the doctors should be rude to the patients.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: This is a very serious allegation and I am glad that the hon. Member has brought it to the notice of the Ministry. We shall institute an inquiry and find out what has happened.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, it has been reported that the hon: Prime Minister visited the Safdarjung Hospital and interviewed some of the patients. May I know her reactions?

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, all these conditions are arising because of awful shortage of hospital accommodation in the capital. People from poorer sections are neglected. It is not that doctors deliberately do so but the conditions are such that even in the best hospital the Chief Medical Officer's room is a fish market. You cannot enter it unless you have a big badge that you are an M.P. or a VIP. I would like to know in the light of what the Prime Minister saw is there a crash programme to enhance the medical facilities?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is why the programme, which I read out in answer to the last question, has been drawn up for two 500-bed hospitals—one in the east and the other in the west of New Dehli.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We wanted to know the reaction of the Prime Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : Did you see better conditions than the conditions we saw? Did you not see that the conditions are awfully bad in the hospital?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that there is a lot of pressure on each hospital. It is a fact that whereas the accommodation in the Safdarjung Hospital is about 1,300 beds, we have got to provide for sometimes 1,500, 1,600 or 1,700 patients. Improvised beds have got to be put up. It is a fact and has to be admitted. That is why these two hospitals of 500 beds each, that means 1,000 beds, 200 beds to be added to in Hidu Rao Hospital, 100 beds to the ID Hospital and five separate maternity hospitals are being planned.

USE OF SUB-STANDARD DRUGS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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*1546. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that various sub-standard drugs like Achromycin injection and Ferrous Sulphate tablets have been used in Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to prevent this in future; and

(c) whether cases have been filed against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Sub-standard drugs are not used in Government Hospitals. However, the Irwin Hospital reported to the Controller of Drugs, Delhi on the 16th December, 1967, that reaction has been produced by certain batches of Achromycin injections manufactured by M/s. Cyanamid India Limited, Bombay in 1966 and supplied to the Hospital through the Medical Stores Depot, Karnal. By then, 20,710 injections had been utilised by the Hospital. After discovery of defect, no Achromycin injections were used in the Hospital.

Samples from 3 batches of injections then available with the Hospital were sent to the Government Analyst, Calcutta, whose report was that the quantity of tetracycline in two batches was 'nil' while the third batch contained only traces of tetracycline. On the basis of this report, the Delhi Drugs Control authorities wrote to the Drug Control Administration, Gujarat, in whose jurisdiction the manufacturing concern is located, suggesting that necessary action be taken. Samples from the three batches complained of and also samples from other batches with the manufacturers were tested by Government Analyst, Baroda but no defects were noticed. Besides no other complaints from users in other parts of the country about any defect in the three batches had been received by the manufacturer or by any other State Drug Control authorities. In the circumstances, the Drug Control Administration Gujarat did not insist upon the withdrawal of the batches in question from the market. Tetracycline

is a highly unstable compound and the fact that no subsequent testing no content of tetracycline was discovered in the injections need not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the tetracycline content was absent in the original preparation. The deterioration in the three batches does not appear to be the result of any remissness in the quality control measures undertaken by the manufacturers.

As regards Ferrous Sulphate tablets the Irwin Hospital reported to the Controller of Drugs, Delhi on the 20th November, 1968 that the tablets had become 'spotted'. A sample was taken and sent to the Government Analyst, Calcutta whose report was that dark patches had appeared on most of the tablets and the medicine was not of acceptable quality. The tablets were also tested at the Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Gaziabad and the report stated that because of the 'Spotting' of the tablets they were not of acceptable quality though the content of ferrous sulphate was in accordance with the claim made on the label. The firm's manufacturing licence was cancelled by the Delhi Drug Control Administration.

51,000 tablets of ferrous sulphate are shown to have been issued in the hospital record after the 'spotting' had been noticed. Since ferrous sulphate is a fast moving item in the hospitals, it is surmised that these tablets may have been issued before the discovery of 'spotting' but were brought on record subsequently. The Laboratory at Gaziabad also reported that no physical injury or damage could have been caused by the use of these tablets since the content of active ingredient in the tablets was up to the specification.

(b) No special steps are required as sub-standard drugs or medicines are not used in Government hospitals. If however, any defects develop, the use would automatically be stopped.

(c) In the circumstances stated above no cases have been filed.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I did not really include Achromycin injection in my question but I had asked a general question about sub-standard drugs. I think, in the hospitals at least those drugs, which are

taken out of the containers and are retailed out to patients, are not generally effective. I would like to know if the Government would inquire into this matter and find out what really is the extent of spurious drugs. Then, a number of cases were apprehended. What action has been taken to stop the spurious drugs from being manufactured in the country?

Dr. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : There has been adulteration of foodstuffs as also of drugs. The incidence probably is 5 to 7 per cent. When any particular case has been brought to the notice of the authorities, an inquiry has been instituted and the guilty parties have been punished. In this case we are instituting an inquiry about giving sub-standard injection and drugs in the hospital.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Recently there was a report that the Minister was asking the drug manufacturers to make Government supplies in a special pack. It was a very good idea. But that report also contained the information that the special pack had not been accepted by the manufacturers, whereas in a written reply to another question the Government said that the manufacturers had, in fact, accepted it. I would like to know what actually is the position.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : At the first meeting that was held in Bombay, they agreed to have special packing for supplies to Government hospitals as also special prices, but we did not like that there should be special prices only for Government hospitals. Therefore the entire question of prices of drugs was gone into and my hon. friend has already made a statement on that. Now we are taking up with the manufacturers the question of special packing for supplies to Government hospitals.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Has it come to the notice of Government that the Irwin Hospital reported that thousands of Achromycin injections did not prove at all effective because there was no Achromycin content in them or there was very little of it? Has Government instituted an inquiry into the injection case which was reported from the Irwin Hospital? I would also like to know whether supplies to this hospital

are being made by private manufacturers or by some Government manufacturing agency.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The available information is that on the 20th November, 1968 the Irwin Hospital reported to the Controller of Drugs, Delhi, that ferrous sulphate tablets had become spotted. A sample was taken and sent to the Government Analyst, Calcutta, whose report was that dark patches had appeared on most of the tablets and the medicine was not of acceptable quality. The firm's manufacturing licence was cancelled by the Delhi Drug Control Administration.

SHRI JAI SINGH : I find that the answer to part (b) of the question is not in the best interest of the health of patients in the hospitals. In reply to part (a) of the question it has been admitted that 51,000 tablets of ferrous sulphate which were spotted had been issued. As it is, this is a harmless drug but it could be a very serious matter. When a visual examination had shown that all was not well with this drug, why was it issued? The final examination by the Analyst did show that this drug was not of the required purity. Therefore I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should issue instructions to the hospital that if a drug on visual examination shows something extraordinary about its appearance, it should not be issued unless its purity and potency has been retested.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Apparently looking at the external side of the drug it may not be possible to decide whether it is of substandard quality or not unless it has been tested. Unfortunately, it will take a few days to find out whether it has potency on the patients or not. Only when it is proved ineffective, then the question of its being a spurious drug is brought to the attention of the authorities and the inquiry is being started.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ALLOTMENT OF MORE THAN ONE HOUSE/FLAT TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

SNQ. No. 31. SHRI MADHULIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 842 Houses/Flats have been allotted to 763 members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the names of those who have been made more than one allotment;

(c) the reasons for the excess allotment;

(d) whether Government would cancel these excess allotments; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. But more than one suite in Western Court and Vithalbhai Patel House have been allotted to certain Members of Parliament.

(b) A statement showing the names of Members of Parliament who have been provided more than one suite in the Vithalbhai Patel House and Western Court is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government has decided in consultation with the two House Committees of Parliament to allot (a) one single suite or (b) 2 single suites or (c) 3 single suites or (d) one double suite or (e) one double suite plus one single suite in the Vithalbhai Patel House to Members of Parliament. Similarly in Western Court a Member can be allotted 2 single suites, if required. This is being done so as to meet adequately the requirements of M.Ps in the matter of accommodation as the accommodation in Vithalbhai Patel House/Western Court suites is less than that in the flats elsewhere.

(d) and (e). Since the scale of accommodation mentioned in (c) above is based on accepted standards, the question of excess allotments does not arise.

Statement

Allotment/occupancy of Single/Double suites by Members of Parliament in Vithalbhai Patel House—more than one—*position as on 30-4-1970.*

Sl. No.	Room No.	Name of the Members	Remarks
1.	9-Single 10-Single	Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	(LS)

2.	14-Double 11-Single	Shri Sant Bux Singh	(LS)
3.	101-Single 103-Single 101-A-Single	Smt. Vimal Des- mukh	(RS)
4.	102-Single 111-Single	Smt. Tara Sapre	(LS)
5.	105-Single 106-Double	Dr. K. Ramiah	(RS)
6.	113-Double 116-Single	Shri R. D. Rama Reddy	(LS)
7.	108-Single 114-Double	Dr. S. P. Puri	(LS)
8.	117-Single 205-Single 419-Single	Shri Dhuleshwar Meena	(LS)
9.	207-Double 112-Single	Shri Hayatullah Ansari	(RS)
10.	209-Single 210-Single 208-Single	Shri Man Singh Varma	(RS)
11.	214-Double 215-Single	Shri P. Ganga Reddy	(LS)
12.	218-Single 219-Single 224-Single	Shri Imtiyauddin Ahmed	(LS)
13.	222-Single 223-Single 304-Single	Shri Prem Manohar	(RS)
14.	306-Double 405-Single	Shri Devinder Singh Garcha	(LS)
15.	312-Single 313-Double	Shri Shankara G. Kurup	(RS)
16.	315-Single 316-Single 317-Single	Shri Khumbha Ram Arya	(RS)
17.	501-Single 502-Single 509-Single	Shri Manibhai J. Patel	(LS)
18.	124-Single 302-Single 303-Single	Shri Mushir Ahmed Khan	(LS)
19.	15-Single 122-Single 123-Single	Shri N. K. Shej- walkar	(RS)
20.	211-Single 321-Double	Shri M. S. Oberoi	(LS)
21.	202-Single 203-Single 418-Single	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav	(RS)
22.	1-Single 4-Single 5-Single	Shri Sham Lal Yadav	(RS)
23.	109-Single 110-Single	Shri Swaisingh Sisodia	(RS)
24.	120-Double 416-Single	Shri K. P. S. Menon	(RS)
25.	201-A-Single 201-B-Double	Shri Inder Singh	(RS)

List of Members of Parliament who are having more than one suite in Vithalbhai Patel House/Western Court

WESTERN COURT

1. SR. Bo. 36	Shri Syed Ahmed (RS)
2. SR. No. 37	
3. SR. No. 24	Shri Frank Anthony (LS)
4. SR. No. 25	

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपने भी शायद इनको बयान देने के बारे में इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा था। इनकी मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट से अखबार वालों को ऐसा लगा कि वाकई कुछ संसद् सदस्यों को एक से अधिक घरों का एलाटमेट किया गया है। इसके बारे में हैडलाइंज भी आ चुकी हैं। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से गलत काम हम लोगों के द्वारा यहां पर होते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा इस तरह का आभास पैदा करना कि दो-दो तीन-तीन घर इनको मिले हुए हैं, ठीक नहीं था। इसके बारे में हैडलाइंज आ चुकी हैं। यहां आपको सफाई करनी चाहिए थी। जब तीन-तीन सिंगल रूम दूसरों को मिले हुए हैं, दो-दो और तीन-तीन बैड रूम्ज मिले हुए हैं, तो इनको जो क्वार्टर मिलते हैं और उनको जो मिलते हैं, दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। आपको एक हाउस एलाटमेट इसको मानना चाहिए। आप अपनी रिपोर्ट को देखें। स्टेंसमेन हैडलाइंज में यह चीज़ छापी थी। मंत्री महोदय को इसका खुलासा करना चाहिए।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Minister is trying to scandalise Members of Parliament

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am not responsible and I make a categorical statement that the accommodation given to M.Ps is not excessive at all and not two houses have been allotted to a Member.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपने कहा है कि संसद् सदस्यों को ज्यादा घर दिए गए हैं यह अखबार में हैडलाइंज में आ चुका है। मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कोई सफाई देंगे।

श्री के० के० शाह : जो जवाब आज का है, उसको देख लें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जो गलती हुई है उसका खुलासा कर देंगे और अखबार में भेज देंगे।

श्री के० के० शाह : अच्छी बात है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इन दिनों राजाओं, महाराजाओं और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करने की हम चर्चा करते हैं। साधारण लोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो मंत्री हैं और जो विधायक हैं, चाहे संसद् के हों या विधान मंडलों के हों, उनको भी जो विशेष सुविधाएं मिली हुई हैं या मिलती हैं, वे भी बन्द होनी चाहिए, उसके बारे भी जनता के मन में काफी गुस्सा है। जहां तक संसदीय कार्य को अधिक अच्छे ढंग से करने का सवाल है, और उसके लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का सवाल है, मेरा ख्याल कि उनके बारे में जनता भी शिकायत नहीं करेगी लेकिन आपको याद होगा कि तीसरी लोक सभा के समय क्स्टम के द्वारा जो माल पकड़ा जाता था, धड़ियां आदि वह संसद् सदस्यों को वरीयता और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दिया जाता था। इसके ऊपर हम लोगों ने प्रश्न किया। उसके बाद यह रिवाज और यह प्रथा बन्द हो गई। उसी तरह एक बार रूस से पचास अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टर मंगाए गए थे। उनको भी संसद् सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता और वरीयता के आधार पर देने की बात थी। मैंने उसका विरोध किया था उसके बाद यह बात भी खत्म हो गई। तीसरी एक और बात भी है अखबारों में यह छपा है कि दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिपोर्ट आई है कि एम०पी० अपने लिए मकान बनाने के लिए सस्ती जमीन और पलाट्स की मांग करते हैं—(इंटरप्रेज) आई० सी० एस० के बारे में भी है। पूना में आठ आने स्क्वेयर फीट के हिसाब से आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों ने जमीन ली है। यह गणेश

पिंडी में है जोकि वहां का बहुत अमीर माना जाता है और जहां जमीन के दाम बहुत ज्यादा है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन का कहना है कि अगर एम०पीज० को और भूतपूर्व एम०पीज० को इस तरह से मकान बनाने के लिए जमीनें दी जाएंगी तो दिल्ली शहर में या तो मकबरे रहेंगे। या संसद् सदस्यों और भूत पूर्व संसद सदस्यों के मकान रहेंगे। दिल्ली शहर में कोई जगह साधारण लोगों के लिए नहीं रहेगी। संसद सदस्य अपना काम अच्छे ढंग से करें, स्टेनो, टाइपिस्ट आदि जैसी सुविधाएं अगर दी हों तो जनता भी एतराज नहीं करेंगी क्योंकि जनता का काम होता है। लेकिन सबसिडिएशन फ्लैट्स या भूमि, रुसी ट्रैक्टर या कस्टन्ज द्वारा पकड़ा गया माल वरीयता और प्रायमिकता के आधार पर देना या टी०वी० सैट्स देना, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साधारण नागरिकों और संसद सदस्यों में इस तरह का फर्क क्यों किया जाता है?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठाया है। मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लिए जो प्लाट दिल्ली में दिए जाते हैं वे प्लाट जिनकी आमदनी 18,000 से ज्यादा नहीं है, उन मैम्बर्ज आफ पार्लियामेंट को दिए गए हैं।

That is on condition that he will construct in two years and vacate what he is occupying.

बंधी हुई आमदनी वाले अगर जगह कम से तो मैं उनका शुक्र गुजार दूँगा। मैंने इनके लिए कोई ज्यादा नहीं किया है।

श्री भवुलियये : मैंने तीन सवाल और किये हैं। टी.वी. के बारे में, ट्रैक्टर्ज के बारे में, कस्टन्ज द्वारा पकड़े गये माल के बारे में। उनके बारे में भी सफाई दें ताकि जनता को सही चीज का पता चल सके। मैं सरकार से पूछ रहा हूं। आपका जितने सम्बन्ध है, उसका जवाब तो

आपने दे दिया है। लेकिन दूसरी चीजों के बारे में सेठी जी से पूछिए, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछिये।

श्री के० के० शाह : जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है एम०पीज० को कोई ज्यादा सुविधा नहीं मिली है। जो मैं कह रहा हूं जिम्मेवारी के साथ कह रहा हूं। मैं भी एम०पी० हूं और एक एम०पी० के नाते मैं कह सकता हूं कि इसमें कोई गलती नहीं है। यह सब जिम्मेवारी मेरी है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : एम०पीज० के यहां फ्लैट्स हैं वहां इनक्वायरी आफिसिस हैं। साउथ एवेन्यू में भी हैं और नार्थ एवेन्यू में भी हैं। उनका काम है कि वे एम०पीज० को सुविधाएं पहुंचायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन इनक्वायरी आफिसिस के बारे में क्या एम०पीज० सेंट्रालपोर्ट कोई शिकायतें आई हैं और अगर आई हैं तो इनका काम काज ठीक करने के लिए ताकि हम जैसे लोगों को सहायिता मिल सकें, आपने क्या कार्रवाही की है या करना चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे यह कैसे पैदा होता है। यह सवाल तो एम०पीज० के फ्लैट्स से ताल्लुक रखता है। इसको सब कुछ न बना लीजियेगा। कुछ तो स्टैंडिंग होना चाहिये, हाउस का।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : ये जो इनक्वायरी आफिसिस हैं ये भी इन फ्लैट्स के लिए हैं और इसका जबाब आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष यहोदय : आप सवाल को देखें:

—Whether it is a fact that 842 Houses/Flats have been allotted to 763 Members of Parliament...

इसमें इनक्वायरी आफिसिस कहां से आ गए। कुछ तो गीजनेवल होना चाहिये। यह बात नज़र नहीं आती है। (इंटरप्रेटर)

श्री भूत्युजय प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री ने जो सूची दी है, वह अधूरी जान पड़ती है क्या साउथ ऐवेन्यू और नार्थ ऐवेन्यू में दो-दो नम्बर एक आदमी को दिए गए हैं; अगर हां, तो उनके नाम और उनके मकानों के नम्बर इस सूची में क्यों नहीं दिए गए हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसे सब मामलों को भी सूची में समाविष्ट करके सदन-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे (अवधान) . . .

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : हम किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय केंटेगारिकली कहते हैं कि किसी को दो मकान नहीं दिए गए हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री शशि भूषण को दो मकान दिए गए हैं। उनको दो मकान कैसे दिए गए हैं? वह सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं (अवधान) . . .

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Hon. Members will please remember that in North Avenue and South Avenue, 92 units are being combined into 46 larger units.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : That is not the question. The question is whether two numbers have been given to one person. In the same way as he has explained in respect of Vithalbhai Patel Bhavan and Western Court, he could have explained this also earlier.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am answering this question, and let the hon. Member bear with me.

96 units in North Avenue and South Avenue are being reduced to 46 units. That means that two units are combined into one to make them larger flats. 16 units where two flats have been combined into one, because the accommodation was very small, have already been prepared and allotted, and in all, 96 are being combined.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Why did he not give this information earlier?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : If they are treated as single units, why are they given two separate numbers still? They should also have been combined into one.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As soon as the total goes through, then the numbers also will be erased. This is being done in respect of 96 units for the last two and a half years. This is not a new thing.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Are both houses combined into one unit being occupied by the same individual?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Let him please make enquiries. Shri Krishna Menon is having two bungalows.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as Shri Krishna Menon is concerned, we had given him one bungalow, which was regularised in his name. Before it was regularised, I understand that he applied for office accommodation or residential accommodation—I do not know—as their adviser; as adviser, some accommodation was given to him. When the question was asked in Parliament, I made enquiries and it was then brought to my notice, and I had conveyed to them that he had been allotted residence as a Member of Parliament; and they are now looking into it.

AN. HON MEMBER : What about Shri Shashi Bhushan?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The residences allotted to MP's are of various categories. May I in this connection know how many of each class of houses were allotted to MPs and the criteria adopted for allotments, and whether those criteria have been changed from time to time? May I also know whether three MPs who were allotted bungalows have also been allotted one room in Vithalbhai Patel House?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he replied in his statement to the question as a whole. The hon. member was not here then.

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्याण : संसद्-सदस्यों को जो फ्लैट और मकान दिए गए हैं, वे इस उद्देश्य से दिए गए हैं कि उनको अधिक काम करने में सहायता मिले साथ ही उनको सर्वेंट्स ब्याटंस और गैराज भी दिए गए हैं। परन्तु यह देखा जाता है कि अधिकांश लोग अपने सर्वेंट्स ब्याटंस और गैराज किराए पर उठा देते हैं।

और अपने मकानों में लोगों को किराये पर रखते हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में छान-बीन करेगी और कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेगी कि जो मेम्बर अपने मकान, फ्लैट या बंगले को या सरवेंट्स क्वार्टर और गैरेज को किराये पर उठाएंगा, उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी या उस से दुगना किराया लिया जायेगा?

श्री के० के० शाह : अगर मुझे कोई प्रटिक्युलर इन्स्टेंस दिया जायेगा, तो मैं उस को देखूँगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करवायेंगे? साउथ ऐवेन्यू और नार्थ ऐवेन्यू में दूसरे लोग भरे पड़े हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the discrepancy between the number of members and the quarters allotted to them. Now he is going beyond it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a very serious question. I raised it on the floor of the House myself some time ago. Some MPs irrespective of political or sex affiliations are in the habit of renting out their own flats, servants' quarters and motor garages to some other people. There are some MPs like that. Shri Kachwai is right.

MR. SPEAKER : This can be discussed some time. Quite a lot of criticism is going on. I had told him earlier about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In reply to unstarred question No. 2659 dated 15 August 1968, it was stated on behalf of Government on the floor of the House that 'General pool residences are allotted on an *ad hoc* basis to certain categories of MPs such as former Ministers of the Central Government, ex-ambassadors, ex-Chief Ministers, Ministers of State, leaders of recognised Opposition parties and other MPs at the discretion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs'. Since 1962, consultation with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has also been stopped. We understand in the Lok Sabha we are all equal members getting the same salary and entitled to what anybody else

gets here. Will Government discontinue this glaring instance of discrimination which really upsets us and introduce a healthy system to distribute bungalows and flats on a requirement basis?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Bungalows occupied by MPs were given according to the standard. Now we are reconsidering the question of bungalows of Ministers and MPs and a general decision will be taken which will apply to all Ministers and MPs.

श्री शिव बन्दी बाजा : एम० पीज० के फ्लैट्स, के बारे में मंत्रालय की यह योजना है कि हर एक फ्लैट के पीछे एक कमरा बना कर उस को एक कारीडार के द्वारा बत्तेमान फ्लैट के साथ जोड़ कर एक यूनिट बना दिया जाये। साउथ ऐवेन्यू और नार्थ ऐवेन्यू में इस तरह की कंस्ट्रक्शन की जा रही है। एक दफ़ा हाउसिंग कमेटी से इस बारे में बात हो गई। लेकिन जिन फ्लैट्स में एम० पीज० नहीं रहते हैं जो खाली हैं, उन में भी इस तरह की कंस्ट्रक्शन की जा रही है, जिस की जरूरत नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि खाली फ्लैट्स में भी यह कंस्ट्रक्शन की जा रही है और जो एम० पीज० कहते हैं कि उन को इतनी जगह की जरूरत नहीं है, उन के फ्लैट्स में भी नये कमरे बना कर कारीडार के साथ लिंक किया जा रहा है और इस तरह बदमाशी कर के पैसा खाया जा रहा है? तुले रहते हैं कि हम बनाएंगे। जब एम० पी० कहता है कि हम को जरूरत नहीं हैं तब भी ये लोग ठेकेदारों से पैसा लाने के लिए ऐसा करते हैं... (व्यवधान) क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए कोई जांच कमेटी बनाएंगे जो इस की जांच करे कि कितनी ऐसी जगहें पर यह बनाए गए हैं जहां इन की जरूरत नहीं थी और इस में कितना पैसा लगा? हकीकत में कौन सा मैटीरियल इस में सही लगा है और कौनसा गलत रूप में लगा है और जितनी इस में धांधिलियां हैं, इस सब की जांच के लिए क्या वह कोई कमेटी बनाएंगे?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I do not want any wrong impression to continue; it is entirely a wrong allegation because whatever is being done in respect of MPs flats is done in consultation with two Committees of the Parliament. If the Committee has taken a decision, it is the duty of the Member to carry it out...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री शशि भूषण : मेरा नाम अभी रेफर किया गया कुछ सदस्यों के द्वारा कि मुझे दो मकान एलाट हैं। पहले तो बगैर जांच के इस ढंग का प्रश्न उठाना नहीं चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू के हरएक मकान में उन के पीछे एक-एक कमरा नया बनाया गया है और जो कानून के ए तथा बी फ्लैट्स हैं उन को दोनों को एक किया गया है, और भी वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है, गैलरी नहीं बनी है। कुछ से किराया दो का चार्ज हो रहा है। उसे अभी अभी मुझे कमेटी के सामने पेश करना है कि किराया एक चार्ज हो। इस के बाद भी लोग इतने मीन हो सकते हैं, इतने गिर सकते हैं कि बगैर जांच के यह सवाल रखते हैं। बंदर, मुझे एतराज नहीं। लेकिन जो लोग बड़े-बड़े कोठियों में रहते हैं उन से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता? जैसे मोरार जी भाई से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता? मधु लिमये से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता? और मेरा मकान अगर कानून का निर्माण विभाग की योजना द्वारा एक कर दिया गया तो उस के ऊपर एतराज करते हैं? उसमें भी राजनीति लाते हैं!

MR. SPEAKER : Call attention.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER : After the next item, not before that, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before I call the attention of the Minister, may I request you to congratulate the President for his victory in the election petition. Reactionary forces have been defeated once again...*(Interruptions.)* Tape recorder, photostat copy—where are all those things?

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the call attention...*(Interruptions.)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPPLY OF OIL BARRELS AND BITUMEN DRUMS TO I.O.C.

*1535. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state:

(a) whether any Bitumen Drum and Oil Barrel Manufacturers agreed to set up a plant at Madras for supplying bitumen drums and oil barrels at cheaper rates than Pankaj Iron and Steel Works and Petroleum Steel Fabricators respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for placing orders for bitumen drums and oil barrels on Pankaj Iron and Steel and Petroleum Steel Fabricators at higher rates involving higher amount of expenditure by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) why instead of placing orders on established fabricators the Indian Oil Corporation preferred to choose new concerns which were in process of being set up; and

(d) whether ten months were taken by the Indian Oil Corporation for giving opportunity to some favoured persons for complete setting up of new Bitumen Drum and Oil Barrel Plants on prior assurance that they will receive orders from the Indian Oil Corporation in preference to other established fabricators.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to c). The offers made by some manufacturers to set up a plant at Madras for supplying bitumen drums and oil barrels were conditional upon factors like the Indian Oil Corporation providing such facilities as space, electricity & water, or the guarantee of upliftment of all of the requirements of the IOC for the next 10 years etc. These terms could not be agreed to as the IOC is putting up its own barrel/drum plant at Madras. Therefore the quotations were compared on the basis of the delivered cost at Madras. On this basis the quotations of Pankaj Iron and Steel Works Private Limited, and Petrochem Steel Private Limited,

were the lowest. The facilities available with these two concerns were inspected jointly by the Members of the Tender Committee in the first week of October, 1969. The Committee was satisfied that the requisite facilities were available with these parties to undertake the job at short notice.

(d) No, Sir.

MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES BY STATES

*1537. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the discussions with the Planning Commission on their annual plans for 1970-71, the States had promised to raise Rs. 72.0 crores through additional taxation;

(b) whether the actual provision in the State Budgets for additional taxation adds up to less than Rs. 30 crores;

(c) whether one of the likely reasons for the lack of adequate efforts on the part of the States in raising additional resources is the scheme of giving special assistance of about Rs. 932 crores by Government to the States during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make good the shortfall in resources?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The additional resources mobilisation target indicated by the States for their Annual Plans of 1970-71, during the discussions held with the Planning Commission last year, is Rs. 79.55 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : No, Sir. The reference presumably is to the decision, announced in the Central Budget of 1970-71, to provide special assistance to such States as may have gaps in resources during the current year. Under this arrangement Government have agreed in principle to provide special assistance to States which may have inescapable gaps in resources. Such gaps will be determined after an assessment by the Planning Commission in regard to unavoidable non-Plan commitments, the scope for economies in non-Plan expendi-

ture, the efforts made to improve revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources. This will enable such States to make greater efforts for resource mobilisation and to utilise the additional resources that they can raise towards their approved Plan outlays.

PURCHASE OF TEA ESTATES IN ASSAM BY ONGC

*1538. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Assam has purchased some tea estates;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he has announced to have a Central Bureau of Investigation probe into its purchase; and

(c) when the Central Bureau of Investigation is going to submit the report and the details thereof ?

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

(c) It is not possible to indicate the same at this stage. It will depend on the time taken by the C.B.I. to complete investigations.

CUT IN PRODUCTION AT PETROLEUM REFINERIES USING IMPORTED CRUDE

*1540. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions were issued to some Oil Companies for 10 per cent cut in the production at the petroleum refineries which use imported crude; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In view of comfortable supply position of all

the petroleum products in the country, crude oil imports during April, 1970 were cut by 10% and those for May, 1970 by 15%.

REQUEST BY FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES FOR EXPANSION OF THEIR REFINERIES

*1541. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Oil Companies have of late been making inquiries about the prospects of expansion of their refineries;

(b) if so, the extent of expansion of refining capacity sought by each; and

(c) Government's decision if any, in this regard ?

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

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

DISCOVERY OF LEAD, COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN ORISSA

*1542. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister, of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lead, copper and diamond have been discovered in Orissa;

(b) if so, the places from where these have been discovered and the quantity of the deposits; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). A workable deposit of lead-sulphide has been located recently by the Geological Survey of India at Sargipalli in Sundargarh district. No significant deposits of diamond have been discovered so far. Systematic exploration for diamonds in Sambalpur District is in progress. Tentative reserves estimated so far are of the order of 4 million tonnes of ore containing about 6% lead in

the Sargipalli deposit. No significant occurrences of copper have come to notice. Further work by the Geological Survey of India is in progress. The question of exploitation will be considered after it is completed.

U.S. AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;

*1543. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of U.S. Task Force on Foreign aid;

(b) whether the report has suggested a shift towards multi-lateralisation of U.S. economic assistance to developing countries and that bilateral lending through a U.S. International Development Bank should be concentrated in selected countries in selected programmes like agriculture and education and in multi-national projects, where long term development is of special interest to the United States of America;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the other salient features of the report and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Government have seen the Report (dated March 4, 1970) entitled "U.S. Foreign Assistance in the 1970s : A New Approach" submitted to the U.S. President by the Task Force on International Development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The other salient features of the report are recommendations for (i) the separation of US economic and military assistance, recognition of the need to liberalise aid and trade policies and to increase the quantum of U.S. bilateral and multilateral aid levels. A copy of the report is available in the Parliament Library.

The report is currently under examination by the U.S. Government. It is understood that following this examination legis-

lation will be introduced in the U.S. Congress in January, 1971. It will be premature to formulate reactions before concrete proposals emerge at these stages.

LOANS ADVANCED TO POOR INDUSTRIALISTS AFTER BANK NATIONALISATION

*1544. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loan advanced to poor business people and cultivators after Bank Nationalisation and how much for the big industrialists and big land lords from 1st August, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 through Nationalised Banks; and

(b) the total advances made from the Nationalised Banks during this period and the biggest first three in these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Information regarding the advances of the nationalised banks is not available separately for 'Poor Cultivators' and 'Big Landlords' or 'Poor Businesses People' and 'Big Industrialists'. However, the figures of outstanding advances of the said banks to farmers, small scale industrial units and retail traders as at the end of June, 1969 and January, 1970 are indicated below :

(Rs. crores)

	June 1969	January 1970
Direct Finance for Farmers	26.96	65.51
Small-scale Industrial units	148.44	184.97
Retail Traders	19.22	31.04

Information regarding increases in these advances between 1st August 1969 and 31st March 1970 is not available. Collection of such data specifically for this period would, apart from the fact that the terms 'poor businessmen' 'big landlords' are not easily defined in a precise manner, involve considerable labour, time and cost which would not be commensurate with the results achieved as information would have to be obtained from thousands of bank branches spread all over the country.

(b) Particulars of total credit extended by the nationalised banks as at the end of June, 1969 and end-January, 1970 are given below :

	(Rs. crores)
As on last Friday of June 1969	1,829.3
As on last Friday of January 1970	2,026.8
Increase during this period ..	197.5

For reasons already mentioned in the reply to part (a) of the Question, this information is not available.

FINALISATION OF CONFISCATION PROCEEDINGS OF SEIZED VEHICLES

*1547. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the need for speeding up adjudication relating to seized vehicles;

(b) the total number of vehicles seized by the various Customs Houses during the year, 1968-69; and

(c) the reasons for defying one month time limit for finalisation of confiscating proceedings laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir. The Public Accounts Committee (1968-69) Fourth Lok Sabha in their Seventy-Second Report drew the attention of the Government to the need for speeding up adjudication proceedings relating to seized vehicles.

(b) The number of vehicles seized by various Customs Houses during the year, 1968-69 was 281.

(c) Though instructions were issued to all the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in 1965, stressing that every attempt should be made to finalise the confiscation proceedings for motor vehicles within one month, in practice the confiscation proceedings take much longer time. Such proceedings are delayed mainly because after investigations in accordance with principles of natural justice, the owners of the seized vehicles have to be served with Show Cause Memos and have to be given sufficient time

to present their defence and to appear for personal hearings. Often the owners delay the proceedings by asking for extension of the time allowed for furnishing their replies to the Show Cause Memos, by seeking postponement of the dates of the hearings fixed by protracting the proceedings through prolonged cross examination of witnesses.

विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में डाक्टरों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

* 1548. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 अप्रैल, 1970 को एक संसद-सदस्य (लोक-सभा) ने विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई शिकायत भेजी थी;

(ख) क्या उदर में धाव वाले एक रोगी का एक्सरे नहीं किया गया था जो 6 अप्रैल को अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया था और 8 अप्रैल तक बहां रखा गया था;

(ग) क्या 7 अप्रैल की आधी रात से 8 अप्रैल को सुबह 10 बजे तक उल्टियों का कोई स्थायी इलाज करने की बजाय रोगी को मोर्फिया का टीका ही लगाया गया था;

(घ) उक्त रोगी को 8 अप्रैल को विलिंग्डन अस्पताल से अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान में स्थानान्तरित करने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ङ) क्या उस संस्थान में उदर के धाव का 9 अप्रैल, 1970 को एक्सरे किया गया था और यदि हां, तो विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के डाक्टरों तथा अधिकारियों के विलाप-परवाही के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री को श. साहू : (क) से (ङ) : ऐसा

प्रतीत होता है कि कोई लिखित शिकायत नहीं मिली। तथापि पूछ-ताल से मालूम हुआ कि प्रश्न सम्बन्धतः श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया के सम्बन्ध में है जिन्हें पुलिस द्वारा पीटे जाने पर पेट में चोट लगने के क्यन के साथ विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में 6 अप्रैल, 1970 को सांय 3 बजकर 10 मिनट पर भरती किया गया था।

यद्यपि एक्सरे लेने का परामर्श दिया गया था किन्तु लिया नहीं गया क्योंकि रोगी की हालत में सुधार हुआ बतलाया गया और उनके एक पुराने रोग कोलिंटिस तथा रक्त की कमी का इलाज किया गया।

रोगी के उपचार वृत्तान्त-पत्र के अनुसार उन्हें मारफिया का इन्जेक्शन नहीं दिया गया। 8 अप्रैल 1970 को सबेरे उन्होंने उल्टी आने की शिकायत की तथा उन्हें एक्वेमिन एवं सीक्रिडल एक वर्मन रोधक औषधि दी गई और उसके बाद स्टेमटिल की आधी-आधी गोली दिन में तीन बार के हिसाब से दी गई। जैसा कि उपचार वृत्तान्त पत्र में लिखा है रोगी को उनके अनुरोध पर विलिंग्डन अस्पताल से छुट्टी दी गई। अखिल भारतीय आर्युविज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में लिये गये एक्सरे से कोई अपसामान्यता दिखाई नहीं दी।

विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के डाक्टरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

C.B.I. INQUIRY INTO IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY HIND GALVANISING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

*1549. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 478 on the 16th March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation in regard to the irregularities committed by Hind Galvanising and Engi-

neering Co. (P) Ltd., as pointed out by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry made by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c): It will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage, the details of the further action being taken towards implementing the Recommendations No. 11, made by the Estimates Committee in paragraph 3.34 of their 86th Report.

SLUMS IN HEART OF CALCUTTA

*1550. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there are many slums in the heart of Calcutta called Bustee where the residents pass their days in filth and misery;

(b) whether he is further aware that lands in Calcutta are very costly and vast areas are occupied by these bustees; and

(c) whether in view of his policy of constructing vertical buildings in big cities, a start will be made in Calcutta, to construct such a building from Revolving Funds to house the local inhabitants there, and sell the surplus land to augment its revolving fund and re-invest it in clearing other Bustees?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No proposals on these lines have been received from the Government of West Bengal so far. But the question of how the bustees should be dealt with is under the active consideration of the State and Central Governments.

पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा धन भेजा जाना।

* 1551. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या विस मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों में रहने वाले भारतीय बैंकों को ब्रिटिश बैंकों की भाँति ही भारतीय बैंकों में धन जमा कराने की सुविधायें देने का है ताकि सरकार करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ उठ सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक घोषणा की जायेगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंडी, विस मंडी, अनुशक्ति मंडी तथा योजना मंडी (श्रीमती इन्विरा गांधी)

(क) से (ग). अनवासियों के मामले में, जिनमें विदेशों में रहने वाले भारत-मुलक व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, बैंकों के माध्यम से भारत के बैंकों में धन जमा कराने पर कोई पाबन्ध नहीं है। हाल ही में कुछ नियम बनाये गये हैं जिनके जरिये 'अ-निवासी (बाह्य) खाते' नाम से खातों की एक विशेष श्रेणी बनायी गयी है। इन खातों की एक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता यह है कि इनमें जमा धन को, अधिकृत व्यापारियों (बैंकों) द्वारा खातेदार की हिदायत प्राप्त होने पर, रिजर्व बैंक की कोई अन्य औपचारिक अनुमति प्राप्त किये बिना ही, बाहर भेजा जा सकता है। आय-कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, इन खातों से अजित व्याज पर कर भी नहीं लगता।

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

*1552. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index by the end of March, 1970 was lower than that of the last year by the end of March;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the wholesale price index by the end of March, 1970, *vis-a-vis* March, 1969 and March, 1968?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Index Number of Wholesale Prices (1961-62-100) stood at 175.4 for the week ended March 28, 1970 as compared with 165.1 for the week ended March 29, 1969 and 160.3 for the week ended March 30, 1968.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES FOR HOUSING PROGRAMMES

*1553. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: SHRI SHAMBHU NATH:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that population of Uttar Pradesh is largest among all other States of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Uttar Pradesh is one of the most backward States as indicated by national *per capita* income; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which the State of Uttar Pradesh was allocated only Rs. 100 lakhs under the proposal for financing housing programme for States out of Rs. 14 crores earmarked by the Life Insurance Corporation whereas having half the population Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were allocated Rs. 150 lakhs and 120 lakhs respectively?

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

(c) Allocations have been made to the States after taking into account their past performance in the utilisation of L.I.C. loans on social housing schemes, their requirements of funds for new programmes,

and the unspent balance left from the earlier loans.

INCREASE IN PRICES OF SOAPS

*1554. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed an increase in the prices of soaps by manufacturers;

(b) if so, the percentage of this increase;

(c) whether there is any definite pricing policy involving increase and reduction in soap prices, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In accordance with an informal arrangement agreed to in November, 1966, increases/decreases in the prices of soaps manufactured by the units in organised (large scale) sector are approved by Government on the basis of the prevailing oil prices in the country, availability of imported tallow, palm oil, etc., and the standard formula of oil mix adopted by the manufacturers.

विदेशी सहायता

*1555. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या विदेशी सहायता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में अब तक भारत को विदेशों से कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि का विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा में अलग-अलग भुगतान किया गया है और भारत की ओर छूट की बकाया राशि अभी कितनी है;

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 और आगामी वर्षों में भारत को विदेशों से ऋणों के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त होने की संभावना है, और

(घ) उसके भुगतान की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) भारत को विदेशों और विदेशी संस्थाओं से, प्रायोजना तथा प्रायोजना-भिन्न सहायता के उपयोग के रूप में, 1967-68 में 788 करोड़ रुपये की और 1968-69 में 687 करोड़ रुपये की कुल विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई तथा 1969-70 में 698 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में मूलधन की वापसी अदायगियों और भारत के नाम विदेशी ऋणों की बकाया रकमों का व्यीरा दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.-3457/70]

(ग) 1969-70 में भारत को 698 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान कुल 3,750 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसमें अन्न के रूप में मिलने वाली सहायता की रकम शामिल नहीं है। सहायता देने वाले अधिकतर देश सहायता की रकम के बारे में हर साल विचार करते हैं और उसके लिए वार्षिक आधार पर ही बचन देते हैं। इस बात का अनुमान अभी से नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि आने वाले वर्षों में कितनी सहायता ले गी।

(घ) प्रत्येक ऋण की वापसी, उसके सम्बन्ध में किये गये ऋण करार में दी गई शर्तों के अनुसार की जाती है। ये शर्तें अलग-

अलग देशों के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग होती हैं और कभी-कभी एक ही देश से मिलने वाले ऋणों के लिये भी अलग-अलग होती हैं। एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त मौजूदा ऋणों की कुछ मानक शर्तें दी गई हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.-3457/70]

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY INCOME-TAX OFFICERS OF WEST BENGAL

1556. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious complaints of tax evasion by Directors/Managing Directors of Companies under the Income-Tax Act, 1961 have been reported to the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal-II of the cases falling under his administrative Jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the names of such Companies and Directors/Managing Directors;

(c) whether Government have started investigations; and

(d) if, so, the total amount of reported evasion of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Complaints of tax evasion have been received by the Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal-II in respect of Managing Directors of two companies.

(b) In the interests of successful investigations, it is not desirable to disclose the names of the persons at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The extent of evasion can be ascertained only after the investigations are completed and assessments become final.

RAID ON RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF SIR HIRJEE COWASJI JAHANGIR, BOMBAY

*1557. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the residence and office of Sir Hirjee Cowasji Jehangir in Bombay were raided some time ago by the Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) if so, the reasons for this raid;

(c) whether anything incriminating was discovered during the raid;

(d) whether Government have seen the photostat of a note in Bombay weekly, FACT, (April 11, 1970), claiming to be from Sir Hirjee which mentions his transferring \$1,70,000 to a foreign account; and

(e) whether any proceedings are on against Sir Hirjee at the moment?

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

(b) The search was made in pursuance of information that some documents about contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were secreted in those premises.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Adjudication proceedings have been initiated against Sir Hirjee Cowasji Jehangir under Section 23D of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

PROPOSAL FOR MODIFYING EXISTING PLANT AT BARAUNI REFINERY

*1558. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to modify the existing plant at Barauni Refinery;

(b) if so, what are the plans of Government; and

(c) to what extent the proposed modification is to effect increase in production?

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

is proposed to modify one of the distillation units of the refinery to enable it to process high sulphur crude. It is also proposed to establish secondary processing facilities to convert the residual fuel oil into middle distillates. With these additions/modifications, the refinery would be able to operate at about 3·4 million tonnes per annum. A feasibility report is now under preparation.

अद्वितीय कार्मिक संघ कांप्रेस से आयकर की वसूली

* 1559. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

श्री जगननाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भारत सिंह बोहान :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अद्वितीय कार्मिक संघ कांप्रेस तथा उससे संबद्ध कार्मिक संघों की आय के खोतों की जांच की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह साबित करने के लिए सरकार के पास पर्याप्त प्रमाण है कि उपरोक्त संगठन इनी अधिक राशि एकत्रित करता है कि उस पर आयकर लगाया जा सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). मांगी गई सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

STRIKE BY WORKERS OF HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

*1560. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over a hundred workers of Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi, are on strike and one of them is sitting on hunger strike as a protest against the misbehaviour of the management of the hospital towards low paid Indian employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are complaints about conduct of its foreign doctors of contemptuous behaviour towards poor Indian patients; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to set things right in this hospital and remove the genuine grievances of its low paid employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Only one employee of the Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi, is reported to be on hunger strike in protest against the orders of the Hospital authorities placing under suspension three staff members against whom a complaint had been received and an enquiry is being conducted by this Hospital Administration.

(b) No Such complaints have been received .

(c) The Holy Family Hospital is a private hospital and the Government cannot interfere in its internal administration.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

LOAN ADVANCED BY BANK OF BARODA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

9091. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced to the Maharashtra State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation as loan for the sheep-skin export consignment by the Bank of Baroda with date and terms of the loan; and

(b) how much of the original loan has been paid back and how and when the balance is proposed to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). According to usage and practices customary among bankers,

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information relating to individual constituents of the bank cannot be divulged.

USE OF FLY ASH BY CONSTRUCTION CELLS OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

9092. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has asked the construction cells of public sector projects to use more and more of fly ash instead of cement because our 30 odd thermal stations produce this commodity as a by-product;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of fly ash produced by these thermal stations annually;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Building Research Institute has made exhaustive trials of its suitability as a building material; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take from using fly ash for their own buildings and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises have brought to the notice of public enterprises through their administrative Ministries, the advantages of using fly ash, which is a by-product of the thermal stations in plain cement concrete and cement mortar in building construction works.

(b) According to a rough estimate the arising of fly ash in the country will be over three million tonnes. The price of fly ash in Delhi ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per tonne.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Apart from public enterprises, the Bureau has also recommended the use of fly ash to other concerned Government Departments, such, as, the M.E.S., C.P. W.D., Railways, etc.

WAITING LIST FOR ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

9093. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in each category who are on waiting list of allotment of Government accommodation as on the 1st April, 1970.

(b) the number of quarters available with Government for allotment immediately;

(c) the number of quarters in each category to be built during the next two years for Government employees; and

(d) the cost of these quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Applications for the allotment of accommodation during a particular year are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the likely availability of vacancies during that period. The priority dates upto which applications were invited in 1969 for various types in Delhi/New Delhi and the number of persons waiting for allotment on that basis in respect of each type as on 1-4-1970 is as under:

Type	Dates of priority upto which applications were called for	No. of persons on the waiting list	No. of persons amongst those waiting who are occupying accom. in a lower Type	
1	2	3	4	
I	31-12-1958	2,149	—	
II	31-12-1955	4,238	78	
III	31-12-1948	3,332	2,628	
IV	31-12-1948	2,786	1,231	
V	31-12-1964	1,197	603	
VI	31-12-1962	765	714	
VII	31-7-1969	294	241	
VIII	31-7-1969	78	65	

(b) Immediately, no new units are available for allotment but normal vacancies which occur daily in each type are being allotted.

(c) and (d). The required information is given below:

Type	No. of Units likely to come up in Delhi/ New Delhi in 1970-71 & 1971-72	Approximate cost
I	200	
II	452	
III	772	
IV	468	
		403.48 lakhs

मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रो-रसायन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना

9094. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में एक पेट्रो-रसायन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चहलान) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में या किसी अन्य राज्य में पेट्रो-रसायन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वास्तव में देश में पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिये तकनीशनों की बर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये, यह आशा है कि देहरादून स्थित पेट्रोलियम के भारतीय संस्थान, में जहां सैद्धांतिक तथा व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण के पाठ्यक्रमों और इंजीनियर स्नातकों के ओरिएन्टेशन की व्यवस्था है, के मौजूदा प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त होंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त, दोनों सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग के यूनिटों के तकनीकी सहयोग करारों में इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीशनों के अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

SMUGGLING OF BLUE FILMS

9095. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blue films showing antics of nudity and sex seized by the Customs from the year 1967, the countries they came from, with the names of foreign or Indian nationals arrested in this connection and the punishment given to each;

(b) whether it is a fact that "Kama Sutra", a blue film shot in India by a West German film producer with Indian men and women performing various sex acts, was permitted by the Customs to go out of India; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken against smugglers of blue films and the salient features of the law prohibiting such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the period January, 1967 to April this year, 308 reels of blue films were seized by the Customs authorities as obscene. They were brought by passengers who arrived from Aden, Denmark, England, Greece, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and the U.S.A. The following persons were arrested :

- (i) Bhalamal Harish Chandra,
- (ii) Suresh Chandra Aggarwal.

81 reels have been confiscated and cases relating the balance are under adjudication. Personal penalties have also been imposed in some cases.

(b) The information about the nature of the film "Kama Sutra" and its shooting in India was furnished in the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred question No. 1671 answered on the 27th November, 1969.

Attempts are being made to find out whether the export of some parts (of the film) shot in India was permitted by the Customs authorities, and if so under what circumstances.

STATEMENT

Cases registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the period from 1-8-1969 to 1-5-1970 for contravention of F.E. R.A. in which searches were made by the C.B.I. at Delhi involving searches of residential "houses".

1	2	3	4
Sl. No.	Name of persons with addresses	Occupation	Amount of foreign exchange seized (does not include the Indian currency seized during these searches)
1.	Shri Mohammed Adris, Lal Kuan, Hauz Quazi, Delhi	Petition writer.	2135 Pakistani Rupees.

(c) Blue films are generally brought to be smuggled as part of passenger's baggage. Selected Customs officers trained for examination of baggage are posted at the ports and airports to prevent smuggling. By systematic collection of intelligence they try to locate the baggage which require close examination. In cases of suspicion or when there is information, the baggage, and, if necessary, the person, of the passenger are searched.

The import of obscene films into India is prohibited under the customs Act and any such films imported contrary to the prohibition are liable to confiscation. The person concerned are also liable to penalty under the Customs Act. Prosecution in a Court of law is also launched in suitable cases where adequate evidence is forthcoming and it is considered worth while keeping in view the magnitude of the offence.

RAIDS FOR UNEARTHING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

9096. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names, occupations and addresses of persons in Delhi whose houses were raided by the C.B.I. from August 1969 till now for foreign exchange and the amount and description of foreign exchange found with each; and

(b) the steps taken against each and if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The persons involved in these cases have been placed under arrest; and the cases are under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

1	2	3	4
2.	Shri Gulzari Lal, Greater, Kailash, New Delhi	Business in dry fruits.	(a) Foreign Currency *64 U. S. \$ 9 £ Sterling 300 Pakistani Rupees.
			(b) In Travellers cheques 330£ Sterling 210 U.S.\$
			*includes 3 U.S.\$ recovered from the search of the residential house.

SLAUGHTERING OF PREGNANT ANIMALS IN DELHI SLAUGHTER HOUSE

9097. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 123 on the 23rd February, 1970, regarding slaughtering of pregnant sheep/goats in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have since completed their investigation in the matter, if so the findings thereof and the action taken against the two meat inspectors:

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether steps have been taken to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957 and the rules made there under so as to enable specific action against persons who bring pregnant animals for slaughter in the slaughter house; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The Vigilance Department has completed its investigation and as a result thereof two meat inspectors have been placed under suspension. Both of them are being dealt with departmentally.

(b) does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Bye-laws for Slaughter Houses which were framed by the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee are still applicable. The slaughtering of pregnant animals is prohibited under these bye-laws but there is no provision for action against persons who bring pregnant animals for

slaughter. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is collecting the bye-laws relating to slaughtering of animals, sale of meat and running of meat shops from the various Municipal Corporations. After study of these bye-laws, necessary action to frame new bye-laws would be taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

RESERVATION IN PROMOTIONS TO SCHEDULED CASTES EMPLOYEES

9098. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5221 on the 6th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether promotions given to the Scheduled Caste employees in the Office of Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Misc. New Delhi are in accordance with the formula laid down in Annexure 1 to Home Ministry Office Memo. No. 1/13/63/STS(i) dated 21st December, 1963 wherein points 1, 9, 17, 25, 33 and so on are to be reserved for Scheduled Caste employees;

(b) if not, the reasons for not keeping the seniority of Selection Grade Clerks belonging to Scheduled Castes in accordance with Office Memo mentioned in part (a) above, and whether any steps will be taken to maintain their seniority;

(c) the year-wise break up for the promotions made to the post of Selection Grade Clerks from 1967 to March, 1970 showing the number of Scheduled Caste employees separately;

(d) whether separate orders have been issued regarding employees belonging to Scheduled Castes as mentioned in Home Ministry O. M. No. 1/12/67-Ests(c) dated 11th July, 1968; and

(e) if so, the number and date of order issued; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Promotion to Selection Grade is made out of the common panel for promotion prepared by the A.G.C.W. & M which includes the serving Upper Division Clerks in A.G.C.W. & M. (Headquarters Office) and UDCs, who were recruited prior to 1-4-55 and are presently working in the C.P. & A.Os' Organisation. The year-wise break up of promotions in the Joint cadre of the two offices is indicated below:

Year	No. of persons promoted	No. of Scheduled Caste
1967-68	78	9
1968-69	2	—
1969-70	..	62

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir.

The Staff in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is governed by orders contained in Comptroller and Auditor General's letter No. 1989:NGE. II/89-68, dated 3-10-68.

BAN ON SALE OF HARMFUL COLOURS

9099. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have publicised the harmful colours used in food adulteration, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken to restrict their distribution to industrial uses; and

(c) the reasons why their sale is not brought under the rules applicable in case of poisons and an account kept of the buyers which could be periodically checked by officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S.

CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). No Only eight coal-tar dyes are permitted for use in some of the food articles under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. There are thousands of coal-tar dyes available in the market which are meant for use in textile industry, paints, varnish, etc. and it is not possible to publicise the names of all these coal-tar dyes which are harmful for human consumption.

There is a proposal that the harmless coal-tar dyes that are permitted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 be sold under I.S.I. certification mark and after this is finalised necessary provision in this respect will be incorporated in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(c) The Poisons Rules of States framed under the Poisons Act control only those poisonous chemicals which may result in death, accidental poisoning or can be used for suicide, criminal purposes or poisoning of cattle. The harmful colours used in colourisation of food are not so poisonous as to cause acute instant poisoning on use. As such these are not controlled under the Poisons Rules of the States.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS BY THE GUJARANWALA HOUSE BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED DELHI TO ITS MEMBERS

9100. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH CARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2016 on the 9th March, 1970 and state:

(a) the number of members registered with the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi;

(b) the number of members registered with the society each year since its inception, year-wise, those who have been allotted plots and those who have not been allotted as yet;

(c) whether it is a fact that the plan was revised only to accommodate the junior members and the size of the plots was also reduced with that proposal in view;

(d) if not, the reasons for not accommodating all the members by reducing the size of all the plots to the minimum and if so, what steps have been taken by the Administration to safeguard the interests of the Senior members; and

(e) when the left out members are likely to be allotted the plots?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) 661 on the regular list and 80 on the waiting list.

(b) The information is as follows:

Year	No. of members registered	Plots allotted	Plots not yet allotted
1957	171	171	—
1958	136	136	—
1959	129	121	8
1960	67	56	11
1961	110	84	26
1962	32	19	13
1963	5	3	2
1964	11	8	3
	661	598	63
Members on the waiting list	80	80	—

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise. Actually, the allotment of plots has been made through draw of lots according to priority based on the serial numbers of the members as enrolled.

(e) As soon as additional land becomes available to the Society and its development is completed.

SHIFTING OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTH WESTERN ZONE OF C.P.W.D. FROM NAGPUR TO BOMBAY

9101. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before shifting of the Headquarters of the South Western Zone of the Central P.W.D. from

Nagpur to Bombay in June 1968, prior approval of the Ministry of Finance (Expenditure Division) was not obtained;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the shifting of headquarters from Nagpur to Bombay was in the personal interest of the Chief Engineer and no special City Compensatory Allowance (Headquarter Shifting Allowance) as permissible under the Rules was granted to the members of staff who were transferred from Nagpur to Bombay; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the above mentioned Chief Engineer and granting of special C.C.A. to those affected employees of South Western Zone?

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

(b) It is not a fact that the shifting of Headquarters from Nagpur to Bombay was in the personal interest of the Chief Engineer. It is, however, correct that no special Compensatory Allowance was paid to the staff affected by the transfer as they were not eligible for it under the rules.

(c) Does not arise.

ALLEGED BUNGLING IN GRANT OF CONTRACT FOR FLOAT-ORE MINING AT BAILADILLA IRON ORE MINES

9102. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4337 on the 30th March, 1970 regarding the alleged bungling in grant of contract for Float-ore Mining at Bailadilla Iron Ore Mines and state:

(a) the reasons for waiving penalty before observing the performance of the Contractor in a smaller area;

(b) the total amount of penalty chargeable from the contract till the 16th December 1969;

(c) whether the contractor gave a proper notice to the Corporation before his contract was terminated;

(d) whether he has not given a notice to the Corporation for certain irregularities committed in dealing with his case and he would take the case to a court of Law; and

(e) what was the justification of other possibility of protracted litigation to pick and choose new contractors and allow them higher rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The contractor was agreeable to carry on the work or even vacate certain areas only if (i) the penalty was waived, on the ground that he would not otherwise be able to step up the resources for increasing production and (ii) the central block was allowed to remain with him. There was, therefore, no possibility of observing his performance in a smaller area.

(b) The amount of penalty which accrued till November, 1969 was Rs. 89,855.70.

(c) The contractor did not give proper notice but instead stopped work unilaterally. The contract has been terminated by the Corporation after giving him proper notice.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The award of the new contract was made on the basis of negotiations with

parties which had quoted reasonable rate in September, 1969 as due to the critical production position and the time factor involved it would not have been advisable to go through the time-consuming process of inviting fresh tenders.

LOSS SUFFERED BY BAILADILLA AND KIRIBURU MINES DUE TO DELAY IN SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS

9103. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4338 on the 30th March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the minimum number of drills dumpers as provided in the project reports of Kiriburu and Bailadilla mines were in working order during the month from October to December, 1969;

(b) if not, the reasons for poor availability and how many drills and dumpers are lying in the workshops and since when; and

(c) how much loss in production at both mines is attributable to defective equipments and how much to go slow tactics adopted by the operators?

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

(a) The position is as follows:-

	No. of drills envisioned in the pro- ject Report	3	Actual availability of drills at the project		
			October '69	November '69	December '69
Kiriburu Project			3 available for operation to the extent of 81.3%. One drill under repair throughout the month.	3 available for operation to the extent of 78%. One drill under repair throughout the month.	4 available to the extent of 98% of the minimum requirements.
Bailadilla Project (Deposit No. 14)		4	30% of minimum requirements.	50% of minimum requirement.	48% of minimum requirement.

(b) The lower availability in actual practice, as compared to the minimum requirement is due to (i) the time taken in following the prescribed procedure for the import of spare parts and (ii) the age of the equipment which have now been/are being replaced with new equipment according to a phased programme.

The number of drills and dumpers lying in the workshops was as follows:-

	October, 69	November, 69	December, 69
Kiriburu Project			
Drills	1	1	—
Dumpers	7	7	8
Bailadila Project			
(Deposit No. 14)			
Drills	2	4	3
Dumpers	2	4	4

(c) *Kiriburu Project* : Although production may have been affected from time to time by the lesser availability of drills, at the mine, production is also governed by the arrival of ships at the port, the stockpile at the port and despatches of ore to the port. Production during the year 1969-70 at Kiriburu was 15.71 lakh tonnes, and stocks at the mine and port on 31-3-1970 were 2.75 lakh tonnes, thus aggregating 18.45 lakh tonnes against the export commitment of 16.05 lakh tonnes for the year. Even if more ore had been produced, therefore, it would have been difficult to ship it to Japan, in the absence of ship availability.

Bailadila Project (Deposit No. 14): The actual production during the year was 26.21 lakh tonnes with a stock of 2.34 lakh tonnes at the mine and port, thus aggregating 28.55 lakh tonnes against the contracted export commitment of 34.54 lakh tonnes. While it would be difficult to assess precisely the loss of production attributable to non-availability of drills etc., and 'go slow' tactics, in view of the integrated nature of the operations, the short-fall may be allocated very broadly in the proportion of 1:1 between those two factors.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE C.P.W.D. ASSOCIATIONS

9104. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters received by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development from the C.P.W.D. Associations during April 1969 to March 1970 and the subject of each of them;

(b) the number out of them to which final replies have been sent and also the approximate time taken in sending the replies;

(c) the reasons for not replying to the remaining letters; and

(d) the reasons for not even acknowledging them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DEMANDS OF C.P.W.D. ENGINEERS ASSOCIATIONS

9105. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the C.P.W.D. Engineers Associations have got a grouse that their genuine demands are neither looked into nor interviews are granted periodically to settle their demands; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) We are not aware of any such grouse of the C.P.W.D. Engineers Associations. The demands made by the Associations are always duly looked into and the representatives of the Associations are also met as and when necessary at all levels.

(b) The question does not arise.

STOPPAGE OF RECRUITMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERS THROUGH U.P.S.C.

9106. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disagreement between the Ministry and the U.P.S.C. in regard to the stoppage of C.E.S. Class-II in the C.P.W.D.

(b) if so, the reasons why Government do not come forward for approval with the suitable amendment to the recruitment rules made in 1954; and

(c) if not, whether he will assure that no requirement will be sent to C.E.S Class II for 1970 U.P.S.C. Examinations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No Sir. The proposals in regard to the stoppage of direct recruitment to Central Engineering Service, Class II in the C.P.W.D. is still under consideration of the U.P.S.C.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At this stage of the matter, it will not be possible to give an assurance on the lines suggested.

GUJARANWALA HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY DELHI

9107. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 293 bighas and 9 biswas of land was allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society on land for land basis and additional 93 bighas were allotted by the Administration to accommodate all the registered members of the society,

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the senior members and a few of the junior

members of the society have not been allotted plots;

(c) on what basis the members were enrolled by the Society and on what basis the land was allotted to the Society by the Administration;

(d) whether all the members of the managing committee have been allotted plots and if not, how many have been left; and

(e) what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No Sir. Against its entitlement of 347 bighas and 4 biswas of land, which is equivalent to the land owned by the Society before it was acquired, 315 bighas and 15 biswas of land has been given to the Society so far. The remaining land will be given to the Society after injunction orders thereon are vacated.

(b) No, Sir. Only 63 members of the regular list of the Society have not been allotted land so far. The allotment of land will be made to them after the Society gets the remaining land and its development is completed.

(c) The members were enrolled by the Society in accordance with the provisions of its approved bye-laws. The Society has been allotted land equivalent to the land it actually owned prior to its acquisition by the Government.

(d) Only one member of the managing committee has not been allotted a plot so far.

(e) Please see the answers to parts (a) and (b) above.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION AND MARKETING OF PROTEIN RICH FOOD

9108. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government for the prevention of food adulteration; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that protein Food Association had agreed to market protein rich food under the I.S.I. Certification Mark ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT(DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR.): (a) A Central Unit for Prevention of Food Adulteration is being set up to check the menace of food adulteration in cooperation with the State Health Authorities. The unit will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 in respect of inter-State offences and will help in giving technical guidance to the State Governments.

The Provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made stringent and the States have been asked to enforce proper implementation of the Act.

(b) The Protein Food Association has agreed in principle to market the protein rich foods under the I.S.I. certification mark when their production commences.

DETAILS OF DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH DRUG MANUFACTURERS REGARDING DRUG PRICES

9109. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the details of the discussions held by him in New Delhi on the 18th February 1970, with the Drug manufacturers on the issue of drug prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The meeting with the representatives of the drug industry on 18-2-70 was intended to ascertain and understand the viewpoint of the industry both in the organised and the small scale sector on the question of bringing down the drug prices. The discussions were helpful to Government in taking decisions on drug prices which were announced recently.

IMPORT OF CHEMICAL MACHINERY

9110. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Symposium on the Petroleum Refining and Petro-chemicals Industry was recently held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the said symposium for development of the said industry; and

(c) whether a strong plea for liberalization of imports of chemical machinery was made at the said seminar and if so, Government's reaction to these observations and suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes; the symposium was conducted by the Chemicals Plant and Machinery Association of India on the 9th & 10th March, 1970.

(b) The main recommendations of the Symposium were:

(i) Government should liberalise imports of raw materials and components for process industries so that delay in execution of projects and import of equipment that could be fabricated with our available capacity, could be obviated.

(ii) The procedures for the grant of import licences should be speeded up so that licences are available to the projects in not more than two months.

(iii) Design Engineering firms should be encouraged in the same way as manufacturers have been, so that they can be responsible for complete projects in petroleum refining and petro-chemical industry.

(iv) Indigenous research and design work should be confined to areas where results can be obtained quickly and economically and where technology obtained from outside can be improved. Government should be considerate in

granting licences for process technology in sophisticated and competitive modern areas and pay for it at the international rates.

- (v) There is an urgent need for collaboration between the various Research Bodies on the one hand and the Design Engineering firms/ Manufacturers/Producers of petroleum refining and petro-chemical products on the other.
- (vi) There should be co-operation between Indian Standards Institution and Design Engineering firms/ Manufacturers to evolve standardisation of equipment and component parts so that these can be easily obtainable from Indian sources.

(c) The symposium made a plea for liberalisation of import of only raw materials and components and not chemical machinery.

PRIOR APPROVAL OF RBI FOR SELLING ASSETS BY FOREIGN COMPANIES

9111. SHRI CHINGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign companies proposing to sell their assets in India will have to obtain the approval of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for this;

(c) whether any limit has been fixed for repatriation in the sale proceeds;

(d) whether the decision has been strongly protested by the foreign countries; and

(e) if so, how many countries and what is their objection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Reserve Bank has issued a Press Note dated the 20th February 1970 advising foreign companies proposing to sell their assets in India to obtain its prior approval for effecting the sale, if they are likely to seek significant repatriation (of more than Rs. 10 lakhs) in respect of the sale proceeds. A copy of this Press Note is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3458/70]

(b) This is to ensure that the price paid in such transactions is reasonable, and the party purchasing the assets is such as would maintain their productive efficiency and also their export performance, if any.

(c) No limits have been fixed, but if the remittable part of the sale proceeds is a sizeable amount, the repatriation of it would be allowed in suitable instalments.

(d) Government are not aware of any protests having been made by foreign countries.

(e) Does not arise.

VISIT BY GERMAN DELEGATION

9112. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals mainly put forward by the German team which visited India recently;

(b) whether they proposed for export of goods manufactured here by the Indo-German Collaboration Units;

(c) if so, whether the purchasers in the importing country will be people of their choice; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to guard against under-invoicing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Delegation did not make any specific proposals. Its main purpose was to assess the prospects of further German collaboration with Indian industry, including the possibility of Indo-German collaboration for exports to Germany as well as to other countries.

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

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR IN SHAHDARA DELHI

9113. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about one thousand bottles of illicit liquor had been

recovered in a raid by the Shahdara police from two women in Kasturba Nagar Shahdara, Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons involved therein; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to eradicate the evil of bootlegging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETTHI): (a) and (b). As a result of two raids carried out in March and April last, 864 bottles of illicit liquor were recovered from the houses of 3 women, against whom cases have been registered under the Punjab Excise Act. Further investigation is proceeding.

(c) All possible steps are taken by the Enforcement Agencies of the Government to keep a constant watch for preventing illicit traffic in liquor.

GRANT OF LICENCE TO BIRLAS FOR SFTTING UP OF UREA PLANT IN U. P.

9114. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Birlas have been recently granted another licence for a urea plant in Uttar Pradesh with the U.S.A. Technical financial collaboration;

(b) if so, on what ground;

(c) why one of the largest business has been granted a new licence particularly at a time when Government have set up a Commission to probe into the allegations against the companies under its control;

(d) the details regarding the grant of the licence to the Birlas?

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

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

PRICING POLICY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

9115. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the repeatedly deferred decision on the pricing policy of petroleum products has since been taken;

(b) whether the views of the States, especially of the oil-bearing ones, have also been considered; and

(c) how the consumer is going to be affected by the revision of pricing policy?

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

(b) The Oil Prices Committee has taken into account the views of the concerned State Governments like Assam and Gujarat.

(c) A copy of the Government Resolution on this subject is being laid on the Table of the Sabha today the 11th May, 1970, giving the salient features of the decisions of Government.

AMOUNT GRANTED BY NATIONALISED BANKS TO TRANSPORT OPERATORS IN DELHI

9116. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that has been granted by the nationalised banks to Transport Operators in Delhi; and

(b) the amount of similar loans given to transport operators in the different States; State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

State/Union Territory	As on the last Friday of December 1969		
	No. of Units	Limits in Force	Balance outstanding
Delhi	135	49.50	38.26
Andhra Pradesh	305	103.02	94.29
Assam	30	16.52	3.34
Bihar	52	29.68	12.85
Gujarat	337	130.00	97.41
Haryana	2	2.61	1.96
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Kerala	203	57.25	37.77
Madhya Pradesh	52	17.56	11.80
Mysore	1034	292.68	243.10
Maharashtra	1015	311.64	252.56
Orissa	15	7.62	3.06
Punjab	24	5.28	5.64
Rajasthan	7	2.44	1.99
Tamil Nadu	427	200.49	234.80
Uttar Pradesh	78	24.38	18.46
West Bengal	194	81.62	43.88
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Goa	282	101.30	73.00
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.32	0.32
Manipur	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—
Pondicherry	5	0.92	0.92
Tripura	—	—	—
Union Territories (Not Specified)	—	—	—
TOTAL	4198	1434.83	1175.41

HOUSING PROJECTS FINANCED FROM CENTRAL REVOLVING FUND

9117. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether Government have since completed the preliminary scrutiny of about 150 housing projects to be financed from Central Revolving Fund;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) the names of State which have submitted these schemes; and

(d) the amount likely to be involved in these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Some Examination has been made by the Govt. but the detailed scrutiny of all the projects will have to be undertaken by the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

(c) Project proposals have been received from the following States and Union Territories :—

States :

(1) Andhra Pradesh; (2) Assam; (3) Bihar (4) Gujarat; (5) Madhya Pradesh; (6) Maharashtra (7) Mysore; (8) Rajasthan; (9) Tamil Nadu; (10) Uttar Pradesh; (11) West Bengal; (12) Haryana; and (13) Punjab.

Union Territories :

(1) Himachal Pradesh; (2) Pondicherry; (3) Goa, Daman and Diu.

(d) These projects envisage a demand of about Rs. 170 crores as seed capital.

LINKING UP OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WITH PRODUCTION

9118. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a study of the economics of linking up salaries and allowances with the production at all levels in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission that steps should be taken to introduce effective incentive schemes for employees of Public Enterprises and that the basic approach in working out such a scheme should be to link the earnings of workers to their productivity and performance subject to certain prescribed minima and maxima.

Salaries and allowances in the public sector are fixed taking into account the job content, qualifications and experience prescribed for holding the post, etc. While there is no proposal to link a basic salaries and allowances only with production, proposals for providing incentives of various kinds relating to performance thereby linking a part of the total pay packet with production/productivity have been introduced in many enterprises, while in others these are under consideration.

टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी तथा इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी द्वारा चुकाया जाने वाला ऋण

9119. श्री अदित्यन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली/नियंत्रित विभिन्न ऋण संस्थाओं सहित टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी तथा इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी द्वारा सरकार को कुल कितना ऋण देना बाकी है;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में ऋण तथा ब्याज की कुल कितनी राशि चुकायी गई; और

(ग) सरकार तथा सरकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को वर्ष 1968 में प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा मूलधन तथा ब्याज के रूप में कितना भुगतान किया गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) . सरकारी क्षेत्र की दो अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुमार इन दोनों में से किसी ने भी टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है। किन्तु भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड को ऋण दिया है। इस ऋण के बारे में और सरकार द्वारा इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड और टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड को दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-3459/70]

COAL OUTPUT IN MINING AREAS OF WEST BENGAL

9120. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total output of coal from the mining areas in West Bengal has gone down during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of coal outputs from the coal mining areas in the State for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(c) the reasons for fall in output of coal in West Bengal and the measures taken by Government for its improvement?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA

9121. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great resentment among the people of Haryana regarding Central Government's failure to locate some large scale public sector industries units in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove Haryana's grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Machine Tools Factory has already been set up at Pinjore in Haryana by the Central Government and a provision of Rs. 5 crores is likely to be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for creating additional capacity for the manufacture of tractors at Pinjore. It cannot thus be accepted that Central Govt. have failed to locate important public enterprises in Haryana and that there is resentment on that score.

सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपकरणों में मज़दूर मालिक सम्बन्ध

9122. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मज़दूर-मालिक संबंध तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों में उत्पादन के बारे में सरकारी उद्यम व्यूरो द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रबन्धक प्रशिक्षण के बारे में उक्त व्यूरो द्वारा क्या सिफारिशों की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एक में उद्योगों में काम कर रहे मज़दूरों तथा तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के लिए समान वेतन मान निर्धारित करने के लिए एक नीति बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत सरकारी उपकरणों के श्रमिक प्रबन्ध और उत्पादन प्रबन्ध की ओर है।

जहाँ तक श्रमिक प्रबन्ध का सम्बन्ध है प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों से सम्बद्ध अपनी रिपोर्ट में कई सिफारिशें की थीं। सरकार ने इनमें से अधिकतर सिफारिशों पर अपने निर्णय को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है और उन निर्णयों को लागू भी किया जा रहा है। प्रायः सरकारी उपकरण, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा उल्लिखित दायित्वों को निभाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं अर्थात् जहाँ तक सम्भव हो ये उपकरण एक आदर्श नियोक्ता (एम्प्लायर) बनने के विचार को मूर्त रूप देने विशेषकर कल्याण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने, प्रशिक्षण की ऐसी सुविधाएं देने जिन से कर्मचारियों को ऊंचे पद प्राप्त करने तथा समान स्तर वाले विभिन्न पदों पर काम करने में आसानी हो तथा मुद्रू कर्मचारी विभाग स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जा सके कि औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न आने पाये। उत्पादन प्रबन्ध के क्षेत्र में यह कार्यालय, उपकरणों को प्रक्रिया सुधार, सम्पन्न कार्य और किसी के मानकों, सामग्री के उठाने-धरने और लाने से जाने, प्रवत्तंक प्रेरणा, कार्य विश्लेषण और विशिष्ट विवरण, उत्पादन विकास और उसमें विविधता लाने, आदिरूप निर्माण आदि से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी विभाग के साथ एक उपयुक्त उत्पादन नियंत्रण संगठन की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता की सिफारिश करता रहा है। उपकरणों और मरीनों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए संयंत्रों और उपकरणों के अनुरक्षण की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार सरकारी उपकरणों को सामग्री प्रबन्ध की ओर उपयुक्त ध्यान देने की भी सलाह दी गई है। सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय ने इन विभिन्न मामलों पर विचारों का और स्थानीय अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान करने तथा उत्पादन प्रबन्ध के नये तकनीक बताने के लिए

इस विषय पर गोप्तियां आयोजित करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के निर्णयों के पश्चात् सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय ने सरकारी उपक्रमों को प्रबन्ध प्रशिक्षण के मामले में निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिये हैं :—

- (1) उपक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाया जाना यह कार्यालय हर वर्ष चुने हुए उपक्रमों में इस विषय पर विशिष्ट अध्ययन कर रहा है।
- (2) उपक्रमों द्वारा पंचवर्षीय प्रबन्ध विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाना।
- (3) उपक्रमों को सामान्य प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रबन्ध और कार्य सम्बन्धी थेवों के सम्बन्ध में देश के विभिन्न संगठित उपयुक्त कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार यह कार्यालय सरकारी थेव के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध प्रबन्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के उपयोग का समन्वय भी कर रहा है।
- (4) सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय की ओर से प्रबन्ध के महत्वपूर्ण थेवों के विषय में विशेष गोप्तियों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।
- (5) इस कार्यालय ने उपक्रमों से सिफारिश की है कि प्रत्येक उपक्रम में एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाय जो प्रबन्ध प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी सभी मामलों के लिए जिम्मेदार हो।
- (6) इस कार्यालय ने प्रत्येक उपक्रम में एक-एक प्रबन्ध विकास सलाहकार

समिति बनाने की भी सिफारिश की है।

(ग) और (घ), यह निर्णय किया गया है कि यद्यपि सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिए समान बेतनमान बनाना व्यवहारिक नहीं है, फिर भी जहां सम्भव हो, वहां इनका युक्ति-संगत ढंग से निर्धारण किया जाना चाहिए।

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

9123. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported luncheon address by U. S. Ambassador Mr. Kenneth B. Keating to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the effect that aid-pure and simple Government to Government assistance-is not the sole answer to economic growth for developing nations; and

(b) if so, the action of Government there-to ?

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

(b) The Government agree with the view that aid is only one facet of the extremely complicated process of economic development and that other aspects such as expansion of trade, transfer of technology etc. can have a marked effect upon the rate of economic progress of developing nations like India.

INDIA'S MINING INDUSTRY

9124. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's mining industry is more than 50 years old and by now sufficient expertise must have been achieved;

(b) if so, why collaboration is being sought now and then; and

(c) whether this dictum "country's problems must be solved by its own people" is no worth adopting in view of a large number of engineers unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, so far as coal is concerned, in metalliferous mining large scale exploitation except at Kolar is relatively recent.

(b) and (c). Foreign assistance is being sought only in the introduction of new techniques of mining and only the minimum of foreign experts are used. They are being replaced by Indian technicians gradually.

WORLD BANK LOANS FOR GUJARAT STATE CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK

9125. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is giving loan of Rs. 32 crores to the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.,

(b) if so, the terms of the loan;

(c) whether such financial assistance will be extended to any other co-operative bank in any other State in India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Board of Directors of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, have, on 5th May 1970, approved a credit of Rs. 26.25 crores (\$ 35 million) to the Government of India, for an Agricultural Credit Project in Gujarat. The Project provides for medium term credit to farmers for investment in minor irrigation and farm mechanisation including import of 2200 tractors. The Gujarat States Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. would be the primary lending institution under the Project. An agreement for this credit will be signed shortly with the Association.

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(b) The proposed IDA Credit would be made available to Government of India on normal IDA terms *i.e.* Repayment in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years with no interest payment but only a service charge of 0.75 percent per annum to cover IDA's administrative costs.

(c) Agricultural Credit Projects on the above pattern, in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Maharashtra are also under consideration for World Bank Group's financing.

(d) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS OF NILRATAN SARKAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

9126. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Government had considered the demand of the Class IV employees of Nilratan Sarkar Medical College Hospital of Calcutta to build quarters for them some years back; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in that direction and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the demand of the Class IV employees of the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College Hospital, Calcutta for additional quarters has been considered by them. The minimum number of employees required to be resident in the Hospital premises have already been provided with free Government quarters. Another 145 workers affected by the demolition of unauthorised hutments in 1968 have also been provided with alternative accommodation in Government tenements. The State Government have further reported that other employees draw house rent allowance at the prescribed rates. Because of lack of funds and suitable site, construction of additional quarters is not immediately possible.

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LOANS BY NATIONALISED BANKS TO VICTIMS OF GHERAOES

9127 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial labourers who were unemployed due to Gheraoes or due to closing of factories or industrial institutions were employed by advancing loans from nationalised banks and to start their own small scale industries; and

(b) if so, how much advances were made available for such labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The nationalised banks extend credit to any borrower who has a viable and economic scheme. However, as banks do not maintain statistics of the number of borrowers who are industrial labourers unemployed due to Gheraoes etc., it is not possible to give the details as described by the Hon'ble Member.

AMERICAN PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZATION

9128. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any American Peace Corps Volunteer's organisation in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have demanded the withdrawal of the American Peace Corps Volunteers from the State ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रामीण आवास योजना

9129. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रामीण आवास की स्थिति

में सुधार करने से सम्बन्धित कोई योजना समिलित की है जैसा कि नगरीय आवास तथा नगरीय विकास के मामले में किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या योजना आयोग आवास की समस्या को गार्फ़ीय समस्या के रूप में मानेगा और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने के लिये कोई योजना न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां। निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास विभाग द्वारा 1957 में आरम्भ की गई प्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह व्यवस्था की गई थीः—

- (i) मकानों के बनाने के लिए अग्रिम ऋण ;
- (ii) भूमिहीन कृपक मजदूरों की मकानों के बिना मूल्य स्थानों का आवंटन ; और
- (iii) गांवों की सफाई के सुधार के लिए गलियों और नालियों के बनाने हेतु अनुदान ।

योजना, यद्यपि इस विभाग द्वारा आरम्भ की गई थी, इसका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और संघ भेद के प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। इसे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जारी रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सिवरी उर्वरक कारखाने के संयंत्रों का आधुनिकीकरण तथा ओवरहाल करना

9130. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या वेदोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह गत है कि गिरफ्ती उर्वरक कारखाने के संयंत्रों का आधुनिकीकरण

तथा ओवरहालिंग नहीं किया गया है ;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जोधपुर कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की सेवा मुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त कारखाने को सिन्दरी उवंरक कारखाने के साथ स्थायी रूप से मिलाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चहाण) : (क) सिन्दरी उवंरक कारखाने के उत्पादन में सुधार करने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं । एक अतिरिक्त लीन गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किया गया है । एक नेफथा गैसीकरण योजाना पूरी हो गई है और परीक्षण परिचालन में प्रगति हो रही है । कारखाने के कार्यकरण में काफी सुधार करने के लिये सिन्दरी रेशनलाइजेशन नामक एक स्कीम भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

(ख) सिन्दरी रेशनलाइजेशन स्कीम के पूरा हो जाने पर, सिन्दरी का कारखाना इस समय राजस्थान से प्राप्त खनिज जिप्सम पर निर्भर नहीं रहेगा । परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय उवंरक निगम की राजस्थान की खनन संस्था फालतू हो जायेगी । खनन संस्था के कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगाने के प्रश्न को पहले ही हाथ में ले लिया गया है और पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य उपयुक्त संस्थानों में उन्हें काम पर लगाने की संभावना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

सिन्दरी उवंरक कारखाने के परिचालन से सम्बन्धित कार्यकलापों में काम करने वाले जोधपुर संस्था के किसी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई है ।

SALE OF SEIZED, SMUGGLED GOODS IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

9131. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open any shops for the sale of confiscated articles to Members of Parliament in the Parliament House at concessional rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration at present. With effect from February 1968, retail sale of confiscated consumer goods to public by the Custom Houses has been discontinued and such goods are now sold in bulk to various Co-operative Societies through the National Co-operative Consumers Federation, the Employees consumer Co-operative Stores run by the Ministry of Home Affairs and to the Military Canteens only.

WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI

9132. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply of Delhi has not kept pace with the rapid increase in the population;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of part agreement, New Delhi Municipal Committee gets a bulk supply of water from Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that because of comparatively small increase in the population of N.D.M.C. area, the *per capita* supply of water in N.D.M.C. areas is much more than in adjoining D.M.C. areas like R.K. Puram; and

(d) if so, whether Government, in keeping with its socialist profession, would take steps for equitable distribution of the existing supply of water in Delhi to various parts of Delhi and the people living therein ?

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

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) and (d). At present there is some variation in the *per capita* per day consumption of water in various zones of Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment areas. Steps are being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to augment water supply in areas where there is short supply. The ultimate aim is to have a 50 gallons *per capita* per day of drinking water supply in all the areas.

दिल्ली परिवहन बस स्टापों पर शौचालयों का निर्माण

9133. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन के बस स्टापों पर शौचालय न होने से बहां पर अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति रही है और चुकियां बसें बड़ी देर के बाद आती हैं तथा लोगों को घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है अतः यह स्वाभाविक है कि वे वहीं आस-पास मलमूव करके स्थान को दूषित कर देते हैं; और

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या बस स्टापों पर शौचालय बनाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिससे कि गन्दगी न फैल सके ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्याज, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन के कतिपय बस स्टापों पर शौचालय अथवा पेशाब घरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तथा उनके न होने के कारण आम जनता द्वारा आस-पास में बिना सोचे विचारे जहां-तहां पेशाब आदि करने से कुछ गन्दगी पैदा हो जाती है। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अपने क्षेत्र के सभी प्रमुख बस स्टापों पर शौचालयों की व्यवस्था कर दी है। तथा पालिका द्वारा

अपने क्षेत्र के शेष बस स्टापों पर शौचालय बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया गया है। दिल्ली नगर नियम ने सूचित किया है कि उनके लिये सभी बस स्टापों पर शौचालय बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथा पि अपनी सामान्य नीति के अनुसार पैशाब घरों का उपयोग करने वालों की मंदिया पर विचार करने के पश्चात् वे पैशाब घरों का निर्माण करते हैं।

LIQUOR SHOP AT PUSA ROAD, NEW DELHI

9134. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to allow the opening of a country liquor shop till now functioning at Pusa Road (Upper Ridge Road) at Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have since agreed to allot another site for the shop;

(d) if so, whether there has been resentment in Delhi Administration which according to them amounted to interference in the Administration's functioning; and

(e) the amount of loss incurred on account of the closure of shop for some days in early April, 1970 ?

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

(b) As the site had been allotted to a school, it was necessary to shift the liquor shop;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Rs. 8.6 lakhs representing the difference between the bid received in March last and the re-auction on 30th April, 1970.

हिन्दी का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अग्रिम वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि

9135. श्री ज्ञा सुन्दरलाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांच वर्ष का सेवा काल पूरा होने पर अनुभाग अधिकारियों को दो अग्रिम वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धियां दी गई हैं जिससे वे अपनी कार्यकुशलता बनाये रखें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हिन्दी कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को और विशेषकर हिन्दी सहायकों को दो अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियां दी जायेंगी जिससे वे अपनी कार्यकुशलता बनाये रखें क्योंकि उनके लिये पदोन्नति के कोई प्रत्यक्ष अवमर नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि में और यदि नहीं तो हिन्दी कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों विशेषकर हिन्दी सहायकों की कार्यकुशलता को बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं । सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य के विचार में वह योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुभाग अधिकारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों को कुछ शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए 350-900 रुपये के एधीकृत वेतन-मान में दो अवस्थाओं अर्थात् 530 रुपये और 740 रुपये की अवस्थाओं पर अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियां मंजूर की जाती हैं । यह विशेषतः उन अनुभाग अधिकारियों के मामले में किया जाता है जो 1-7-59 को अनुभाग अधिकारियों के तत्कालीन ग्रेड III के वेतन-मान में थे । लेकिन अनुभाग अधिकारियों के तत्कालीन दो ग्रेडों को एक ही ग्रेड में मिला देने के कारण पदोन्नति की भावी सम्भावनाओं की हानि के बदले उन्हें क्षतिपूर्ति कराना ही अनिवार्यतः इसका आशय है ।

(ख) और (ग). अन्य कर्मचारियों के मामले में इसी तरह की परिस्थितियां विच-

मान नहीं हैं और इसलिये अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियों का इसी तरह का लाभ उन्हें देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ad hoc INCREMENT TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

9136. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to grant *ad hoc* increment to those employees who are stagnating on the maximum of the grade since last two years;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether Railway employees have been given this benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PAYMENTS TO PAKISTAN

9137. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the treaties under which India is obliged to make payments to Pakistan;

(b) the amount payable under each treaty yearly, especially the Indus Water Treaty;

(c) the amount paid during the last three years and the form in which it has been paid ; and

(d) the amount paid for the treaties which have ceased to operate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Under the Indus Water Treaty, payments were made from November 1960 to November 1969 in ten annual equal instalments aggregating £62,060,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

Apart from this, under the Partition arrangements, Pakistan was paid Rs. 70 crores as its share of the cash balance of the

undivided Central Government (Rs. 20 crores in 1947 and Rs. 50 crores in 1948) and Rs. 2.47 crores on account of Ordnance Factories and certain other institutions. No other payments are due to Pakistan.

(c) £18,618,000 as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

(d) The only treaty under which payments were made by India was the Indus Waters Treaty. This treaty is a perpetual treaty and the amounts paid have been indicated in reply to (b) & (c). No further amounts are payable under the treaty.

TAX CONCESSIONS FOR INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

9138. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has said at a public meeting in Rai Bareilly that tax exemptions and special concessions would be granted to industrialists who would set up their industries in backward and under-developed areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have any concrete schemes worked out for implementation of this policy; and

(c) whether Government have laid down any specific criteria for categorisation of 'backward and under-developed areas'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Prime Minister addressed a public meeting at Rai Bareilly on the 11th April, 1970. In the course of her speech, which was in Hindi, the Prime Minister referred to the importance of balanced regional development, and the need to create a proper infra-structure for this purpose in the backward areas. She also spoke, in general terms, about the various steps which were being taken by the Government of India to attract industry to the backward districts. What the Prime Minister had in mind were the various decisions which have been taken towards this end, *viz.*,

(i) The powers taken by the Central Government to declare certain areas as "urban areas", with due regard to the population, concentration of

industries, need for proper planning of the area and other relevant factors, on the basis of which a public company shifting its industrial undertaking from an "urban area" so declared, to any other areas, would be entitled to a Tax Credit Certificate.

(ii) The Central Government subsidy towards new industrial units in selected backward areas, to the extent of one-tenth of the total capital cost for one project and up to Rs. 50 lakhs both in the private and public sectors, in lieu of the higher development rebate, exemption from income tax, corporate tax, payment of import duties and excise duties for a specified period, recommended by the Wanchoo Committee.

(iii) The softer terms of direct assistance by the IDBI and the IFC to small and medium projects emanating from under-developed areas, which are not fundamentally unviable on a long term basis. These, concessions envisage, *inter alia*, lower rates of interest, longer grace periods for repayment of the principal etc. *vide* details given in statement laid on the Table of the House

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3460/70].

It was in the context of these decisions that the Prime Minister made a general reference to tax concessions, not in the strict technical sense, but only for the better understanding of the audience she was addressing.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the decisions taken by the National Development Council Committee in September, 1968, the Planning Commission had set up two working Groups 1969 to study the question of regional imbalances. One of the Working Groups was to recommend the criteria for Identification of Backward Areas and the other Working Group was to recommend the Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas.

The Working Group on "Identification of Backward Areas" listed the following criteria for identifying industrially backward States and Union Territories :

(i) Total *per capita* income.

- (ii) *Per capita* income from industry and mining.
- (iii) No. of workers in registered factories.
- (iv) *Per capita* annual consumption of electricity.
- (v) Length of surfaced road in relation to (a) the population and (b) the area of the State.
- (vi) Railway mileage in relation to (a) the population and (b) the area of the State.

The Group's ranking of States according to these criteria is given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3460/70].

The Working Group on "Fiscal & Financial Incentives for Starting Industries in Backward Areas" suggested reorientation of the lending policy of the financial institutions so as to ensure the availability of finance on a preferential basis and on concessional rate of interest to industries to be set up in backward areas. It also suggested that the Central Government should offer certain concessions in direct and indirect taxes and that the state Governments should carry out feasibility studies and provide other infra-structure facilities to entrepreneurs to set up industries.

The recommendations of the two Groups were considered by the Committee of the National Development Council of State Chief Ministers at its meeting held on September 26, 1969 and the main decisions which emerged at this meeting were the following :

- (a) Concessions to be offered by financial and credit institutions for financing industries in backward areas should be available to selected backward areas in all the States and Union Territories.
- (b) The criteria to be adopted for selection of industrially backward districts in the States and Union Territories may be settled by the Planning Commission in consultation with the financial institutions and the State Government, in the light of the two sets of criteria recommended by the working Group on Identification of Backward Areas.

(c) The Central Government may give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each in two selected districts each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward by the Working Group (viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and one district each of the other States and Union Territories; schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may be considered on merit.

In pursuance of the above, the question of evolving criteria for determining industrially backward districts was taken up with the financial institutions and, taking into account their suggestions, the Planning Commission addressed a circular letter to the State Governments on December 10, 1969 to furnish a list of industrially backward districts of their respective States in the light of a set of criteria to be adopted as guidelines. The State Governments were also requested to indicate separately the names of two or three districts from the above list for consideration of the outright grant or subsidy by the Centre mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Some of the State Governments and the Union Territories have intimated their suggestions and these suggestions are under consideration of the Planning Commission. Other States and Union Territories have been requested to expedite their suggestions.

A tentative allocation of Rs. 5.0 crores has also been made for the Fourth Plan period for the purpose of the outright grant or subsidy by the Centre amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units referred to earlier.

PROFIT FROM SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS EARNED BY D.D.A.

9139. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the profit made by Delhi Development Authority by selling lottery tickets for the third draw;
- (b) the details of the schemes on which the money earned by the lotteries has been spent so far;
- (c) whether Government are anticipating a loss in the fourth draw; and
- (d) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons therefor; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Rs. 7 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 3 lakhs have been paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for a sanitation drive in the Jhuggi and Jhompuri Colonies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

METHODS OF EARLY DETECTION ON THE CANCER IN INDIA

9140. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether Dr. Gunaratne, W.H.O. Regional Director suggested recently in New Delhi some methods of early diagnosis and treatment for the Cancer disease in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). While speaking in the Symposium 'Early detection of cancer saves lives' organised

by the Indian Council of Medical Research on 7-4-70 on the occasion of the World Health Day, various speakers including Dr. Gunaratne, emphasized mass screening and the use of exfoliative cytology for certain types of cancer. Dr. Gunaratne also emphasized the necessity for cancer education of medical and paramedical personnel and the general public. No new methods of early diagnosis and treatment of cancer disease were, suggested by him.

GRANT OF LEASE TO ELIGIBLE SQUATTERS IN DELHI

9141. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the grant of any lease to eligible squatters who had been allotted 25 square yards of plot each in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration, at this stage no details can, therefore, be given.

ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET DEMAND OF QUALITY PROCESSED IRON ORE

9142. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to keep in stride and get prepared to meet the demand for quality processed iron ore to avoid difficulties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Keeping in line with the modern trends, all the blast furnaces in the new steel plants proposed to be set up would be based on prepared burden *i.e.* layer charging of sized raw materials, sintering or pelletisation of iron ore etc. The exact process to be followed would depend upon the precise location of the steel plants and the raw materials available in the vicinity.

So far as the export market is concerned, the National Mineral Development Corporation has already completed a feasibility study on processing of iron or fines and blue dust from Donimalai in Mysore State into pellets and is also conducting similar study in respect of iron ore fines and blue dust from Bailadila. Investment decisions on the establishment of pelletisation plant at Donimalai and Bailadila would be taken after the feasibility reports have been examined by the Corporation and the Government.

The N.D.M.C. has also taken up techno-economic feasibility study in respect of Kudremukh magnetite iron ore deposits in Mysore.

LIVERIES TO CLASS IV EMPLOYEES WORKING IN C.G.H.S. SCHEME

9143. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Class IV Employees working under the C.G.H.S. Scheme have not been supplied with liveries they are entitled to for many years; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken by the Ministry to supply liveries in time for the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HELATH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). No. Liveries are supplied to all eligible members of staff working under the Central Government Health Scheme as admissible under the rules. Every possible efforts is made to supply these in time.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF DRESSERS IN C.G.H.S. DISPENSARIES

9144. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scale of the Dressers in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries is not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the dressers; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to revise the pay scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING² AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The pay scale of the Dressers under the Central Government Health Scheme is Rs. 80-1-85-2-85-EB-3-110 and is in accordance with the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission.

The Government of India have appointed the Third Pay Commission which will go into the pay structure of Central Government employees.

MEMORANDUM OF DEMANDS BY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN BANK

9145. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers' Association of "Indian Bank" has submitted memorandum of demands to the custodian;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Association has issued a notice of strike; and

(c) if so, what are their demands and the action taken on these issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A notice of strike dated 18-3-70 along with a charter of demands was sent to the Custodian, Indian Bank, Madras by the Indian Bank Officers and Supervisory Staff Association, Madras, informing the Custodian that the members of the Association all over the country would go on strike any day after 15 days of the receipt of the notice by the Custodian i.e. on or after 4th April 1970 and within six weeks of 4-4-1970, unless

the following demands were satisfied by the management :

1. Cancellation of the transfer order of Shri H. Shah Nawaz Khan forthwith and to post him to the re-designated post of Assistant Staff Officers.
2. Rescission of the transfer order of Shri B.N. Swaminathan and recalling him and promoting the senior most officer available in the Bombay region.
3. Grant of additional increments to all officers transferred from one region to another (from one State to another State).
4. To settle expeditiously certain issues relating to rectification of amenities to agents which were alleged to have been pending for long.

The Custodian has explained to the representatives of the Association and other officers, the circumstances under which the two transfers were effected and the present policy of the bank regarding the grant of additional increments to officers from South on being posted to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. As regards the pending issues referred to at 4 above, the Custodian has informed the Association that it is free to put up detailed representation on these matters which will be considered in due course.

ARTICLES WRITTEN IN TAMIL NEWSPAPER REGARDING INDIAN BANK

9146. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the articles written in a Tamil Newspaper 'Viduthalai' on the 7th March, 1970, 18th March, 1970, 4th April, 1970 and 8th April, 1970 about 'Indian Bank'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the articles written in the Tamil newspaper 'Viduthalai' about the Indian Bank. However, no specific complaints bearing on the allegations referred to in the articles have been received by Government.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CUSTODIANS OF 14 NATIONALISED BANKS

9147. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) who are the present Custodians of the fourteen nationalised banks and what was their status before and after social control and after nationalisation;

(b) the assets and liabilities of these custodians, their wives and children, if any; and

(c) whether they have any foreign assets and if so, the particulars about the source and its income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached Under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Chairman of the erstwhile banks became the Custodians of the nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). The obligation of the officers of the nationalised banks to declare their assets in full including those of their family members, has to form part of the Conduct Rules to be made under the powers vested in the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks to make regulation under Section 19(2) of the Act. The first Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks are likely to be appointed shortly.

STATEMENT

Name of Bank	Name of present Custodian	Status before Social Control	Status after Social Control	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Central Bank of India	Shri V. C Patel	General Manager	Whole-Time Chairman,	
2. Bank of India	Shri T. D. Kansara	General Manager	Whole-Time Chairman,	
3. Punjab National Bank	Shri S. C. Trikha	General Manager	Whole-Time Chairman,	

1	2	3	4	5
4. Bank of Baroda	Shri M. G. Parikh	Deputy General Manager	General Manager and later Whole-Time Chairman.	
5. United Commercial Bank	Shri R. B. Shah	General Manager	Whole-Time Chairman.	
6. Canara Bank	Shri K. P. J. Prabhu	Chairman of Board of Directors (Part-time).	Whole-Time Chairman.	
7. United Bank of India	Shri B. K. Dutt	Managing Director	Whole-Time Chairman.	
8. Dena Bank	Shri P. V. Gandhi	Managing Director	Whole-Time Chairman.	
9. Syndicate Bank	Shri K. K. Pai %	Chief Officer	General Manager.	
10. Union Bank of India	Shri F. K. F. Nariman	Managing Director	Whole-Time Chairman.	
11. Allahabad Bank	Shri K. M. Nanjappa*	Retired General Manager of Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.	Whole-Time Chairman.	
12. Indian Bank	Shri G. Lakshminarayanan**	General Manager of Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.	Whole-Time Chairman.	
13. Bank of Maharashtra	Shri C. V. Joag	General Manager	Whole-Time Chairman.	
14. Indian Overseas Bank	Shri R. N. Chettur**	Retired Managing Director of State Bank of India.	Whole-Time Chairman.	

%Shri K. K. Pai was appointed as Custodian with effect from the 28th February, 1970 in place of Shri T. A. Pai who has been appointed as the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from the 2nd March, 1970. Shri T. A. Pai who was Managing Director of the Bank before Social control was appointed whole-time Chairman after Social Control and later became Custodian when the undertaking of the bank was acquired on the 19th July, 1970.

*Joined the bank as Managing Director and Chairman.

**Joined the bank as Chairman.

DETECTION OF CANCER

9148. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5226 on the 6th April, 1970, and state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that early detection of cancer at its primary stage is considered essential for combating this menace,

(b) whether mass public instruction to facilitate such early detection was being developed at the Cancer Detection Centre whose services were free of charge; and

(c) if so, how this valuable service can be compared with ordinary diagnosis and treatment of cancer, generally at an advanced stage, provided by the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital on payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE CALCUTTA

9149. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee has been appointed to assess the performance of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that only medical scientists have been included in the Committee to the exclusion of non-medical scientists who are also essential for cancer research;

(d) whether the non-scientist members of the Reviewing Committee are persons themselves involved in the closure of the Cancer Detection Centre; and

(e) if so, the reasons for appointing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is given below :

1. Dr. J. B. Srivastav	Chairman
Additional D.G.H.S.	
2. Dr. J. C. Paymaster,	Member
Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.	(regret his inability to serve on the Committee.)
3. Dr. P. N. Wahi,	Member
Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	
4. Dr. S. Sri Ramachari,	Member
Director, Tumour Registry, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	
5. Shri Naranarayan Gooptu,	Member
Representative of Deshbandhu Memorial Trust, Calcutta.	
6. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, M.P.	Member
Representative of D.M.T., Calcutta.	
7. A representative of the Ministry of Finance Government of India.	Member
8. Director of Health Services, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.	Member
9. A representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Health), New Delhi.	Member
(c) Yes. The scientists included in the Committee are those who have been connected with cancer work and have a wide experience in the field of research.	

(d) and (e). The decision to close the Cancer Detection Centre was taken by the Governing Body of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Members at serial numbers 5 and 6 of (b) above, *i.e.* Shri Naranarayan Gooptu and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu are members of that Governing Body. Both of them have also been nominated by the Deshbandhu Memorial Trust on the Reviewing Committee.

CIVIC AMENITIES IN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES OWNING BUILDINGS IN DELHI

9150. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**

SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many Government and local bodies owning buildings in Delhi in which there are no proper civic amenities;

(b) if so, the number of such buildings;

(c) when the amenities will be provided to these buildings;

(d) what will be the approximate cost of these; and

(e) whether Government are considering to transfer these buildings to the tenants who have paid 14 years of rent?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). About 3000 properties transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation by the Rehabilitation Ministry are reported to be lacking proper civic amenities. In addition, some 432 old quarters at Timarpur belonging to the Govt. have not been provided with flush latrines.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation expect to provide the needed amenities in the next 2 years. As the quarters at Timarpur are to be demolished shortly for re-development, there is no proposal to convert the existing dry latrines.

(d) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have estimated that the provision of the amenities will cost Rs. 25.00 lakhs approximately.

(e) No, Sir.

SEIZURE OF FOREIGN GOODS NEAR BULSAR

9151. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband goods, including foreign cloth etc. worth Rs. 12 lakhs were seized by the Customs/Excise official near Bulsar on the 8th April, 1970.

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this connection;

(c) the names of the countries to which these goods belonged; and

(d) the action taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Contraband goods including foreign cloth etc. worth Rs. 4.88 lakhs and a mechanised vessel were seized by Customs officers of the Central Excise Department of the coast near Bulsar on the 9th April, 1970.

(b) Twelve persons have been arrested in this connection.

(c) The goods seized are of Japanese and Pakistani origin.

(d) Out of the twelve persons arrested eleven persons were released on bail of Rs. 4,000/- each pending completion of investigations.

UNPACKED X-RAY PLANT LYING IN A LOCAL HOSPITAL

9152. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an X-Ray Plant, the cost of which is over Rs. 1 lakh, is lying unpacked in a local hospital for over a year;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into it; and

(c) the reasons for lying idle the equipment for long and the steps being taken to utilise it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) From the information collected so far no such X-Ray plant is reported to be lying unpacked in a Government Hospital.

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

JAWAHAR JYOTI

9153. SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5206 on the 6th April 1970 regarding 'Jawahar Jyoti' and state :

(a) whether Government propose to discontinue the burning of 'Jawahar Jyoti' in view of the fact that the practice of cult of personality or deification are not in consonance with the spirit of democracy and socialism and also in view of the fact that this entails a high expenditure; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is, however, proposed to replace the present flame, which is fed by a mixture of mustard oil, cotton seeds and camphor, with a permanent gas flame at a reduced monthly expenditure of about Rs. 900/- only.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS OF STAFF WORKING IN FARRUKHABAD DIVISION OF CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, KANPUR

9154. SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to various reasons, posting in Farrukhabad Division of the Central Excise Collectorate, Kanpur is considered a hard and bad posting by the Executive Staff and if so, whether Government propose to limit an Officer's stay from 2 to 3 years in the Division;

(b) whether complaints have been received that some influential Inspectors of that Collectorate have succeeded in avoiding transfers to this Division throughout their careers, whereas others are posted there more than once and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider immediately transferring of such officers to Farrukhabad Division to relieve others who are there for more than 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The executive staff in the Kanpur Collectorate of Central Excise generally do not like posting in Farrukhabad Division. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to limit an officer's stay there for 2 to 3 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At the time of general transfers the Government always keeps in view rotating officers from one charge to another.

INTRODUCTION OF CALCUTTA LOTTERY AND METROPOLITAN SAVING BOND ETC. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA

9155. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will introduce (i) Calcutta Lottery like Delhi Lottery, (ii) Calcutta Metropolitan Saving Bond, (iii) Terminal Taxes, (iv) Inter-State Transport Tax, (v) Special Tax on Luxury goods and similar other taxes for raising finance for development of Calcutta, from private sources;

(b) whether Government will set up an Expert Committee to go into the issues of introducing additional taxes, as mentioned above, for raising additional resources for development of Calcutta;

(c) whether the problems of development of Calcutta will be treated as a "special national problem" as described by late Pandit Nehru and reiterated by other dignitaries of Central Government; and

(d) if so, how such commitment will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Both the Central and the State Governments are fully seized of the urgent problems of development facing Calcutta. Government have already initiated action with regard to the formulation and implementation of various programmes/schemes, keeping in view both the present and the likely availability of funds from all sources. However, it is not considered necessary, at this stage to set up any Expert Committee for the purpose of going into the issue of introducing additional taxes.

COMPENSATION TO METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA

9156. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the quantum of compensation to be given to the Metal Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation to be said;

(c) if not, the reasons for prolonged period taken by Government to arrive at a decision regarding the amount of compensation;

(d) whether the recent judgement given by the Calcutta High Court in regard to a case filed by the Metal Corporation of India necessitates immediate decision of Government regarding payment of compensation to the said Corporation;

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (f). An offer of compensation for the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India acquired by the Government under the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1966, was made to the Corporation in June 1968. Due to lack of response from them, the offer was withdrawn in March 1969.

The delay in the payment of compensation has been mainly due to a series of litigation instituted by the Metal Corporation of India ending with a writ petition before the Calcutta High Court which was dismissed by the Court in April 1969.

The implications of the observations of the Calcutta High Court, contained in its judgement on the question of compensation payable to the Corporation, are presently being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries keeping also in view further judicial pronouncements on the question of compensation.

REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION SET UP BY THE LAST U.F. GOVERNMENT IN WEST BENGAL

9157. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether report of the Pay Commission, set up by the last United Front Government in West Bengal, will be published;

(b) if so, when and the reason for the delay in publishing the report;

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the report;

(d) if so, the extent of acceptance of the recommendations of the report; and

(e) when Government are going to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The report of the Commission is under print and will be published by the State Government as soon as printed copies are got ready.

(c) to (e). The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of the State Government.

राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में प्रगति

9158. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) किन-किन राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं; और
(ग) उन राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) असम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राज्यों में कार्य मनोरंजनक नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) इसके जो मुख्य कारण हैं वे हैं— अपर्याप्त इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, अप्रक्षित प्रणिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी और अन्य सामाजिक अर्थिक अव्याप्ति ने इन राज्यों का सामाज्य पिछड़ापन।

(ग) कार्यक्रम को नेत्री में कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए इन राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए जो विशेष प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं—

(1) अप्रक्षित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का शीघ्र निर्माण करना और लोगों को उनके घरों से नजदीक से नजदीक सेवाओं और सामग्री उपलब्ध करने के लिए सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना।

(2) जनता में शिक्षा और प्रांतसाहृदय सम्बन्धी प्रयत्नों में और वृद्धि करना।

(3) प्रणिक्षण सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करना तथा मुक्य कर्मचारियों को प्रणिक्षित करना ताकि वे अच्छी सेवाएँ प्रदान कर सकें।

(4) घनी आबादी वाले जिलों, संगठित क्षेत्रों और उन अस्पतालों में, जहाँ अधिक संख्या में प्रसव होते हैं, और अधिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना।

इसके अलावा वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के दोरों के जरिए केन्द्र में मार्ग दर्शन और कारगर सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

IEWS EXPRESSED BY CHAIRMAN OF MAHARASHTRA CO-OPERATIVE BANK RE : CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

9160. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to an editorial in the *Financial Express* of the 12th March, 1970 under the caption, "Please Count the Chickens":

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Shri Vasantrao Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, defaults of District co-operative banks in Maharashtra on account of re-calcitrance, inefficient management, defalcation etc, increased from 26 per cent of the total overdues to 39 per cent in 1968-69;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to Shri Patil "nationalised commercial banks are financing even defaulting co-operative banks in their anxiety to achieve targets" and if so, whether this statement is true; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to ensure that the nationalised commercial banks do not waste public money by accumulating overdues in their enthusiasm to extend rural credit ?

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

(b) The editorial referred to attributes such a statement to Shri Vasantrao Patil. While it is a fact that there has been a rise in the percentage of overdues from 25 per cent in 1965-66 to 36 per cent in 1968-69, Government do not have information as to how much of these were attributable to the specific factors referred to.

(c) There was no reference in the editorial to commercial banks financing defaulting cooperative banks. The editorial stated that Shri Vasantrao Patil had said that in their anxiety to achieve targets the nationalised banks had financed even 'the defaulters of cooperative banks'. No specific instance of banks financing defaulters of the co-

operative societies has come to the notice of the Reserve Bank. However, it is keeping a watch on the situation.

(d) Banks are expected to exercise normal banking prudence in advancing loans. The quantum of loan is to be determined taking into account the actual needs and the repaying capacity. The banks would also employ adequate supervision machinery to verify the proper utilisation and end use of the credit. There is, therefore, no need to entertain any misgivings that commercial banks would accumulate overdues or waste public money.

LOSS INCURRED BY I.D.P.L.

9161. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to its Annual Report for 1968-69 the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. incurred a loss of Rs. 9.1 crores in 1968-69 against its sales of Rs. 1.05 crores during the year;

(b) whether the report reveals that nearly a third of the Undertaking's entire income from sales was spent on the salaries on the Soviet experts attached to its three plants;

(c) whether it is a fact that the company produced drugs and instruments worth about Rs. 3.0 crores in 1968-69, but only a third of them were sold in the market and according to the company this was due to 'stiff competition';

(d) whether in view of the impending cut in drug prices whether the I.D.P.L. might find it much more difficult to face competition; and

(e) if the replies to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the poor showing by the I.D.P.L. when the various units in pharmaceuticals industry in the country are by and large fairing well?

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

(b) No. The salaries and subsistence allowance paid to the Soviet specialists during 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 29.05 lakhs while the total sales during the year were Rs. 105.59 lakhs.

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(c) Yes. Due to factors beyond its control such as availability of products in the country imported through licenses issued earlier, the company could not sell its entire production of 1968-69 in that year itself. The same was however sold during the year 1969-70.

(d) It is too early to assess the impact of the revised prices on the working results of this Company.

(e) The main reason for the loss in 1968-69 is that production in Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad was at commissioning and stabilisation stage during that year. A period of 2 to 3 years depending on the complexity of chemical operations and processes is required for reaching the efficiencies and norms given by the collaborators. Both Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad will enter that Phase in the First quarter of 1971. The performance of the company has already shown an improvement as is evident from the fact that the sales have gone up to 489.79 lakhs during 1969-70. It is also not correct to compare the company with any other pharmaceutical unit in the country. There is no other unit which produces such wide range of drugs from basic stage as I.D.P.L.

FINDINGS OF SHRI P. D. OJHA AS PUBLISHED IN R.B.I. BULLETIN AND GOVERNMENT'S REACTION THEREON

9162. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the findings of Shri P.D. Ojha in a paper published in the January, 1970 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin under the entitlement "A Configuration of Indian poverty and Levels of Living";

(b) if so, whether she agrees with one of his findings that the number of people in the country below the absolute poverty line rose from 52 per cent to 70 per cent of the population; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

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

(b) In the Government's view, the data used by Shri P. D. Ojha are subject to a number of limitations, and no definite con-

clusion can be drawn solely on their basis concerning either the pattern of or the changes in the distribution of incomes.

(c) An overriding objective of the Government's policy is to raise the standard of living of the people, and this is sought to be achieved through planned economic development and through various fiscal and non-fiscal measures designed to reduce inequalities in income and wealth.

REVISION OF AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

9163. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a top level three-member Indian Oil team would visit Teheran shortly to discuss the question of revising the agreement with the National Iranian Oil Company which has been supplying darius crude to the Madras Refinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The team of four members has already visited Iran and returned. Another visit by this team is not contemplated. It is not in the public interest to disclose the nature of discussions at this stage.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF STUDY TEAM ON IMPROVING PRODUCTION AND COMPETITIVENESS OF IRON ORE IN WORLD MARKET

9164. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of far reaching recommendations to improve production as well as competitiveness of iron ore in the world market have been made by a three-member study team appointed by the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) what are those recommendations; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Study Team of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, has made several recommendations dealing with prospecting, explorations, exploitation, transportations, port facilities, management and financial aspects of iron ore industry. The Corporation has been requested to formulate specific proposals in the light of the recommendations of study team which are awaited.

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN MADURAI

9165. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mysterious disease had claimed the lives of 11 children at the Mannavanur village, near Kodalpanal in Madurai in the month of April, 1970;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

DEMONSTRATION HELD BY PHARMACISTS WORKING IN C.G.H.S. DISPENSARIES

9166. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any demonstration held by the Pharmacists working in C.G. H.S. Dispensaries on the 7th April, 1970 in regard to the assault on their Union President by a senior health official;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). Some Pharmacists working in the Central Govt. Health Scheme dispensaries held a meeting on the 7th April, 1970 and passed a resolution demanding that for his alleged misbehaviour with the C.G.H.S. staff, the officer of the Directorate General of Health Services (CGHS) should either be transferred or suspended pending an inquiry into the alleged misbehaviour. After an inquiry had been made it was found that the demand made in the resolution was not tenable. The Officer concerned has, however, been advised to be more restrained in his dealings with the staff.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COAL

9167. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee to formulate a national fuel policy to secure even development of coal in the country has since been set up; and

(b) if so, its precise constitution, names of members and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXCISE DUTY ON IRON SAFES

9168. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the West Hand-made Iron Safe Manufacturers Association, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the main demands made by the Association;

(c) whether Government propose to exempt the hand-made and non-power operated Iron safe from the imposition of excise duty; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, West Bengal Handmade Iron Safe Manufacturers Association, Calcutta had sought exemption from excise duty on Iron safes manufactured without the aid of power;

(c) and (d). Iron safes, in or in relation to the manufacture of which no process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power have already been exempted from payment of excise duty with effect from 1st May, 1970.

ANNUAL RENT PAID FOR ACCOMMODATION FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

9169. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of rent paid annually for rented accommodation for offices of the Central Government; and

(b) the number of buildings constructed during the last year to replace rented accommodation and the cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ANNUAL RENT PAID FOR ACCOMMODATION OCCUPIED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDER-TAKINGS

9170. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of rent paid annually for rented accommodation for offices of the public sector projects under the control of the Central Government; and

(b) the number of buildings constructed last year to replace rented accommodation and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) According to available information, the total amount of rent payable by public enterprises for offices hired in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during 1968 was Rs. 293 lakhs. Information with regard to rents payable for office accommodation hired in places other than the four cities is not readily available and the collection of this data may involve work incommensurate with the expected results.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम का सर्वेक्षण

9172. श्री यशवन्त तिंह कुशवाह :

श्री नीति राजसिंह चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने बहां विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कराने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चक्रवाण) : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में तेल और गैस संचयों के लिए भूगर्भीय परिस्थितियां अनुकूल नहीं समझी गई हैं। अतः मध्य प्रदेश में तेल अन्वेषण सर्वेक्षणों का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

PAY OF PROBATIONARY OFFICERS OF INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK

9173. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 79 on the 17th November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring the salaries and other allowance of Probationary Officers in Indian Overseas Bank at par with Indian Bank Ltd.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). According to Section 12(2) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, an officer or other employee as the case may be, of a nationalised bank shall hold his office or service in that bank on the same terms and conditions as would have been admissible under the erstwhile banking company, unless and until his remuneration, terms or conditions are altered by the corresponding new bank.

In terms of Section 19(2)(d), of the Act, it would now be for the Board of Directors, to be constituted shortly of the Indian Overseas Bank, to make regulations, after consultation with the Reserve Bank and with the previous sanction of the Central Government, providing therein conditions or limitations subject to which the bank may appoint officers or other employees and fix their remuneration and other terms and conditions of service. It will be for the Board to determine the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of Probationary Officers under these regulations.

DECREASE IN MINERAL PRODUCTION IN KERALA

9174. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been less production of minerals during 1969-70 in the State of Kerala as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the total mineral production in that State during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give any financial assistance to that State to boost the production of minerals in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the mineral production in Kerala during the 1st three years is attached.

(c) and (d). No financial assistance is given to State Governments specifically for mineral production. However, financial assistance to states is given as Block grants or loans, which may be utilised for mineral development as well.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE* OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN KERALA STATE DURING 1967-1969 :

(In Rs. '000)

Year	Major minerals	Minor minerals	Total
1967 ..	5,558	9,091	14,649
1968 ..	4,316	6,466(p)	10,782
1969 ..	4,068	N.A.	4,068(@)

(P) = Provisional.

(*) = Excluding atomic minerals and common salt.

(@) = Excluding minor minerals.

(N.A.) = Not available.

ACTION AGAINST I.O.C. OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH PLACING OF ORDERS WITH BHARAT BARREL AND DRUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

9175. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official, connected with the placing of orders for supply of barrels with Messrs Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company even after this had been black-listed by Government, has resigned; and

(b) if so, the name of the Officer and the action proposed to be taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Two employees *viz.* (1) Shri B. M. Digambar and (2) Shri V. N. Gangadharan working in the Materials Department of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation at that time were connected

with, though not responsible for, the placing of an order for the supply of barrels with M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd. They resigned the services of the Corporation as under:—

Shri B. M. Digambar with effect from 31-7-1964.

Shri V. N. Gangadharan with effect from 5-10-1964.

The intimation of the black-listing of the firm was conveyed *vide* Govt. letter dated 21-5-64. The order was placed on 12-9-64. In accordance with the procedures obtaining at that time, reciprocal arrangements for the blacklisting of parties by the public sector undertakings on the advice of the Government and *vice-versa* were not applicable.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to para (a) of the question.

PETROL PUMPS, KEROSENE AND INDANE GAS AGENCIES OWNED BY M/S. UNITED AGENCIES M/S. RADHAKISSEN BIMAL KUMAR AND M/S. BALKISSEN LAL PODDAR

9176. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6166 on the 13th April, 1970 regarding alleged corruption in sales organisation of the Indian Oil Corporation and state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps, kerosene agencies, Indane gas agencies owned by United Agencies, Radhakissen Bimal Kumar and Balkissen Lal Poddar in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and other places and by Garib Das for Bombay Cooperative Society and Sindhi Chamber of Commerce in Bombay;

(b) whether they have formed several firms among their family members and relations and are controlling the substantial portion of distribution of petroleum products;

(c) whether Bimal Kumar and Binod Kumar are proprietors of firms of Messrs United Agency Radhakissen Bimal Kumar and Balkissen Lal Poddar and whether they are related, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to remove such vested interests from distribution of petroleum products?

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

FILING OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

9177. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament who has not assessable income is compulsorily required to file Income-tax return and if so, the position of Law in this regard;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department has been advised to allow certain deductions to Members of Parliament from their salaries which will not be subject to income-tax; and

(c) if so, those items of expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) If a person does not have assessable income, he is not compulsorily required to file income-tax return u/s 139(1) of the Income-tax Act; but if a notice u/s 139(2) or 148 has been issued to him by the Income-tax Officer, then he has to file a return of his income irrespective of the fact whether or not he has assessable income.

Under section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 every person whose total income during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax has to furnish a return of his income by the prescribed date, which in the case of persons deriving income from salary is the 30th June of the assessment year.

Upto 31st March, 1968, the fixed remuneration of Rs. 500 per month received by Members of Parliament was treated as income from 'salary' and tax was being deducted at source. From 1-4-68, however, on the advice of the Ministry of Law and the Attorney General this remuneration is being treated as income from 'Other sources' from which tax is not deducted at source. As such, upto assessment year 1968-69, every Member of the Parliament was required to file a return of his income, within the prescribed dates. With effect from the assessment year 1969-70, if his income after deduction of allowable expenses is below the

taxable limit, he is not required to file his return of income/s 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department has been advised that the following items of expenditure are allowable as deductions from the fixed remuneration of Members of Parliament:

(i) Expenses incurred in maintaining an office in Delhi;

(ii) Expenses incurred in maintaining an office in his constituency; and

(iii) Expenses incurred on postage, stationery, conveyance, telephone, stenographic assistance etc. in Delhi or in his constituency.

The question of scope of allowance of expenses against salary of Hon'ble Members of Parliament was referred to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, for the comments of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Committee has advised that a minimum allowance limit under section 57(iii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, may be prescribed at Rs. 100 per month. We are accepting the Committee's recommendation and suitable instructions to this effect are being issued.

MORE ALLOWANCES FOR DOCTORS OPTING FOR RURAL SERVICES

9178. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :**

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Mysore has doubled the allowance for Doctors for rural services;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to evolve a scheme for providing similar incentives all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

LACK OF DEMAND AND FALL IN PRODUCTION OF SUPERPHOSPHATE FERTILIZER**9179. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :****SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :****SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :**

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

(a) whether the Development Council for Inorganic Chemicals Industries has been asked to examine the problem of lack of demand and consequent fall in production of Superphosphate fertilizer;

(b) if so, by what time they are likely to submit the report;

(c) whether the Fertilizer Association of India has also been asked to undertake a techno-economic study to determine the concessions in prices of nitrogen and other nutrients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries considered the problems facing the Superphosphate industry at its meeting held on 18-3-1970 but did not make any specific recommendations. The Fertilizer Association of India have undertaken a techno-economic study of the problems of superphosphate industry. The outcome of the study is awaited.

SURVEY OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF ZOONOTIC ORIGIN IN THE COUNTRY**9181. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :****SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :****SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :**

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

(a) whether Government propose to or have conducted any survey of the communicable disease of Zoonotic origin in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have since formulated any schemes for the elimination of such diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount likely to be spent on this during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have conducted some surveys.

(b) There are more than 150 Zoonotic diseases in the world. Of these the important ones in India are Rabies, Plague, Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Hydatid Disease and Fasciolopsis buski.

Data collected based on surveys so far carried out indicates the position as follows:—

Rabies. In 1969, fifty-four hydrophobia cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Delhi alone. 94788 patients received antirabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, during 1969.

Plague. After a period of relative freedom possibly due to DDT spray under Malaria Programme, 2 cases of human plague occurred in 1959 in one of the Taluks of Kollar district of Mysore state. The number of cases gradually increased year after year and reached 585 cases in 103 villages in 1962.

In some of the areas the cases reappeared after an interval of 15 to 20 years. It was obvious that the mere absence of the diseases in the humans would not justify the inference that plague has disappeared.

No cases of human plague have been reported in any part of the country during the past 3 years. The epidemiology of human cases of plague and rat falls, the insecticides for the control of plague transmission and biology of the rats and rat fleas in the area are being studied.

Brucellosis. Disease in animals is reported practically in all the States in the country. Shepherds have been found to be infected in Karnal district of Haryana. An out break of Brucellosis occurred in a family due to aborting goats in Aurangabad. 3282 human sera were tested in Delhi, out of collections made for various laboratory examinations and 0.9 per cent out of that showed a diagnostic titre.

Leptospirosis. During the last few years considerable serological evidence has accumulated to show that leptospiral infections occur among cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, equines, dogs as well as among human beings in Andhra Pradesh, Andamans, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

Hydatid Diseases. Hydatid disease in human beings has been recorded from a number of States in the country. Data from Delhi hospitals showed that 3 per 10,000 admissions have hydatid disease.

Fascioliopsis Buski. This infection was found in Bihar in 1953 and in Ghaziabad (U.P.) in 1967.

(c) and (d). There is no scheme for the elimination of these diseases. However, the following measures have been adopted :—

The important role played by animals in the causation of some human diseases (termed zoonosis) is gaining emphasis and the discipline of Veterinary public Health is recognised in this country.

A National Seminar on Zoonosis, the first of its kind was held at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, in October, 1968.

The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have jointly held seminars on Brucellosis and Rabies to focus attention on these problems.

A two years' course leading to Master's degree in Veterinary Public Health is proposed to be held at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta from July, 1970.

Realising the need for steps to control some of the major diseases, better attention is being given at various levels to food and milk sanitation to control food/milk borne zoonosis.

(e) No specific amount has been earmarked for the purpose.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR

9182. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. Ambassador in India at Patna on the 7th April, 1970 that India could achieve adequate rate of economic growth if foreign investment in the private sector is encouraged and that private investment is much better than Government loan which eventually must be paid back; and

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

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

(b) From a balance of payments point of view, the choice between external Government loans and private foreign investment is really a difficult one for whereas the former involves repayments of principal and payments of interest charges the latter also involves an outgo by way of remittances of profits and repatriation of capital. Secondly, while the liability on account of a Government loan terminates after a certain period the liability on account of private foreign investment may tend to be permanent and growing. However, given the fact that the volume of inflow of private foreign investment into India has been small in relation to the country's needs of external finance for development, the role of private foreign investment has primarily to be regarded as one of supplementing rather than substituting external official loans.

KAILASH BOOSTER PUMPING STATION SCHEME, DELHI

9183. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :

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

(a) whether the Kailash booster pumping station scheme Delhi consisting of an underground tank and four overhead tanks is progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertakings exidation plant to purify the sullage going in Najafgarh drain will be completed;

(d) the estimated cost of the plant; and

(e) the progress since made in the work on booster stations at various other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 90% of the work for the construction of the underground tank has been completed. 95% of the work in respect of the overhead tanks at Panchsheel and Srinivaspuri have been completed. 90% of the work has been completed in respect of the overhead tank at Malviya Nagar and 60% of the work has been completed in respect of the overhead tank near Indian Institute of Technology.

(c) The plant is expected to be ready by the middle of June with temporary arrangements of pumping. Permanent arrangements for pumping will be completed by October, 1970.

(d) The estimated cost of the plant is Rs. 3.97 lacs.

(e) Erection of mechanical and electrical equipment is in progress at Booster Pumping Station in Malviya Nagar and Rama Krishna Puram and these are expected to be completed by the end of the month. A temporary booster pumping station is being established near Moolchand Hospital and this work is likely to be completed by middle of the month.

SHORTAGES IN PETROLFUM PRODUCTS

9184. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state how much shortages have been shown in petroleum products in the last three years, year-wise, and in each commodity and the reasons for the shortages by the Indian Oil Corporation and the total value of the shortages in these three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Shortages in the normal handling of Petroleum products due to leakage, evaporation etc., are inherent due to their volatile nature. Information about the quantities and value of such shortages is not readily available.

LOANS FOR BUILDING HOUSES

9185. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total loans sanctioned for the purpose of house-building up to Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 15,000/-, Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. one lakh and more during the years 1967 to 1970.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The following three social housing schemes introduced by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development provide for the grant of loans to individuals for building houses for themselves :

- (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme
- (ii) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme
- (iii) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

Under these schemes, the maximum loans admissible are Rs. 3,000/-, Rs. 12,500/- and Rs. 25,000/- respectively.

These schemes, though introduced by this Department, are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territories, who give financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries for the construction of houses under the Schemes on the circumstances of each application. No information is available in this Department about the loans actually advanced, for purposes of house building and the collection of details as required from all over the country will involve time and labour which will not be commensurate with the value of the information.

PER CAPITA FOREIGN AID TO INDIA

9186. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pearson Commission on International Development in its recent report stated that *per capita* foreign aid received by India was among the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, other findings of the Commission about India?

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

(b) Apart from statistical references about India in the Report there is a section on India prepared by the staff of the Commission in Annex-I (entitled 'The Development Situation') of the Report. A copy of the Report has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

COST OF COLLECTION OF INCOME-TAX ON SMALL INCOMES

9187. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assessment of small incomes results in minus revenue or net loss;

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to collect reliable data about the cost of examination and collection in respect of various income brackets *vis-a-vis* revenue realised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No scientific study of the cost of assessment and collection *vis-a-vis* revenue realised in respect of small income cases has so far been made. Some estimates have, however, been made up to the assessment year 1967-68 of the yield of tax and cost of collection in respect of business cases having income not exceeding Rs. 15,000/- and all other non-business cases and the relevant figures are given below:—

(In crores of rupees)

Financial year	Estimated yield of tax from Cat. III, IV and V cases @ 8% of the total tax assessed	Cost of collection relating to Cat. III, IV and V cases
1965-66	.. 29	5.32
1966-67	.. 40	4.97
1967-68	.. 46	5.58

It would be seen that the assessment of such cases does not result in any loss.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS OPENED IN RAJASTHAN

9188. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India and other nationalised banks opened in Rajasthan, district-wise during the last six months;

(b) the amount of loans given to farmers in Rajasthan by the State Bank of India during the last six months; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during the current year to the farmers in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As per information received up to 30th April 1970, during the six months ended 31st March 1970, twenty-six offices were opened in Rajasthan State by a subsidiary of the State Bank of India and the nationalised banks. No new office was opened by the State Bank of India in Rajasthan during the said period. District-wise break-up of the offices opened during the period is given in the statement attached.

(b) The increases in the amount of loans given to farmers in Rajasthan by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries during the six months ended 31st March 1970 and in the number of farmers' borrowing accounts are as follows:—

Increase during the six months period up to March 1970	State Bank of India	Subsidiaries of the State Bank of India
	Rs.	Rs.
Number of Accounts . .	1010	3490
Limits sanctioned	0.52 crore	1.64 crores
Balance outstanding . .	0.34 crore	1.08 crores

(c) No amount has been specifically earmarked for this purpose. However, every endeavour will be made by the bank to give as much assistance to the farmers in Rajasthan as possible depending upon its resources.

STATEMENT

BRANCHES OPENED BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN RAJASTHAN DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1970

Name of District	No. of Offices
AJMER	1
ALWAR	1
BARMER	3
BHILWARA	1
BIKANER	2
GANGANAGAR	3
JAIPUR	2
JALORE	1
JHALAWAR	3
JODHPUR	1
KOTAH	1
NAGAUR	1
PALI	1
TONK	1
UDAIPUR	4
	26

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार द्वारा इस कम्पनी के निदेशक-मंडल में एक निदेशक नियुक्त किए जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता। इस कम्पनी के निदेशक मंडल में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम और यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का भी कोई निदेशक नहीं है। इसका कारण सम्भवतः यह है कि अभी हाल तक सरकार की नीति यह थी कि जिन कम्पनियों में इन संस्थाओं के पास निवेशकों की वैसियत में शेयर हों, उनके प्रबन्ध में इन संस्थाओं को केवल आपवादिक मामलों में ही भाग लेने दिया जाए। इस नीति में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। यह सवाल कि क्या मैसर्स बोल्टाज लिमिटेड इस किस्म की कम्पनी है, जिसमें इन दोनों निवेशकताओं को मिलवार, इस कम्पनी में अपने मौजूदा शेयरों के आधार पर, कम्पनी के निदेशक मंडल में कुछ प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, उस समय स्पष्ट हो जाएगा, जब नई नीति का व्यौग्र अन्तिम रूप में नेयार हो जाएगा।

OPPOSITION TO FULL OIL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANTS

9189. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह वित्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स बोल्टाज लिमिटेड में सरकार के 22.5 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने अपनी ओर से कोई निदेशक नियुक्त नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदो (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सरकार के पास इस कम्पनी के कोई शेयर नहीं हैं लेकिन भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम और यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के पास कुल मिलाकर, इस कम्पनी की सामान्य गूँजी के 25.6 प्रतिशत के बराबर के शेयर हैं।

9190. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemicals Engineering Associations and the fertilizer technologists are understood to have made a representation to Government against full oil-based fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, on what grounds the setting up of such plants have been opposed; and

(c) whether Government have considered the issue; and if so, their reaction in this regard?

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

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

**दिल्ली प्रशासन के अध्यापकों को मकानों
का आवंटन**

9191. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग के अध्यापकों को मकान आवंटित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन अध्यापकों को अब तक दिए गए मकानों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) मकानों के आवंटन के लिए उस समय विचाराधीन आवेदनपत्रों का व्योग क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) वे अध्यापक अपनी प्राथमिकता की तिथियों के आधार पर तैयार की गई प्रनीता सूचियों में अपनी स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं, जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापक हैं और जो निर्धारित पात्र ध्वेत में स्थित स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे अध्यापकों को किए गए आवंटनों के सम्बन्ध में या बकाया आवेदनों के पृथक-पृथक सांखिकीय आंकड़े संपदा निदेशालय में नहीं रखे जाते। उनके संकलन करने में लगने वाला समय और थम ढोने वाले लाभ के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF THREE FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES IN INDIA

9192. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount that Esso, Caltex and Burmah Shell have got in terms of profit, interest, salaries, etc., both in terms of foreign exchange and Indian currency, during the period after the Independence; and

(b) the total invested capital of these three companies and the amount invested in the form of foreign exchange therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The capital employed and profit prior to interest and taxation earned by the foreign Oil Companies (Marketing and Refineries) viz. Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3461/70]

**PUNJAB PAY SCALES TO EMPLOYEES
IN P. G. I. CHANDIGARH**

9193. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Graduate Institute Chandigarh has sent proposals of giving Punjab pay scales to its employees serving the Post Graduate Institute;

(b) whether the Home Ministry has approved of the proposals; and

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

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

(b) and (c). In view of the general decision of the Government of India that Central scales of pay would be adopted in all Union Territories with effect from 6-3-1970, the Institute has been advised to consider adoption of Central scales of pay.

उत्तर प्रदेश में “हुक्का तम्बाकू” के उत्तर वासों द्वारा उत्पादन सूक्ष्म अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत

9194. श्री नगेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में मठली शहर के हुक्का तम्बाकू

उगाने वालों ने उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत की है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क के कर्मचारियों द्वारा परेशान किए जाने के कारण हुक्का तम्बाकू के उगाने वालों ने गत वर्ष से इसकी खेती बन्द कर दी है यदि हाँ, तो हुक्का तम्बाकू की खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त खेत में हुक्का तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में मरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता था और गत वर्ष से हुक्का तम्बाकू का उत्पादन रोक देने के कारण सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि हो रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड में ट्रिपल सुपर-फास्फेट का उत्पादन

9195. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड में सिंगल सुपर-फास्फेट के स्थान पर ट्रिपल सुपरफास्फेट बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वाप्य राव) : हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड ने सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट के उत्पादन के स्थान पर ट्रिपल सुपरफास्फेट के उत्पादन का प्रश्न अपने कांसीसी तकनीकी परामर्शदाताओं एवं 'फेडों, "फेस्ट" की डिजाइन संक्षया के साथ

पहले ही उठा रखा है । कम्पनी के जस्ता प्रद्रावक के विस्तार, जिसके लिए विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट इस समय तैयार की जा रही है, के साथ ट्रिपल सुपरफास्फेट का उत्पादन प्रारंभ किया जाना प्रस्तावित है ।

बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने के कर्मचारी संघ का अस्थायेवन

9196. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने के कर्मचारी संघ ने कर्मचारियों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उनको तथा कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों को जापन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में मरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यूनियन द्वारा पेश की गई मांगों के चार्टर की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [प्रम्पालय में रख दी गई । देखिए संख्या LT-3462/70] ।

(ग) मांगों सामान्यतः उन विषयों पर हैं, जिनका समझीता निगम के प्रबन्धकों की सक्षमता के अन्तर्गत है । यह मालूम हुआ है कि अप्रैल के पहले सप्ताह में राज्य श्रम विभाग के प्रतिनिधियों और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के प्रतिनिधियों की डिप्लोमेट बैठक हुई ; जिसमें प्रत्येक मांग के बारे में निगम का विचार व्यक्त किया गया था । पटना के संयुक्त श्रम आयुक्त, इस बारे में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद शीघ्र ही भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के प्रबन्धकों के साथ एक दूसरी बैठक रखेंगे ।

बिहार द्वारा अप्रयुक्त राशि का वापिस किया जाना

9197. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने कुछ अप्रयुक्त राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार को वापिस की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उपर्युक्त राशि को उपयोग न करने के कारण भी बताए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (घ) . बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार सरकार ने अभावप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के स्थायी सुधार के कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1959-60 और 1960-61 के लिए प्राप्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में अगस्त, 1969 में केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12.41 लाख रुपए की रकम लौटायी थी। इस रकम को लौटाना इसलिए जरूरी हो गया था कि इस कार्यक्रम पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा केवल 7.94 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया था, जबकि इसकी तुलना में उसे भारत सरकार से 20.35 लाख रुपया प्राप्त हुआ था।

OPPOSITION TO JOINT ANALYSIS OF COAL LOADED IN WAGONS AT RECEIVING POINT BY COLLIERY OWNERS

9198. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided for joint analysis of coal loaded in wagons at receiving point;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the colliery owners are not ready for this;

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by the employers; and

(d) the reaction of Government there-to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). The Government of India had set up in July 1968 a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Coal Mining Advisor to the Government to go into the problem of sampling and to evolve a method of sampling acceptable to both the coal and the steel industries.

The procedure recommended by the Committee and accepted by the Government is that the public analysts would draw samples both at the loading point and the destination. Producers and consumers can be present during sampling and portions of samples can be retained by them for verification. Payment would be on the basis of average of the results of analysis at loading point and destination, subject to limitations.

Hindustan Steel Limited has concluded agreements with some of the major producers, like National Coal Development Corporation collieries under the erstwhile Managing Agencies of Karam Chand Thapar, Birds, etc. Agreements with other parties are under way. The consumer has agreed to a price escalation under the agreement with suitable bonus-penalty clauses based on quality of supply.

It is expected that in due course other collieries will also fall in line.

वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का विकास

9199. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा मगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में अस्पतालों, औषधालयों तथा प्राथमिक उपचार केन्द्रों जैसी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के विकास की कोई योजना सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कुल कितनी राशि अन्तर्गत है और

राज्य सरकार ने कितनी सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) अन्य राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय अस्पतालों सेनेटोरियमों तथा चिकित्सा संस्थाओं में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों के लिए कितनी रोगी शश्याओं की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) गर्व 1970-71 में और चौथी योजना में उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में कितने अतिरिक्त अस्पताल तथा औषधालय खोलने का विचार है और उनमें कितनी रोगी शश्याओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी;

(घ) विद्यमान अस्पतालों का विस्तार करके कितनी अतिरिक्त रोगी शश्याओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो किन परिवर्तनों के साथ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर):
 (क) 1969-70 में जन स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं जिनमें अस्पताल, औषधालय इत्यादि शामिल हैं के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 238 लाख रुपयों का प्रस्ताव किया था। योजना आयोग ने अस्थायी रूप से 120 लाख रुपए नियत किए। 1969-70 के लिए अनन्तिम अनुमोदित व्यय की राशि 121.75 लाख रुपए रखी गई थी। राज्य सरकार को आशा है कि इस मद में 134.28 लाख रुपए रखें होंगे। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिव्यय 1060 लाख रुपए है। योजना आयोग ने संशोधित प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिए हैं। राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता सभी विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत जिसमें स्वास्थ्य भी सम्मिलित है के लिए समीक्षित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में अस्पतालों, आरोग्य-शालाओं तथा चिकित्सा संस्थानों में प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों के लिए इस समय उपलब्ध पलंगों की संख्या तथा अन्य राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों के हिसाब से उपलब्ध पलंगों की संख्या का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संस्था-LT 3463/70]।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जिसमें 1970-71 भी सम्मिलित है मध्य प्रदेश में कोई नए एलोपैथिक अस्पतालों/औषधालयों के खोलने का विचार नहीं है। तथापि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शाम क्षेत्रों में 350 आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोलने का विचार है।

(घ) वर्तमान अस्पतालों का विस्तार करके 2838 अतिरिक्त पलंगों की व्यवस्था किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ङ) योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1060 लाख रुपए के प्रस्तावित परिव्यय को मंजूर कर लिया है।

आवास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

9200. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवास सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए कितनी सहायता दी है;

(ख) यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने उपर्युक्त राज्य अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च कर दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ होने से पहले राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता (प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए आवास योजनाओं के लिए कुल नियत की गई सहायता में से) उन द्वारा बताए गए व्यय के आधार पर ली जाती थी। 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान, विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत की गई तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा ली गई धन राशि निम्न प्रकार थी :—

केन्द्रीय सहायता		
नियत	ली	
की	गई	
गई		
(लाख रुपयों में)		
1967-68	29.95	29.75
1968-69	37.88	34.79

1968-69 में केन्द्र द्वारा नियत की गई तथा राज्य द्वारा वास्तव में ली गई सहायता का अन्तर कम है तथा आवास के लिए निधियों से विचलन होना प्रतीत नहीं होता।

1969-70 से आगे (अन्य राज्यों की भाँति) मध्य प्रदेश को सभी राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिए सहायता (जिसमें आवास योजनाएं शामिल ह) बिना किसी विशेष योजना या विकास शीर्षक से सम्बद्ध, "खंड ज्ञानों" तथा "खंड अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है। 1969-70 के दौरान, राज्य द्वारा "आवास" के अन्तर्गत प्रयुक्त की गई, यथार्थ राशि के बारे में सूचना, अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

T. B. CASES IN MADHYA PRADESH

9201. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest number of T. B. cases in the Madhya Pradesh are reported to be in Burhanpur town and its round about area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Centre to give financial help to Madhya Pradesh for having a well furnished separate hospital there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) A District TB Centre to undertake TB Control Programme was established in 1963 with Central assistance in East Nimar District in which Burhanpur town is situated. In addition, 19 similar District TB Centres have so far been established in Madhya Pradesh and during the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish a District TB Centre in each one of the remaining (23) districts of the State to undertake preventive diagnostic and treatment activities throughout the State. Since TB patients can be treated as effectively in their own homes as in a TB Hospital, the vast majority of the patients can be treated on domiciliary basis under the District TB Control Programme.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से दिल्ली की जनता को ऋण

9202. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने दिल्ली की जनता को उनके निजी व्यापार में पूंजी लगाने के लिए ऋण दिए हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो ये ऋण किन बैंकों ने दिए थे और कितने व्यक्तियों को दिए गए थे और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना-कितना किस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण दिया गया था?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ब). प्रश्न का अधिकार्य स्पष्ट नहीं है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि माननीय सदस्य, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा खदारा व्यापारियों, कृषि और उद्योगों से

भिन्न कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों की रकमें मालूम करना चाहते हैं। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए मार्च, 1970 के अन्त तक मंजूर किए गए ऋणों की रकमों का व्यौरा दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। बैंकिंग संलया एल० टी० 3464/70] इस बात को यदि छोड़ भी दिया जाए कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दिए गए ऋणों की रकमों के आंकड़े तथा ऋण के प्रयोग जन के बारे में सूचना देने की बैंकों को कानूनी मनाही है, ऐसा विवरण कई पृष्ठों में आएगा।

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION AGENTS

9203. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agents on the roll of Life Insurance Corporation when it came into being;

(b) the number of new recruits admitted, year-wise up to the 31st December, 1969; and

(c) the number of such agents as on the 1st January, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 1,89,107

(b) New recruits :

Year	No. of recruits
1957	37,924
1958	36,267
1959	39,646
1960	43,798
1961	59,656
1962	70,572
1963	64,464
1964	51,398
1965	46,757
1966	41,270
1967	43,699
1968	37,434
1969	No. not yet available

(c) The information as on 1st January 1970 is not available. However the number of agents on the rolls of the Corporation on 31-3-1969 was 1,54,151.

MARKET RENT OF PRESENT PREMISES OCCUPIED BY PRIME MINISTER

9204. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the market rent of the premises occupied by the Prime Minister at present ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The Prime Minister is living in No.1, Safdarjang Road. It is a type VIII bungalow. Normally, the market rent of a type VIII bungalow varies from Rs. 1,484 to Rs. 2,019. In the case of similar type of residences occupied by Ministers, the rent ranges from Rs. 2,826 to Rs. 3,489, because of the additional office accommodation, visitors room etc. Some additions and alterations have been made in the P.M.s official residence for providing one extra bed-room, additional office accommodation, reception and visitors rooms, security arrangements and other similar requirements. Its monthly market rent is Rs. 3,765-85.

INDIAN HERBS PROVE EFFECTIVE IN CURING SOME INCURABLE DISEASES

9205. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI N. SHIVAPPA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian herbs, which were so long being used by old Ayurvedic Vaidyas and Kavirajas in a crude form have been found on research on modern lines to be very effective in curing some hitherto incurable diseases :

(b) if so, the names of such herbs and the preparations made out of them;

(c) whether Government have set up any exclusive research institute for making research on the wellknown herbs, if so, the name of such institute; and

(d) whether Ayurvedic Vaidyas or Kavirajs have been associated with such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Out of the 58 plants studied under the composite Drug Research Scheme, 18 plants have yielded encouraging leads and 8 of them have reached a fairly advanced stage of investigation.

(b) A statement showing the names of the drugs is attached. The research is at present confined to the single drugs and the preparations will be determined after the investigation has been completed.

(c) No. Financial assistance is, however, being given to various Ayurvedic Colleges, University Departments and the Departments of Medical Colleges for conducting research into various aspects of these drugs in addition to their routine work.

(d) Ayurvedic Physicians/Scholars are associated with these research units, whenever found necessary.

STATEMENT

S. Botani- No. cal name	Sanskrit name	Disease which used
1. Saraca indica	Ashoka	PRADARA (MENORRHA- GIA)
2. Asparagus racemosus	Satavari	Sula (PEPTIC ULCER)
3. Thevetia nerifolia	Karaveera	HADROGA (HEART DISEASES)
4. Commiph- ora mukul	Guggulu	MEDOROGA (OBESITY AND HYPERLIP- AEMIA)
5. Clero- dendron seratum	Bharangi	SVASA (BRONCHIAL ASTHMA)
6. Nardosta- chys	Jatamansi	MANOROGA (MENTAL DISEASES)
7. Piper longum	Pipali	RAJA- YAKSMA (TUBER- CULOSIS)

8. (a) *Plutchea lanceolata* Rasna }
(b) *Vanda roxburghii* } AMAVATA
AND VATA-
VYADHI
(RHEUMA-
TIC, RHE-
UMATOI
ARTHRITIS
AND
NERVOUS
SYSTEM
DISEASES).

DEVELOPMENT OF PARK IN LAJPAT NAGAR 9206. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an elevated land behind Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority are planning to develop it as a hanging garden for the benefit of the people of the area;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Land and Development Office is standing in the way of this project ; and

(d) whether Government would take early steps to transfer this piece of land to D.D.A. so that its development as a park may be undertaken?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have stated that they have no proposal to develop the land in question as a hanging garden. But a suggestion has been made by Dr. Ram Lal Verma, Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, that the land be transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for development as a park.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to Part (b), this does not arise, but the suggestion of Dr. Verma is under consideration.

RISE IN PRICE OF PLOTS DEVELOPED BY D. D. A.

9207. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has recently raised the price of plots developed by it for allotment to low-income people; and

(b) if so, the actual rise in price and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The rise in price, which is mainly due to the following reasons, varies from scheme to scheme:—

- (1) enhancement of compensation for land by the Courts;
- (2) increase in the cost of development including the cost of electrification demanded by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and
- (3) change of lay-out plans to provide for a larger number of smaller plots.

In different Schemes and taking low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes together, the increases range from under Rs. 2 to about Rs. 25 per square metre.

धर्मकी द्वारा परिवार नियोजन

9208. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि परिवार नियोजन के तरीके अपनाने के लिए लोगों की निर्धनता का अनावश्यक लाभ उठाया जा रहा है जैसे कि उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता, कारखाने में नीकरी देने जैसे विभिन्न प्रलोभन दिए जा रहे हैं और कभी-कभी इन तरीकों के न अपनाने पर उन्हें सेवा से निकालने की धर्मकी दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या गरीब जनता पर किए जा रहे उक्त अन्याय को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार के प्रलोभनों और धर्मकियों को दाण्डक अपराध घोषित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम गर्भनिरोध के तरीकों को स्वेच्छा से अपनाए जाने पर आधारित है। कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं की जाती है या न कोई लालच दिया जाता है। जो व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से नसबन्दी आपरेशन कराने/लूप पहनने के लिए आता है, उसे मजदूरी की हानि के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में और यातायात खर्च तथा अन्य आकस्मिक खर्च पूरा करने के लिए कुछ वैसा दिया जाता है। लोगों की गरीबी का कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया जाता। इसके विपरीत कार्यक्रम का आशय लोगों के रहन-सहन को अच्छा बनाना है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

9209. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में विभिन्न राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन के उद्देश्य से कितने व्यक्तियों के आपरेशन किए गए और कितनी स्त्रियों को लूप लगाए गए;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष में परिवार नियोजन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ग) उक्त खर्च में से कितनी धनराशि आलोच्य वर्ष में अमरीका आदि जैसे देशों से प्राप्त हुई;

(घ) उपर्युक्त वर्ष में डाक्टरों और नसीं पर कितना खर्च किया गया; और

(ङ) उक्त अवधि में परिवार नियोजन के लिए आपरेशन करवाने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच कितनी धनराशि वितरित की गई और लूप लगाने पर कितना खर्च आया?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 का अनुमानित व्यय 4153.73 लाख रुपए है। (ग), (घ) और (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ शब्द	लूप	नसंबंधी
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	9,884	2,04,949
2.	असम	10,053	15,525
3.	बिहार	33,046	68,846
4.	गुजरात	10,689	91,915
5.	हरियाणा	30,071	17,509
6.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	5,068	9,572
7.	केरल	36,702	59,855
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	40,815	1,32,863
9.	मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)	37,940	1,17,334
10.	महाराष्ट्र	10,437	2,26,395
11.	मैसूर	14,101	47,777
12.	उड़ीसा	33,387	91,835
13.	पंजाब	31,486	39,685
14.	राजस्थान	20,263	41,254
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	75,763	78,473
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	10,048	93,149
17.	नागालैंड	—	—
18.	अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	75	141
19.	चण्डीगढ़	520	452
20.	दादर और नगर हवेली	2	90
21.	दिल्ली	7,044	8,037
22.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	596	1,367
23.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,769	6,192
24.	लक्ष्यदीव, मिनिकाय एवं अमीनदीव द्वीप-समूह	1	29
25.	मणिपुर	1,131	476
26.	नेफा	47	16
27.	पांडिचेरी	2,137	2,494
28.	त्रिपुरा	396	4,653
29.	केन्द्रीय सरकार के संस्थान	8,013	26,611
	योग	4,34,484	13,87,494

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा संसद् सदस्यों के लिये बनाये जाने वाले चार कमरों के प्लैट

9210. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी ने इस आशय का एक संकल्प पास किया है और एक परिपत्र जारी किया है कि संसद् का कोई भी सदस्य 32,000 रुपए में चार कमरों का प्लैट खरीद सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और ये प्लैट कहां पर हैं; और उनका ब्योरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FESTIVAL ADVANCE

9211. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a rule Festival advance of Rs. 100 is granted once in a year to the Government employees in the lower income group;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this amount is recovered in five equal instalments of Rs. 20 per month;

(c) whether Government have received a demand to recover the amount in ten equal instalments of Rs. 10 per month; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An interest-free festival advance of Rs. 100 is admissible once in a calendar year to non-gazetted

Central Government employees who are in receipt of pay not exceeding four hundred eighty five rupees per mensem.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have received a few representations for recovering the advance in the monthly instalments of Rs. 10 each. Prior to 3rd December, 1969 the festival advance was restricted to Rs. 75 or one month's pay, whichever was less and was recoverable in 4 monthly instalments. With effect from 3rd December, 1969 the quantum of the advance was raised to Rs. 100 and the number of instalments of recovery to 5 after examining the question in all its aspects and after consulting the staff side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. In view of this and also the fact that the advance is interest-free, it has not been found possible to spread its recovery over a longer period.

ERADICATION OF LEPROSY FROM THE COUNTRY

9212. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

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

(a) the amount to be spent on the eradication of Leprosy during the year 1970-71;

(b) whether donations are received by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh for helping the lepers; and

(c) if so, the amount received during 1969-70 and the amount likely to be received during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDERSEKHER) : (a) A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the implementation of the National Leprosy Control Programme during 1970-71. This does not include grants that may be sanctioned to Voluntary Institutions during leprosy control work.

(b) and (c). Yes. During 1969, the Hind Kush Nivaran Sangh has received donations of Rs. 1,078.22 and Rs. 15,900/- for their headquarters and State Branches respectively. In 1970 (up-to-date) donations of Rs. 626.00 and Rs. 2500.00 have been received for their headquarters and Delhi State Branch respectively. It is not possible to anticipate the amount of donations likely to be received during the current year.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

9213. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give *ad-hoc* non-plan assistance to certain States, as these States have already announced big deficits in their Budgets for 1970-71;

(b) the steps taken by Government to avoid this special assistance anticipated to be asked by the Deficit-States; and

(c) whether this aspect was discussed at some high level or at the meeting of National Development Council ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The mere exhibition of a budgetary deficit would not qualify a State for any special assistance. However, Government have agreed in principle to provide special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States which may be assessed by the Planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. For 1970-71, this assessment has not yet been made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

INCREASE IN PENSION TO OLD PENSIONERS

9214. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many increases in the pension of old pensioners were given during the last three years; and

(b) the additional facilities given to family pensioners from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SEHTI) : (a) During the period referred

to *ad hoc* increases in pensions admissible to Central Government pensioners, have been revised upwards with effect from 1-9-1969, by Rs. 10/- per month for each pensioner and with effect from 1-3-1970 the pensioners including those in receipt of family pension, have become entitled to a minimum pension of Rs. 40/- p. m., inclusive of *ad hoc* increases, where applicable.

(b) On payment of contribution at prescribed rates, widows of Government servants, who are in receipt of family pension and are residing in New Delhi and Dehli in areas served by the Central Government Health Scheme, are entitled to the facility of receiving the benefits of that scheme for themselves and their families.

MINING OF SULPHUR AT AMJHORE IN BIHAR

9215. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mining of sulphur work has been started at Amjhore in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far;

(c) the time limit by which the work would be completed;

(d) the total annual production of sulphur when the project would be completed; and

(e) the total foreign exchange that would be saved by the completion of this project per year *vis-a-vis* the total foreign exchange that is spent per year for importing sulphur from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Mining of Pyrites with Sulphur content of 30-36% has been started. Elemental Sulphur is not mined separately in Ajmshore.

(b) A project for mining upto 800 tonnes per day was drawn up and implemented. Out of the total development of 20160 metres required for ultimate production of 800 tonnes/day, 17650 metres

of dredge have already been completed. The present development is adequate for 400 tonnes production/day which is the present demand of Sindri Acid Plant. The actual production of pyrites at Amjhore is being regulated by the demand from this Acid Plant from time to time.

(c) As stated above, the present development is adequate for the present demand.

(d) The annual production will be about 2.4 lakh tonnes.

(e) For a 400 tonne/day acid production, the Sulphur required is about 44,000 tonnes per year, which costs Rs. 9.592 millions at the prevailing prices.

**COMPLAINT CELL IN PARLIAMENT
HOUSE ABOUT SOUTH AVENUE
ENQUIRY OFFICE**

9216. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6119 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government are planning to post the person incharge of the complaint cell in Parliament house about South Avenue Enquiry Office at the Enquiry Office in South Avenue :

(b) if so, when ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no coordination of work and there is delay in rendering services to Members of Parliament ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no proposal to shift any staff from the Central Complaint Cell in the Parliament House to the South Avenue Enquiry Office.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no staff in the Central Complaint Cell in Parliamentary House meant exclusively for the South Avenue flats. The Central Complaint Cell registers complaints with regard to works required to be done in all the M. P.'s houses.

(c) and (e). All possible efforts are made by the C.P.W.D. to attend to complaints promptly. There is no lack of coordination but, at times, for want of materials or some other unforeseen circumstances, delays take place. Instructions have again been issued to the C.P.W.D. to attend to the complaints of the M. P. promptly.

COMMITTEE ON INQUIRY INTO FORWARD TRADING

9217. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anjaria Committee on enquiry into forward trading has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the findings and the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHSRI P. C SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of this month. The delay is due to the sudden demise of Shri Anjaria, the Chairman on the 10th April, 1970.

IOC PETROL PUMPS NEAR ASHOKA HOTEL AND SAFDARJANG AERODROME

9218. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Petrol pumps erected by the Indian Oil Corporation near Ashoka Hotel and Safdarjung Aerodrome are lying idle ;

(b) if so, for how much period they were idle; and

(c) when they will be put into service ?

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

(b) Petrol Pump near Ashoka Hotel is awaiting commissioning since December, 1969 and the one near the Safdarjang Aerodrome since February, 1970.

(c) As soon as water and electricity connections are available, and selection of suitable dealers is made.

RATES OF INTEREST IN THE NATIONALISED BANKS

9219. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of reports that one bank has raised the interest rate to 11 per cent for sessional accommodation in a secured basis, what were the rates of interest in the banks nationalised before nationalisation and at present;

(b) whether the rate of clean advance has been recently raised by 2 per cent and the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the reasons for the inter bank call rate being as high as 8 per cent in Madras and 7 per cent at Bombay : and

(d) since the economy is gravely affected by credit becoming dear what steps Government propose to take to reduce bank rates for capital and working experiences of consumer goods industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the recent directive by Reserve Bank to the commercial banks to raise the minimum lending rate for advances against foodgrains oil seeds, vegetable oils and indigenous cotton by 2 per cent from 10 to 12 per cent. Prior to January 20, 1970 banks were free to charge any rate of interest on these advanced subject, in the case of larger banks (i.e. banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores and above and foreign banks), to a ceiling of 9½ per cent. On January 20, 1970, the Reserve Bank withdrew this ceiling on lending rates of the larger banks and imposed a minimum of 10 per cent on advances against commodities referred to above. This was subsequently raised to 12 per cent

with effect from the 28th April 1970. The fixation of the minimum rate of interest and its subsequent increase was considered necessary in order to check demand for credit for speculative stock-piling of these commodities

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In February 1970, Reserve Bank curtailed the facility of refinance at or below bank rate in the case of advances to certain sectors such as food procurement, exports, small-scale industries and agriculture. Simultaneously, the minimum net liquidity ratio which banks has to maintain in order to be eligible for refinance a bank rate was raised with the result that banks had to pay penal rates of interest if their liquidity ratio fell below the required level. As a result of these measures, banks took greater recourse to the call money market as an alternative to paying high penal rates on their borrowing from Reserve Bank. Consequently, tight money conditions prevailed driving up the inter bank money rates in these markets. The rates have, however, since eased to 6½ per cent in Bombay and 7 per cent in Madras.

(d) The measures referred to in answer to part (c) of the Question were taken by the Reserve Bank against the background of large credit expansion by the banking system and a substantial rise in the borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The wholesale price index has also registered an increase as compared to the level a year ago. With a view to correcting this position, it was felt necessary by the Reserve Bank to make money dearer while ensuring at the same time that genuine credit needs are met. The Reserve Bank is constantly watching the credit situation and will take appropriate measures as may be necessary in consultation with Government.

CLAIMS PENDING FOR SETTLEMENT

9220. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the statement of the LIC Chairman at Madras on the 18th April, 1970 what specific step will be taken to reduce 1,20,000 claims pending for settlement;

(b) whether the rules will be examined to reduce ambiguity and other grounds which give rise to claims; and

(c) why an incentive bonus should not be offered to the staff for disposal of claims before specified date?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE) SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The steps taken by the Corporation include waiver of age proof and evidence of title in respect of policies assuring sums upto specified limits, enlargement of the category of securities required in respect of lost policies, and grant of discretion to Divisional Managers to accept attestations/witnessing of claim/discharge forms from persons other than those in the prescribed categories.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to evolve a scheme of incentive bonus only for a section of the employees attending to the work relating to disposal of claims. However, the general question of giving incentives to employees whose performance exceeds agreed work norms is being discussed by the Corporation with the employees' representatives.

PROMOTIONS IN OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL CENTRAL REVENUES TO ACCOUNTS OFFICERS

9221. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while making promotions in the office of the Accountant General Central Revenues to Accounts Officers Cadre, certain senior persons in the approved list who were working in other Offices in Public interest were ignored and juniors promoted;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to protect the interests of senior persons so that they are not at disadvantage *visa vis* their juniors in the matter of pay and seniority?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The seniority of senior persons who are on deputation/foreign service, is not adversely affected when their juniors are promoted in the office. Their seniority remains unchanged irrespective of whether they are working in the parent office or are on deputation.

As regards pay, the rules provide for promotion under the Next Below Rule, whenever due, and protection under proviso (1) to F. R. 22. so as to protect the interests of those who are outside their parent department on deputation/foreign service.

STATISTICAL SECTION OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

9222. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons appointed in the Statistical Section of the Indian Council of Medical Research during the last three years;

(b) the proportion of departmental promotion and outside candidate's recruitment; and

(c) the total number of unqualified persons appointed from the outsiders and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, seven appointments were made in the Statistical Section of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Out of these, five appointments were made by direct recruitment and two by promotion.

(c) No unqualified person was appointed.

IBM 602 CALCULATING PUNCH MACHINE IN INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICALS RESEARCH

9223. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IBM 602 Calculating Punch Machine was taken on rent by the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) whether it is a fact that a high sum was paid as rent;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of expertise the machine was not properly utilised; and

(d) the action taken against the officials who were responsible for renting this machine without use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 22,296/- was paid as rent for the Machine.

(c) The machine was properly and fully utilised. The expertise for processing and wiring the panels was supplied by the IBM.

(d) Does not arise.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

9224. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Work study Unit of the Ministry of Finance recommended against any expansion in the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations;

(c) the number of appointments made after the recommendations of the Work Study Unit; and

(d) whether approval of the Ministry is obtained for going against the recommendations of the Work Study Unit?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Eight appointments were made in the Headquarters Office of the Indian Council of Medical Research over those assessed by the Staff Inspection Unit to cope up with the additional work due to expansion in the activities of the Council.

(d) The Indian Council of Medical Research is an autonomous organisation. As such, the question of obtaining approval of the Ministry for creation of posts in the Council does not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN IN INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

9225. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior appointment of Chief Statistician is to be made in the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) if so, whether this appointment is made through the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The Council has framed its own rules regarding appointment of staff. According to these rules, the posts of Assistant Research Officers in the scale of Rs. 350-680 and above under the Council are advertised in the leading newspapers. The applications received in response to the advertisement are scrutinised and the applicants considered suitable are interviewed by a Selection Committee. Appointment to the post of the rank of Senior Research Officer in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-1250 and above are made subject to the approval of the Executive Committee/Governing Body of the council

The advertisement for the post of Chief Statistician in the scale of pay of Rs. 1300-60-1600 has been sent to 13 newspapers.

INCOME TAX OFFICE, CHANDIGARH

9226. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand of the Income Tax Circle Chandigarh for increased staff, income tax officers and stationery;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to meet the demands;

(c) whether it is a fact that Income-tax Officers are not given accommodation in Government rest houses when they go on tour to districts and sub-divisional headquarters and hence they experience great difficulty in doing their duty; and

(d) if so the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no demand from the Income-tax Offices in Chandigarh for more Income-tax Officers and staff. There were some difficulties in the matter of supply of stationery. The Commissioner has removed these difficulties by taking action under the powers vested in him.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Generally when on tour, the Income-tax Officers secure accommodation in the Government Rest Houses.

(d) Does not arise.

AMOUNT OF PROFIT MADE BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

9227. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has got any assessment made to find out the amount of total profits which are being made by the Insurance Companies for general insurance; and

(b) the estimated amount which Government will be required to invest for nationalizing general insurance?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Transfers to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account, that is Profit before making provision for general reserves, reserves for bad and doubtful debts, tax etc. for the years 1965 to 1968 of Indian insurers (excluding L.I.C.) were as under :—

Year	Profits (in Lakhs of Rs.)
1965	350
1966	311
1967	300
1968	457

This information, based on the returns furnished to the Controller of Insurance, is given in the yearly issues of the Indian Insurance Year Book published by the Controller. (Copies of the Year Book are regularly furnished to the Parliament Library). Similar information regarding non-Indian insurers is not available as these insurers are not required to furnish the relevant accounts.

(b) In the Financial Memorandum to the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, it was stated that "according to tentative estimates based on available information relating to the existing Indian insurers, the total amount of compensation payable in accordance with the principles set out in the Schedule in the event of all these insurers being taken over will be approximately rupees 30 crores. The amount of compensation will depend upon the principles of compensation that would be adopted for the purpose of nationalisation.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF GYPSUM FROM NALABADI BY A FIRM

9228. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Gypsum was illegally procured from Nalabadi in Rajasthan by a firm of Punjab and if so, the amount of loss suffered as a result;

(b) whether the said firm was doing this with the connivance of the personnel of Mining Department; and

(c) if so, whether Government would make an enquiry and punish those who are responsible for this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINFS AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PAYMENTS OF FILM ARTISTS THROUGH L. I. C. POLICIES

9229. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1112 on the 28th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Memorandum submitted by the Film Producers' Guild of India regarding system of deferred payment of Film-Artists through Life Insurance policies in order to minimise the evil of unaccounted money; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

EXISE DUTY REALISED FROM FILM INDUSTRY

9230. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Excise duty collected annually during the last three years on Raw films; and the photo goods required by the film industry;

(b) the help given by Government to the Indian Film Industry by way of finance or relief on excise duty during the same period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

to Central Excise duty for the first time with effect from 1-3-1969. The amount of duty realised during the month of March, 1969 was Rs. 59,000 and the amount of duty realised during the financial year 1969-70 was Rs. 9,69,000.

The expression "photo goods required by the film industry" is too wide in its scope to permit a precise reply being given.

(b) The Film Finance Corporation set up in March, 1960, disbursed during the period ended December, 1969, loans amounting to Rs. 170.68 lakhs to the producers of 75 films.

With a view to giving relief to the film industry, particularly those producing low budget language films, the duty structure on exposed cinematograph films was revised with effect from 1-3-1969. In the case of films in black and white, the first 12 prints of each film cleared within 12 months immediately following the month of certification were completely exempted from duty. Relief varying from 1.2 paise to 30 paise per metre was given in respect of the higher slabs. All the prints cleared after 12 months immediately following the month of certification were completely exempted from duty. In the case of coloured films the rates were generally increased but a relief of 2.4 paise to 6 paise per metre was given in the case of the first 8 prints of every picture. With effect from 27-6-1969 relief varying from 6 to 60 paise per metre was given in the higher slabs. All prints of each film cleared after 12 months immediately following the month of certification were completely exempted from duty. Two statements showing the rates of duty on exposed cinematograph films in force from 1-3-1967 to date are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-3465/70]

(c) Does not arise.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN GUJARAT

9231. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Gujarat State brought under tobacco cultivation during the year 1969; and

(b) the production of tobacco in this area during that period and the total amount of excise duty realised therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The area in Gujarat State brought under tobacco cultivation during 1969 was 97,666 Hectares.

(b) The production of tobacco in Gujarat State during 1969 was 13,89,61,550 KG and the amount of excise duty realised was Rs. 5,22,03,018.

MENTAL HOSPITALS IN STATES

9232. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

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

(a) the total number of mental hospitals state-wise in the country; and

(b) the approximate number of mentally ill patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No precise information is available about the number of mentally ill patients in the country.

STATEMENT

Name of State	Number of Mental Hospitals
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	2
4. Gujarat	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2
6. Kerala	3
7. Madhya Pradesh	2
8. Maharashtra	5
9. Madras	1
10. Mysore	2
11. Orissa	1
12. Punjab	1
13. Rajasthan	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	3
15. West Bengal	4
16. Delhi	2
17. Goa	1
TOTAL	38

INTERNAL PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

9233. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state the extent of crude produced internally during the last three years in the country and its value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The crude oil production in India during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Crude Oil Production (Figures in '000) tonnes
1967	5667
1968	5853
1969	6723

The approximate value of the crude is Rs. 100/- per tonne.

पहाड़गंज (नई दिल्ली) में धार्मिक स्थानों के निकट सफाई

9234. श्री रमेश बन्द्रा व्यास : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली में चित्र गुप्त मन्दिर, शिव मन्दिर और गुरुद्वारे के आसपास सदैव कूड़े के छेर पड़े रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय नागरिकों ने इस मामले की ओर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों तथा निगम के अधिकारियों का ध्यान कई बार इस शोचनीय स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो धार्मिक स्थानों के निकट सफाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कायदाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बतलाया है कि स्थानीय नागरिकों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । फिर भी दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा धार्मिक स्थलों के आस-पास के स्थानों को साफ-सुधरा रखने के लिए हर प्रकार के प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं ।

CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEMES FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

9235. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to announce certain credit guarantee schemes for the Handloom Industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India is administering on behalf of the Central Government Credit a Guarantee Scheme for small-scale industries since July, 1960. The object of the Scheme is to enlarge the supply of institutional credit to small scale industrial units by the lending institutions against possible losses.

All advances sanctioned by specified credit institutions including most of the scheduled banks to small-scale industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture, processing or preservation are eligible for guarantee for the purpose of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit has been defined as one the original cost of whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Under the Scheme, a fixed cover to the extent of 75% of the amount in default is provided, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs in respect of working capital advances and Rs. 2.50 lakhs in respect of term loan per borrowing unit. Banks which wish to take advantage of the facility have to cover their entire portfolio of loans to small-scale industries with the Credit Guarantee Organisation. The fee charged is at the rate of 1/10 of 1% of the limit sanctioned or balance outstanding which-ever is higher.

Handlooms which satisfy the definition of small-scale industry referred to above are eligible for guarantee cover under the Scheme.

PROTECTION OF PAY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF AUTONOMOUS BODIES AFTER TRANSFER TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

9236. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pay of the employees of the autonomous bodies like Universities etc., when they are transferred to Central Government Offices, is not protected; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The pay of the employees of the autonomous bodies like Universities etc., when transferred to Central Government Offices is fixed on the following basis :—

(i) If the transfer is on deputation basis, grade pay admissible in the parent body from time to time *plus* deputation allowance admissible under the general orders,

OR

pay fixed in the Central scale in such a way that there is no loss, *i.e.*, applying the provisions of F. R. 22-C, or F. R. 22(a) (i) or 22(a) (ii) as the case may be.

(ii) In the case of employees of autonomous bodies like Universities etc., when they are selected for appointment in Central Government Offices on the basis of their own applications, no protection of pay is admissible as they do not hold any substan-

tive lien in any post under the Central Government and they are treated as fresh recruits like any other out-sider. However, Administrative Ministries are competent to grant advance increments under their own powers after taking into account the candidate's age, previous experience, qualifications and emoluments last drawn etc.

VISITS TO OUTSTATIONS OF CLASS I OFFICERS IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

9237. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance whose private visits to outstations were subsequently converted into official tours during the last three years; and

(b) the circumstances that led to the conversion of private visits of officers into official tours and the expenditure incurred in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There was no such case in the Secretariat proper of the Ministry Finance during the last three years, but there might have been cases where officers on leave were detailed for official work and were paid travelling allowances.

(b) Does not arise.

DUTIES ATTACHED TO THE POST OF HINDI OFFICER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

9238. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What are the duties attached to the post of Hindi Officer Class I in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance);

(b) on how many occasions the services of the Hindi Officer were utilised by the Enforcement Directorate in connection with the investigation of cases at outstations during the last three years—the names of places visited, the period of tour and the expenditure incurred on Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance, etc. on each occasion; and

(c) whether it is a fact that before the appointment of the Hindi Officer in the Secretariat of the Department of Revenue and Insurance, this work of the Enforcement Directorate was attended to by the Hindi Officer in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence if so, the reasons for not utilising the services of the Hindi Officer of the Directorate during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The duties attached to the post of Hindi Officer Class I in the Department of Revenue and Insurance of the Ministry of Finance are indicated in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See LT-3466/70].

(b) Enforcement Directorate has not utilised the services of the Hindi Officer for investigation but only for translation of documents. According to the records of the Enforcement Directorate, he was sent to Calcutta thrice in 1967 and on seven occasions in 1968 and once to Bombay, for translation work. The details of expenditure on his travelling allowance for these visits are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The services of the Hindi Officer in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence were being utilised for translation work by the Enforcement Directorate as also the other Directorates of Revenue and Insurance Department because at that time the only post of Hindi Officer under the Department of Revenue and Insurance was in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. After a post of Hindi Officer was created in the Department of Revenue and Insurance, the Enforcement Directorate, whose office is housed in the same building as the Ministry's Secretariat has been drawing on his services for translation work as and when considered necessary, since this Directorate does not yet have a Hindi Officer of its own in position.

CASES REFERRED BY ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE TO HINDI OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE

9239. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases that were referred

by the Enforcement Directorate to the Hindi Officers in the Department of Revenue & Insurance (Proper) for translation purposes;

(b) how many complaints were received in the Enforcement Directorate alleging that the said officer had contacted in his personal capacity the very parties whose cases he was required to handle in office; and

(c) whether these complaints have since been looked into; if so, the results there-to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) According to available data, the "Enforcement Directorate" utilised the services of the Hindi Officer since 19-7-1965 (A. N.) the date of his appointment in the Department of Revenue and Insurance, for translation of documents relating to 16 cases.

(b) No such complaint has been received in the Enforcement Directorate.

(c) Does not arise.

CERTIFICATES FOR GOING ABROAD

9240. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers in the Department of Revenue & Insurance who asked for a certificate from Government before going out of India to the effect that they were holding Class I post in the Department of Revenue & Insurance or the Central Board of Customs & Central Excise—Secretariat Organisation;

(b) in how many cases the certificates were granted or refused; and

(c) the purposes for which these certificates were demanded by these officials and the considerations that led Government to grant these certificates?

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

(b) The certificate requested in the case referred to in para (a) was granted. There is no other case in the Department of Revenue

during the last three years, where such a certificate was asked for and was granted or refused.

(c) This certificate was requested for the purpose of using it as a travel document for visit to Nepal. The certificate was not utilised eventually as the intended visit did not materialise. Government would not ordinarily refuse to an officer a factual certificate concerning his service.

PUBLIC TRUSTS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

9241. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Public Trusts have been taken over by Government so far;

(b) how many such Trusts are with Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias; and

(c) whether a High-Power Committee have gone into the working of these Public Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Finance Ministry concerned only with the exemption or otherwise of the Income of Trusts. The administration of Trusts is a State subject and the information would have to be collected from all the State Governments and agencies. The time and labour involved in obtaining the information may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved.

APPLICATIONS FOR MUTATION OF HOUSES IN LAJPAT NAGAR-I, NEW DELHI

9242. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6085 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the number of applications for mutation of houses in Lajpat Nagar-I, New Delhi rejected during 1968-69 with detailed reasons in each case;

(b) whether these reasons were specifically communicated to the purchasers;

(c) if not, the basis of accepting such objections *ex parte* from persons who had executed irrevocable General Power of Attorney in favour of relatives of purchasers in lieu of consideration received; and

(d) whether these cases will be reconsidered; if so, when and if they have already reconsidered, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING; AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा पटरियों पर बैठ कर फाउंटेनपैनों की मरम्मत करने वालों से 'तहबाजारी' के रूप में सी जाने वाली राशि

9243. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका पटरियों पर बैठ कर फाउंटेन पैनों की मरम्मत करने वाले व्यक्तियों से 'तहबाजारी' के रूप में 25 रुपये प्रतिमास वसूल करती है;

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों से जिनके लिये छतदार और ऊंचे प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था की गई है 'तहबाजारी' के रूप में प्रतिमास केवल दस रुपये लिये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या 'तहबाजारी' का भुगतान करने के बाद भी पटरियों पर बैठ कर पैन मुरम्मत करने वाले व्यक्तियों का पुलिस द्वारा चालान किया जाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको पुलिस द्वारा परेशान करने और उन व्यक्तियों से कम किराया लेने के क्या कारण हैं जिनके लिये छतदार और ऊंचे प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

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(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन पैन मुरम्मत करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये भी छतदार और ऊंचे प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था करने का है जो 'तहबाजारी' का भुगतान कर रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति अनंदशेषर) :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार 'तहबाजारी' वसूल करती है। पैनों की मुरम्मत का काम जो सामान्य वाणिज्य के व्यापार के अन्तर्गत आता है, की तहबाजारी की दर इस प्रकार है:—

क्षेत्र का वर्गीकरण	मासिक दर
(क) कनाट प्लेस और जन-पथ क्षेत्र	25 रुपये
(ख) गोल मार्केट, बाबर रोड तथा लोदी रोड क्षेत्र	15 रुपये
(ग) अन्य क्षेत्र	10 रुपये
(घ) छतदार और ऊंचे प्लेटफार्मों की तहबाजारी नहीं वरन् मासिक लाइसेन्स फीस की दर 15 रुपये प्रति मास है।	
(ग) और (घ). पुलिस द्वारा पैनों की मुरम्मत करने वालों को परेशान करने के बारे में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सभी संबंधित तथ्यों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त तहबाजारी और लाइसेन्स की फीस की दरें निश्चित की हैं।	
(ङ) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का उसके क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत रूप में कब्जा किये हुए माने गये सभी व्यक्तियों को यथासमय प्लेटफार्म देने का विचार है।	

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT, INDIAN COAL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION BOMBAY REGARDING COAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME DURING FOURTH PLAN

9244. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri Pratap Joshi, President, Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Bombay as reported in the 'Economic Times' of the 16th April, 1970 emphasising the need for revising the coal production programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) The coal production programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan is based on the assessment made by the Planning Group on Coal, in which, among others, the private sector coal industry was also represented. This assessment will be periodically reviewed by the Committee on Assessment of Demand of the Coal Advisory Council to ensure matching of growth of demand and planned production.

ALLEGED ISSUE OF A DEROGATORY ADVERTISEMENT BY F. C. I.

9246. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent advertisement by the Fertilizer Corporation of India showing a family of destitutes seeking 'daily bread';

(b) whether he would instruct the FCI to stop such vulgar display of India's poverty;

(c) what is the purpose behind the advertisement in question; and

(d) whether he considers it necessary for the FCI to advertise its products to find a market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. The illustration in the advertisement made by the Fertilizer Corporation of India shows a typical village woman alongwith her three children, all properly dressed, and the woman even wearing ornaments.

It will not be correct to call it a family of destitutes. The quotation in the advertisement was from the Bible—"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread". The production was meant to focus attention on the need for growing more food.

(b) There is no vulgar display of India's poverty in the advertisement and the question of asking Fertilizer Corporation of India to stop such display does not arise.

(c) The purpose behind the advertisement was to emphasise the role of Fertilizer Corporation of India, as a producer of Chemical fertilizers for augmenting the agricultural production.

(d) It is necessary for the Fertilizer Corporation of India to advertise its products by way of sales promotion just as any other fertilizer manufacturer.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING TAX EVASION AND BLACK MONEY RECEIVED BY INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS, KANPUR AND LUCKNOW

9247. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioners of Income-tax Kanpur and Lucknow have received complaints against the professional medical practitioners for large unaccounted money and tax-evasion;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, with what results and whether expeditious efforts are not made in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Complaints alleging tax evasion by 24 medical practitioners were received by the Commissioners of Income-tax, Lucknow and Kanpur.

(c) and (d). Every effort is being made to complete the enquiries expeditiously. The results can be known only after the completion of the assessments.

DELAY IN FINALISATION OF LAY-OUT PLAN OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY, DELHI

9248. SHRI K. LAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the main reasons for delay in the finalisation of the lay-out plan and the development of land of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House-Building Society, Delhi is that most of those who have been managing the affairs of the Society already own houses, plots etc. and are not eligible to own new plots, and are, therefore, instrumental in delaying the entire project of the colony; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take immediately to see that the entire project of the development of land etc. is speeded up and the interests of the common share-holders, who have been harassed for 18 long years, are properly safeguarded and they get their plots within a specified time target, which may be fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. The layout plan of the land of the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society is under consideration by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The work of development of the land allotted to this Society is expected to be taken up as soon as the layout plan has been approved.

सर्वों और अन्य बीमारियों से मृत्यु

9249. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष तथा गतवर्ष समस्त देश में शोत लहर तथा अन्य दूसरी बीमारियों के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने लोगों को शीत लहर के कारण मृत्यु से बचाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को राजधानियों में रैन बसेरे बढ़ाने के लिये निर्देश दिये हैं; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अनाय तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिये रैन बसेरों का निर्माण किया गया है तथा राज्यवार इन रैन बसेरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) देश में, 1969 के दौरान चेचक, हैंजा, आन्ध्र ज्वर, पेचिंग, खसरा, काली खांसी, पोलियो, रोहिणों, संक्रामक यकृत-शोश तथा छोटी माता से 8511 व्यक्तियों के मरने की सूचना मिली। 1970 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सर्दी के कारण हुई मौतों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक सूचनीय-रोग नहीं है।

(ख) गंदी बस्ती सफाई अथवा सुधार योजना में (इस योजना की प्रतियां सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघीय प्रशासनों को प्रेषित कर दी हैं) व्यवस्था की गई है कि जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो रैन बसेरों का निर्माण किया जाये।

(ग) सूचना एकवट की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मैट्रिकल कालेजों में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति

9250. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में मैट्रिकल कालेजों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : जिन व्यक्तियों ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मैट्रिकल कालेजों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था उनके

बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि जिन छात्रों ने 1967 और 1968 में एम० बी० बी० एस० की अन्तिम परीक्षा पास की थी उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

1967	7628
1968	8916

वर्ष 1969 की सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

एक व्यक्ति द्वारा दो या उससे अधिक संस्थाओं से बेतन और भत्ते लेना

9261. श्री प० सा० बालपाल :

श्री अचल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक व्यक्ति द्वारा एक समय में दो या उससे अधिक पंजीयित संस्थाओं, जो सरकार से अनुदान पाती हैं, से बेतन और भत्ते लेना तथा भविष्य निधि का लाभ उठाना कानूनी अपराध है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस अधिनियम और उसकी किस धारा के अन्तर्गत ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सकती है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० अ० सेठी) : (क) गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं में चाहे वे सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त करते हों अथवा नहीं, नियोजित व्यक्तियों के बेतन तथा उनकी अन्य मेवा-शर्तें ऐसे मामले हैं जिनका नियमन उनके नियोजन की शर्तों से होता है और उनमें कोई कानूनी प्रधन ग्रस्त नहीं दिखाई देता।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

DOCTORS OF C. G. H. S. NOT WILLING TO JOIN C. H. S.

9252. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6202 on the 13th April, 1970 regarding Doctors of C.G.H.S. not willing to join C. H. S. and state :

(a) whether the list containing the names of doctors referred to in part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6202 is complete and includes the name of the unwilling suspended doctor who has not yet been paid up-to-date and directed to report for duty as his parent post as referred in parts (d) and (e) of the above said question;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the whole case of the un-willing doctor will be restored retrospectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The list containing the names of doctors referred to in part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6202 is a complete copy of the list as furnished in January, 1965, by the C.G.H.S. Association. The list did not include the name of one doctor who was later placed under suspension for a short period. This doctor was suspended on 28th February, 1967, for disobeying orders of transfer. The suspension orders were revoked from the 21st July, 1967. The same doctor was transferred by an order dated the 29th August, 1967 to Himachal Pradesh but he did not report for duty there. An inquiry under the Central Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 has been held and the report of the Inquiry Officer is under consideration of the Government.

PENDING CLAIMS FOR REFUNDS IN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

9253. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax Refunds claims (both individual and others) pending with the Income-tax Department, since March, 1969;

(b) the number of cases settled so far; and

(c) whether there are applications from some Establishments, who are investing their employee's Provident Fund money?

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

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के नौकरों के बवाटरों में छत के पंखों की व्यवस्था

9254. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः

भी भारत सिंह चौहानः

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद्-सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के नौकरों के बवाटरों में छत के पंखों की व्यवस्था के बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6708 के उत्तर के मंबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में स्थित, संसद् सदस्यों के नौकरों के बवाटरों में विजनी के पंखे लगाने और पंखों के लिये दृकों की व्यवस्था करने का काम किस तारीख को आरम्भ किया गया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार संसद् सदस्यों को आवंटित बंगलों में संलग्न नौकरों के बवाटरों में भी उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो संसद् सदस्यों को आवंटित बंगलों में संलग्न नौकरों के बवाटरों में यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) छत के पंखों के प्लाइट तथा पंखों के हुक लगाने का काम 16 मार्च, 1970 को आरम्भ किया गया था। इन बवाटरों में सरकार के खर्च पर छत के पंखों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) अगस्त, 1970 के अन्त तक एम० पी० बंगलों से संलग्न नौकरों के बवाटरों का काम पूरा होने की आशा है।

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS TO M.Ps.
IN SOUTH DELHI

9255. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the plans of Government for providing building plots to M. Ps. in South Delhi, in view of the fact that the Delhi Administration has declared that more than 200 plots cannot be provided in South Delhi; and

(b) the reasons why a rule should not be made that if any member to whom a plot is allocated does not begin construction within a year, it will be allocated to others and that in no case an allocation of an unused plot will stand if the member is not re-elected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The allotment of residential plots to the Members of Parliament who fulfil the prescribed conditions is proposed to be made not only in South Delhi areas but in all the residential schemes of the Delhi Development Authority from out of the quota of 5% reserved for M. Ps. and certain other categories of applicants. These allotments will be made at predetermined prices under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme of the Authority.

(b) One of the conditions of allotment is that an allottee will construct a house within two years of the allotment of land.

STOPPAGE OF PROJECT ALLOWANCE
AT HOSHANGABAD

9256. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Project Allowance of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, was stopped in the middle of last year;

(b) whether workers staying outside Security Paper Mill on account of education of their children are not being paid house rent allowance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether employees of Security Paper Mill have to pay transport charges for their children going to school and at Rs. 5/- per trip for going to hospital on Security Paper Mill Ambulance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Project Allowance to the employees of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, was sanctioned to compensate them for lack of basic amenities during the construction stage of the project. With the setting up of these facilities, there was no longer any justification for this allowance, and it was, therefore, stopped with effect from 1-7-1969.

(b) and (c). House Rent Allowance is not admissible to any Central Government employees at Hoshangabad.

(d) The employees of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, have to pay charges at a subsidised rate of Rs. 3.60 per month per child for the use of one of the departmental vehicles to transport their children to and from their school. No charges are levied for the use of the ambulance of the Mill when its use is considered necessary and recommended by the Medical Officer of the Mill. However, charges at Rs. 5/- per trip to and from the Civil Hospital, Hoshangabad are levied if the employees requisition the ambulance against the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Mill.

PROMOTION TO NURSES IN DELHI HOSPITALS

9257. SHRI VAIMIKI CHOUDHARY : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVIDNER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state :

(a) the number of promotions that have taken place in the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals during the last three years from the grade of Rs. 210-320;

(b) the number of occasions during the period when sisters senior in service and qualifications had been superseded and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of occasions during the last three years when senior and qualified sisters were overlooked and juniors were selected for scholarships in India and abroad; and

(d) the reasons therefore in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Two at the Willingdon Hospital and three at the Safdarjang Hospital.

(b) In the Willingdon Hospital no supersession has taken place while in the case of Safdarjang Hospital supersession took place twice. Promotion from the grade of Rs. 210-320 to higher posts is done on selection basis in which the qualification, experience, training, Seniority and Annual Reports, form the basis for selection.

(c) Three employees of the Safdarjang Hospital applied for Scholarships abroad and their applications were forwarded. No selection has yet been made.

(d) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF KALYAN MANDAP OR JUNJ GHAR IN R. K. PURAM COLONY, NEW DELHI

9258. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that R.K. Puram, New Delhi is the biggest colony for Government employees in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a population has been increasing very fast that it is above 1-1/2 lacs at present;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no Kalyan Mandap or Junj Ghar in this whole colony where marriages etc., could be performed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that being entirely a Government colony, there are no private Dharmshalas or buildings which could be used for this purpose; and

(e) if so, whether Government would consider putting up a few Kalyan Mandaps or such other buildings in the area for the

use of the community for social purposes ?

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

(b) It is a fact that the total number of inhabitants in this colony has been increasing with the occupation of newly constructed houses. But the figure of the present population is not known.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. But quarters which are in the process of allotment are made available for marriage purposes to Government-servants in occupation of general pool accommodation or those sharing accommodation with them, generally for a period not exceeding one week. The question of permitting the Community Halls in the colony to be used for marriages is also under the consideration of Government.

USE OF HEAVIER PETROLEUM FRACTIONS AS RAW MATERIAL FOR FERTILIZERS

9259. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of using heavier petroleum fractions as fertilizer raw material; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have already initiated action for setting up fertilizer plants based on heavier petroleum fractions like LSHS/HSHS/Fuel oil etc. Some of the sites under consideration where such fractions may be used as feedstock are Haldia and Nangal (Expansion)

ADVANCING OF MONEY AGAINST PULSES, OIL SEEDS, OILS, GRAINS BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

9260. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commercial Banks are advancing money against pulses, oil seeds, oils, grains and other agricultural products;

(b) if so, the advances made in Madhya Pradesh against pulses, oils, oil-seeds and other products during 1969; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Information about advances made by commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh, against the security of agricultural products, to the extent it is available, is attached.

Statement

Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh against the Security of Agricultural Products during January and June, 1969.
(Outstanding) (Rs. lakhs)

Security	January	Febr- uary	March	April	May	June
I. Food Articles						
A. Paddy and Rice	1.31	1.81	2.01	1.97	1.31	1.29
B. Wheat	20	27	26	31	51	81
C. Other cereals and pulses (including Jowar, Bajra, Gram and Maize)	1.56	2.56	2.95	3.10	4.79	5.26
D. Sugar (including Khand-sari)	36	67	1.02	1.15	1.11	94
E. Gur	7	10	17	17	16	10
F. Vegetable oils (including Vanaspati)	81	1,17	1.22	1.08	1.08	1.16
II. Oil seeds	1.63	1.51	1.82	2.55	2.70	2.21
III. Cotton and Kapas	8.38	8.95	8.50	6.95	6.00	4.95

COMMERCIAL BANKS BRANCHES IN MADHYA PRADESH

9261. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commercial Banks whose branches are operating in Madhya Pradesh, the amount received by them as deposits and advances made from/to State residents during last year, i.e. 1969;

(b) out of the advances how much has been made to agriculturists, agrobased industries, other industries, trade and commerce; and

(c) out of the persons receiving advances, the number getting upto Rs. 3 lakhs, between Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs, between Rs. 5 to 10 and above Rs. 10 lakhs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement showing the number of branches of commercial banks operating in Madhya Pradesh is attached.

Information about amount of deposits received and advances made at the branches in Madhya Pradesh in 1969 is not readily available. This is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). These data are also not readily available. These are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, to extent they are available.

Statement

Name of Bank	Number of Offices
State Bank of India	122
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1
State Bank of Indore	57
Central Bank of India	31
Bank of India	20
Punjab National Bank	42
Bank of Baroda	11

United Commercial Bank	30
Canara Bank	1
Dena Bank	12
Union Bank of India	16
Allahabad Bank	8
Bank of Maharashtra	6
Andhra Bank Ltd.	1
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	6
Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.	2
Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Ltd.	5
Total	371

Note:-- The figures are based on information received upto the end of March, 1970.

COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES IN MADHYA PRADESH

9262. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial bank branches in places with following populations in Madhya Pradesh upto 5,000 from 5 to 10 thousand, from 10 to 20 thousand above 20 thousand; and

(b) the proposed expansion schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The number of offices of commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh (as per information received up to the end of March 1970) is given below:

Offices at centres having population	No. of Offices.
Up to 5,000	41
From 5,001 to 10,000	55
From 10,001 to 20,000	60
Over 20,000	215
Total	371

(b) The Reserve Bank has permitted commercial banks to open 141 more new offices at various centres in Madhya Pradesh. Further, all the districts of Madhya Pradesh have been allotted among seven banks in the public sector under the 'Lead Bank' scheme. The Lead Banks will be surveying the districts allotted to them for the development of the regions from the angle of branch expansion as also their credit needs and it is expected that as a result of the role played by the 'Lead Banks' places in the State in need of banking facilities would in the course of time be covered by bank offices.

WAGE REVISION OF CLASS III AND IV EMPLOYEES OF L.I.C.

9263. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the birth of L.I.C. in 1956 there has never been any wage revision of class III and IV employees and only some adjustments have been made from time to time;

(b) whether Government recognises the All India Insurance Employees Association and will arrange meaningful dialogue between the Association and the L.I.C.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that L.I.C. before putting the financial demands of the employees to the National Industrial Tribunal withdrew the temporary dearness allowances; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to advise the L.I.C. to restore the working amenities to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). No, Sir. In January, 1963, the L.I.C. reached a comprehensive agreement for 5 years from 1-1-1962, with its Class III and IV employees regarding their pay scales, D.A. etc. When the agreement expired on 31-12-66 the L.I.C. held negotiations with them in 1967 and 1968, but since no agreement could be arrived at even after protracted negotiations the matter was referred by Government to the National Industrial Tribunal on 28-11-1968. However, with the sanction of the Tribunal all the Unions

which were represented before the Tribunal are now engaged in bipartite negotiations with the L.I.C.

Subsequent to the main agreement in January, 1963, another agreement effective from 1-8-64 was reached between the L.I.C. and its employees providing for an additional temporary D.A. till 31-12-66 or till 1960 base index figures were available, whichever was earlier. Actually the temporary D.A. was continued even after 31-12-66, till October, 1968, when the 1960 base index figures were available. However, in terms of the interim award of the Tribunal the employees have now been given relief approximately equal to the temporary D.A. which was withdrawn.

(b) The L.I.C. granted recognition to All India Insurance Employees' Association under the Code of Discipline in February 1967. Thereafter following several breaches of the Code of Discipline by the Association, the L.I.C. de-recognised it in November, 1968.

The LIC is now engaged, with the sanction of the Tribunal, in bipartite negotiations with the All India Insurance Employees' Association and 3 other Unions representing Class III & IV employees.

PERSONS SENT ON DEPUTATION FROM A.G.C.R. NEW DELHI

9264. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons who are sent on deputation from the office of the Accountant General Central Revenues, New Delhi are being discriminated against in the matter of benefits.

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the promotions made in 1966 to 1970, such clerks and accountants as were senior in the panel, were ignored and that promotions from the new panel were made still ignoring these deputationists from the earlier panel;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although the Revenue Audit Examination is open to all eligible persons, the deputationists are not being provided necessary facilities and are not being allowed to take the examination; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that the interests of those persons who were ignored in the matter of promotions are protected and that they do not undergo any loss—financial or other-wise, as compared to their juniors?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view various factors like availability of the books prescribed for the examination and the administrative problems involved in arranging training for a large number of candidates, the training is being conducted according to a phased programme. Initially, the training is being imparted to officials who are available in the office.

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

SEIZURE OF NYLON YARN

9265. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantity of nylon including metallic yarn, seized by the preventive authorities during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

GRANT OF EXPLORATORY LICENCE TO OIL INDIA LTD. OVER AN ADDITIONAL AREA OF ASSAM AND NEFA

9266. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

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

(a) the justification for the grant of an exploratory licence over an additional area of 1886 sq. miles in Assam and NEFA to Oil India Ltd., in 1961 while O.N.G.C. came into existence and had acquired sufficient know-how experience; and

(b) why in view of the wide gap between demand and supply of crude, no serious efforts to explore oil in these new areas of 1415 sq. miles surrendered by Oil India Ltd. in 1967 were made?

THE MJNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The grant of an Exploration Licence over an additional area of 1886 sq. miles to O.I.L. was in pursuance of the terms of the Second Supplemental Agreement between Government and B.O.C.

(b) The geological conditions over the surrendered area, as inferred from the data pertaining to this and adjoining areas, did not indicate the presence of suitable entrapment conditions for oil and gas accumulations and therefore did not warrant further exploration of this surrendered area.

RAIDS ON FILMS PRODUCERS

9267. SHRI K.N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids have been conducted by Government during 1966 to March, 1970 on Film Producers in the country;

(b) whether some papers were seized regarding Black money given to Film Artists by them; and

(c) if so, the names of the Film Artists to whom Black money was given by the Film Producers together with the names of Film Producers and the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. During the said period two searches in the cases of film producers were undertaken by the Income-tax Department.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of the film producers are as under:—

- (1) M/s. Kay Productions.
- (2) M/s. R.R. Pictures.

Documents seized indicated payment of black money to a number of film artists. The amount in question has been brought to tax or had already been disclosed under the voluntary disclosure schemes by the following film artists :

- (1) Shri Dilip Kumar.
- (2) Shri Pran.
- (3) Miss Waheeda Rehman.

(4) Shri M.R. Radha.
 (5) Shri M.G. Ramachandran.
 (6) Smt. B. Saroja.
 (7) Shri T.R. Ramachandran.

The accounts seized disclosed payments of black money to the following 10 artists also.

The accounts are being scrutinised and the assessments are pending:

(1) Shri Johny Walker.
 (2) Shri S. Rahman.
 (3) Smt. Shyama.
 (4) Shri Naushadali.
 (5) Shri Md. Rafi.
 (6) Smt. Lata Mangeshkar.
 (7) Smt. Asha Bhonsle.
 (8) Shri Peethambaran
 (9) Shri Kalyankumar.
 (10) Shri Rehman.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS OF CLASS IV QUARTERS IN SRINIVASPURI (NEW DELHI)

9268. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the class IV quarters in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi are under the possession of non-allottees who are paying a very high amount of rent due to which a few actual allottees of the houses who are living in their own quarters are being troubled by these tenants;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints against these irregular practices;

(c) if so, the number of such complaints received by Government in 1969-70 and action taken by the Government against each defaulter along with their quarter number;

(d) whether in view of part (a) Government will make enquiry in the whole of colony, particularly from quarter Nos. H-27 to 40, H-307 to 322, from H-59 to 103; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) Some complaints have been received in regard to the subletting of Government quarters in Srinivaspuri.

(c) The number of complaint received during the year 1969 and 1970 (upto 31st March, 1970) and the action taken thereon are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Nature of complaint No. of plaint and action taken	No. of complaints	
		1969	1970 (upto 31-3-70)
(1)	Found guilty of subletting & debarred from Government accommodation/ from sharing & charged penal rent.	14	—
(2)	Subletting not proved.	21	—
(3)	Proved anonymous/ pseudonymous & no action taken.	11	34
(4)	Still under investigation.	23	38
	Total	69	72

Details about the 14 cases referred to in (1) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3467/70]

(d) and (e). From the reply given to Parts (a) and (c), it will be seen that unauthorised sub-letting exists only on a small scale. Constant vigilance is being exercised in this matter and a survey of the whole colony consisting of 648 Type I quarters is not considered necessary. But enquiries will be made in respect of the quarters specifically mentioned in the question.

EXCISE DUTY ON ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS

9269. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Scale manufacturers of aluminium have been permitted to pay excise duty on their products by way of set-off because of difficulty in producing proof of payment of duty on duty paid ingots and billets used by them;

(b) if so, whether the stocks of ingots and billets except scrap lying with such manufacturers on the mid-night of 28th February, 1970/1st March, 1970 were not declared to have paid full excise duty of Rs. 1020 per metric tonne as was done on the eve of 1967 budget;

(c) whether upto 28th February, 1970, the burden of duty on the extruded products of small scale manufacturers was slightly less than the big industrialists manufacturing similar products but from 1st March, 1970 the former has to pay about Rs. 430 more on each metric tonne of his extruded products; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove this discrimination and to afford relief to small manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) No Sir, in the case of manufacturers paying duty on their products after claiming set off of duty to the extent leviable on crude aluminium, the requirement of producing the proof of payment of duty has been relaxed only in respect of old aluminium scrap and not in the case of ingots and billets.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. With effect from 1-3-1970, the duty on aluminium products produced by all manufacturers has been increased; the actual extent of increase in duty in the case of each manufacturer would depend upon the selling price of their products since the duty is now charged on *ad valorem* basis.

DEMAND BY ORISSA GOVERNMENT FOR INCREASE IN ROYALTY ON IRON ORES

9270. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government had demanded increase in royalty on iron ores in that State;

(b) if so, their precise demand; and

(c) the Central Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) The existing rates of royalty on iron ore and the rates proposed by the Government of Orissa are indicated in the table :

(c) Government have not accepted the proposed enhancement of royalty for the present, as they felt that there is no need for it at present.

TABLE

Category of Iron ore.	Present rate per tonne.	Rates recommended by State Government
(1) Lump		
(i) Ore containing more than 62% Fe.	Rs. 1.50	Orissa Rs. 2.50
(ii) Ore containing upto 62% Fe.	Rs. 1.00	Orissa Rs. 1.50
(2) Ore Fines	Rs. 0.25 (for all grades)	State Government has not made any suggestion.

RESEARCH SCHEME TO GO INTO THE CAUSES OF 'DEATH AND DISEASE' AMONG CHILDREN

9271. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI R.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a research scheme was sanctioned by the Indian Council

of Medical Research for going into the causes of 'death and disease' among children;

(b) for what duration the scheme was sanctioned;

(c) whether the expert Group which reviewed the scheme at the end of its sanctioned period recommended its termination;

(d) whether it is a fact that further funds were sanctioned to this scheme on the personal influence of the Minister; and

(e) how long the Indian Council of Medical Research proposes to continue this scheme which has out-lived its purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). A scheme on Moridity and Mortality Survey in Children in Delhi (0-5 years) was started in 1963 and terminated in 1968.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) No Sir. Since the project came to a logical conclusion at the end of 1968, (i.e. at the end of five years' period) there was no need for sanctioning extra funds.

(e) Does not arise.

MODE OF SELECTION OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR (TECHNICAL) AND ASSISTANT EDITOR IN HEADQUARTERS OF I.C.M.R.

9272. **SHRI NANJA GOWDER:**

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the mode of selection of Deputy Director (Technical) and Assistant Editor (IJMR) in the Headquarters Office of the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) the composition of selection Committees in both the cases;

(c) the number of candidates applied, interviewed and selected finally as well as kept on waiting list; and

(d) whether there are allegations of favouritism in these appointments and if so, whether any investigation has been made into these allegations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Selection was made by the Indian Council of Medical Research to two posts of Deputy Directors (Technical) and one post of Assistant Editor (IJMR). All these posts were advertised in the leading news papers.

For the post of Deputy Director (Technical) Reproductive Biology and Fertility Control Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health, the Chairman and Members of the Expert Group on Scientific aspects of Family Planning and the Medical Colleges and Research Institutes in India were also requested to suggest the names of the suitable candidates for the post.

For the post of Deputy Director (Technical) Clinical Research, the Chairman of various Expert Committees of the Scientific Advisory Board, Medical Research Institutes, Members of the Scientific Advisory Board and Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research were also requested to nominate suitable candidates.

For the post of Assistant Editor(IJMR), a copy of the advertisement was also sent for publication to leading Medicals Journals of India.

The applications received for these posts were considered by the respective Selection Committees who also interviewed the candidates. The recommendations of the Selection Committees were approved by the Executive Committee and confirmed by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3468/70]

(d) There have been no such allegations. The appointments were made purely on merit. The question of making any investigation does not arise.

SCREENING OF PERUVOSIDE DRUG BY I.C.M.R.

9273. **SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Peruvoside, a cardiac drug was given to the Indian Council of Medical Research for screening before approval by Government;

(b) the date on which the drug was passed on to the C.M.R.;

(c) the number of experts who are screening this drug;

(d) the staff sanctioned to these experts for this job; and

(e) the number of patients who have been given this drug and the result achieved?

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

(b) 23rd July, 1968.

(c) Six.

(d) One Assistant Research Officer and a contingency of Rs. 3000 were provided to two cardiologists. One Lower Division Clerk and a contingency of Rs. 2000/- were sanctioned for another cardiologist. The others carried out the trial with the staff available with them.

(e) The total number of patients subject to clinical trial with this drug is approximately 165. The trials were completed on 31-3-1970, and the investigators are now analysing the results.

TOURS OF DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA AND ABROAD

9274. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) the details of tours of the Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research, during the past one year; within the country as well as abroad;

(b) whether these tours have been sanctioned by the Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) A statement giving the details of tours of the Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3469 /70]

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research is an autonomous organisation. Approval of the Ministry is not necessary for tours of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research within the country. Approval of the Government of India was obtained by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research for his tours abroad.

REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES IN SHAHDARA (DELHI)

9275. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land Allotment Advisory Committee has taken a decision to regularise the unauthorised colonies, which have been allowed to spring after 1967 in Shahdara (Delhi) Zone E-8 and E-12 reserved and committed for allotment to Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies;

(b) whether the Chief Executive Councilor has announced a decision on the part of the Delhi Administration merely on the basis of a recommendation made by this Committee;

(c) whether the Advisory Committee can take precedence over a decision taken by the Lt. Governor or whether the Lt. Governor has revised this decision to remove these illegal squatting; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to reconcile the legal and moral claims of Group IV Societies *vis-a-vis* the illegal acquisitions by unauthorised squatters?

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

(b) No such announcement has been made on behalf of the Delhi Administration.

(c) The Lt. Governor, Delhi is the competent authority to take a decision in the matter.

(d) According to the existing policy decision, only those unauthorised colonies are intended to be considered for regularisation, subject to certain conditions, as had come into existence prior to February 1967.

REMOVAL OF ILLEGAL SQUATTERS IN SHAHDARA (DELHI)

9276. SHRI A.S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the removal of illegal squatting which increased after 1967 and enveloped the major portion of Shahdara (Delhi) Zone E-8 and E-12, has been ordered by the Lt. Governor so that possession of land could be given to Group IV Co-operative House Building Societies who are the rightful claimants of the land; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the illegal squatting has not been removed so far and the evictees rehabilitated under the Jhuggi Jhompri Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): (a) No such orders have been issued by the Lt. Governor, as action for the removal of illegal squatting and unauthorised construction is taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation/Delhi Development Authority in their respective jurisdictions.

(b) Acquisition proceedings in some of the areas have not been completed yet; further necessary action will be taken prior to handing over possession of land to the cooperative societies.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO GROUP IV COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES SHAHDARA (DELHI)

9277. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land in Shahdara (Delhi) Zone E-8 to F-12 was offered in 1964 for allotment and, if so whether the allotment was committed to these societies by collecting 50 per cent of the premium during July, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not been possible to hand over the possession of the land to these societies so far when the legal difficulties towards the acquisition were

cleared in February, 1968 and full payment of the premium completed in March, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Societies, which had accepted the offer, were required to pay the premium for the land in two equal instalments the scheduled date for the first instalment was the 31st July, 1966.

(b) The acquisition proceedings have not so far been completed in respect of the entire area proposed to be allotted to Co-operative Societies in the East Zone. Shahdara area. But the General Development Plan of the area has been released for comments/objections by the Cooperative Societies. As soon as the plan is finalised and the acquisition proceedings are completed, action for the demarcation and handing over of physical possession of land to the societies will be taken.

RESERVATION OF SEATS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR STUDENTS WHO SERVE IN RURAL AREAS

9278. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether seats are reserved in the Medical Colleges in some States for students who would be prepared to serve in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) the date from which this scheme has been introduced; and

(d) whether this scheme has helped to increase the number of doctors and if so to what extent?

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

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

**POST OF FINANCIAL CONTROLLER IN
MARKETING DIVISION OF I.O.C. LYING
VACANT**

9279. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of a Financial Controller in the Marketing Division in the IOC is vacant for the last two years;

(b) whether it is due to the non-availability of suitably qualified persons for the post; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the filling up of this post ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND ME-
TALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) The post is vacant since 24th November, 1969.

(b) and (c). The post was advertised. The interviews have been held on 7-5-70 to select a suitable candidate for the post.

**PREET NAGAR HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY,
DELHI**

9280. SHRI BALGOVINDA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3172 on the 6th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the reasons for including Preet Nagar Society, Delhi in Group II when the Society as Co-operative Society had never purchased any land before or after 1959 which was the essential feature for inclusion in Group II;

(b) the number of members of Preet Nagar society before 1959 and how many of them had purchased individual plots and when its area individually;

(c) the number of members till July 1966, to 1969 and upto date;

(d) the number of plot-holders at present, the members of this society and the number of persons who never purchased

any plot of land in Shahdara area but have become members of this Society; and

(e) the area which has been allotted to this Society and the basis on which allotted with the total cost of land asked by Government and paid by the society, with dates showing separate amounts upto date ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH):** (a) Where individuals, having purchased land before 13th November, 1959, have formed themselves into a cooperative society, such a society is also treated as a Group II Society. The Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society satisfied this condition.

(b) There were 818 members on 13th November, 1959, the information asked for in the latter part of the question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) There were 1090 members on 30th June, 1966 and 1421 upto 3rd August, 1967. Fresh enrolment is not permissible after August, 1967.

(d) The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(e) Being in Group II, the society is entitled to the allotment of land, equal in area, more or less, to that acquired from it. Accordingly, the society was originally allotted about 174 acres of land but, after a general reduction of 15%, the area has now been reduced to about 148 acres.

The society was originally asked to deposit Rs. 46,61,827 but, because of the above-mentioned reduction, the society has paid Rs. 30.50 lakhs on the dates mentioned below, against a revised demand for Rs. 39,21,194.50.

30-1-1968	Rs. 7,00,000
8-1-1970	Rs. 10,00,000
10-1-1970	Rs. 3,00,000
14-3-1970	Rs. 5,00,000
21-3-1970	Rs. 5,50,000
Total	Rs. 30,50,000

STUDIES OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

9281. SHRI S KUNDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to introduce studies of historical and scientific aspects of Ayurvedic medicine and its relevance with modern allopathic medicine in the syllabus of present medical studies of the various medical colleges of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). The Medical Council of India which is entrusted with the statutory responsibility of prescribing the minimum standard of medical education, at its meeting held on the 10th of March, 1968, approved the following recommendations of its Executive Committee.

1. "A limited amount of teaching of history of Medicine with emphasis on the indigenous system of Medicine is desirable at the undergraduate level. This should be done by the teachers of various subjects when they begin their classes as an introduction of the historical aspect in the form of an elementary historical survey of ancient, mediaeval and modern medicine as a preamble pertaining to their respective subjects. This teaching may be facilitated by extra curricular programmes and elective subjects.

2. There should be neither any special allotment of time for this teaching nor should any text books be prescribed for it. The teachers should have full liberty to use their discretion in dealing with the subjects as they consider proper.

3. There should be no examination in the subject.

4. History of Medicine is not to be added as a separate subject in the under-graduate curriculum. No radical change is needed in it beyond mentioning that an appropriate reference will be made to the history of medicine, particularly attention to the indigenous system of medicine as an introduction to the study of the various subjects comprising that curriculum.

5. It does not seem possible with the present resources to create a chair in the History of Medicine in an under-graduate medical college at this stage. However, at the post-graduate level, it would be desirable to create chairs of History of Medicine in some selected post-graduate institutions to begin with

6. Research in the history of Medicine as well as in the indigenous systems of medicine would be desirable at the post-graduate level."

These recommendations were forwarded to all the Universities and Medical Colleges in India and the State Governments.

EXCHANGE OF GEOLOGISTS AMONG GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND STATE ORGANISATIONS

9282. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any exchange programme of Geologists among the Geological Survey of India and State Organisations;

(b) if so, when it was started;

(c) whether the terms and conditions of the employees coming under the exchange programme have been finalised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 23rd December, 1967.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

HARMFUL EFFECT OF CHEMICALS USED IN JAGGERY

9283. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn that in the process of Jaggery making certain chemicals like Hydros and other substances such as washing Soda are used in excessive quantities. Such Jaggery is harmful to the health of the public; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Government have not received any report about the use of washing soda in the process of Jaggery making. Hydros is used as a bleaching agent in the manufacture of Jaggery in some States. The use of hydros upto a level of 0.25 gm per litre of cane juice may not be harmful.

(b) The use of hydros leaves a residual dioxide in Jaggery. In order to limit its maximum limit of 70 parts per million of sulphur dioxide in concentration in gur or Jaggery is laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Any excessive use of sulphur dioxide beyond this limit is punishable under the law.

EXECUTION OF LEASE DEEDS IN RESPECT OF CHATTA LAL MIAN SCHEME, DEV NAGAR, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI

9284. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lease deeds in respect of 19 quarters of Chatta Lal Mian Scheme, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, which were transferred by the Delhi Development authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi with effect from the 1st January 1960, have not so far been executed either by the Municipal Corporation or by the Department of Urban Development inspite of the fact that the allottees paid the agreed amount of liquidation in full to the D.D.A./Corporation 10 years ago and have made representations many a times;

(b) whether any action has been initiated and if so, the nature of the action;

(c) by what time execution of lease deeds in respect of the said quarters will be completed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The question of the Government directly executing the lease deeds is under consideration.

(c) Information about payments made by the allottees and related details have been called for from the Delhi Municipal Corporation. As soon as these are received, further action will be taken. No precise time limit can be indicated at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Please see the answers to (b) and (c) above.

BANK LOANS IN CHATTISGARH

9285. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what inquiry has been made on the reporting of the *Current* of April 4, that the Reserve Bank in inquiring into loans given at Chattisgarh for purchase of furniture, fridges and other items only from designated shops;

(b) what safeguards exist to prevent officials of Nationalised banks working for private interests in this manner; and

(c) what is the total amount of loans issued in Chattisgarh for purchase of such articles and whether the officials concerned will be made responsible for bad debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The Reserve Bank has reported that there is no basis for the report published in the weekly "The Current" dated 4th April 1970 to the effect that it had made an enquiry into the loans given by banks in the Chattisgarh region of the Madhya Pradesh for purchase of furniture,

fridges and other items only from designated shops or that it had found it necessary to direct nationalised banks functioning in that area not to grant any loan for purposes other than agriculture till further orders. However, the Reserve Bank is making enquiries of the nationalised banks concerned in regard to the allegations made in the periodical.

(b) The question of setting up a vigilance machinery for the nationalised banks is under the consideration of Government. In the meantime, any specific complaint or allegation against officials of nationalised banks is looked into and appropriate action taken by the banks themselves or the Reserve Bank.

(c) Information regarding the quantum of such loans granted in the Chattisgarh region by nationalised banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Action will no doubt be taken by the managements of the banks against the officials concerned if the enquiry reveals any malpractices on their part.

SETTING UP OF CENTRAL HOMOEOPATHIC COUNCIL

9286. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of All India Homoeopathic Medical Association had demanded recently for setting up of a separate Central Homoeopathic Council under him for betterment of Homoeopathy; and

(b) if so, whether a mobile health unit of Homoeopathy will be set up under the State Health Ministry in each State for mass treatment of sick people in the rural areas?

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

(b) Health is a State subject. It is for State Governments to organise such units and appoint homoeopathic physicians for working in the rural areas.

दिल्ली में बाग कड़ेखां में सामुदायिक केन्द्र बनाना

9287. श्री प० ला० बारपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदा यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने दिल्ली में बाग कड़ेखां में कोई ऐसा केन्द्र नहीं बनाया, जहां पर लोग एकत्रित हो सकें और अपने समारोह आदि का आयोजन कर सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को इस उद्देश्य के लिये एक केन्द्र बनाने का आदेश देगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके बाया कारण हैं, ऐसा केन्द्र न होने के कारण उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) मे (ग). मराय रोहेला की समय पुनर्विकास योजना में एक स्थान ध्रम कल्याण केन्द्र के लिए अलग रख दिया गया है और इस स्थान का एक भाग बाग कड़ेखां की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लए एक सामुदायिक केन्द्र के निर्माण हेतु अभीर्थ है।

बिलिंगड़न अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली का पुनः नाम रखना

9288. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) यश गरनार का विचार नई दिल्ली के बिलिंगड़न अस्पताल का नाम जो कि नाम एक ब्रिटेन के रापिट्रक के नाम पर है बदल कर किमी भारतीय नेता के नाम पर रखने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक नाम बदल दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या मरकार विकटोरिया जनाना अस्पताल दिल्ली के नाम को बदलने पर भी विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बाया कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य नंबर: (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

(ग) विकटोरिया जनाना अस्पताल का नाम पहले ही बदल दिया गया है और मई, 1969 में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इसका नाम 'कस्तूरबा अस्पताल' रख दिया गया है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PAYMENTS FOR SECURING RETIRING ANNUITIES

9289. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Section 80E of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed to professional persons in respect of payments for securing retiring annuities;

(b) if so, whether the Life Insurance Corporation has prepared any policy or scheme under the said section to provide annuity contracts for professional people.

(c) if not, whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to formulate such a contract or scheme, as there is no other institution legally allowed to underwrite such policies after nationalisation of Life Insurance; and

(d) whether there is any alternative considered by the L.I.C. or by Government?

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

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

परिवार नियोजन के लिए आवंटित धन को अन्य मदों में लगाने के बिरुद्ध शिकायतें

9290. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, अलग अलग परिवार नियोजन में कितना धन व्यय किया गया और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह धन व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिवार नियोजन के लिए आवंटित धन को अन्य विविध मदों में व्यय किया गया है और इस बारे में सरकार को भी कुछ शिकायतें की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंडी (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 के अनुमानित व्यय और वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये अस्थायी भुगतानों, जिनके व्यय के आंकड़े अभी राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित नहीं किये हैं, का एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संलग्न LT 3470/70]

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, यद्यपि कुछ मामलों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए आवंटित किये गए धन का कुछ मिले-जुले कार्यों में गलती से उपयोग किया गया था। परिशोधन के लिए ऐसी घटनाएं सम्भवित राज्य सरकार और महालेखाकार के ध्यान में लाई गई हैं।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U. S. Q. NO. 6826 DATED 20-4-70 RE-EXTENSION TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN HALDIA-BARAUNI PIPELINE CASE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): While answering part(e) of the above question, I had stated that 'no expenditure was incurred on the Commission of Inquiry prior to the retirement of Shri N. S. Rau.' This is incorrect. It seems that an expenditure of Rs. 2,809-04 was also incurred on the Commission of Inquiry prior to the retirement of Shri N. S. Rau. However, the total expenditure upto 28-2-1970 remains the same.

To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given.

—
12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDIA'S REPORTED PROTEST AGAINST U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

SHRI S. M. BANJERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

India's reported protest to the U. S. A. against the U. S. Vice-Presidents' remarks that India was not taking any steps as Chairman of the International Control Commission on Combodia due to Soviet opposition.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The Government of India regret to note that in his television interview on 3rd May the Vice President of United States, Mr. Spiro T. Agnew, had while referring to the situation in Cambodia stated "the Indians, who are presently the Head of the International Control Commission, are reluctant to take any action without Soviet approval." This gave the impression that the Vice President

of United States was casting aspersions on the independent functioning of India as the Chairman of I. C. S. C. as well as casting reflection on India's independent policies and her sovereign status.

The matter was immediately taken up with the Unite States Embassy in New Delhi and with the State Department in Washington. The Foreign Secretary received the U. S. Ambassador and conveyed to him our unhappiness at the remarks made by the Vice-President. The U. S. Ambassador promised to convey our views to his Government,

Our Charge d' Affairs also called at the State Department and conveyed our feelings to the appropriate authorities. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State informed our Charge d' Affairs that the Vice President's remarks should however be read in continuity of preceding sentences in which the Vice President spoke of Russia's intention to veto any move to reconvene I. C. C. In United States view, he continued, while theoretically India could, perhaps, reconvene I. C. C. without Russian or Polish agreement, to be able to function effectively I. C. C. should be reconvened with agreement of all concerned. As regards India's sovereignty, the U. S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State said that U. S. Government recognize and appreciate that in its foreign policy India acts independently of any foreign influence or pressure. Subsequently our Charge d' Affairs was informed that the State Department had got in touch with the Vice President and that the Vice President had confirmed that no aspersion or reflection of any kind on India's sovereignty or independence of attitude or action was intended by him.

Government of India have taken note of the explanations given by the U.S. authorities.

The United States Government cannot expect India to support them in their armed intervention in Cambodia. India cannot view with favour the entry of U. S. forces in Cambodia in violation of Cambodia's sovereignty. It is Government of India's firm view that introduction of foreign forces will not lead to any solution to the problem of Combodia as indeed of any other State of Indo-China. The only way to resolve the issues is by the withdrawal of all foreign forces from each of the states of Indo-China and by a resolve to settle the issues peace-

[**Shri Dinesh Singh**]

fully in a conference to be attended by all concerned parties so that the people in each country decide their future without any foreign interference.

It is towards this end that the Government of India continue to endeavour and are in touch with concerned Governments and parties through diplomatic channels. In their view it would be helpful to the restoration of peace in this area if United States, as indeed other parties, would cooperate with the Government of India and others in bringing about a withdrawal of foreign forces rather than aggravate the situation by further military involvement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that the Vice President of America has at last realised that India is not a colony of the America imperialists and we have our sovereignty...*(Interruptions)* There was massive anti-war rally in Washington. What is going on in Washington today? More than a lakh of students and youth called President Nixon a liar, imperialist war-monger and had demanded the impeachment of President Nixon and in other cities of the United States also rallies were held. We in this country also saw that in every big city there were demonstrations against the naked barbarous and brutal aggression of the US imperialists...*(Interruptions)* We could never have imagined that our American sisters and brothers could brave the American can bullets to champion the cause of the people in Viet-Nam.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question about Vice-President's remarks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is the Vice-President to Nixon, President with a vice.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not use such words.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from making meek, submissim and polite statements, what do our Government propose to do?

The American Government wants the ICC to function. At the same time, some of the countries who are of the ICC do not want to co-operate. The other day, the hon. Minister made a statement here that a conference is being convened. I would like to know that conference is being convened and

whether a condition will be kept, imposed, that unless the US Government withdraws all forces and stops bombing, no such conference will be convened. And India, if it is a sovereign country, if it really wants to champion the cause of Afro-Asian countries let it declare here and now that they are against the bombardment and they should condemn this naked aggression-not in these courteous and polite words- and call them the aggressor. This is aggression. If they are allowed to attend the conference and if it allows them to go away with the fruits of aggression, that is a thing to which no country should agree. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister : whether he is going to make such a statement and the conference is convened only when the American forces are withdrawn and the bombardment stopped.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member presumably is referring to the American bombardment of DRVN. He has asked to make a categorical statement against it here and now. We have already made it in this House a few days ago. It is out-of-date now; we have already said that we do not see any justification for the United States to have resume the bombing of DRVN. This was said here and in the other House.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, whether the conference is going to be convened and it should be convened only after the Americans have withdrawn, we are not proposing to convene any conference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, my question has not been answered. The other day, he made a statement that he is trying to convene a conference.

MR. SPEAKER : He has made it clear; he has categorically stated it here. What else do you want?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What India is going to do. They are simply protesting. What are they going to do?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said he has to perform like that. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The reported protest made by our Government against these derogatory remarks

of the Vice-President of the United States was given quite wide publicity in the press from which we got the impression that perhaps this protest had been conveyed in the form a formal note or something like that, but now, the Minister has clarified that no note or anything of the kind was sent: a junior official was summoned and told we are very unhappy about it; we have expressed our unhappiness.

I am referring to this question again only because cannot help reminding the House, and you, Sir, that in 1961, when the armed forces of our country entered Goa, which was part of our motherland, the same American Government did not hesitate to accuse us of aggression in the security council of the United Nations, and demanded that we should withdraw. Therefore, this diplomatic politeness and courtesy in which we have become experts should not be one-sided traffic. I want to know from the hon. Minister, when he harps continuously on this theme of withdrawal of all forces as a pre-condition for a settlement, does he wish to place in the balance, and balance as equals, the forces of those countries which are vitally concerned with the neighbouring areas there, which are Vietnamese—whether north or south or whoever they may be on whose border is Cambodia, on which the question of their national security depends? Does he put these people in the same category as the United States who have to business whatsoever to be in that part of South East Asia, who live thousands of miles away from there and who have nakedly intruded their armed forces there? Why do you again hide behind this technical quibbling? That is the question would like to ask. He may not like for diplomatic reasons to speak here in Parliament only against America. But I want to know which America he is concerned with. There are two Americas today in front of our eyes. There is the America of the Pentagon and Washington, whom he does not want to annoy. There is another America, which is laying down its life and shedding its blood. I want to take this opportunity of paying my tribute to those four students, of whom two were girls, of the Kent University, Ohio, who fell victim to the bullets of the National Guardsmen. Mr. Galbraith, with whom

we are all familiar, has marched in one of those demonstrations protesting against the invasion of Cambodia. The United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has gone record against it. Senators like Mr. Mansfield have spoken out against it. There is another America, the conscience of the people of America. Whom does he want to annoy and whom to please? Why does he harp only on one America of the Pentagon and the Generals who are carrying out this misadventure?

Apart from our role as Chairman of the I.C.C., where we are completely paralysed and I do not think we can do anything; and, it is better to resign; apart from that as the spokesman of a major Asian country, the biggest Asian country, have we not got any responsibility declare before the world that stand against this aggression by a white power in South-East Asia. Why are we hesitating like this and destroying our image before the world?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as aggression is concerned, aggression is bad whether it is done by white power, black power or brown power. Colour does not differentiate aggression. Aggression in itself is bad, whatever may be the source of the aggression. If the hon. member would kindly care to consider the statements have made in this House he will see that we have in unequivocal terms stated that we against American armed intervention in Cambodia. (*Interruptions*). About hesitating, of course, we sometimes choose different words. The hon. member would allow me to choose the word I want, just as he chooses his word. (*Interruptions*). So far as equating America with other forces is concerned, I am not quite sure what the hon. member is implying. The point is, the presence of foreign forces, whatever source may be, is bad. We have said that all foreign forces, whether they are of the United States or of any other country, must be withdrawn. So far as equating is concerned, I have not attempted to pass any value judgment or to equate or compare the actions of countries. Presence of foreign troops is bad, whichever the source may be. Therefore, they must all be withdrawn. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. member said, we had not given any written protest and some junior official was sent for and told verbally about it.

The mode of protest, whether it is written or verbal, is not so important; what is important is to convey our views in this matter. The junior official the hon. member referred to was the United States Ambassador himself. He was sent for and this was conveyed to him. (*Interruptions*).

श्री जनेश्वर मिथ्या (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिका के उपराष्ट्रपति श्री अंगनू साहब का नाम बहुत ही साधारण आदियों जैसा है। हमारे देश में जो बच्चा आंकन में पैदा होता है, उनका नाम अंगनू रख दिया जाता है। मैं सोचता था कि अंगनू नाम होने की बजाह से वह कोई ऐसी हिमाकत नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में उन्होंने जो राय जाहिर की है, उस की हर तरह से ताकत के साथ निन्दा होनी चाहिये। फिर भी अखबारों में भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय की तरफ से या प्रवक्ता की तरफ से जो व्याप्त आया है उस व्याप्त को पढ़ने के बाद अपने मन में एक दुविधा जागी है और वह दुविधा यह है कि क्या कम्बोडिया का सवाल अभी 4-6 दिनों का सवाल है या बहुत दिनों से है। हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति, जब कई मामले खड़े हो जाते हैं तो फंस जाती है और उसका हल ढूँढने का ही काम करती रहती है। उसमें दूरदर्शिता की कमी है और उसका नंतरीजा यह है कि मकड़ी के जाले की तरह अपने ही समाधान में फसी हूई है जैसे कि गृह मंत्री कल बम्बई में अपने कमरे में फंस गए थे और घोड़ी देर तक अपने को गिरफ्तार महसूस करते रहे। हमको लगता है कि इस देश में महाराष्ट्र या अन्य जगहों पर जो चल रहा है उसमें किसी दिन इनका मन ही खुद न इनको गिरफ्तार करले। यह शंगुन था इनकी गिरफ्तारी का यह विदेश मंत्रालय भी मकड़ी के जाले की तरह फंसता है। बहुत दिनों से जवाहरलाल जी कम्बोडिया के बारे में कह चुके हैं, लाओस के बारे में कह चुके हैं कि कम्बोडिया और लाओस की संस्कृति अपने देश की संस्कृति से मिलती है, वहां पर रामायण के किस्से चलते हैं, वहां पर नाम भी हिन्दुस्तानी नाम जैसे होते हैं। लेकिन

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने पिछले बीस सालों में कभी इस बात की कोशिश नहीं कि कि सांस्कृतिक एकता के नाम पर वह देश हम लोगों के नजदीक आये। वहां के सिहनूक साहब, जब उनके देश की जनता उनको निकाल देती है तो समानान्तर सरकार चलाने के लिए पीकिंग चले जाते हैं, दिल्ली की तरफ कभी नहीं आते क्योंकि दिल्ली ने दलाइलामा को रखकर सबक दिया है उसके बाद दुनिया का कोई भी आदमी दिल्ली की तरफ नहीं आयेगा। सिहनूक साहब जोकि पदच्युत राजा है और दिनेश सिंह पदवाले राजा हैं तो क्या वे सिहनूक साहब को न्योता देंगे कि वे पीकिंग के बजाय दिल्ली में आयें—मैं पीकिंग का नाम जानबूझ कर ले रहा हूँ क्योंकि कई वर्षों से चीन हमारा दुश्मन देश रहा है और जो भी कोई काम वहां पर शुरू होगा वह हमारे देश के हित के खिलाफ होगा—तो क्या वे उनको न्योता देंगे और न्योता देने के बाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग का अध्यक्ष होने के नाते सिहनूक और लोननोल, दोनों की सरकार के बारे में वहां पर जनमत कराने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जनता सिहनूक के पक्ष में है या लोननोल के पक्ष में है? (व्यवधान) ... इसके अलावा आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जिस हैसियत में है कम्बोडिया के मसले को हल करने के लिए, उस हैसियत का इस्तेमाल करके, कम्बोडिया से लगी हूई जो दूसरी सरहद है उस सरहद से पिछले कई सालों से, सिहनूक के जमाने से, शिकायत आती रही कि 40 हजार वियटकांग की फौजें जमा हो गई तो उन दोनों को खाली कराने के लिए एक साथ कहेंगे और कम्बोडिया की जनता को इस बात का हक देंगे कि वह अपने पक्ष का फैसला खुद करे?

श्री दिनेश सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में विदेश नीति की बहुत सी बातों को एक साथ उठाया है। मेरे लिए इस समय कठिनाई यह हो जाती है कि मैं उनका पूरा जवाब दूँ तो सदन का बहुत समय लगेगा और अगर जवाब न दूँ तो गलत-फहमी रह जाने का अन्देशा रहता है। लेकिन

इस खतरे के बावजूद, जो उन्होंने बहुत सी बातों का वर्णन किया है उनमें विस्तारपूर्वक न जाकर सिफ़ कम्बोडिया से सम्बन्धित सवालों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस तरह से सवाल रखा उससे यह अन्दाज मिलता है कि माननीय सदस्य ऐसा समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से ऊपर पूरी जिम्मेदारी कम्बोडिया के मसलों को हल करने के लिए दे दी गई है। हिन्दुस्तान कह दे कि वहां पर जनमत हो जाये तो वह हो जायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान कहदे कि सब हट जायें तो सभी वहां से चले जायेंगे और चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान नहीं कहता इसीलिए कम्बोडिया में सभी अगड़े हैं। (व्यवधान) . . . मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि अगर यह सवाल इतनी सादी का होता तो हमको यह कहने में एक पल का भी समय नहीं लगता लेकिन इसमें तो बहुत से देश हैं और बहुत सी पेचीदगियां हैं। उन्हीं के बारे में जो यहां पर बयान हुए हैं उनको अगर माननीय सदस्य गोर से पढ़ें तो देखेंगे कि क्या उसकी कठिनाइयां हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास दूरदर्शिता नहीं थी, हमने पहले इस बात को नहीं देखा कि अमरीका वहां पर आने वाला है या और कौन वहां पर आने वाला है। लेकिन यह कोई दूरदर्शिता का सवाल नहीं है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में बहुत सी बातें देशों को मालूम रहती हों लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वह कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। अमरीका को जला रहा है तो हम को जला भेजकर नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। हम वहां पर खड़े होकर झंडी हिलादें और वह लौट जायें तो उसमें भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं है लेकिन ये बड़े पेचीदा सवाल हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अनेकर मिश्न : मंत्री महोदय समझ नहीं पायें। हमने यह कब कहा कि आप को ज भेजिये। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री दिनेश चिह्न : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने विदेश मंत्रालय में मकड़ी के जालों का जिक किया है लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूं कि जाला

कहीं और है और वहां पर अगर वह साफ हो जाये तो ऐसी बातें ही न उठें।

जहां तक कम्बोडिया की जनता का सवाल है, हमने अपने बकलव्य में साफ कहा है कि कम्बोडिया की जनता को ही ये सब फैसले करने हैं। उसके लिए वहां पर ऐसे साधन होने चाहिए और वहां पर जो बाहर की ताकतें हैं या उनका जो प्रभाव है उसको वहां से हटना चाहिए ताकि कम्बोडिया की जनता अपने मसलों को खुद तय कर सके। इस बात के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमने पहले भी सदन में कहा कि हमने इसके लिए कोई ऐसी कोशिश नहीं की कि चारोंतरफ उसको गायें कि हम वहां पर क्या कर रहे हैं या क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं—हम अपने हंग से राजनीयिक तरीकों से सब देशों से इसके बारे में बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

आप देखें कि अभी माननीय सदस्य जो उधर बैठे हैं वह काफी जोर से यहां कहते थे कि हम क्यों न आईं। सी० एस० सी० को वहां पर वापिस बुला लेते हैं, आज अमरीका मंजूर करता है लेकिन जब तक सब इसके लिए राजी न हों तब तक भारत अकेले नहीं बुला सकता है। इस तरह से बहुत सी पेचीदगियां हैं और उतनी आसानी से यह मामला नहीं सुधर सकता है जितनी आसानी से यहां पर माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे सकते हैं।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani) : From the statement of the Minister it appears to me that he is satisfied with the pronouncement of the State Department. This is all bogus. For the first time India is being attacked politically. Recently when our Government decided to consider proposal to recognise the Provincial Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam that move resisted and opposed by America and it was reported that America had asked India for a clarification. Finally, that move was given up. When these American imperialists criticise India we do not consider that criticism as insults to India. The Minister has said that the Government against intervention. So, I would like to ask

[**Shri C. R. Chakrapani**]:

whether the Government will come out in support of the revolutionary people of South East Asia—especially the people of Cambodia. Secondly, may I know whether the Government will recognise the Government in exile, that is, the Government of Prince Sihanouk as has been done by all the socialist countries?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not quite sure what the hon Member means by 'revolutionary people.' ... If the means that they are progressive people, of course, we are in support of progressive movements. We ourselves are a progressive party in this country and, therefore, our sympathy is with the progressive movements all over..... (*Interruption*).

So far as the question of recognition is concerned, the situation in Cambodia is very fluid and we do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. We have not given any recognition to the changes in Cambodia. We continue to function with the authorities in power.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दोस्तों ने अपने आक्रोश को जिन शब्दों में अमरीका के अनुचितपूर्ण कम्बोडिया में संनिक प्रवेश का विरोध किया है इस के लिये मुझे खुशी है। मगर जब ये प्रार्थनापत्र ले कर अमरीका के दूतावास के नजदीक गये तो मुझे लगा कि सदन के सदस्य होने के नाते जो उनकी मर्यादा है उस को उन्होंने घटाया है। सदन इस देश का सर्वोच्च फॉरम है जहां हम अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर सकते हैं और इस सदन के द्वारा अमरीका के व्यवहार, ऐक्शन और उसके आक्रमण का विरोध कर सकते हैं। हम को इस सदन द्वारा अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट करना चाहिये था। लेकिन जिस तरह से अमरीकी दूतावास के नजदीक प्रार्थनापत्र ले कर माननीय सदस्य जो पहुंचे, उसके लिये मुझे दुख है। ये लोग वहां एक पेटीशनर की तरह गये। ये पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्य हैं, इन के विचारों का सम्मान है, मगर अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति यहां न करने के बजाय ये पेटीशनर की तरह वहां गये जिसको मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

मैं भी आप के शब्दों से ज्यादा सबल शब्दों के साथ अमरीका के कम्बोडिया में हस्तक्षेप का विरोध करता हूँ। मगर जिस ढंग से ये लोग गये उसको मैं ने पसन्द नहीं किया।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लाइट आफ आंडर। तकरीबन 70 पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्य यू० एस० दूतावास में कोई पेटीशन ले कर नहीं गये, जैसा माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं। हम अपना प्रोटेस्ट डेमोस्ट्रेशन ले कर गये थे। आज भी युवक कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता जा रहे हैं हजारों की तादाद में अमरीकी दूतावास उस में कोई प्रार्थनापत्र की जरूरत नहीं होगी। दुनिया के नीजवान और अमरीका के नीजवान भी अमरीका की कम्बोडिया नीति के विरोध में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्लाइट आफ आंडर नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह अमरीका के दूतावास पर जाने वाले उस समय कहा थे जब रशिया ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया में अपनी फौजें भेजी थीं। तब यह नहीं गये ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अमरीका सरकार से ज्यादा यह लोग अमरीका के ज्यादा एजेंट बनते हैं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : यह चीन के खिलाफ नहीं जाते जो देश की हजारों वर्गमील भूमि पर कब्जा किये हए थे।

श्री शशि भूषण : सी० आई० ए० एजेंट्स ज्यादा तेज हैं बनिस्वत अमरीका की सरकार के (व्यवहार).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मजा आ रहा है। आप लोगों को सब लोग इंटरट कर रहे हैं। लगता है कि जिस दिन ऐसा न हो आप का नशा ही न टूटे। बैठे-बैठे इस तरह से बातें करते हैं, यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : लाखों नौजवान जो प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं उन के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है। अमरीकन एम्बेसेडर भी इन से मिलने नहीं आये, वहां का कोई एक सेक्रेटरी आप के सामने आया जिस ने आप को चाय पिलायी। आप को अपने विचारों को यहां अभिव्यक्त करना चाहिये था।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो उन्होंने वक्तव्य में कहा कि कम्बोडिया में विदेशी सैनिक जितने हैं उन सभी को हट जाना चाहिये, यह ठीक है। क्योंकि किसी भी देश की स्वाधीनता में हस्तक्षेप होता है जब कोई विदेशी सेना वहां जाती है, और हम लोग उस की मुख्यालक्षण करते हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी जो अमरीका के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट का स्टेटमेंट आया जिस के जवाब में आप का स्टेटमेंट आया, उस से क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि आप ने सभी विदेशी सेनाओं को वहां से हट जाने के लिये जो कहा, या उन के आक्रमण की जो आप ने भर्त्ताना की, उसी की बजह से अमरीका ने दुखित हो कर एक प्रतिरिद्धि के रूप में आप के ऊपर यह चार्ज लगाया कि आई० सी० सी० का कनवेंशन आप इसलिये नहीं बुलाते हैं क्यों कि रूस नहीं चाहता है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जो हमारे विचार थे, जो अमरीका की तरफ से हम को कहा गया, वह सब सदन के सामने आ गया है। माननीय सदस्य समझ सकते हैं कि क्या किस के विचार रहे होंगे।

वहां तक वहां की स्थिति है, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि हम ने कहा है कि वहां से सब कोजें हटायी जायें, यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। असल में वहां की दिक्कत बढ़ती गयी क्योंकि एक मामला वियतनाम का है और उस मामले का अभी तक हल नहीं निकला है, और उसकी तरफ से उसमें हम न निकलने की बजह से ऐसा लगता है कि वहां की स्थिति कुछ फैलती जा रही है। इसीलिए हम ने

कहा कि इंडो-चाइना के हर एक देश में जो भी बाहरी फौजें हों उन को हट जाना चाहिये और हम को वहां के मामलों का बैठ कर शांति से कोई हल निकालना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Janeshwar Misra.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I have tabled a motion.

MR. SPEAKER : You met me in my Chamber. I have explained to you.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I want to make a submission. I want to request you to reconsider it in view of its importance.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will consider it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am going to explain it.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of explaining. I am already considering it. That will come in the House in one form or another.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : In the form of adjournment motion in view of the total failure of the Government. It is a State from which the Home Minister comes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बात सुन लें।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any reference to it. They have come to me. I will think over it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला कानून और ध्यवस्था का नहीं है। देश के कई भागों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं.....

श्री शशि भूषण : कारण आप हैं इस प्रश्न का।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कारण कौन है, इस पर हम चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को कैसे पता है कि मैं क्या करने बाला हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं ने एक मोशन दिया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि किन कारणों से आप ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह मामला ऐसा है जिस पर आप कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव ले सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा सब तो कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : फिर मैं ने दूसरा मोशन दिया हुआ है कि देश की साम्राज्यिक स्थिति पर विचार होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आये, मैं देखूँगा इस को अभी क्यों कमिट करवाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के पास भेज चुका हूँ।

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले शुक्रवार को करीब साढ़े नौ बजे सुबह मैं अपने घर पर बैठा था कि इनकी काइम ब्रांच के एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर बिना घंटी बजाये मेरे घर में घुसे और उन्होंने 6 अप्रैल को जो पटेल चौक में घटना हुई थी उसके बारे में इनकवायरी चाही। मैं ने उनसे कहा कि आप को यहां आने की हिम्मत कैसे पढ़ी? उन्होंने कहा कि उन के कोई अफसर हैं, श्री अवतार सिंह, उन्होंने उन्हें आदेश दिया है कि सब लोगों के यहां जायें। हम को रिपोर्ट मिली, और वह पटेल साहब के घर पर भी गये थे इनकवायरी करने के लिये। ऐसे ही हमारी पार्टी के जितने मेम्बर हैं सब के घर पर जाते हैं।

अब यहां पर तीन सवाल उठते हैं। एक तो हम लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम को कोई विशेषाधिकार हो।

13 Hrs.

लेकिन खास तौर से जब हम सेशन के लिए पालियामेन्ट हाउस आते हैं तो उसके होड बैंटे पहले हम को इतनी फुरसत होनी चाहिए कि हम आवादी से अपनी बात सोच

सकें, अपने ढंग से काम कर सकें। ठीक साढ़े नौ बजे चब्हाण साहब का पुलिस का अफसर हम लोगों को रोकने के लिए जाय। उस दिन हमें काम था और कम्बोडिया के सबाल पर जो हम कौलिंग अटोशन नोटिस भेज रहे थे वह बिंगड़ सकता था और लोक सभा का हमारा तमाम काम रुक ही जाता। अब लोक सभा का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं चब्हाण साहब से इतना चाहूँगा कि वह अपने पुलिस के अधिकारियों को आदेश दें कि वह इस तरह से संसद् सदस्यों के पालियामेन्टरी काम करने के हक को मत छीने। उन को यह आदेश दें कि पुलिस के अधिकारी संसद् सदस्यों के उनके पालियामेन्टरी काम करने में बाधा न डालें।

नम्बर 2 यह कि इस सदन में उन चब्हाण साहब से पहले श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने ऐलान कर दिया था कि उस कांड के बारे में जुड़ि-शिएल इनकवायरी बैठायी जायगी। वह इनकवायरी अभी काम नहीं कर रही है और लोगों के घाव सूख रहे हैं। अब इस सदन में एक घोषणा होती है कि कोई हाई कोर्ट का जज उस काम को देखेगा और चब्हाण साहब की काइम ब्रांच का कोई इंस्पेक्टर या सब-इंस्पेक्टर सदस्यों के घरों पर जाकर धमकी देता है, कई जगहों पर धमकी दी है। इस तरह की रिपोर्ट हम को मिली है उन्होंने जाकर कहा है कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर क्यों हो? क्या मधु लिमये या राज नारायण तुम्हें पैसा देते हैं? गांवों के लोगों को धमकी दी। बिहारी लाल के घर जाकर धमकाया लड़के को कि अपने बाप को तुम पहचानना नहीं। हम लोगों को पता लगा कि यह सारी शिकायतें हैं। उस के साथ एक नई घटना और आ जाती है जिसका कि मैं जिक्र करूँगा कि 6 अप्रैल को मैं पटेल चौक के पास होकर गया था। उसी शुक्रवार को जिस दिन चब्हाण साहब की पुलिस मेरे कमरे में आती है इनकवायरी करने के लिए, उसी शुक्रवार को जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य संसद्

भवन के गेट तक आते हैं सत्याग्रह करते हुए तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या चब्हाण साहब का प्रतिबन्ध या आदेश उस दिन काम नहीं कर रहा था जबकि शंकराचार्य यहां संसद् भवन के गेट तक सत्याग्रह करते आये । (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस को लम्बा चौड़ा मत करें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं आप का आदेश मानते हुए अभी बैठा जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर आप के पास पार्लियामेन्ट के बक्त से पहले आ कर मिला और उस बात पर आप की यह चौज आई है। जो आप को इस सिलसिले में कहना था वह आपने कह दिया है। मैं ने कहा है कि उम बारे में मैं देख रहा हूँ। मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर को उसके बारे में पूछा है और उनका जवाब आने पर मैं आप को बतला दूँगा। अब इसको आप और लम्बा मत करिये और शंकराचार्य को इस बारे में यहां मत लाइये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए बैठ गया था। मुझे आशा है कि मैं जो निवेदन या प्रार्थना करूँगा उस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा वह पुलिस अधिकारी सुबह 6 अप्रैल के सिलसिले में मेरे घर आ गया। 6 अप्रैल को पटेल चौक पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ था और उस से आगे इधर को देख की जनतां आ नहीं सकती है लेकिन अब कोई आदमी इस तरीके से एक जलूस बना कर यह कानून तोड़ने के लिए आता है तो मालूम देता है कि इन दोनों का रिश्ता कहीं न कहीं है इसलिए गम्भीरता से जो मैं ने सवाल उठाया है उस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय को विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am concerned with Members of the House. I have asked him to send the full information.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बहरहाल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतनी प्रार्थना अवश्य करूँगा कि नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय और ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ को अगर पता होता कि माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से इसमें और और बातें जोड़ते जायेंगे तो मैं दस दफ्ते सोचता कि उन्हें मैं हाउस में इसे रखने की इजाजत दूँ या नहीं।

माननीय सदस्य ने प्रीविलैज का जो मामला उठाया है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि : regarding visit of the police officer, I am sending it to the Home Minister. When the statement comes the matter will come before the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत मैं पुलिस के दोनों अफसरों के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दें। यह सदस्यों के अधिकारों का सवाल है और इस तरह से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर को इसे भेजा हुआ है और उन का जवाब आने पर मैं इसे देखूँगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संदर्भ में मैं आप के नोटिस में एक चौज लाना चाहता हूँ। एक इतिला मुझे मिली है और श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र को भी मिली है। गृह मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी भी लिखी है। कोई एक चौधरी है, अब इस सदन में और संसद् भवन में तो आप का साम्राज्य है और यहां पर आप का बाच एंड बार्ड है। कोई पुलिस के अधिकारी चौधरी है जो यहां रहते हैं और जिसने 6 अप्रैल को आकर वहां लोगों को पहचानने का कार्य किया है। यहां चौधरी है और इस तरीके से कड़ी उसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख सकूँगा ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The hon. Member has raised the question whether in view of the judicial inquiry that has been ordered, any investigation can take place or not. My information about this is that an officer did go to the hon. Member's house. But he merely went there in the course of his duties, as he was ordered to make investigation to get some information. If the hon. Member had refused to give him information, he could not have forced the hon. Member to give that.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मेरी खास शिकायत यह है कि अगर मान लीजिये कि चब्हाण साहब का कमरा खुला हो और मैं उनके कमरे में बगर पूछे एक दम से चुस जाऊँ तो मेरा इस तरह से प्रवेश करना उन को कैसा लगेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When the police officer went to meet him, how could he meet the Hon'ble Member outside? If the hon. Member had asked him to get out, then he would have gone away. How could he stay there in that case?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह नहीं है अपितु प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप का दरवाजा खुला हो और कोई पुलिस अधिकारी जांच करना चाहे तो वह बिना इजाजत के या घंटी बजाये आप के कमरे में घुस आये तो क्या यह उस का कार्य उचित कहा जायगा ? क्या साधारण शिष्टाचार भी इन पुलिस अधिकारियों को नहीं सिखाया जाता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know about these things. If there is any complaint about any threat etc. I am prepared to look into the matter. If there is any complaint about any threat not only to a Member of Parliament but even to any other citizen of India, I am prepared to look into it. But now the question has been reduced to this namely whether the field of privilege of a Member of the House can extend to that position where normal

investigation also can not be undertaken (*Interruptions*). If hon. Members want me to take that position then I do not want to stand in their way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : I have got one particular question to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any more questions now.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : It is not about the privilege question. The police officer had come to my house also. So, I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I had allowed only that Member. No other questions arise now.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : The police had come to my house also. That is why I want to ask one specific question about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to sit down. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Am I not to be protected

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any further questions now.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : On a point of order.....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member can come to my room and ask of me even ten questions. I am prepared to answer them.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : The question is this. In view of the pending judicial inquiry.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the hon. Member. If he goes on persistently then I am very sorry that I shall have to go to the extreme. I have not allowed him.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : I do not shout. I always obey you. I have only one question to ask.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

13-08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN REFINERIES LTD.
REPORT OF OIL PRICES COMMITTEE AND
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREONTHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg
to lay on the Table—(1) A copy each of the following papers
under sub-section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956:—(i) Review by the Government on the
working of the Cochin Refineries
Limited, for the year ended the
31st August, 1969.(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin
Refineries Limited, for the
year ended the 31st August, 1969
along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon.[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3451/70](2) (i) Report of the Oil Prices Com-
mittee—October, 1969.(ii) Government Resolution No.
1/78/69-PPD dated the 11th May
1970 containing Government's
decision on the above report.[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3452/70]ANNUAL REPORTS OF DURGAPUR
PROJECTS LTD. AND HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.
AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREOFTHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-
MICALS AND MINES AND METALS
(SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay
on the Table:—(1) A copy each of the following papers
under sub-section (3) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956 read with
clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated
the 19th March, 1970 issued by the
President in relation to the State of
West Bengal:—(i) Review (Hindi and English versions)
by the Government on the
working of the Durgapur Projects
Limited, Calcutta, for the year
ended the 31st March, 1969.(ii) Annual Report (Hindi version)
of the Durgapur Projects
Limited, Calcutta, for the year
ended the 31st March, 1969 along
with the Audited Accounts and
the comments of the Comptrol-
ler and Auditor General there-
on. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3453/70](2) (i) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under sub-section (1) of
section 619A of the Companies
Act, 1956:—(a) Review by the Government
on the working of the Hindus-
tan Zinc Limited, Udaipur,
for the year 1967-68.(b) Annual Report of the Hindus-
tan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for
the year 1967-68 along with
the Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.(ii) A statement showing reasons for
delay in laying the above papers.[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3454/70]ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF CENTRAL
GOVERNMENTTHE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-
KAR) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English versions) on
the working of the Industrial and Commer-
cial Undertakings of the Central Government
for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-3455/70]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the
following messages received from the
Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—(i) "I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Central Silk Board
(Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was
passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitt-
ing held on the 4th December, 1969,
has been passed by the Rajya Sabha
at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1970,
with the following amendments:—

[SECRETARY]

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Twentieth" the word "Twenty-first" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1969" the figure "1970" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1969, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1970, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Twentieth" the word "Twenty-first" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "1969" the figure "1970" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

BILLS AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

SECRETARY : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the following Bills which have been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments:—

(1) The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
(2) The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

13.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN MAHARASHTRA

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : On a point of order.....

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any point of order now. There is nothing before the House now. The Home Minister is going to make a statement under item 7-A.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : My point of order is this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him. There is nothing on which he can raise a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : It is with a deep sense of sorrow that I have to report.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : My point of order is this. When the right of a Member or the privilege of a Member is affected, it must be brought to the notice of the Speaker and it must be brought before the House.....

MR. SPEAKER : If he had listened to me, he would not have risen. I said I am examining this. I have asked the Home Minister to make the statement and after getting it, I am examining it.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Meanwhile, before he makes it, I would like to bring something to his notice which would facilitate his work.

MR. SPEAKER : He will please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मुझे को एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है। गृह मंत्री महाराष्ट्र के उपद्रवों के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देने जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जिसको शायद आप ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है, या आप विचार कर रहे हैं, पता नहीं क्या स्थिति है। लेकिन हम लोगों ने ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना भी दी है। वह कल उस का जवाब देंगे। अभी उन की ओर से एक वक्तव्य दिया जाने वाला है। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि गृह मंत्री आज एक वक्तव्य देंगे और कल दूसरा देंगे?

वर्ष्यक महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कल बयान दे दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you are pleased to admit any Calling Attention notice, I will reply to that also. But I thought it was my duty to make a statement immediately, having gone and visited the place myself. I can make any number of statements as the House wishes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर कल ऐसा न हो कि वह कहें कि हम ने कल बक्तव्य दे दिया है?

MR. SPEAKER : I will explain it. The matter is so urgent and important and I think it is the duty of Government to come out with a statement immediately.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Then may I ask why you have not admitted our adjournment motion?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Yes, why have you not admitted the adjournment motion? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATH PAI : When Shri Vajpayee raised his objection, you yourself stated and declared that the matter is of urgent public importance. If you are convinced that it is so, *prima facie* there is a case for admitting our adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly do not go into that. Leave it to me. Why is he unnecessarily apprehensive?

SHRI NATH PAI : Is it not a matter with which I am concerned? I have every right to argue about admissibility.

MR. SPEAKER : Admissibility is, of course, before me. I am considering everything. All of you are very fond of hair-splitting-I am really very sorry to say that.

SHRI NATH PAI : There has been no hair-splitting. Raising a point of order or constitutional points. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Does it mean I cannot make any observation?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : An adjournment motion is the most appropriate motion to discuss this.

MR. SPEAKER : This morning some members came to me and said the Home Minister must come out with a statement. Others have given notice of certain other motions which are before me. Really I do not deny it is an important matter. If some members think that at the first availability opportunity the Home Minister must make a statement, there is no harm. When any other motion comes, it will be replied to.

SHRI NATH PAI : Will you permit a discussion?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakujam) : If you say that we need not bother about the book of rules, I am prepared to throw it away.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen that motion.

SHRI RANGA : Then what else are you supposed to be doing? We are unable to understand. Will you kindly be patient with us and hear us? If you are not going to have a discussion with us, with whom are you going to have?

I agree with you when you say that we should be prepared to have any number of statements from the Home Minister, that it is a very important matter and therefore on this occasion you should be allowed by the House to ask him to make a statement. Quite right. You would also be justified in asking him to make a statement on your own initiative.

MR. SPEAKER : Not on my own. He wants to make a statement.

SHRI RANGA : You are not going to listen to us? If you are tired, I am not going to trouble you. Your procedure is something extraordinary.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to make a statement.

SHRI RANGA : You must be able to have some rules to go by. Here are the rules for admitting the motion. Our Members have given notice. You cannot take the trouble to listen to us?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you unnecessarily. . . .

SHRI RANGA : Why are you so impatient with us?

MR. SPEAKER : Will you listen to me ? Why don't you listen ? I have not got the motion yet.

SHRI RANGA : You do not know what I wish to say. You do not want to take the trouble of listening to me.

MR. SPEAKER : If a Member like Mr. Ranga goes on like this

SHRI NATH PAI : With due respect to you, I want to submit that when leaders of parties want to submit something, even if you feel that there is no substance, you should show the courtesy of listening to them. I was not allowed to complete my submission, Shri Hem Barua was not allowed, Shri Ranga was not allowed. What are we here for ? We do not stop the Minister from making a statement. At least you should have allowed us to complete our submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : I may again tell you that it was within half an hour before the sitting of the House that the Member personally saw me. The motion has not come to me yet. At that time very few minutes were left before I came to this House. I have not seen the motion.

SHRI NATH PAI : Our motion have reached you before 9.30.

MR. SPEAKER : If it comes to me, there is a regular rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब तो यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। मोशन को 10 बजे लेने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है, अगर वह आप के सामने रखा नहीं जा सकता। उसको 10 बजे क्यों लिया जाता है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : 10 बजे के पहले यह प्रस्ताव आ चुका है।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : The Lobby Assistant says you have disallowed the motion. Have you disallowed it without seeing it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I explained to the member that today there is already a calling attention motion, and I would look into it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : काम रोको प्रस्ताव पहले में आता है, ध्यान आकर्षण बाद में। अगर आप काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर मंजूरी दे देते हैं तब इसका कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को मैं देख रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप देख रहे हैं ? लाली असिस्टेंट ने कहा कि आप ने नामंजूर कर दिया है। आप कहते हैं कि आप देख रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Member is sitting there. I told him that I would look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब मेम्बर के पास सचिवालय का एक आदमी आया, जिस ने कहा कि मोशन रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया है, आप कह रहे हैं कि आप विचार करेंगे। यह क्या मजाक है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The calling attention was admitted.

SHRI NATH PAI : I was informed at 11 o'clock that you had disallowed my adjournment motion, and the Calling Attention had been admitted, that the ballot would take place at 1 o'clock. We have a right.....

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : यहां पटनायक साहूब बीच में इशारे कर रहे हैं। विरोधियों की ओर वह येस येस कहकर बतला रहे हैं कि मोशन का रिजेक्शन हो गया है। आखिर वह क्यों इशारे कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has every right to advise me.

श्री शशि भूषण : वह आम तौर पर इस तरह से करते हैं। कम से कम दस मेम्बरों ने उन को देखा है। आप अपने अफसरों को थोड़ा कमांड कीजिये।

SHRI P. K. DEO : He must withdraw that remark. It should be expunged. Who is he to comment on Mr. Patnaik ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is very unfair on your part, Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI NATH PAI : We are not supposed to take note of what your Secretaries do. It is your look out. How do you reject the notice ? You say that you have not

seen the adjournment motions.' The record either shows that either you had seen it or you had not seen it. There is confusion.

MR. SPEAKER : A number of call-attention notices—forty of them—came. Later on as Mr. Imam told me, an adjournment motion also came. I told him : we have received in the office a number of call-attention motions and I think more Members will have a chance by balloting the call-attention motion which we have already decided to admit. As for adjournment motion, since call-attention motions are already there, how could it become admissible? That was the problem before me. But I say that I shall look into it again.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We are happy to hear that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Let Mr. Chavan then reserve his statement to that stage.

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not like Mr. Chavan to make a statement now?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is only when we consider that the matter is important that we give notice of adjournment motions. If you decide not to accept it, we should know why you cannot accept it. Simply because your lobby assistant comes here and says that it is not accepted, we are not satisfied.

SHRI NATH PAI : What is your final direction? You are considering the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I advise them that call—attention motion would be better.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not on this subject; we want a discussion.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Adjournment motion is a censure motion..... (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is utter confusion.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : On a point of order. A Minister wants to make a statement. Has he a right to make that statement or not?... (Interruptions). If that is not challenged, then let the Minister make that statement now; you have asked the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI NATH PAI : Nobody from this side stopped the Home Minister from making a statement. We ask : what has happened to our motions? We submitted to you and you also agreed that that was a matter of urgent public importance. What is the fate of our adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER : There is adjournment motion and then there are call-attention motions..... (Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI : Before you come to a decision, we should be allowed an opportunity to submit to you why on this occasion the adjournment motion should be admitted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जहां तक कालिंग एटेंशन का सम्बंध है आप तो जानते ही हैं कि बैलट होता है और जो पांच नाम निकलते हैं, वे हो सकता है कि एक ही पार्टी के निकल आएं। हम सरकार की अगर निन्दा करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा कालिंग एटेंशन से कैसे हो सकता है?

श्री शशि भूषण : जब अहमदबाद में दंगे हुए थे तब इन लोगों ने कहा था कि यह राज्य का मसला है, इसलिए यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता। उस पर डिसक्षण यहां दृढ़ा था। चूंकि यह भी राज्य का मसला है, इस वास्ते इस पर एडजन्मेन्ट मोशन नहीं आ सकता है। अहमदबाद में जब दंगे हुए थे तो ये लोग कहते थे कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं आना चाहिये। अब कहते हैं कि आना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में दंगे पर भी उसी तरह से बहस जरूर होनी चाहिये। लेकिन ये साथी एक जगह तो एडजन्मेन्ट मोशन चाहते हैं और दूसरी जगह बहस मांगते हैं। ये दो मुँह से बोलते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह केवल महाराष्ट्र का सवाल नहीं है, मारे देश का सवाल है। गृह मंवालय की विफलता का सवाल है। हम उस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : देश का सवाल है तो आर० एस० एस० और शिव सेना को बैन किया जाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिव सेना के साथ तो चुनाव समझौता करते हैं तो क्या उसको बैन करेंगे?

SHRI NATH PAI : We wanted a discussion on Ahmedabad and we want a discussion on what has happened in Maharashtra. We do not have double standards. I do not know what Mr. Shashi Bhushan is saying.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : He knows nothing. Even then we wanted a discussion. He is misleading the House.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no harm if he makes a statement now. Let him make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a deep sense of sorrow that I have to report the recent outbreak of communal disturbances in some places in Maharashtra. Bhiwandi and Jalgaon were badly affected. The trouble began at Bhiwandi on 7th May on the occasion of Shiv Jayanti procession. Curfew was clamped down at Bhiwandi on the midnight of the 7th but the trouble persisted till late in the afternoon of the 8th. The number of persons killed in Bhiwandi is 43 including six as a result of injuries sustained in police firing. The number of persons injured is 278. Damage to property is being assessed but the present estimate is that at least Rs. 50 lakhs worth of property has been destroyed. 706 persons have been arrested including 176 for specific offences. Disturbances broke out in Jalgaon, which had a good tradition of communal amity, when on 8th May the news about Bhiwandi disturbances reached. To control the situation, firing had to be resorted to. 34 persons were killed in the course of the disturbances; I am told that this number may increase. The confirmed report of the Government, officially, is 34. But I am afraid it may go up to even 41. This is subject to correction. 55 were injured including eight due to police firing. In all, 48 persons have been arrested, including 12

for specific offences. Over 200 houses and about 107 shops were burnt resulting in loss or damage to the tune of about Rs. 15 lakhs. There were also disturbances at Mahad in Colaba district on 8th May. Police resorted to firing and lathi charge. nine persons were injured including five in police firing. Property worth about Rs. 1 lakh had also been damaged.

A team of officers of the State CID have been deputed to expedite the investigation into the specific offences. The State Government have announced the appointment of a Commission consisting of a serving judge of the Bombay High Court to enquire into these incidents. These State Government have also taken steps for the speedy relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by the disturbances, and have sanctioned the scale of assistance similar to victims of natural calamity. Special staff has been also appointed to expedite dispersal of police and measures for rehabilitation.

Along with the Chief Minister, Maharashtra, I visited Bhiwandi and Jalgaon on the 8th and 9th to assess the situation in these towns. I cannot give adequate expression to my feelings of utter shock and shame at the disgraceful incidents which took place in these places.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The details mentioned in the Home Minister's statement are very gruesome. But, at the same time, your Government therein Bombay did not take any measures or steps to prevent this oncoming calamity. The Government knew about it. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No questions after the statement.

SHRI NATH PAI : But then are we not going to discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER : Let it go to the Business Advisory Committee at 4 O'clock.

SHRI NATH PAI : We didn't hear.

MR. SPEAKER : I have certain doubts about the Adjournment Motions, and I was not very clear about them. Therefore I thought Call Attention would be all right, because in that case—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I will explain it to you in the Business Advisory Committee. I shall place the difficulties at the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2.30.

13.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch Till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jaganatha Rao.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given a calling attention notice on the reported re-shuffling of the West Bengal Administration by Mr. Chavan's emissaries who have gone to Calcutta. This is a very important thing. That calling attention has not been admitted. Will you please ask Mr. Chavan to make a statement whether this is true and what designs they have in mind about West Bengal ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jaganatha Rao.

(कन्जरवेशन एण्ड मेपटी) एक्ट, 1952 में संशोधन करने के लिए नाया गया है, लेकिन इस के द्वारा आरिजिनल एक्ट में जो कुछ जोड़ा जा रहा है, वह कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिये गये डायरेक्टिव प्रिसीपल्ज के लिलाफ़ है। आरिजिनल एक्ट के लांग टाइटल में कहा गया था : "...मेक फरदर प्राविजन फार सेफ्टी इन कोलमाइन्ज"। इस बिल में "सेफ्टी इन" के बाद "एण्ड डेवेलपमेन्ट आफ" बढ़ा दिया गया है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार कोलमाइन्ज के विकास के लिए भी कुछ कदम उठाने जा रही है।

इस बिल कोलमाइन्ज मोटे तौर पर निजी सेक्टर में है। जिस रूप में यह बिल लाया गया है, उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि निजी हाथों में कान्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ बेत्य और बैंक-सेन्ट्रेशन आफ मीन्ज आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, जबकि कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 39(बी०) और (सी०) में कहा गया है :

"(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

इस प्रकार सरकार डेवेलपमेन्ट आफ कोलमाइन्ज के नाम पर निजी सेक्टर में बेत्य और मीन्ज प्रोडक्शन के कान्सेन्ट्रेशन को बढ़ा रही है, जो हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिसीपल्ज के लिलाफ़ है।

इस लिए में इस विधेयक के इंट्रोडक्शन का पुरावर विरोध करता है।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This is not a constitutional objection to the introduction of the Bill. By this Bill I am not going to reverse the policy of the government. There are several coalmines in the country and what this amendment seeks to do is to include the word "development" in the Act. The Bill, as it originally stood,

[**Shri Jaganath Rao**]

referred only to "safety" in coalmines. Now I am introducing a clause to include "development of mines" on scientific lines. The mines have to be developed on scientific lines to preserve the reserves and also exploit them on scientific lines. At present the private sector is doing it. This Bill does not mean that I am going to stop with it. As I have stated repeatedly in this House, I am contemplating bringing forward a legislation which empowers the government to acquire these mines.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Mit That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I introduce the Bill.

14.38 hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the North-Eastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

At this stage naturally I will be explaining the reasons why we thought of having this new set-up. As we know, there are zonal councils in the country in which we have grouped States the after the reorganisation in 1956. When the proposal for reorganisation of Assam was considered, it was decided to have the autonomous State of Meghalaya. It was also thought that there should be a forum where a coordinated integrated view of the entire eastern area national can be taken. As far as the aspect of the problem is concerned. There are two aspects which need coordinated attention—one is the security aspect and the other is the development aspect. Even though the area could be divided into political units in a different way,

there are some economic problems or aspects which need to be tackled in a uniform and integrated manner. These were the two compelling reasons to make us think of some other organisation. It can very well be argued that instead of having this new set up one could have thought of one more responsibility to the Eastern Zonal Council. The Eastern Council consists of this area plus West Bengal and Bihar. I have an experience of attending the meetings of the Council as Chairman. Naturally, all the problems are taken into consideration but the special aspects of the problems of this particular region and particularly the security aspect are driven to the background because there are the administrative and other urgent problems which take precedence. So, it was thought that it would be better for members of political units of this area to sit together and consider this problem from angles all. Then they will be able to give more careful attention. Therefore, it was decided to have this Council.

Essentially, this Council is an advisory body. We do not propose to make it another decision-making body because that will further complicate the issue. Our idea is to enable the leaders of these political units to come together, to sit together, understand their common problems and if there are any projects which are of common interests to all the States concerned, to think about them and argue with the Central Government in a more cogent way regarding resources, etc. It would be even more helpful if there is similar understanding among the different political units regarding the basic question of security of this part of the country. Therefore, we have decided to include the Chief Ministers of both Assam and Meghalaya, the Chief Minister of Tripura and Manipur. As far as Nagaland is concerned we have not yet made it a member but we are having an enabling provision so that they may join it later on.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Why has Nagaland refused to join this Council?

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a body on which we want to have members who are voluntarily joining it. At the present moment Nagaland are not willing but I do not think it is a permanent denial on their part. When the Council starts functioning they may also feel that it is much better to join this Council because joining the Council is not going to be a liability to the members.

At the present moment we have not made provision for the Adviser to the Governor on NEFA but I have tabled an amendment whereby the Adviser could be a member of the Council. The Governor of Assam will be the Chairman. The character of the decisions that will be taken will be advisory.

There can be two views about the mode of taking decisions. One hon. Member has tabled an amendment to the effect that it can be by consensus. We have provided for a majority decision. Consensus is a good idea in an informal discussion but when we are providing a statutory body for advice, if we merely say let us evolve something by consensus then nothing will evolve. Consensus is a thing which gives a sort of vetoing power to even one member.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Are you thinking of spending so much money on a body which is only advisory in character?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I lay emphasis on that aspect. This is not a legislative body. This is not in that sense a policy-making decision-making body. Essentially it is an advisory body and it is for that purpose that we want them to sit together. Though it will be in a formal way yet our idea is to evolve cooperative attitude. When we were reorganising Assam we did not want to give a feeling to the country that for political reason alone we wanted to fragment the area. The idea was that while considering the problem of Eastern India we cannot afford to forget the overall problem of security in that part of the country.

This is, the basic idea of the whole matter. Therefore, this twin idea was put in the statement about issued while announcing the re-organisation of Assam. The re-organisation of Assam was one aspect; simultaneously, we said that we wanted to give a

shape to this new set up. So, as far as the Government is concerned we had accepted this idea along with the idea of having the autonomous State of Meghalaya.

There is one small point which I will mention because on that point also I have moved an amendment. As we have said, the decisions or advice of the Council can be by majority and in the list of subject-matters that are going to be discussed in this Council there is one very sensitive and ticklish question, namely, the boundary dispute. If we keep this boundary dispute question to be decided or advised by majority, the very purpose of this set-up will possibly be defeated. Border questions in the very nature of things are very sensitive problems which excite everybody and everybody believes in the rightness of his cause. We were a little more optimistic to begin with in including this as one of the subject-matters but later on we thought that it was much better and wiser not to put this for the consideration of the Council. Therefore I have given notice of an amendment for deleting that part of the Bill.

I think, I have explained the objective behind the Council and my hope and confidence is that for the purpose for which I have thought of evolving this set-up, this will ultimately be accepted by the House.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): The inclusion of NEFA in the Council is not found in the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is an amendment for it. NEFA is included in it though I merely mentioned the Adviser in NEFA. Both the things are there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House is aware that we have allotted two hours for this Bill. I request hon. Members kindly to confine to the time given to them. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the north-eastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that we have an opportunity this afternoon to discuss this important measure. In the statement of objects and reasons it is clearly stated that this Bill is meant to achieve an integrated and well coordinated approach towards development as also security of the region. The Home Minister in inviting our attention to the Bill that he is sponsoring has also emphasized both the development and the security aspects.

This part of our country, this region of India, is highly exposed and we are well aware of the inimical forces that surround us. Strategically exposed part of our country. I am, therefore, surprised that in the Bill itself there is no provision whatsoever about security. May I invite your attention to clause 6 of the Bill. As far as this Council is concerned, who will be there from the Government of India to advise and assist the Council? There will be one person nominated by the Planning Commission. I have some knowledge of the Planning Commission and I know that it knows nothing about the security of the country. Then there will be one person nominated by the Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Finance. Of course, today the Ministry of Finance is all-powerful; it is a mighty ministry but that is because of the mighty Minister who presides over this Ministry. I would like to know who is going to be in charge of security there. Either the Home Ministry should undertake the responsibility or the Defence Ministry should be there. I believe, both should be there—I am not saying that all these people should attend all the meetings—depending upon what problems you want to consider.

Development and security problems are also very closely interlinked because the whole question of developing the communications in that area comes in. You know this area far better than I know. How are you going to develop communications and the whole infra-structure in that area so that in case we are faced with aggression we are able to counter the aggression effectively. Even the development there has to be viewed not in the normal terms in which we view it in the rest of the country but it has to be

viewed in the context of security and a close inter-relationship has to be developed between development and security.

I am glad that it is proposed to set up a planning cell there. The planning cell must have an outlook and approach which is different from the outlook and approach of the planning Commission. So long as I was there in the Planning Commission at least we in the Planning Commission were not called upon to take very much into account the security aspect of development. But here the security aspect of development is of paramount importance.

I would go a step further and suggest to the Home Minister that the Finance Ministry should authorise the Planning Commission to have some additional amount at its disposal. There is no point in having a planning cell there and expecting that the Government of Assam, Meghalaya or Manipur will agree to pool some of the resources that have been made available or committed to them by the Planning Commission. There certain things are needed for strategical reasons. Therefore, Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores must be available to the Planning Commission to be deployed only when schemes are jointly agreed to.

Then, you have to make it attractive. I have no doubt that Nagaland will also come in but I am unable to understand why Nagaland has refused to join and why we have agreed to Nagaland's to join. It is refusal an advisory body. Is it open to a State Government to say that it will not join the Zonal Council? If it is open to Nagaland to say that it will not join this advisory body, surely it is open to any State Government to say that it will not join the Zonal Council. It is setting a very bad precedent. I would beg to the House to delete that provision here and substitute in its place, "the Nagaland Government". I had given notice of an amendment but I was told that the amendment that I sent was five minutes late. I apologise to the House and to the Minister for that. But I would beg of the Minister to come forward himself and say that it would not be an enabling provision but it would be there. For some specific reason if a particular State Government wants to abstain in a particular meeting, you cannot quarrel

with that but I cannot just understand this. Then some State Government may say tomorrow that it will not join in a Planning Commission meeting. Where does it take us? Does the Minister consider the implications of what he is doing?

Then, there is no provision in this about how you are going to expose the leaders of public opinion and administration there to the security problems. You know, the whole fabric of the north-eastern region is such that there are a number of personalities struggling for self-expression. Today we have got six administrative units there and I do not know whether ultimately we will have only six or more. I am more in favour of providing legitimate opportunities to the various personalities in our country to express themselves so that nobody feels submerged or suffocated, but side by side it is necessary that these personalities are brought together, not only woven together into a web of developmental relationship but, what is more important, they are exposed to common problems of security.

Again, I am surprised that NEFA will be represented only by the Governor and the Adviser. I want some representative from NEFA. If there is no representative, let the hon. Member in our House from NEFA be there. I want a leader of public opinion to be exposed to the security problems of those areas because these problems have to be communicated to the people of that area. They have to be drawn into the common vortex. Therefore I think that the scheme has not been properly drawn up.

The Minister will permit me to say that two years back when this matter was being discussed I had a certain amount of interest in it and I had discussed this matter with him also. I would say that the kind of understanding that I had of the problem I do not find reflected here. I am not bothered whether my understanding is reflected or not but the purposes that we have in mind are not fulfilled. The kind of thing that he is suggesting is going to be another zonal council but with all respect to the Minister I may say that the zonal councils have not been anything more than a joke.

I would like to welcome very much his amendment No. 6. I quite agree with him. I myself was going to suggest that his Council should not be called upon to handle boundary disputes and linguistic problems and all that. Let us confine only to development and security, particularly to those aspects of development which are closely related to security. Let us try to bring together these six administrative units into some kind of a meaningful whole because this whole has to be defended some time; with very little or tenuous connection with the rest of the country that part of the country may have to be defended against multiple attacks from different frontiers. At such a time it is necessary that there is a focal point where people who are administratively divided are not emotionally but rationally and in terms of economic and security considerations are closely brought together.

Therefore, this is not just an advisory body. It is a kind of an umbrella under which these various personalities have to be brought together. While those personalities should express themselves, it is also necessary that they become part of a larger personality as the occasion arises.

While I welcome the idea of this Bill I find that this Bill is woefully inadequate and I hope the Minister will take the various suggestions I have made, into account and see that the Bill is suitably amended.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): The Home Minister has proposed certain changes by this Bill and we welcome them. We also feel that this is a reversal of the process of fragmentation in the Eastern Region. If properly taken, it would lead to a real attempt to solve all the problems that this area faces. The Council and the co-ordination Committee are two different bodies. The Council will look to the problems of development and the Co-ordination Committee is expected to look to the problems of security and these two problems are interlinked, sometimes very much to our disadvantage because development appears to be on the plane of security while the very vital problems on which development should depend, the problems of the people, are given a second place, whether it is in the railway development or whether it is in the development of communications and other matters. Or

[**Shri Bedabrata Barua**]

paper we find that development has taken place but when it comes to actual development, we felt not much. We find that due to various reasons strategic roads are built which are necessary but which may not be concerned with the development of the country, so much so these two Committees also would need to come closer together so that the problems are faced.

It looks a bit curious to me coming from the State of Assam that this Council would compose of one State, one autonomous State, two Union Territories and one other State which has not joined but which should have joined and NEFA whose status is not clear—I can hardly call it a Union territory because it does not have any democratic institution. One of the main problems of this area naturally is development. I think the House should not misunderstand me as making an attempt at trying to focus attention on a problem in which I am interested. A person in death bed sometimes does speak the truth when he understands that a particular trend, if it is not corrected in time, is likely to create maximum devastation in that area. The security problem in that area may be the beginning of disintegration of the country unless foreseen and provided for in time. When I, as an inhabitant of that area, look at the problems of that area, I feel sometimes that either due to lack of proper approach or due to lack of proper understanding the problems of that area have not been dealt with in a proper manner. Time is very much against us and any attempt to give that area a sort of economic and political stability will be the first step to preserve that area as a part and parcel of the big national effort. The main problem of this Council is the problem of communications for which we did not do anything. In fact, in spite of being a land-locked area Assam had a very good communications system, may not be as good as the communications system in the coastal areas. We did have the Brahmaputra route and also had a railway line to Calcutta which we could reach in 24 hours. No development is possible so long as the problem of communication with the rest of India is not solved. The problem of the eastern region including Manipur, Tripura and Cachar

which is in Assam is one of communications. This area is a very vital and strategic area. We are glad that a beginning has been made and I have no doubt that the Council will be a useful instrument for laying down schemes for the welfare of this region. We do not say that Nagaland should be compelled to join, but we must consider the consequences of any State in the country refusing to join even a regional cooperation body. After all, Nagaland should be able to accept the position that without cooperation of all the States concerned in the North Eastern region no development is possible.

15 hrs.

There are certain defects in the Act. The Governor has been made the Chairman of the Committee. We, in the eastern region, are very much concerned about the undemocratic trends in the administration. We feel that vested interests in administrative proliferation may grow, endangering any solution of the problem in the area. Sitting here from 1967 I have seen the efforts to bureaucratised the administration in this area which has led to lot of difficulties. What is needed in this region is that more democracy should be introduced. The Governor has been given certain powers and I do not know how far it is constitutional. I do not know whether the Constitution provides for such a Council. It is not a Zonal Council. It has got much more powers. Decisions are to be made by majority, which means that Assam with a population of 13 million and Meghalaya with a population of one million and others with less than one million will have equal votes. All the other units combined will not have even 1/3 of the population of Assam. We only care for the substance and we do not care for the unessentials. We are prepared to have a good trial and we look forward for the necessary co-operation in this area, because, the alternative is unresolvable conflicts in the area; and any machinery devised to settle them at the highest level is welcome, so that the people will have confidence in the future development of the area. Thank you.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the laudable objectives proposed in the Bill to instal the North Eastern Council in a

nifficult and sensitive area. I would like to bring before you certain facts in this connection. This area should have been an area pulsating and throbbing with economic activities, with extremely happy farmers and with proud heads on strong shoulders. They have, instead, been exposed to uncertain and inimical borders on various sides, accentuated by reason of economic backwardness. This area has such difficult terrain which even our trained armed forces found it difficult to negotiate. There are rigorous climatic conditions in this region including the world's heaviest monsoon. There is the mighty Brahmaputra which has yet not been tamed for human utility and usefulness. Apart from the other problems that this whole area has been subjected to, we find that even the Naxalites are finding shelter.

Apart from the specific functions that this Council has been asked to look into regarding the common development of this area such as communications etc., I hope that the Council will also, as my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has said, be asked to look to the twin needs of this whole area, namely the optimum economic development on the one hand and the defence and security on the other. From this point of view, you can segregate the functions of this council into various categories. One is in regard to communications. You can also charge the council to look into the irrigation, power and flood control measures. The potential of this area in this sphere is of an immense magnitude, and it will lead to increase in food production and also the economic and agricultural development of this area.

But the outstanding problems that have been highlighted by the previous speakers are as follows. The main thing is in regard to the overall defence potential of this area. This aspect has got to be attended to. But I do not see any expert of an officer who is attached to this council, who will advise the Central Government or the Home Ministry in regard to the defence aspects, especially in view of the fact that this is an area which has been subjected to internal strifes and sabotages and other such activities, either due to the ill-guided and ill-advised tribals who have been making a nuisance of themselves or the Pakistani saboteur agents who have been reaming

about in the Assam areas. These are, therefore, very vital problems, which this particular council will certainly have to look into with a great deal of precision and a great deal of expertise.

To my mind, one of the greatest problem that this area suffers from is the continued estrangement from the rest of the country. There is another unfortunate instance of this type in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Whole sections of these two regions suffer because of this estrangement of these regions with the rest of the country, because of the extreme gap of a lack of communications and because of the fact that the people in these regions have been brought into the mainstream of national life, either economically or socially.

So far as this area is concerned, there is a 40-mile corridor which joins this with the rest of the country. So, short-term as well as long-term measures have to be taken up in order that the lives and times of these people could be harmonised with the rest of the country, so that these vulnerable and dissatisfied areas could be brought on a par with the rest of the country.

Apart from this, the question of tourism also is important. I understand that even today there are such a lot of restrictions on the rest of the Indians going into Nagaland and establishing trade and professions. These kinds of artificial barriers created by the local authorities with perhaps the help of the Central Government; will have to be removed so that we can have free flow of traffic between this area and the rest of India.

Recently, we had the report of the NCEAR which had gone into the economic potential of Assam, NEFA and other areas, and this report makes this point very clear; it is also very clear from a variety of other reports. For instance, there is the mines and mineral wealth of Assam; then, there is the irrigation and power potential; there is also the tremendous forestry wealth; all those have not been developed at all, and this has, therefore, led to the maintenance of the poverty in Assam and other tribal and hilly areas. So, on this score alone, a lot of work will devolve on this council and we shall have to see that with the guidance of the Central Government, this area no longer suffers from these lacunae.

[Shri N. K. Somanji]

I also would like to repeat the question which had been asked earlier, namely why Nagaland has chosen to stay away from the full membership of this council. It may be that they have particular problems of their own; it may be that they may have reservations and hesitations. Apart from providing an enabling clause, the Home Minister will have to find the basic issues that are still agitating the minds of the Nagaland people, whether it is because the area is still being looked after by the External Affairs Ministry or whether they have certain constraints imposed upon themselves. These are the issues that the State have to examine so that Nagaland becomes a full member of this council.

The question of Manipur is being neglected by the Home Ministry. I hope that with the formation of this particular council, the persistent demand, the logical demand and the just demand of the people of Manipur will be met as soon as possible either through this council or otherwise.

Therefore, in the context of what I have said in respect of Nagaland's membership and participation, I would like strongly to plead with the hon. Home Minister to accept Shri Devgun's amendments listed as 22 and 27 which will solve this problem a great deal.

A part from these political volcanoes that I have listed, as regards Nagaland, Manipur and the others, the Council will have to concentrate on optimum utilisation of power. Power will have to be located in Meghalaya, and these optimum economic considerations will have to be taken into account and when it comes to the Government of India level, it is hoped they will not be pigeon-holed and that sympathetic and adequate action will be taken upon that.

As I said, the power centres will have to be located in Meghalaya because it is the most natural recipient and generator of that power. Similarly, as far as irrigation potential is concerned, since all the water goes from the hills to the plains, we will have to design such an irrigation complex as will benefit both the hills as well as the plains either through flood taming and flood control by a suitable design system

and through lessening of the damage the mighty Brahmaputra inflicts every year on a colossal scale to the economy of Assam and the rest of the region.

This, therefore, leads us to the hope that through the co-ordinated and fruitful functioning of this Council and through the support of the Government of India we would see that this north-east zone of India which has so far been mechanically and emotionally cut off from the rest of India comes into its own and takes its rightful place through the deliberations of this Council.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): On 2nd April 1970, our Prime Minister inaugurated Meghalaya and while doing so, she spoke in these terms as reported in *the Statesman* of the 3rd April;

"Mrs. Gandhi said that the north-eastern region had strategic and security importance and, therefore, it was very necessary that there were special efforts to develop it".

This Bill echoes that feeling which the Prime Minister expressed on that historic occasion.

The north-east region of the country is very important and vital not only for security but for development along with it. I do not agree with Shri Barua who said that sometimes due to security reason development schemes have suffered and real progress was not brought to the region. In that part of the country, security and development should go together. The conspiratorial-tie-up between Pakistan and China brought about with inimical intent against India has made this region a cockpit of international intrigues and not only infiltrators from Pakistan but trained saboteurs from China acting as spies and fifth columnists are active and working in large numbers to the detriment of our national interest.

I emphasise the security aspect because the security of this region means the safety of India. We cannot endanger our national safety. If we lose our freedom, progress does not mean anything to the country. Here I will read out what the Revenue Minister of Assam said in the State Assembly on April 7;

"The Minister said intelligence reports indicated that some top ranking Naxalite leaders from West Bengal had infiltrated into Assam and carried on secret organisational work for a 'liberation war.' Among the causes advocated in their posters and leaflets was independence of Assam and the entire north-eastern region for which an armed struggle was recommended.

"They succeeded in building bases particularly in the rural areas of Goalpara and North Kamrup and the Mizo Hills, Tripura and Sibsagar Nagaland borders. Secret meetings were held and stress was laid on forming Kisan guerillas."

"Some youths were being trained in guerilla war tactics also."

There was also another news item in the *Statesman* of 8th April as follows:

"Chinese plans to encourage the insurgent tribal elements in North East Frontier to set up an independent North-eastern Federation under Peking suzerainty seem to have received a serious setback following the effective action of the security forces in preventing further influx of Nagas and other rebel elements into China."

I agree that our security forces are there with a vigilant eye, but the danger is there, and even on the 9th April our Home Minister informed the House that the Naxalites had not merely shifted but extended their activities to the North-eastern region. He further told the House that small quantities of Chinese arms and ammunitions went into the hands of the extremists, and he also warned the House of the possibility of their strengthening their hold there, though the Central Government was vigilant and would give all assistance to the State Governments.

I come from a State which is part of the eastern region. If the whole of the eastern region is in an explosive state and if the sensitive borders of India are not well protected populated by contented citizens with mutual trust and goodwill, West Bengal also will be in danger. You know the conditions there at present. It is almost the stronghold of the Naxalites who are spreading to other parts of the eastern

region. So, the security of the North-eastern region has to be well guarded and that can only be brought about if we quickly take up the development work in such a way as to bring about peaceful conditions in the entire region, so that the hill tribes and the plains people may have mutual trust and goodwill, determined to build up the North-eastern region with patriotic motives. Only then can we save the entire eastern region from the danger that is ahead.

We know the designs of China. Even now China and Pakistan, with their greedy eyes on the eastern region, are conspiring to create a real foot-hold in the region so that the safety of India may be in danger. So, it is essential that this Bill should have brought forward, and it is a good Bill. I am glad that NEFA has been included in this, but a democratic Government should be set up there to fulfil the aspirations of the people there, consistent with our national security. As my hon. friend Shri Mehta pointed out, Nagaland also should have been included in the Council. The Naga people are rather in a state of confusion. So, it is better that we include in the Council all these small States. The fragmentation of this area is fraught with danger, as was pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but this fragmentation can be effectively negated by this kind of Council, so that they can work not only for their own progress, development and prosperity, but also to safeguard the national interests of India as a whole, and being in the border, their responsibility, we should realise, is bigger than that of any other State in India.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The North-Eastern Council as is envisaged here is a duplication of effort. It is a costly experiment and adventure because the Indian people will have to bleed through their nose for the upkeep of this Council which is redundant. It shows that you do not have faith in the democratic apparatus functioning in these areas, in the people in those areas because this is going to be a bureaucratic institution and bureaucracy and democracy do not go hand in hand. We are taken aback when we see the composition of this Council; this is a mini zonal council; there is already a zonal council. The zonal council discusses

[Shri Hem Barua]

the problem of the economic development of these areas. There are legislative assemblies and councils of ministers also which formulate economic development programmes. By appointing a council like this over their head, though in an advisory capacity, you bypass the decisions of these assemblies and the council of ministers. There is a funny thing about the composition of the Council. What about the Governor of Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya presiding over this council? Does not the Council elect a representative among themselves? I find that the Chief Ministers of Assam and Meghalaya are members and they are equated to the same level, as though Meghalaya is a separate entity. Meghalaya is not a separate entity; it is part of Assam because expenses on Meghalaya are borne by the Assam Government; that shows that Meghalaya is part of the broad framework of Assam. When the two Chief Ministers of Assam and Meghalaya are represented in this Council, that shows that you do not have any faith in the Assam Government. It is also a fact that the eastern region is being neglected economically and there is also the problem of security there. This is a mini zonal council. In the Zonal council you can discuss about the measures you propose to take for the eastern region. Here there is no provision for any discussion on the security problems that are faced by this part of the country. If it is meant for development programmes alone, why does not NEFA find a place here? Why does not West Bengal find a place here? The Zonal council is wider in ambit; this is narrower in ambit. This council is meant to co-ordinate the developmental plans of the areas. It is for the State Governments to formulate development plans for these areas. Now they superimpose a Council on their head. It is true that developmental plans have been neglected in those areas and that provides a good ground for Naxalites to breed. Naxalites are not merely law and order problem; they are a socio-economic problem, created by lack of foresight on the part of this Government. Assam is part of this Council and they have neglected Assam for a long time and the youth of Assam is getting restive because the unemployment problem is getting more

and more intensive. By the end of the Fourth Plan, according to Mr. Tripathi the Finance Minister of Assam, there will be 14 lakhs of unemployed persons in Assam. The per capita income in Assam is the lowest in India, in spite of the Five Year Plans.

The Five Year Plans were there and prior to the five year Plans, it has been pointed out in the alternative plan prepared by Mr. Namboodiripad, the part of the income in Assam was much higher than today. Now, Assam has got the lowest income. I can go on multiplying instances.

Now, Sir, what about Tripura? Tripura is part of this area. What about Tripura? Tripura is situated on the Indo-Pakistan border and every day, more than 200 refugees during the last four months are coming over to Tripura and you have not taken any measures to help them.

What about Manipur? The same thing about Manipur. There is a demand for a full-fledged statehood for Manipur, and the demand has been by-passed. There is a conscience vote; these are days when there are conscience votes. A Minister of the Government of Manipur voted against his own party; he has formed a united front of which he is the leader, but then, you would not allow him to form the government although he has the majority because he is a Muslim. Secularism is not merely a slogan. The idea of secularism must be lived up to. What is this? That demand for statehood is by-passed.

Then Nagaland is not a member of this council. Why? Possibly because Nagaland sees the futility of this council or because Nagaland is under the Ministry of External Affairs and it does not want to come under the purview of the Home Ministry. What about these matters? So, the Zonal Council would serve the purpose better. Therefore, this is a council for the upkeep of which the people will have to bleed through their noses. It is redundant and undemocratic in the sense that it is a bureaucratic institution that is going to sap the vitality of the people living in those areas.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong):
Sir, I rise to support this Bill. You may recall that while I spoke on the Assam

State Reorganisation Bill creating the Meghalaya State, I referred to this very Bill which was introduced in December, and I welcomed this Bill.

I must, however, submit for the consideration of the hon. Home Minister and explain to this House as to whether the scheme that he has formulated through this Bill will serve the purpose which he has in mind. So far as the object is concerned, and as far as I am concerned, I have pleaded in this House and stand by that firm conviction, that the entire north-eastern region comprising North Bengal, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Assam including Meghalaya must have a common forum so that the development programmes which are matters of vital defence importance can be co-ordinated and integrated. I am glad, therefore, that when we were opposing the separation of these regions by creating separate units—call it a State, or a sub-State or whatever it is—we felt that there was absolute need for a forum so that the entire region could sit together, think together and work together for its development and also the defence of the whole region.

I need not repeat the points. Only the other day, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I had occasion to refer to the defence imperatives and the peculiarity of this region, as defence depends on development. Therefore, such a scheme is essential and I thank the hon. Home Minister for bringing this measure.

As I mentioned in December last, I still hope that the Nagaland Government will re-examine their opposition towards this Bill and give it a fair trial. I do not know what exactly their objections are to this scheme. But I do hope that they will find it possible to participate in this new experiment.

As regards my doubts about its effectiveness in implementing these objectives, in clause 4(1) it is said that it will be an advisory body. Then, clause 6 contemplates that there will be two representatives of the Government of India, one from the Planning Commission and another from the Finance Ministry. But nowhere it is said what will be the role of the centre in implementing this integrated and co-ordinated

plan, because under clause 4(2), every thing is left to the various States and units to implement the decisions made by the Council in their advisory capacity. Although it has not been explicitly stated, from what the Centre have undertaken under clause 8 to meet the entire expenditure of the secretariat of this council, I think it will not be wrong for me to presume that this integrated plan for the development and security of this region will be financed by the Centre.

The main grievance of the units of this region has been that after partition, this region has not received as much attention for its development as it deserved. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister and the Government as a whole to consider the various demands we have put forth before the centre. The grievance of not only Assam but the entire region is that these demands have not received as such consideration as they should. We do realise that there is paucity of funds, but we do expect of the centre that they will always consider this region from the point of view of the special situation of this region. I need not go into all that. It is obvious to anyone who looks at the map, leave alone those who have gone there. It will be clear how precariously situated we are. Therefore, I am very pained to find that when we talk of development schemes like railways, etc. this imperativeness of taking into consideration its strategic importance seems to be overlooked. I hope from now onwards at least the centre will be fully conscious of the imperativeness while considering the various demands that we, the representatives of the people of that region, may have to bring before the Government from time to time.

श्री हरदयाल बेबुरुज (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य तो अच्छा है और हमारी पार्टी के सिद्धांत के अनुकूल है। पूर्वी सेना के विवास और सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ प्रावधान होना चाहिए। परन्तु यह कियंकर इन दोनों उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में अमर्य है। हमें खुशी है कि मेधालय बनने पर या नागार्लैण्ड बनने पर हमने जो संग्रह इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किये थे या देश के सामने रखे थे और जिन के बारे में बहुत

(बी हरदयाल देव गुरु)

श्रांतियां पैदा की गई थीं उन को भारत सरकार ने अनुभव किया है। हम ने असम राज्य की तोड़फोड़ का इस आधार पर विरोध किया था कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है, सेसेटिव ऐरिया है और इस पर बाहर से आरों और से खातरा है, चीन और पाकिस्तान से खातरा है इसलिए इम क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिए इस को संगठित रखना चाहिए। इस का विकास संगठित रूप से करना चाहिए। इस की बाह्य सुरक्षा संगठित रूप से होनी चाहिए। इसकी आंतरिक सुरक्षा भी संगठित रूप से होनी चाहिए। यही हमारा उद्देश्य रहा। इस राज्य की तोड़फोड़ का विरोध करने में आज इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में वया स्वीकार किया गया है? हमारी पार्टी के बारे में और कुछ भी ग्रन्त पैदा किये गये हों लेकिन हमारी मंशा हमेशा यही रही कि इस क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा हो और उस का सम्बन्ध है वह इस उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं करता। मुझ से पूर्व कुछ माननीय मदम्यों ने भी इस और इगित किया है। पहले तो इसलिए पूरा नहीं होता कि नागालैण्ड को इस में बाहर रखा गया है। नागालैण्ड आज भी एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसके लिए सुरक्षा की अधिक आवश्यकता है।

अभी आप ने कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ा होगा कि नागालैण्ड के अन्डरग्राउन्ड लीडर मिस्टर इसहाक सुबू यहां से चले गये। वह सीमा पार करके बाहर चले गये। बहुत दिन बाहर रहे शायद चीन में रहे और फिर यहां वापिस भी आ गये। न तो उनको जाते हुए रोका जा सका और न वापिस आते हुए ही उन को पकड़ा जा सका। इस से जाहिर होता है कि हमारी सीमा कितनी असुरक्षित है। नागालैण्ड में अभी पिछले महीने 14-15 अप्रैल को भारतीय सेना के 14-15 लोगों को मार दिया गया। अन्डरग्राउन्ड नागा विद्रोहियों ने हमला किया और उन की

हत्या कर दी जिनमें एक भेजर भी मारा गया। सेना के 14-15 लोग मारे गये हैं इससे स्पष्ट है कि वहां की स्थिति अभी सामान्य नहीं है यद्यपि वहां के नेता स्थिति को सामान्य लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं विशेष रूप से वहां के वर्तमान मुरुग्य-मंदी में उन की प्रशंसा किये बिना नहीं रह सकता। पहले दोनों मुरुग्य मंदियों के मुकाबले में इन का रोल, इन का काम अधिक सराहनीय है। इन के सीमा कबीले के सब लोग बाहर आ गये हैं। उन में से कोई भी अन्डरग्राउन्ड नहीं रहा है। इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम वहां पर किया है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह कहने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं कि हमारा केंद्रीय सरकार का इतना रूपया खर्च होने और सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद भी अभी वहां स्थिति सामान्य नहीं है। इसलिए जहां स्थिति सामान्य न हो, जहां हवियार बाहर से आते हैं, जहां अभी लोग अन्डरग्राउन्ड हैं, जहां फौजों पर हमला करके फौजियों की हत्या होती है, जहां सीमा से लोग निकल जाते हैं और फिर वापिस आ जाते हैं, सुरक्षा के लिए ऐसे क्षेत्र को इस कौसिल में लेना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसलिए इस बिल का कोई भी उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक कि नागालैण्ड को इस के अन्दर नहीं लाया जाता है। सब से पहली मांग मेरी यह है कि नागालैण्ड को इस के अन्दर लाना चाहिए।

11 सितम्बर को मेघालय बनाते समय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो घोषणा की थी उस में स्पष्ट रूप से नागालैण्ड को इस कौसिल में सम्मिलित करने के लिये उन्होंने कहा था। मैं उन के उस वक्तव्य में से वह अंश सदन में पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ। चब्हाण साहब जरा ध्यान देकर सुनें। उनके गृह मंत्रालय की यह घोषणा है:

"With this end in view, and after careful consideration, the Government has decided to set up the proposed North Eastern Council (N.E.C.) consisting of the Governor of Assam and

Nagaland as Chairman, the Chief Ministers of Assam, Nagaland and the Autonomous State, one Minister from each of these States, the Chief Commissioners and Chief Ministers of the Union Territories of the region."

उपर्युक्त घोषणा उन्होंने 11 सितम्बर को की थी। लेकिन जो घोषणा उन्होंने उस समय की थी आज इस विधेयक में उस की परछाई नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो घोषणा उन्होंने की थी उसे इस विधेयक में वह पूरा करें।

नागालैण्ड में जहां जन मुरक्खा के लिए दूसरे प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता है वहां यह भी जरूरी है कि वहां का विकास प्रक्रिया के तरह से किया जाय। नागालैण्ड और न दूसरे हिस्सों में यह विकास समान रूप से नहीं हो रहा है। नागालैण्ड में वर्षे बहुत रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। 40 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष खर्च हो रहा है और इसके अतिरिक्त और भी रुपया अन्य मर्दों से भी खर्च हो रहा है परन्तु वहां हम ने जाकर देखा है कि उस का वितरण सामान्य लोगों तक नहीं पहुँचा है। यह रुपया कुछ ऊंचे वर्गों में सीमित रह गया है। सामान्य नागा लोगों तक यह नहीं पहुँचता है। इसलिए यह जो विकास का काम है उस में वहां के सब लोगों को, सारी जनता को कायदा पहुँचे यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसी तरह से अगर इस मारे क्षेत्र को सुरक्षित करना है तो मणिपुर को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देना होगा। कल इस के लिये मणिपुर में बड़ी भारी रेली हुई। चूंकि यह वहां की सारी जनता की मांग है इस लिये भारत सरकार को इस को स्वीकार करना चाहिये, इस का विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार यह तमाम बातें पूरी नहीं करती है तब तक विधेयक का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अपील करूँगा कि मैं ने इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन दिये हैं उन को मान लें। एक संशोधन

धन तो यह है कि इस कोमिल में नागालैण्ड को भी शामिल किया जाये। राज्यों को यह अद्यत्यार देना कि वह इस में शामिल हों या न हों, यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। इसलिये यह अधिकार किसी भी राज्य को देना गलत है। नागालैण्ड को इस में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये और आप्तन का जो बलाज है उस को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये।

मुरक्खा के लिये ध्री अशोक मेहता ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं वह ठीक है कि इस में के मेम्बरों में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के, एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि भी होने चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि नागालैण्ड को एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री से निकला कर होम मिनिस्ट्री के चार्ज में दे देना चाहिये। ऐसा किया जाय तो मुझ को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। यह उन की मांग है कि उन का अलग गवर्नर होना चाहिये। गवर्नर होम मिनिस्ट्री का प्रतिनिधि होता है। उन की यह मांग भी स्वीकार कर ली जाय तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। नागालैण्ड को एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री से निकाल कर होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत रखना चाहिये। अगर यह सब कर दिया जाय तभी इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is for the first time that the Government of India has realised that there should an integrated approach for the economic development of the area connected with the defence of the country. This is welcome sign. I may tell for your information that the Eastern area became a live front only in the World War II. Before that all invasions on India came from the West. Therefore, once this frontier was opened in World War II now the position is such that it will continue to be so for years to come. Hence, it is all the more important that adequate attention should be given to it.

Some fear has been expressed in the debate that naxalites will create trouble there. I can assure you whether it is

[Shri R. Barua]

naxalite or anybody else the people of Assam—both in the hills and planes—have behaved differently from others. Even today the naxalites are not in a position to create that foothold as they are in a position to do in West Bengal. This shows they are a different personality born out of the ethnic origin, social position and the tradition that the people of Assam as a whole maintain. Therefore, when the time has not run out it is upto the Central Government to see that things do not go out of hand. I would, therefore, suggest that this Council be made more meaningful. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons,

“....position which calls for an integrated and well-co-ordinated approach towards development as also security of the region.”

As rightly pointed out by Mr. Ashoka Mehta there is no representation either of the Ministry of Home Affairs or of Defence. That is a strange lacuna. Even today there are areas where you cannot reach quickly; you cannot despatch food quickly; you cannot despatch the merchandise. That being the position who will inform you about the things happening in those areas. Now, for instance, when the Chinese War came then alone the Government of India realised that the Railway line should go up to Markangchelek and it was constructed with great speed. That was not done so long because the Government could not realise that it was necessary. Today people in Assam believe that the Chinese attack was a blessing in disguise because it was then that for the first time the Government of India could realise the strategic importance of Assam. I am just giving it as an instance. Therefore, it will be very much necessary that the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry are associated with it so that they can give the requisite information.

Then, Shri Somani has pointed out that there is enough water potential in Meghalaya.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): You are quoting only the rightists.

SHRI R. BARUA: I am quoting you also. I have said that the Naxalite behaviour in Assam is much different from

that in West Bengal. It is because of the peculiar personality that we have grown in Assam. There should be no mistake about it.

In NEFA, for instance, there is much potential of water resources and forest reserves and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that NEFA should be represented in a meaningful way in this Council. So far as NEFA, Meghalaya and Nagaland are concerned, we are already connected with the water course of that area but the greatest lacuna here is that there is no provision for providing funds for the development of that area or any recommendation which may be meaningfully accepted by the Planning Commission. Therefore, if things are left at what they are today, I am afraid, it will be another zonal council. If that happens, no purpose would be served.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of the Home Minister to clause 5(3). I think, there is some mistake in the language and it should be corrected. The sub-clause now reads:-

“All questions at a meeting of the Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman, or, in his absence, any other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote”.

I do not understand the meaning of it. Who will have a second or casting vote? It needs some dressing up or putting in proper language.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we are not at all surprised with this Bill because Delhi is more inclined always to the design of creating a colonial type of administration; they are quite specialists in that. In the name of security, as usual, as we see them performing every-where, they want to establish a raj of police, army and intelligence. We are seeing that today in West Bengal and in the Union territories which I am not even inclined to call full colonies but they are subcolonies. It will be concentration of policemen sent from Delhi Army officers with specialised knowledge

of giving beat-ups and a network of intelligence men. Half of the civil servants have prior intelligence friends.

We have seen things happening in Mizo Hills. The Mizo have been betrayed by the Central Government, by Shri Chavan's Ministry and the Government as a whole. We had been there the other day. I can tell you, the ruthlessness that this Government is showing there will any day make our heads hang in shame. Nothing has been given to them by way of economic relief or development programme. But there is always the danda and the 303 bullet ready to be showered on them. I know of cases where there is curfew month after month, day after day. They cannot call a doctor if they wanted to call one to deliver a child or for an emergency operation. They are not allowed to go out and are not allowed to carry torches even. That is the type of democracy Shri Chavan had been selling to the people of this country. And Shri Chavan has basic socialistic claims than Shrimati Gandhi has.

Why is the development job being kept in a remote control method, to be controlled from Delhi, in the hands of bureaucrats who have no real interest of the people of the Country? Why is it that the developmental programme and work cannot be given to the people's elected representatives there? You do not trust them. You consider that they might take a line which may not befit the people of a colony or a sub-colony. Is that why you want to plant bureaucrats in executing the so-called development programme which is nothing but a bluff to the people?

Union territories everywhere have a bureaucratic rule, the police raj. And what a funny thing you find. The Commissioner is the burra sahib and the Chief Minister is a *gumasta*. Why is it that you cannot improve upon this which has been sold to you by the old British masters of yours? Why is it that you cannot think independently and in terms of giving some responsibility to the people's representatives? Even today if a Central Service Officer twists the Chief Minister by the ear—I do not wish it to happen—he cannot do anything to him; he has to refer the matter

to the South Block and the South Block bureaucrats will say, "Has he twisted and to what extent?" The Chief Minister and the Cabinet in the States have no power to touch these descendants of the British bureaucrats, namely, the present Central Services.

These bureaucrats maintain a parallel link with the Home Ministry. They are the people who steer and man the machinery. The others only watch from a distance. If I may suggest and if Shri Chavan would take it honestly, development should be people based and employment oriented. You are thinking in terms of security but I may tell you that unless you achieve economic and material self-sufficiency, you can never have a standing base of security. You cannot keep people hungry and think of giving them security. May be, it is your security that you require because you are getting isolated from the people as days are passing by. So, you require more security. It is not security of the people that you are talking about.

Why do you not give them more economic powers? In the last 22 years you have made the State Governments absolutely bankrupt municipal offices. Why is it that you do not give them economic powers? Why do you want to hold and control everything from here?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What has all this to do with the North-Eastern

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is very relevant. I will explain it to you in a minute.

I wish that you are guided by some sense of democracy and fairplay. Do not make this eastern region, which is so rich in natural resources, a plunder-ground for natural resources and the working class. Do not allow infiltration and consolidation of the foreign monopolists and their agents.

****SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambarum):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on this Bill which proposes to set up North-Eastern Council. Though this Bill has been brought forward before this House belatedly, it is a welcome measure.

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[**Shri Mayavan**]

In 1962, China committed aggression on our country. Had this Bill been moved immediately after the Chinese aggression in 1962, we could have commended and complimented this Government for being alive to the security needs of the country. But this Bill has been placed before this House after the lapse of eight long years.

When we begin to think of the security of the country, we find that on one side China is poised for invasion; and on the other side, Pakistan like a hawk is anxiously waiting for the spread of confusion and chaos in our country to pounce upon us; yet on another side, Burma is nibbling at our territory. After eight years, the Government are taking steps to secure the strategic area of North-Eastern region. I charge this Government for having neglected this area for so long a period and for their failure in taking effective steps for the security of this region.

If you look at the standard of living of the people inhabiting this region, I have to state with a sense of anguish, it is woefully low and the people are economically very backward. They neither have two square meals a day nor enough clothing to cover themselves fully; nor do they have roofs over their heads. I take this opportunity to stress that this North-eastern Council should have as their primary objective the economic upliftment of these people.

In 1962, China committed aggression over NEFA and ravaged the entire area. Immediately thereafter, the Members of Parliament visited this region. Even now China claims that NEFA is one of the fingers of her hand which rightly belongs to her. We have unwittingly allowed such things to develop. On account of the fact that the people in this area are economically backward, highly illiterate, aulible and innocent, the foreigners are able to exploit them for advancing their territorial claims. Recently, Burma has encroached upon Indian territory and laid the boundary pillars inside our territory. If we had taken pains to enact such a legislative measure eight years ago, we could have averted such unfortunate developments. In this region, there is infiltration of enemies from Pakistan and China. I may repeat that this area is encircled by countries like China, Pakistan and Burma

having inimical designs towards India. If we do not have proper security arrangements in this strategic region, certainly our country will become a victim of aggression. Because of high hills, we cannot easily know from which direction hostile elements might come. Unless we occupy vantage points on hill tops, it will be impossible for us to recognise whether the elements entering our territory are hostile or otherwise. This Council should not only work for the economic advancement of the people but also for creating a sense of nationalism among them.

The whole of this region is populated with 1.75 crores of people. The population of Manipur is 9.94 lakhs; Tripura 13.81 lakhs; Assam 1.46 crores; Nagaland 4.10 lakhs. When you look at the capital outlay of Fourth Five Year Plan for the entire region *vis-a-vis* the total population of this region, you will find that it is too inadequate an amount. An amount of Rs. 28 crores has been allocated for Manipur; Rs. 16.29 crores for NEFA; Rs. 31.91 crores for Tripura; Rs. 220 crores for Assam. It will be very difficult for implementing any of the Major developmental schemes drawn up by this Council with this mearge allocation. Unless there is an appreciable growth in the economy of this region, the defence efforts can never be placed on sound footing.

To have an idea of the economic backwardness of this area, let us take the hospital beds available in this region. For every thousand persons, there are only 0.45 beds in Assam; 2.25 beds in Nagaland and 2.80 beds in NEFA. Even in the matter of this basic necessity, there has been no worthwhile improvement at all. From the statistics available for the last 22 years, we can conclude that we have completely isolated this area from the national mainstream. The importance which this strategic area deserves has never been given to it by the Government of India so far.

At least from now onwards this Council should pay adequate attention to the imperative and basic needs of this area and formulate package plans for the development of the region as a whole. This Council should also endeavour to instil in these people a feeling that they are part

and parcel of the Indian nation. With the hope that this Council will ensure proper development of this strategic region, I conclude my speech.

16 Hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister. Sir, it has always been a far cry from the eastern part of our country that Assam and other parts have been economically neglected by the Central Government. I hope this Bill will meet their needs and aspirations. There has also been the criticism levelled against the Government that when the Naxalite forces are on the increase, our Government is sitting idle, adopting an indifferent attitude and not paying any attention at all. Therefore, I think this Bill shows the awareness of both these aspects one of economic development and the other, the aspect of security and public order.

I need not mention how the eastern part right up to North Bihar is affected by the Naxalite movement. The question that was agitating my mind and at time I ask the same question to the Home Minister is : what positive policy the Central Government is adopting to curb the restlessness and Naxalite activities in the eastern side ? Dangerous as it is that part is exposed to the common enemies, we were under the impression—I am speaking for myself—that the Union Government is not rising to the occasion and not trying to solve the problem as it exists and threatens the security of the country. But I hope that this measure will help in preserving law and order and maintaining and preserving the security of the country and at the same time will pay more attention to the economic development of this part.

Having realised the importance of the measure and having wholeheartedly supported it, my question arises : whether the body as we contemplate will be powerful enough, will be strong enough to meet the needs of the security and public order. I quite appreciate and understand the implication of Cl. 6 in associating the person nominated by the Planning Commission and the person nominated by the Ministry of Central Government dealing with finance. Will only the membership of the person from the Planning Commission or the Finance

Ministry help making the advisory body or even the co-ordination committee strong enough to meet the needs ? I would, certainly, therefore, urge that both the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry must associate with the Council, with the advisory part of it and the Co-ordination Committee too. Unless we do it I doubt very much whether this Council will be able to meet the needs of the times, to meet the need of security and public order.

If at all there is to be revolution in this country, the revolution is coming in this country from the eastern part, as in respect of South and North Korea, the revolution started from the north. Similarly in respect of Vietnam the revolution started from the north.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Revolution or subversion ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Use any word you like; I have no quarrel with you so far as the word is concerned. In our country the subversion has already started from the east. The Home Ministry has brought out a report that because of poverty and because of lack of economic development of the country the Naxalites are afoot in those areas. I do not think that by associating the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry with the Council will be effective. I want it to be effective so that the security aspect and other problems of the eastern parts could be solved amicably.

Therefore, I wish to say that persons from the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry must be associated with the Council, with the advisory body and with the coordination body. Thank you.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Just now our hon. friend, Mr. Bhandare has explained his apprehension that revolution or reaction is coming from the east. Let me say about what happens in Maharashtra. The Shiv Sena, the RSS and the Jan Sangh are today killing Muslims. Is it progressive ? Why have you not condemned it ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Do I say it is progressive ? It is bad enough; I condemn it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Much has been said here by hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, and other Members also. They were all along thinking of the Naxalite from the east. How it comes within the scope of the Bill, I do not know. But yet they are discussing it here.

On one thing I am not able to reconcile my position with this Bill. I have not understood certain points. One is, Nagaland has not been brought, while Manipur has been brought in. We don't know, if a mid-term election comes and then the next Government comes, and after that, if they oppose this, what will be the position. After the first meeting, suppose the Government of Assam or Meghalaya, decide not to participate in further meetings, what will happen? What is the legal position about that? While moving the Bill the Home Minister said something, but he did not clearly say about all these points.

I want, Sir, that there should be integration in the country. But, integration with Planning is also necessary. I do not think that suddenly wisdom has dawned upon the Government of India to develop this eastern region, and that is why they have brought in this Bill. I do not think so.

For the last 23 years, NEFA has been under the Governor of Assam, assisted by one advisor. Four lakhs of people are there, but they are ruled by one adviser. That adviser has been there for the last ten or twelve years continuously. Just one adviser has been there for so long. Nobody knows what he is doing there. Generally, a government servant does not work in the same place for more than three years, but this particular adviser has been there for more than ten years. I do not know what interests he is serving there.

The NEFA area should have been developed politically as a single Union Territory just like Manipur or Tripura. But up till now, no effort has been made by the Government of India in this regard except putting in some officers there to develop that area. Not even the panchayat system is working there. I do not understand how by this Bill Government are going to develop that area politically and economically. Instead

of doing this, what the Government of India is doing is only this; they are putting some refugees, ex-soldiers or some other men there. The result is that they come into conflict with the local people. It does not come out in the press openly, but in many places, the heads of the refugees and officers are just chopped off. That is what is going on there because the local people are not able to consider them as their own kith and kin. An outlook of commonness and a common association have not been developed.

Their *lingua franca* is Assamese, broken Assamese, but we find that Hindi has been imposed on them. On AIR, the NEFA broadcasts come in broken Assamese, but we find that the *lingua franca* of this area has been made Hindi. This is an imposition on that area. Therefore, I have got apprehensions over this Bill.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The hon. Member must be very clear on one point. I would like to know whether Hindi has been imposed or they are imposing Assamese on them so that they may get more jobs.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The Nagaland State has come into existence under the 1960 agreement. But law and order can be handled only by the Governor and not by the Nagaland State Government. Many years have passed, and we have got a good representative government there. But if they do not get proper powers, how can the people repose confidence in that government? So, the time has come when the Government of India should vest powers in regard to law and order also in the State Government of Nagaland.

Again, we find that the same Governor there for Nagaland, for NEFA, for Assam and for Meghalaya, as if he is a Mughal raja. I would submit that you should do away with the same Governor but instead you should have separate Governors for each State.

I do not understand one other thing which has been incorporated in this Bill. Under this Bill, an advisory body has been constituted. At page 3 of the Bill it has been provided that all questions at a meeting shall be decided by majority vote or by casting vote or by second vote. I do not

understand how this is compatible. If you want to achieve some results in that region consisting of Tripura, Manipur, NEFA, Assam and Meghalaya, then there should be cooperation, and there should be common approach to problems. But if it is said that things will be decided by majority vote only, then it will generate disunion and again you will be facing the same music as before.

Accordingly, I would say that this clause does not comply with the object he has mentioned in the Bill. I have tabled an amendment that all questions should be decided by consensus so that we can co-ordinate, develop and march forward unitedly.

In conclusion, I would give a warning to Shri Chavan. He should know how Tripura is working today. Shri Choudhary is not here. Tripura is a land of Tripuris, but they have been ousted from Tripura. Politically who is coming in power in Tripura? Some refugees. This should be borne in mind. The same mistake should not be committed in NEFA. I visualise I have reports also—that in Tripura the Bengalis and Tripuris are going to come into a big clash in the near future. He must know this and take proper steps betimes.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के समक्ष जो विधेयक है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और तहदिल से स्वागत भी करता हूँ। यं तो इस तरह की योजना बहुत पहले ही आनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि हमारी सीमा के जो इलाके हैं, उन की तरफ हमें पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए था—सिक्योरिटी के ख्याल से और वहाँ पर जो पहले गेर की हुक्मत थी, उस ने उन के विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं किया था, इस दृष्टि से हम लोगों को अपना ध्यान उन लोगों की तरफ पहले देना चाहिए था। परन्तु हम लोगों ने उन की उपेक्षा की और उस की कीमत हमें चुकानी पड़ी जब चाइना का हमला हमारे देश पर हुआ और यहाँ सदन में भी स्वर्गीय पं० जबाहर लाल नेहरू को यह कहना पड़ा कि मैं भी आसाम के लिए चिन्तित हूँ क्योंकि उस

इलाके के साथ हमारा जो सम्बन्ध है वह बहुत ही छोटा-सा है, 40 मील का जो फासला है, उतना ही है, उस की तरफ हम को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए था।

आज यहाँ एक सवाल किया जा रहा है। जनता और सिक्योरिटी का—मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इन दोनों चीजों को अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं। जनता अगर हमारे साथ नहीं है तो हम अपने देश की सिक्योरिटी को कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। सिक्योरिटी के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि वहाँ के बसनेवाले जो लोग हैं, वे हमारे साथ रहें और उन में आत्मीयता की भावना रहे। इस सदन में मैंने मेवालय का समर्थन किया था, उस बक्त इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपने विचार यहाँ पर रखे थे; मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा वह कदम भी स्वागत के योग्य था और उस का जो फल है, वह भी हम अवश्य देखते जाएंगे।

अभी-अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि नेफा के लोगों पर हिन्दी जबरदस्ती लादी जा रही है—

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Is it true that Hindi has been imposed on them?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They do not want Assamese; they want Hindi.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: मैं वही बतला रहा हूँ। मैं एक समय गोहाटी गया था। वहाँ नेफा के कई लोग, जो गोहाटी यूनी-वर्सिटी की बी० ए० क्लास में पढ़ते थे, मेरे पास आए। 10-12 लड़के थे। जब मैंने उन से पूछा तो उन्होंने उल्टी ही बात हम को बतलाई। वह हिन्दी सीखना चाहते थे, मगर हिन्दी उन को नहीं सिखाई जा रही थी। मैंने कहा—तुम हिन्दी क्यों सीखना चाहते हो; उन्होंने बतलाया—हम को आसामी सीखने के लिए कहा जाता है, लेकिन आसामी सीखने के बाद आसाम गवर्नरेट में जौब नहीं मिलती है, क्योंकि हम नेफालामे हैं। अगर हिन्दी सीखेंगे तो बहुत युक्तिहार है कि

[श्री एम० एम० जोशी]

हम को जीब मिन जाए, क्योंकि हिन्दी के लिए जाब्ज ज्यादा है। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि यह बात सही होगी, लेकिन इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर हम को झगड़ा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि यह जो बिल आया है बहुत अच्छा है। एक बवत प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एक बैठक बुलाई थी, मैं भी उम में शरीक हुआ था। तब मैंने एक सुझाव रखा था कि सीमा के ख्याल से, सिक्योरिटी के ख्याल से यह क्षेत्र जो महत्व रखता है उस दृष्टि से सेन्टर को अपने ऊपर कुछ रेसोसिलिटी लेनी चाहिए और प्लानिंग कमीशन को उस क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ धनराशि अनुग्रह में रखनी चाहिए।

जो वहां पर खच्चा हो उसका सारा बोझ स्टेट पर ही ढालेंगे तो वह ठीक नहीं रहेगा। आखिर यह डिमोक्रेसी है और सीमा के विभाग पर हमारी उपेक्षा हो गई और उसका कारण भी यही है कि जिनके पास ज्यादा बोट्स हैं, जिनका ज्यादा प्रभुत्व है वे ही सब कुछ ने जाते हैं और उधर के लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि अशोक जी ने कहा है, एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए जो चार-पांच लाख रुपए की योजना है उसमें करीब साढ़े तीन लाख तो रेकरिंग रहेगा और वाकी दूसरी चीजों पर खच्चा होगा तो वह काफी नहीं है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए सेन्टर ने कुछ खर्च कर दिया वह काफी नहीं है बल्कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक सेल बने और उसके लिए एक धनराशि भी मुकर्रर की जाए। और उसी धनराशि में से रुपया पैसा मिलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि तब नागालैंड भी उसमें आने के लिए तैयार हो जाएगा। वरना अभी उसमें प्रलोभन भी क्या है, किस लिए वे आएं; मुझे लगता है कि नागालैंड वाले जो हैं उनके लिए और भी कई सवाल हैं। मणिपुर के लिए फुल स्टेटहूड की बात है, मणिपुर वाले कुछ इलाके पर अपना अधिकार

जताते हुए कहते हैं वह हमारे साथ में होने चाहिए। ये सारे झगड़े हैं और वे एक्सटनेंल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में हैं इसलिए वे आने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इन मामलों पर जल्द से जल्द फैसला होना चाहिए तभी वहां की स्थिति सुधर सकती है। इसमें नागालैंड का रहना बहुत आवश्यक है और उसके लिए जो भी कर सकें वह करना चाहिए और उनको इसमें ले आना चाहिए।

जहां तक मेक्योरिटी की बात है, डिफेन्स की तरफ से कोई प्रतिनिधि उसमें बैठ जाएं जो कि यह वे होंगे कि डिफेन्स के लिए यह जरूरी है। और यब वे कहेंगे कि डिफेन्स के लिए यह जरूरी है तो उसके लिए पैसा डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से भी लेना चाहिए। वरना डिफेन्स की तो एक एम्प्यायर रहती है। उनका एक कालेज भी है जैसे कि पूना में आम्डं फोर्सेज का कालेज है। हमारे कालेज से अगर एम० बी० बी० एम० निकलते हैं तो क्या उनको नहीं ले सकते हैं; तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से अगर पैसे की जरूरत हो तो वह पैसा उनसे भी लो। यह बहुत महत्व की बात है।

एक बात और है। क्लाज 5 में कहा गया है:

"The Council shall meet at such time as the Chairman of the Council may appoint in this behalf."

आपने चेयरमैन को अधिकार दिया है मीटिंग बुलाने के लिए लेकिन उसमें यह लाजमी नहीं किया है कि साल में एक बार या दो बार मीटिंग जरूर होनी चाहिए। ऐसी हालत में अगर चेयरमैन ने सोचा तो मीटिंग बुला ली वरना फिर वह डेड हो जाएगी। जरूरत पड़ने पर वे शायद बुलाएंगे या फिर नहीं बुलाएंगे। इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि साल में एक मीटिंग लाजमी होगी।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए इसका समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि हमारी तरफ से अमेन्डमेन्ट के रूप में या सुझाव के रूप में जो बातें बताई गई हैं उनको

गृह मन्त्री कबूल करेंगे, क्योंकि इसमें कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, ताकि उस इलाके की सिक्योरिटी के लिहाज से और लोगों की बहवूदी के लिहाज से अच्छी तरह से काम हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate, who have mostly welcomed the Bill, and at the same time expressed some of their doubts.

The first speech was by my hon. friend Shri Ashoka Mehta. He has in a sense supported the Bill, but he has expressed certain doubts. I think it is my duty to explain to him and the hon. House the thinking of the Government behind this.

I must say that Shri Asoka Mehta was associated with all the discussions that were held on this particular matter. The problem of the reorganisation of Eastern India was discussed for months and years, and he had actively participated in that. The twin problems of security and development were all the time in mind. I can only assure him that the thinking that shaped our policy at that time is behind the present proposal also. He raised one point that though the statement in the Bill referred to development and security, in the Bill itself there is no provision regarding security I should like to refer to clause 7 which talks of constituting a co-ordination committee. The purpose for which it is constituted is given in sub-clause (3) :

"It shall be the duty of the Co-ordination Committee to review from time to time the measures taken by the States represented on the Council for the maintenance of security and public order therein. . . ."

The co-ordination committee will be a smaller committee and it is the most important committee and it will be entrusted with the task of looking into the problems of security. So, the problem has not been taken out of its purview.

He also criticised that there is nobody representing security aspects on the Council. That is true; there is no representative of the Defence Ministry or some other security

organisation. That has been purposely done. We have gone into this matter; it will be difficult to appoint any expert a full member of the Committee to participate and take decisions there. But clause 8(1) says :

"The Council shall have a secretariat staff consisting of as Secretary, a Planning Adviser and such other officers and employees as the Central Government may by order determine."

The Central Government will decide on such matters when the need to have expert advice on defence and security matters arises.

SHRI ASHOKA MEHTA: The Financial Memorandum does not indicate that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I may mention that it has not been decided at the present moment and so it is not there in that memorandum. The Governor is free to invite any important representative of the Defence Services or anybody to give advice; that will be expert advice. It is not proposed that the representative should take part in all the deliberations and be responsible for whatever is done. The main point is to see that the State Governments realise the importance of the security problems and undertake to execute and implement the decisions taken in time.

SHRI RANGA : They have to be reminded constantly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Once a plan is discussed and decided, then responsibility devolves upon the concerned authorities; the staff will naturally look into it and the Chairman is expected to pursue those matters with different States.

SHRI RANGA : Would it be possible for you to attach a military adviser to the Governor, especially in that area?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Personally I do not think it is necessary. He can certainly invite him to the co-ordination committee to take his advice; for instance the GOC in that area can come and attend the co-ordination committee meeting and give his assessment of the problems; it is not right to make him a full member of the Council.

SHRI RANGA : You have not provided for that. If it is not too late, you can provide for it even now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think it is necessary to make a special, statutory provision for that as long as it is possible under the present arrangement that we are making.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Add one sub-clause (c).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We can add many such things as we may like, but it is not a good legislation which has a lot of superfluous provisions. (*Interruption*) It is essentially an advisory body and if the advisory body wants to have more advice from experts, it is always free to ask for it.

The other important suggestion that was made by Shri Asoka Mehta and supported by many Members was that to make this Council more important and effective, it should have some financial resources attached to it. I think this is a good suggestion. But I cannot say what amount should be there. Naturally the Council can take care of it.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : The Planning Commission should decide.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That sort of organic relationship between the Council and the Planning Commission and also with the Finance Ministry is ever aged here. Therefore, it is specifically provided that representatives of both the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry will sit on the Council itself; that is a bridge to achieve what the hon. Members have in their mind.

Some Members have asked, why is it that we have not made it compelled the Nagaland Government to join it.

The entire concept is not compulsion. The entire concept is of creating conditions so that everybody would be inclined to co-operate. We did argue this matter with the Nagaland Government. As you know Nagaland Government, placed as they are politically, are rather sensitive to certain matters. Possibly they feel that it is condescending for them to become a member of the present Council, because they feel that there is no State other than Assam in the Council.

That is a sort of psychological feeling.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मनीपुर को स्टेटहृड का स्टेटस दे दीजिए।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a different matter. It will have a series of chain reactions. So, we are arguing with them. I am sure once they see that there is no compromising of one's political status in being a member of the Council, they will see the force of the argument and ultimately agree to become a member of the Council.

Then, certain Members have pointed out certain difficulties in drafting of the Bill. point wa made by Mr Barua. He asked what One is the meaning of the term "second vote" and "casting vote." It is not a superfluous wording. I can explain the difficulty. A casting vote and the second vote are not the same things. When the Chairman is allowed vote a casting vote is not given, then there is always provision for a second vote. In case the Chairman is not allowed to vote in the first instance, then he is allowed a second vote. (*Interruption*) That is the purpose. It depends on what provision we make under the rules. So, it is not by mistake or confusion that these words are kept there. They are kept purposely and on the same lines as we have in the Zonal Councils Act.

Some Members made a complaint about this business of having one person as the Governor of Assam, Meghalaya and NEFA.

AN HON. MEMBER : And Nagaland.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes and Nagaland. There is also a demand from Nagaland. But I think it is necessary at least for sometime, for some years to come, that if there is one common person who can go into these important problems, it will be better. For example, there is NEFA and there is Meghalaya. Meghalaya is an autonomous State. But this august House has taken care to see that it is at the same time part of Assam also for some purposes. They have got a common legislature. So, it is very essential that both these units have the same Governor. In regard to NEFA, the man who is a charge of the general overall picture of Assam and

Meghalaya shall also have some sort of organic connection with the affairs of NEFA.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : नेफा का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट कहां है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At the present moment, there headquarters is in Shillong. There is a proposal to shift it. Then Shri Bedabrata Barua said there is no democratic set-up functioning there. Gradually it is being brought into existence. Formerly there was a panchayati administration for every district. Very recently they inaugurated the State Panchayat Council. It is a democratic body. It started functioning only a few months ago. The Governor inaugurated it. That body decided that the headquarters of NEFA should now be in NEFA. That process has been started. Some site selection board was asked to go round and see the place which the would prefer.

SHRI R. BARUA : Are you providing for a man of a representative character from NEFA on this council ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not deny that possibility. If this democratic body which has been started comes into existence in all its aspects, that can be considered. The democratisation process will continue further. It is very difficult for me to indicate about it immediately, but as NEFA is a part of republican India. I do not think there is any other possibility but to have some sort of democratic set-up functioning in NEFA in course of time.

Some hon. members mentioned about the possibilities of employment. I entirely agree that the security of any part of the country, particularly border areas, cannot be separated from the problem of economic development. They are two faces of the same problem, particularly in border areas. Unless the people feel that they have all their stakes where they stay, they would not defend or die for that area. Therefore, economic development is part of the security aspect. When we say economic development, what is its meaning if it is not going to provide employment potential ? Economic development means providing facilities for employment also. You can-

not go on adding every word in the dictionary to the Act. Will making specific provision for that alone guarantee its success ?

Some hon. members referred to consensus and majority Prof. Ranga also raised it. Consensus means unanimity, some unanimous understanding. When there is a possibility of a consensus, nobody should try for majority and minority. But when consensus becomes impossible, when some sort of indication of a decision is necessary, what will you do ? Once you provide for consensus as the only statutory possibility, the whole thing will become purposeless and meaningless. In the case of an advisory body, if it is not able to indicate its decision; how does it function ? Zonal Councils are also advisory bodies. From my experience as Chairman of many Zonal Councils for the last three years, I can say that even though there is provision for voting and other things, we have not gone by that. In an advisory body, naturally it is the effort of the persons present to evolve a consensus. But in case there is no possibility of consensus, the entire proceedings of such a meeting can be made fruitless and frustrated by one man saying 'no' to everything. We have got our own experience in some informal meetings. Somebody can legitimately say that he does not agree. Then consensus becomes impossible.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What is impossible is unanimity. Consensus is possible. If only one man disagrees you have broad consensus or almost consensus.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In my conversation I can possibly agree with you but when you are putting it in a statute "consensus" is not "almost consensus"; consensus must be definitely and precisely a consensus. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to accept it.

These are matters of detail. But I am very glad indeed that the main point that emerged out of the discussion was that what we are providing for is a necessary forum. I am prepared to concede that it may be possible that this has certain defects; I cannot say that at the present moment it is flawless. But it is the only attitude with which this body will work

[**Shri Y. B. Chavan**]

that will make it successful. Much depends on how we work it out. Therefore, let us all wish it well. Once we approve of it, it is only experience and co-operation that this body will have from the different members which will prove whether it succeeds or not. I think our intention is to create a new forum where all the political units of this area will join together in a co-operative effort ultimately to make that area prosperous economically and strong from the security point of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the north-eastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2. So, I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Establishment and Composition of the North-Eastern Council).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9, omit "and" (3)

Page 2, line 10,—

for "Tripura"; substitute "Tripura; and" (4)

Page 2,—

after line 10, insert—;

"(f) the person for the time being holding the office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas;" (5)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 17,—

for "one person" substitute—

"two persons" (19).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I beg to move :

Page 2—omit line 3. (21)

Page 2,—

after line 19, insert—

"(2) The Chairman of the Council shall be elected from time to time by the Council itself." (28)

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 4,—

for "Assam and Meghalaya" substitute—

"Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland" (22)
Page 2, line 5 and 6,—

for "State of Assam and from Meghalaya"

Substitute "States of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland" (24)

Page 2,—

omit lines 11 to 14 (27)

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाज 3 पर मैंने संशोधन दिया है। जहां पर क्लाज 3 कहता है कि:

"Provided further that if there is no Council of Ministers in any State referred to in this sub-section, the President may, if he deems it necessary so to do, nominate not more than one person to represent the State on the Council for so long as there is no Council of Ministers in such State."

यानी जहां पर कॉसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स नहीं है वहां प्रेजिडेंट नाट मोर बैन बन मैंन नामिनेट कर सकता है। इस में पहली बात तो यह है कि हो सकता है कि वह एक आदमी भी नामिनेट न करे, दूसरी बात यह है कि, जैसी हिन्दी में कहावत है कि अकेला वृहस्पति भी झूठा होता है, कोई वाइज आदमी वह न हो। फिर एक आदमी आल परफैट नहीं हो सकता। अगर एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर प्रेजिडेंट नामिनेट करेंगे तो उस एक आदमी का विचार और उस का फैसला परफैट होगा, यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता हूँ। इसलिए कम से कम वहां पर दो आदमी होने चाहिए। जिस स्टेट में कॉसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स नहीं है, यानी जहां तक लैजिस्लेचर नहीं है, जहां पापुलर गवर्नरमेंट नहीं है, वहां एक आदमी नहीं दो आदमी होंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छी बात होगी,

नहीं तो जिस व्यूरोक्रेसी के बारे में श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा कि वह खुल खेलेगी, वह ठीक से काम नहीं करेगी, उसी का राज्य हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि प्रेजिडेंट कम से कम एक नहीं बल्कि दो आदमी नामिनेट करें। अगर दो आदमी रहेंगे तो वह कौसिल पर स्टेट को ज्यादा अच्छा रिप्रेजेंट कर सकेंगे। वह सारी तकसील भी देख सकेंगे और बैलेन्ड व्यू भी अपनी दें सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक पर्सन नहीं बल्कि दो पर्सन्स होने चाहिए।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The Governor is a part of bureaucracy. In this Council I do not want the Governor to be the Chairman. Instead, in my consequential amendment you will find an elected head of the Government should be the Chairman of this Council and I maintain this. I hope if the Government believes in democracy the Minister will accept it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I personally do not agree with any of the amendments. Where one person can do the job why should there be two persons?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendments Nos. 3, 4 & 5 in the name of Shri Y. B. Chavan to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, line 9.—

omit "and" (3)

Page 2, line 10.—

for "Tripura" substitute "Tripura" and" (4)

Page 2.—

after line 10, insert—

"(f) the person for the time being holding the office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 19 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put amendments Nos. 21 and 28 in the name of Shri Dhireswar Kalita to the vote of the House.

Amendments 21 & 28 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendments Nos. 22, 24 & 27 in the name of Shri Hardayal Devgun to the vote of the House.

Amendments 22, 24 & 27 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Functions of the Council.)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I beg to move : Page 2, lines 40 and 41,—

omit "border disputes, linguistic minorities or" (6)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 32.—

add at the end—

"and employment" (20)

मेरी जो एमेंडमेंट नम्बर 20 है वह शब्द एम्प्लाएमेन्ट जोड़ने के बारे में है। यदि यह इकोनोमिक्स डिवेलपमेन्ट में आ जाता है तो आपने जो कोई मिनिस्ट्रीज बना रखी हैं, डंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेन्ट की, कम्पनी एफेयर्ज की, लेबर, एम्प्लाएमेन्ट एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन की, इनको आपने क्यों बना रखा है। यदि एम्प्लायमेंट इकोनोमिक डिवेलपमेंट में आ जाता है तो क्यों आपने इसको अलग से रखा हुआ है।

जब पहली योजना बनी थी उस में एम्प्लाएमेंट के बारे में एक चैप्टर अलग से जोड़ा गया था। अशोक मेहता साहब से इसको जुड़ाया था। इसकी बजह यह है कि यह एक अहम विषय है। उन्होंने कहा कि इसका

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

एक खास चैप्टर होना चाहिए। पंडित नेहरू ने उसके कहने पर इस चैप्टर को जोड़ा और अहम समझ कर जोड़ा। सोशल सिक्योरिटी की बात एम्प्लाइमेंट के बिना हाउस आफ लाडंस की तरह है। जब आप राइट टू वर्क की बात करते हैं तो एप्लाइमेंट शब्द रखने से आप भागते क्यों हैं। जो सोशल स्ट्रॉक्चर आप बिल्ड करना चाहते हैं तो उसमें आप में हिम्मत नहीं है कि आप इस मसले को हल कर सकें। अगर इस शब्द को आप जोड़ दें तो शायद आप पकड़ में आ जाएं। लोग आपको कहेंगे कि एप्लाइमेंट दो। तब आपको इसका रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। इसलिए आप इस मसले को नजर अन्दाज करना चाहते हैं। यदि आप चाहते हैं, कि इंटेरेशन हो, उसकी भावना पैदा हो और कोओडिनेटिड रूप में वह इलाका काम करे तो एप्लाइमेंट शब्द आप जोड़ दें। हम जानते हैं कि आपने जो एप्लाइमेंट एक्स-चैंज खोल रखे हैं, वहां क्या होता है, कितनों को नौकरियां मिलती हैं और कितना देश में अनेप्लाइमेंट है। वह बात अलग है। लेकिन नामकरण भी बहुत जरूरी है। आपका भी नामकरण चार दिन के बाद या छः महीने के बाद, जब आपका जन्म हुआ था, किया गया था और बलवन्त राव यशवन्त राव चव्हाण आपका नाम रखा गया था। फार्मली नामकरण की आवश्यकता होती है। फार्मली आप एप्लाइमेंट शब्द इस में जोड़ दें, यही मेरा संशोधन है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I understand his anxiety about it. I think, every effort has some objective before it. When we say that we are concerned about economic development. What we are aiming at is not merely the development of areas but it is a development of human beings. We want to create a sort of responsible feeling in the minds of the people about the security of the country. This can be done only if there is a feeling of contentment and stability in the human mind. So, employment is a presumption and it is not necessary to specifically add that. By merely giving a name, one does not

become what one is not. In order to recognise, it we give a name. इस लिए अब नामकरण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं दिखाई दती है।

I personally feel this amendment is not necessary. I am opposing it, not because I am opposed to his thoughts and ideas but I am opposing it because it is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put Government amendment No. 6 to clause 4 to vote.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा रखे गए संशोधन संबंधा 6 का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। यह कौंसिल जिन विषयों के बारे में विचार करेगी और अपनी सिफारियों देगी, मन्त्री महोदय उन विषयों में से बांदर डिस्पूट्स और लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज को क्यों हटाना चाहते हैं? क्या वह समझते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन समस्याओं को हल कर लेगी? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का सीमा विवाद हल कर लिया है? उसने इस के लिए महाजन कमीशन बनाया, लेकिन उस की रिपोर्ट को खटाई में डाल दिया। क्या उसने पंजाब और हरियाणा के क्षेत्रीय और सीमा विवाद को हल कर दिया है, उस ने तो चण्डीगढ़ और फाजिल्का को इन दोनों राज्यों के बीच में एक बोन आफ कानटेन्शन बना दिया है, उन की स्थिति एलसरा-लौरेन की सी बना दी है। केन्द्र बांदर डिस्पूट्स और लिंगिविस्टिक माइनारिटीज के मसलों को कौंसिल के विचार-धोर से हटा कर अपने अन्तर्गत रखे, यह एक गलत बात है। सरकार इन विषयों को उस कौंसिल के पास ही रहने दे और अगर वह इस प्रकार के मसलों को हल न कर सके, तो वह उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार को रेफर करेगी और उस के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कमेटी या कमीशन बना कर उन मसलों को हल करने का प्रयत्न कर सकती है। लेकिन पहली कोशिश यही होनी चाहिए कि कौंसिल के मेम्बर ही

आपस में इन मसलों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें।

इस लिए मन्त्री इन विषयों को इस क्लाज से हटाएं नहीं और अपने एमेंडमेंट को वापिस ले लें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, while moving the Bill, I gave explanation as to why we thought it necessary to withdraw this particular part. We were rather optimistic in the beginning that by putting these powers in the Council's objectives, possibly, it might help us to solve the problem. But, as we know, the border disputes are very sensitive disputes and it creates bad blood between the two parties to it. By making this sort of a Council responsible for discussing and solving these problems, the main purpose of this Council will be completely defeated. That is, really speaking, the fear and that fear has compelled me to come forward with an amendment to withdraw some part which I had myself added. I did not mind coming forward with this amendment realising that it may lead to results which we never had in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, lines 40 and 41,—

omit "border disputes, linguistic minorities or" (6)

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 35]

[16. 58 hours.

Aga, Shri Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Atam Das, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Basant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chatuvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhary, Shri J. K.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Devgun, Shri Hardyal
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamble, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kurel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muthusami, Shri C.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila

Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Santosham Dr. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shahstri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shahstri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
 of the division is Ayes—107; Noes—5.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 32,—

add at the end—

“and employment” (20)

*The Lok Sabha divided :
 Division No. 36]*

[17.07 hrs.]

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Agu, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Atam Das, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabarta
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.

*Shri Bhagaban Das also recorded his vote for AYES.

Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahashi, Dr. Sarojini
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadrani, Shri T. D.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 M20LSS/70-11

Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Santosham, Dr. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Santak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes—12; Noes—93.

The motion was Negatived.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Meetings of the Council.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is Mr. Kalita moving the amendment?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Yes, I am moving.

I beg to move :

Page 3,—

for lines 4 to 7, substitute—

"(3) All questions at a meeting of the Council shall be decided by consensus of the members present." (29)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am now putting the amendment of Mr. Kalita to the vote of the House.

*Sarvshri Raj Deo Singh and Raji Ram also recorded their votes for NOES.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Amendment No. 29 Was Put And Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(Coordination Committee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the name of Shri Chavan.

Amendments made :

Page 3, line 22,—

for "Maghalaya; and" substitute
"Meghalaya;" (7)

Page 3 Line 24,—

for "Tirpura;" substitute "Tripura;
and" (8)

Page 3,—

after line 24, insert—

"(c) the person for the time being holding the office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas." (9)

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 21,—

omit "the Governor of Assam and" (30)

Page 3, —

for line 28, substitute—

"(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee itself." (31)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am now putting Shri Kalita's amendments Nos. 30 and 31 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30 & 31 Were Put And Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title and Commencement.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to Clause 1. There is an amendment.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3,

for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was Adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the Enacting Formula, there is an amendment, Amendment No. 1 by Shri Chavan.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twentieth" substitute—
"Twenty-first" (1)

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was Adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I have only a few points to make. I hope that whosoever would come to be appointed as Governor hereafter would be somebody who would be non-political, first of all, and who would secondly be familiar with the defence problems and defence needs of that particular area. I hope that he would also be given proper advice in regard to the question of the use of his second vote as well as casting vote, and that he would be expected to try his best to help the council to reach decisions by near-unanimity and that only on very rare occasions would he find it necessary and possible to use his second vote or casting vote, so that on most of the occasions he would be able to achieve a consensus.

Coming to the language problem, if in addition to Hindi, by any chance, the local language can be developed in the NEFA area whatever it may be, an effort should be made in that regard.

Some observations were being made in regard to the facilities that were being given to ex-military personnel to settle in NEFA. I am glad that an effort is being made and I hope that this would further be developed.

In order to induce the Nagaland people to take part in this council, one of the ways that may be tried would be to induce the other areas to choose their representatives from the Ministerial level, so that the council would have a sufficient status and the Nagaland Minister or the concerned Minister also might find it possible to take part in it.

I also hope that once in a year at least the Home Minister would find it possible to go there and attend the meetings of this council, because that would also pave the way for active participation in this council by Nagaland and the Nagaland Government.

I wish this council all success.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह विशेषक मोटे तौर पर शीक ही है। इस तरह का एक्सप्रेसिमेंट हो तो उस पर उतना एतराज नहीं होता है। उसमें सफलता मिले तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे लेकिन मुझे शक

M20LSS/70-12

मालूम होता है कि उस इलाके को जो बुनियादी बातें हैं, जो बुनियादी मसले हैं उनसे भागने की कोशिश सरकार इस विधेयक के जरिए कर रही है। सरकार उस इलाके का ध्यान उन बातों में हटाना चाहती है। जैसे कि आप मणिपुर को ले लें। इस नार्थ ईस्टर्न कौसिल में मणिपुर भी आता है। मणिपुर की बुनियादी मांगरेट्टहुड की है। उसके मुतालिक सरकार क्या कर रही है, मणिपुर को कब स्टेट बनाया जाएगा, इस बारे में कोई भी बात इसमें साफ नहीं आ रही है। जनता का ध्यान उस तरफ न जाए, वह दूसरी बातों में ही घूमती रहे, इस तरह वी बात मुझे इसमें नजर आती है। कोई तुलना की बात नहीं है लेकिन अंग्रेजी जमाने की बात मुझे याद आती है कि हमारी बुनियादी बातें कुछ और होनी थीं लेकिन ब्रिटिश सरकार हमें देनी थी 1919 एक्ट और 1935 का एक्ट। दूसरी छोटी मांगों को वह पूरा कर देनी थी ताकि बुनियादी मांगों की तरफ ध्यान न जा करके दूसरी बातों में ध्यान कंपा रहे। तो मैं कुछ उसी तरह की बात यहां भी देख रहा हूँ। जो उनकी बुनियादी मांगें हैं उनकी तरफ से सरकार उनका ध्यान हटाना चाहती है और मेकन्डी बातों की तरफ उनका ध्यान ले जाना चाहती है।

आप नेफा को लीजिए। श्री ज्योतिमर्य बसु ने जो कालोनियलिज्म का शब्द इस्टर्नल किया वह विल्कूल गलत हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सोशियो एकोनामिक सेटअप जो हिन्दुस्तान का है और उसकी जो कॉमिज है, और जिस तरह मे वह यहां की एकोनामी को डील करती है उसमें इस तरह की बात आती है। अमरीका में इन्टरनल कालोनियलिज्म की बात आई थी। ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स इन्डस्ट्रियली इंडलपट थी उन्होंने बेस्टर्न स्टेट्स को इन्टरनल कालोनियलिज्म का रूप देने की कोशिश की थी। तो उसी तरह की बात यहां पर भी आती है। (अवधारणा) …। उसी तरह मे नेफा अंग्रेजी शब्द है किर आप उसका नाम क्यों नहीं बदलते

[भी लिख चमत्र जा]

हैं। डा० लोहिया ने जैसे उवंशियम का नाम दिया था, उसी तरह का नाम आप ला सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से नागालेंड के निया वात कही गई कि वह शामिल क्यों नहीं हुआ तो उसके लिए कोई कंविसिंग जवाब नहीं आ रहा है कि नागालेंड क्यों नहीं आना चाहता है; क्या खास वजह है वह नहीं बतलाई गई। आप एडवाइजरी बाड़ी के रूप में बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें अफसर और गवर्नर होंगे लेकिन क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होता कि उस इलाके के जितने एम० पीज० हैं उनको इसमें रखा जाए।

उन्हीं की बीड़ी होती। इस काउन्सिल में एम०पीज० भी होते तो आल इंडिया कॉटेक्स्ट में उन मसलों पर विचार किया जाता और यह परिषद् मीनिंगफुल होती विन्यत इस के कि जो अभी आपने अफसर उस में भर दिए हैं।

चौथी बात एमप्लाएमेन्ट की है, जिस पर डिवीजन भी हुआ, लेकिन सरकार एमप्लाएमेन्ट से भागती है। एमप्लाएमेन्ट की खास ग़ाक गत होनी चाहिए।

बीड़र डिस्प्यूट को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। यह इन का दम्भ गलत है। मैं जनना चाहता हूं कि इन्टर स्टेट बीड़र डिस्प्यूट कितने इन्होंने हल किए। पहली कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि आपस में ही सम्बन्धित पार्टीज फैसला करें और जब एसा सम्भव न हो तब आप इन्टरवीन करें। लेकिन इस तरह से आप अपने हाथ में हर मामले को ले लेते हैं इससे मालूम होता है कि जो आप कहते हैं कि जनता का हिस्सा अपनी समस्याओं को सुलझाने में होना चाहिए, वह कन्ट्राडिक्टरी बात हो जाती है। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टिसिपेट करे और दूसरी तरफ जनता कुछ मसलों का फैसला करना चाहती है तो वह ताकत आप उस को नहीं देना चाहते। कहते हैं बहुत सेसिटिव हिस्सा है। क्या स्टील

प्लान्ट बाला मामला सेसिटिव नहीं है; क्या उस के लिए आन्दोलन नहीं चला; और भी दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए क्या विवाद नहीं चलता है; आप खुद हर मामले को सेसिटिव बना देते हैं। अगर बातावरण अच्छा रहे तो सेसिटिवनेस नहीं होगी।

हम इलाके के विकास के लिए विनियादी बात सोशियो-इकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर में परिवर्तन लाने की है। वहां के, सोशियो-इकानामिक मैट अप में आप बराबरी की भावना लाए और लोगों में एमप्लाएमेन्ट लाए, तब पूरा इन्टेरेशन होगा और इस विधेयक का मत सद भी पूरा होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने है, इस की जो भी खामियां हों, लेकिन यह टीक है, पास होना चाहिए। पर मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। उस इलाके के पिछड़े-पन को जब तक नहीं हटाया जाएगा तब तक इस तरह की काउन्सिल बनाने से वहां की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंना निवेदन है कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर भूमि समस्या पहले नम्बर की समस्या बन कर के खड़ी है और उसी सबाल को ले कर हमारे देश में आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, तरह तरह के लोग आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं और साथ ही उसी सबाल को ले कर के, जिन को हम नवसलपंथी कहते हैं, वह भी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। उन के तरीके में फ़क़र हो सकता है जिस से हमारा मतभेद हो सकता है, और है। लेकिन उन्होंने जमीन की समस्या को पकड़ा है और इसी-लिए पकड़ा है कि हमारे देश में यह समस्या सबसे अहम समस्या है और आप देखते होंगे कि तमाम देश के मुख्तलिक हिस्सों में यह आन्दोलन बढ़ता जा रहा है, और आने वाले दिनों में यह बड़ा ही व्यापक होने वाला है जिस में हमारा दल सब से आगे बढ़ कर के हिस्सा लेने वाला है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सिर्फ परिषद् बना करके लोड देंगे और उन इलाकों के किसानों की जमीन की जो भूमि

है उस का हल नहीं निकालेंगे तो आप किसी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकाल सकेंगे, देश की सुरक्षा हमारी मजबूत नहीं हो सकेगी और हमारी कमजोरी से जो हमारे दुश्मन फायदा उठाना चाहेंगे वे उठाएंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि इस परिषद् को सबसे पहले जमीन के बटवारे के सिलसिले में और खास तौर से जो सरकारी जमीन पड़ती पड़ी हुई है और वडे वडे मालिकों के पास जो जमीन जरूरत से ज्यादा पड़ी है, उस को बांटने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह ठीक है कि हिन्दी हमारे देश की भाषा है और हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी को धीरे धीरे तमाम लोग स्वीकार करें लेकिन ब्लात नहीं, जबरन नहीं बल्कि उन को समझा-बुझा कर। अभी तक हिन्दी के नेताओं ने हमारे देश में जो रवैया अपनाया है, उस की वजह में हिन्दी के आगे बढ़ने में कुछ रुकावट हुई है और उस को क्षति हुई है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उस इलाके में हिन्दी के बारे में जो भी बात कही जाए, सावधानी से कही जाए और जनता को विष्वास में ले कर कही जाए ताकि उन की भाषाएं भी आगे बढ़ें और हिन्दी भी आगे बढ़े और वे यह न समझें कि हिन्दी के नाम पर उन की भाषा को दबाया जाता है। अगर ऐसी उन की भावना बनेगी तो हिन्दी आगे बढ़ेगी और उन की भाषाएं भी आगे बढ़ेंगी। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कौसिल बनाते समय, इन बातों पर कार्य करने के लिए आप को तैयार रहना चाहिए ताकि सचमुच मैं सरकार इस कौसिल का इस्तेमाल जो वहां पर सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियां हैं, उन में परिवर्तन लाने की दिशा में कर सके।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोपल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने गृह मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक सही दिशा में यह कदम उठाया है कि इन पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए इन्होंने एक परिषद् निर्माण की है और मुझे पूरा भरोसा और विश्वास है कि परिषद्

के माध्यम से जहां तक सुरक्षा सम्बंधी प्रश्न है और जहां तक आर्थिक विकास की समस्याएं हैं, उन को हल करने में निश्चित रूप से सहायता मिलेगी क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि इकट्ठे बैठ कर अनेकों बार अनेकों प्रश्न हल हो जाते हैं जो अलग-अलग बैठ कर अगर उन को करना चाहे तो हल नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस के साथ साथ जो नेफा को इन्होंने शामिल किया है और जो दोनों प्रदेशों के आपस के सीमा विवाद हैं उन को इससे अलग रखने का इन्होंने अपने संशोधन दिए हैं, वह भी मैं ममझता हूं कि बहुत उचित संशोधन है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह उचित था कि वे इस में नागा प्रदेश को भी सम्मिलित करते क्योंकि नागा प्रदेश को इसमें सम्मिलित होने से उस की कोई हानि नहीं होगी बल्कि उस को किसी न किसी प्रकार लाभ होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि वे शीघ्र ही इस दिशा में कदम उठाएंगे और उन को इस बात के लिए मनाकर तैयार करेंगे कि वे भी इस परिषद् के अन्दर सम्मिलित हों जाएं।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज बड़े जोर से आप के अध्ययन में यह बात आई होगी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आज वहां पर, मनीपुर के अन्दर काफी बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ है जिसमें मनीपुर को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए, इस दिशा में उन्होंने अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की है। अभी पिछले दिनों में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अपने पार्लियामेंटरी रिपोर्जियम यहां पर किया था, उस में इन सब प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर आए थे, नागालैन्ड के भी आए थे, तिपुरा के भी आए थे और मियालय के भी आए थे। इन सब प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर आए थे और उन की एक बड़ी तीव्र मांग यह है, उन की एक बड़ी जड़दस्त मांग यह है कि उन को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। तो मैं समझता हूं कि बजाए इसके कि फिर किसी प्रकार के आनंदोलन के द्वारा वे इस को प्राप्त करें, हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी इन

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोप्ता]

इस पूर्ण राज्य की मांग पर विचार करें, चाहे वह मनीपुर का प्रमुख हो या वह त्रिपुरा का प्रमुख हो उन की मांग पर विचार करके अगर हम उनको पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दें तो जो आनंदोलन का गास्ता है, उसमें उन को हम हटा सकेंगे।

अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। जैसा आप ने देखा कि इन प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि जो इन्डियन पार्लियामेंटरी सिम्पोजियम में आए थे, वे बड़े योग्य महस्य थे और वे राष्ट्रीयता की भावना में पर्याप्त थे। इस इंडियन पार्लियामेंटरी सिम्पोजियम को करके आपने वहां के प्रतिनिधियों को बाकी लोगों में मिलने के लिए एक अवसर प्रदान किया। तो मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से इस बात की भी प्रारंभना करूंगा कि उन लोगों को बाकी राष्ट्र के लोगों से मिलने का अवसर देने के लिए इस बात की समय समय पर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि उन के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की जो भावना है वह बाकी प्रदेशों के समान इसी प्रकार कायम रहे और बढ़ती रहे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have nothing to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAM-AIAH) : I present the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.21 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL; AND MOTION RE:ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : I move :

"That the Bill to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, I also move :

"That the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th, March, 1967, 3rd May, 1968 and the 14th March, 1969 respectively, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Why is the latest report of the UGC for 1968-69 not here?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It has been circulated; it has not been laid on the Table; in a couple of days it will be laid on the Table. It has now been obtained.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

First, I should like to speak about the Bill. The UGC had been functioning from 1956 and since then the scale of its activities had been increasing. The number of universities had also increased enormously and it also had taken under its purview a large number of colleges for review and assistance. The UGC therefore needed to be strengthened and a parliamentary committee was appointed under chairmanship of the late Shri Sapru which recommended that it should have a larger composition and have 15 members against the nine members at present. The committee also recommended that there should be five full time members as against one full time member at present. Another recommendation was that the vice chancellors or heads of institutions which were in receipt of grants from the UGC should not be members of the Commission; not that they had anything against them but with a view to ensure complete objectivity and impartiality on the part of the Commission. It was felt that the Commission should not confine itself to giving maintenance grants for Central universities. At the moment it gives maintenance and development grants for Central universities. For all

the other universities which are State universities it gives development grants for specific or general purpose.

Then, for what are called deemed universities, the University Grants Commission gives development grants. The maintenance grants are given directly by the Ministry of Education. Now, it was felt that it would be better to extend the scope of the University Grants Commission also to enable it to give maintenance grants for specific purposes to the State universities—not direct maintenance grant, not maintenance grant for the purpose of carrying on the normal activities of the State universities but for the purpose of any special activities which the University Grants Commission would like those universities to embrak upon. At the moment, the University Grants Commission only gives development grants for some special items. It was felt that they should not only give development grants but also maintenace grants.

Then there was some procedural matter such as delegation of powers to the Chairman and so on. The Sapru Committee report was examined by the University Grants Commission. It was sent to the University Grants Commission for the purpose of their observation and comments. The University Grants Commission felt that the number need not be 15 they thought it would be enough if it were 12, because 15 would be much too large a number for this purpose; they also thought that the number of full-time members need not be five but three in addition to the Chairman.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR
Why not 13?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid I was not present at the time when the University Grants Commission made this report. So, I could not have asked this particular question.

Then the University Grants Commission also felt that it was not right to exclude Vice-Chancellors from the membership of the Commission. They felt that Vice-Chancellors are senior, experienced academic men and it would be depriving the Commission of their very valuable services if they were excluded from the member-

ship of the Commission. The matter was then considered. In the meanwhile, a Bill for amending the University Grants Commission was introduced in the Rajya Sabha because the Government did not agree that the Vice-Chancellors should not be excluded. They felt that not only justice should be done but that justice should also appear to be done and they stuck to the Sapru Committee's report that Vice-Chancellors and heads of institutions who receive grants directly from the University Grants Commission should not be members. The amending Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1966. It was passed, but the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the House. In the meanwhile, the Education Commission had also considered the question of the reform of the University Grants Commission. Broadly speaking, they agreed with the report of the Sapru Committee excepting that they also felt it would not be good to exclude Vice-Chancellors from the membership of the Commission. This was considered again by the Government, and the Government, decided that we should stick to the original position, namely, that Vice-Chancellors should not be members of the University Grants Commission because the feeling was that one of the major functions of the University Grants Commission was to give grants and if Vice-Chancellors were members of the Commission, if their universities got a grant and by some chance if they got more Grants it might have been absolutely legitimate—there can a feeling roused in the minds of many people that something had gone wrong with the working of the University Grants Commission. Therefore, to save these very Vice-Chancellors from any unnecessary charges being levelled against them, and to see that the impression of complete objectivity of the University Grants Commission remains, the Government decided that we should stick to that particular clause. Then an amending Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in March, 1968 it was passed in August, 1968. Since then my predecessor in this office and subsequently myself have been attempting to introduce this Bill for the purpose of being passed by this House and it being enacted into law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue tomorrow.

17.29 Hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
UPWARD TREND IN PRICES

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, since the Government had claimed in the year 1969 that it will be able to stabilise the prices and since this optimism of the Government to hold the price line had been grievously misplaced and this illusion has begun to start, this question was specifically directed.

I would quote some figures. The wholesale price index from June 1968 to June 1969 has increased from 220 to 224.6. The wholesale price index had increased from 220 to 224.6 in the year 1969.

The prices of commodities used by the common man, specially foodgrains and other things, have increased even to a greater extent. For instance, wheat had risen by 14.9 per cent other coarse grains from 16 to 32 per cent and raw material, so essential for industrial development, by 22 per cent. This was contrary to Government expectations. Prices were soaring day after day.

I would invite the minister's attention to the statement made by Mr. L. K. Jha, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, on 15th July 1969. It is said :

"The price index was now at an all-time peak and he called for a great deal of thinking on the part of everyone."

If we take 1962 as the base year equal to 100, the wholesale price index in March, 1969, i.e. after the budget proposals had been announced, had risen to 164.8. In February 1970 it had risen to 173.5. In March 1970, it touched the high figure of 175.6. Only a week earlier it was 174.3. It is a matter of common knowledge that after the announcement of budget proposals the prices have increased between 17 to 15 per cent. They have been increasing from week to week, from month to month.

I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to the research done by the Research Bureau of ECONOMIC TIMES. It carried out a survey of the middle-classes of Bombay and came to the conclusion that if we consider the essential commodities,

services and goods which are a necessary part of a family budget, from 1965 to 1969, in the short period of four years, the basket containing all these goods and services had shrunk by 54 per cent. They say, a family which could pull on with Rs. 500 in 1965 required Rs. 770 in 1969. The expenditure increase has been as follows : Food 69 per cent, fruits 128 per cent, vegetables 111 per cent, spices and condiments 90 per cent, oil 60 per cent, milk 51 per cent and clothing, travel and entertainment 30 per cent. A family which had to spend on food Rs. 209 out of an income of Rs. 500 in 1954 was required to spend Rs. 353 out of the total income of Rs. 500 in 1969 on food alone. Then what will happen to the other necessities of life?

I can understand that in a growing economy certain amount of price rise is inevitable. But when prices rise so suddenly and when there are vast seasonal and regional fluctuations of prices, then they inflict hardship on the common man and disturb balanced economic development, the interests of both the consumers and the producers are adversely affected and capital is not attracted towards agriculture or industry but it turns into unproductive channels. The Price stabilisation is a must for planned development and price policy is an important instrument of planning. Prices do not simply regulate the consumption capacity but also influence the flow of investment and distribution. Yet, price rise from year to year has remained unchecked.

The weakest spot of the government's economic policy is the prices. Since wages and prices chase each other and the living standards of the fixed income group is related to the cost of living, this question of rise in price index has assumed special importance.

I admit that the producer, the distributor and the consumer all need behave in an ideal manner if we want to stabilise the prices. The producer must try for maximum production, the distributor must fulfil his obligations to the consumer without seeking maximum profits for himself and the consumer must exercise restraint in consumption. But I would like to know what is the government doing to see that all these three are behaving in such a manner which does not lead to rise in prices at this rate.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): What about the fiscal policy of the government?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : That is right. The monetary policy of the government is such that so much of money is printed, there is inflation and there is consequent rise in prices. Do government contemplate reorienting their monetary and economic policies so that the price rise is not so sudden and the regional disparities in prices are not so vast? Are the government determined to find out a price policy which is correlated to prices of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods, profits and interests, wages and salaries?

Then, with the increase in excise duties of some commodities I find that the prices of some other commodities also rise, even though those commodities are not subject to any levy of excise duty. What measures do the government propose adopting to prevent the present high level of prices from percolating to other sectors?

Then, the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended the appointment of a Commission on Prices, Cost and Tariff? What have the government done with regard to the appointment of this Commission?

Then there is another question which is being agitated by the Delhi Administration. Government are procuring wheat and other foodgrains at a cheap rate and then supplying them to the consumers in Delhi at Rs. 6 per quintal more than the procurement rate. What is the justification for this? If the State becomes a profit-earner in the matter of supply of foodgrains what will happen to the poor consumers? After all, Delhi is inhabited by government employees and industrial workers, the poorer sections of the society. Instead of offering some concessions in the matter of food prices, the government is charging a higher price and earning a profit for which there is no justification.

Coming to vegetable oil, Dalda etc. they are deteriorating in quality to such an extent that one does not feel like taking them.

I do not know whether tallow is being mixed or more proportion of soyabean oil than is warranted by the formula is being

mixed. But it is a fact that Dalda is of a poor quality and the prices of Dalda are rising. I was told because these Dalda manufacturers have paid a lot of money for the Congress Session at Bombay therefore they were permitted to effect this rise in prices. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the prices of Dalda and vegetable products would not rise in future because it depends on Government policy and Government must assure the poor consumers that Dalda of good quality would be available and prices would not rise because at the moment the quality is inferior and prices are rising.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह बात बतलाई जा चुकी है कि खाद्यान्न और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजों की कीमत बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार का खुद ही कहना था कि वार्षिक प्लान जो 1969-70 में बनाया गया था उस से यह स्टेबिलाइज करेंगे प्राइसेज को लेकिन ऐसी बात हुई नहीं और खुद मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया जिसके आधार पर यह बहस चल रही है उस में उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि 3.1 परसेंट कीमत बढ़ी है। लेकिन यह तो बहुत अंडर एस्टीमेशन है। हमारे बिहार में मोटे चावल की कीमत 40 रुपए मन से बढ़ कर 60 रुपए मन हो गई। साथ ही साथ डालडा की बात आप जानते ही हैं। हर दफे कीमत बढ़ती है। और अभी होली के जमाने में हमारे देहात में लोगों को डालडा मिला नहीं। और जगह की बात में नहीं जानता। ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति है। हम लोगों ने समझा था कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कुछ इस पर नियन्त्रण होगा। लेकिन वह भी नियन्त्रण दिखलाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि चीजों की कीमतों को बढ़ाने से रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार खाद्य व्यापार निगम के हाथ में गले की थोक खरीद और बिक्री को देने को तैयार है या नहीं; और नहीं तो क्यों?

दूसरे, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि गलता चोरों को फांसी पर लटका देना चाहिए। लेकिन 22 साल से

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तो हमने ऐसा देखा नहीं कहीं। दूसरे राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को गोलियां मारी गईं। सारी चीजें हुईं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ कोई सच्च सच्चता सच्चता कार्यवाही करने का कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं या नहीं?

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह बात सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से आज भी मुनाफाखोरों, गल्ला-चोरों और सट्टेबाजों को कर्ज़ दिए जा रहे हैं; अगर दिए जा रहे हैं तो इस का क्या जस्टिफिकेशन या औचित्य है?

चौथी बात—क्या यह बात सही है कि किसानों को मुनासिब दाम अपनी चीज का नहीं दिया जाता और साथ ही जब वह दूसरे सामान अपनी आवश्यकता के खरीदते हैं तो उनको ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है; यदि हाँ तो, इस का क्या कारण है? फिर क्या यह बात सच है कि गल्ला चोर, मुनाफाखोर एवं सट्टेबाज एक ओर कीमतें बढ़ा कर जनता को लूटते हैं और दूसरी ओर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सरसंघचालक श्री गोलवलकर को गुरु दक्षिणा के रूपमें लाखों रुपए की भेट चढ़ाते हैं?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आड़ेर है। यह आधा घन्टे की बहस है, इस प्रकार का प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य इस समय कर रहे हैं, क्या यह उचित है?

सभापति महोदय : आप ऐसी कल्पोवर्सी क्यों उठाते हैं, सवाल कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो पहले ही उठ चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस की जांच सरकार करवाएंगी?

आखरी प्रश्न—दाम बांधने के सिलसिले में सरकार की कोई ठोस नीति है या नहीं है? अगर है, तो उस की रूप रेखा क्या है?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने अभी जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हुए

बहुत से आश्वासन दिए थे, मैं उन आश्वासनों की ईमानदारी पर अविश्वास नहीं करता हूं लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहूंगा—गरीबों की भलाई के दृष्टिकोण से सरकार ने अपनी जो योजना बनाई और उस के लिए बैंकों के धन पर नियन्त्रण रखने के बाद भी जो चीजों के मूल्य बढ़े हैं, उस से प्रतीत होता है कि कोई ऐसी बात जरूर है कि जो सरकार के काबू के बाहर है। जब सरकार पूरे अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखती है, उस के बावजूद, भी वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ें तो चिन्ता होने लगती है। जिन चीजों पर टैक्स लगा है, यदि उन के दाम बढ़ें, तो बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगा है, उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़े तो उस पर ध्यान देना होगा। जिन व्यापारियों ने उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाए हैं, जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगा है; क्या सरकार उन के बारे में जांच कराएगी, उन से पूछनाछ करेगी कि इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य क्यों बढ़ाए हैं और जिन्होंने दाम बढ़ाए हैं, क्या सरकार उन के खिलाफ किमनल एकट के अनुसार कानून में परिवर्तन करा कर केसेज चलाएंगे; अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

दूसरा प्रश्न—भारतवर्ष या दूसरे देशों में चीजों के मूल्यों का आधार अनाज का भाव होता है। अगर अनाज का भाव घटता-बढ़ता है तो दूसरी वस्तुओं का मूल्य भी घटता-बढ़ता है। तूक अनाज का कल्पोल सरकार के हाथ में है, 76 रु प्रति किलोल का भाव सरकार ने तेय किया हुआ है, अगर सरकार चीज में से हट जाए तो अनाज का भाव नीचे गिर सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि अनाज का भाव स्थिर है तो अन्य वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्यों बढ़ रहा है—क्या सरकार ने इस के बारे में विचार किया है?

तीसरा प्रश्न—चीजों के मूल्य स्थिर रहें इस दृष्टि से सरकार ने जगह जगह पर सुपर बाजारों की स्थापना की है। क्या सरकार को जान है कि सुपर-बाजारों में भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। साधारण व्यापारी अब

कर के चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दे तो बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन सुपर बाजारी में दाम बढ़े—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। क्या सुपर बाजारों में चीजों के दाम सरकार की सलाह से बढ़े हैं; अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ने का क्या कारण है और सुपर बाजारों के रहते हुए वस्तुओं का मूल्य कन्ट्रोल में नहीं आता तो इन पर लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान सरकार क्यों उठा रही है, क्या सरकार का इन बाजारों को समाप्त करने का इरादा है?

मेरा अन्तिम प्रश्न यह है कि भारतवर्ष में वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि के पीछे क्या उस प्रकार के धन का भोग हाथ है जैसा कि पी० एल० 480 है, ब्लैक मार्किटिंग का धन या जो विदेशी धन इधर-उधर से गुप्त रूप में आ रहा है और जो कि गवर्नरमैन्ट के कन्ट्रोल के बाहर है? क्या उसके कारण तो मुद्रा इन्फ्लेशन नहीं आ रहा है और जनता की पर्चेजिंग पावर तो नहीं बढ़ रही है और इसलिए मूल्यों की वृद्धि गवर्नरमैन्ट के कन्ट्रोल से बाहर है? यदि हाँ, तो जो पी० एल० 480 का या ब्लैक का काना धन है या विदेशी धन जो किसी न किसी फार्म में इधर-उधर से आ रहा है उसको सरकार किस तरह से कन्ट्रोल करना चाहती है?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The hon. Member by raising a discussion regarding the price situation has given us once again an opportunity to dispel certain illusions regarding the price situation as it prevails or as it prevailed before the Budget and after the Budget. Whatever you have referred to about 1968, I am not going to refer to it. I am prepared to deal with the present situation in general. I would like to be very specific about certain points that you have made.

Hon. Members will realise that there has been no abnormal price rise as many people expected. That was a phenomenon

sometime in our economy prior to the Budget and later on and because of this general stability in prices people are a little disillusioned. I may give you the facts. I am not making a general observation. This is the puzzling problem. While the Budget demands were discussed and the Finance Bill was discussed, I have seen arguments advanced when they could not get concrete evidence about price rise, both in this House and in the other House about the potential inflationary effect of the Budget. I will give you the figures.

For instance there was some upward trend or pressure in the early part of the year. The general price index by mid-November 1969, reached a level which was only fractionally higher than its level a year ago. The yearly average for the wholesale price index for 1969 showed only a modest increase of 2.1% over the average level of prices in 1968. I am giving you official figures. So, what you said is not correct so far as 1969 is concerned. (Interruptions) It is not a question of manipulating figures. I am giving you the facts. If you are not satisfied and if you think I am doing some sort of an exercise to give a wrong picture, certainly I will accept your challenge. Let me give you the concrete situation regarding the price. The general impression is, as you said just now and as is also said from all platforms, that there is an abnormal rise in prices. That was perhaps two years ago. It is not true to-day.

Between the middle of November, 1969 and the middle of January, 1970, there was renewal of pressures on prices, contributed by food items as well as by industrial raw materials, particularly raw cotton and oil-seeds. The general price index rose by 3.5 per cent during these two months as I have mentioned.

But the Reserve Bank tightened its credit control over commodities subject to price and demand pressures. The hon. Member was asking us, what measures did we adopt. And, because of the nationalised banks in our control, it has become possible for the Government to exercise certain amount of vigilance, because in our trading circles there is a bad tendency, a sort of traditional thing, to corner things, by getting more credit from the banks. So, here,

[SHRI R.K. Khadilkar]

the banks have exercised vigilance and control. That is one factor, as you will see. The other factor is this. Because of these, measures the price situation became stable.

During the next six weeks the price situation became stable. Between January 17, 1970 and February 28, 1970, the general price index did not show any variation. It is a peculiar phenomenon. (*Interruption*) After that what happened? I will give you week by week figures.

In the post-Budget week ended March 7, 1970, the general price index rose by 1.0 per cent, but it is significant to note that hardly one-third of the increase could be attributed to items affected by the Budget proposals. Because, studies have been made to see whether Budget excises and other items have affected the price level. No. It remained steady. The general price-index remained steady in the week ended March, 14, 1970. But, it rose by 0.3 per cent during the week ended March 21, 1970 before registering declines of 0.4 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively in the subsequent two weeks ended March 28, 1970 and April 4, 1970. I will give you week by week general summary.

During the week ended April 11, 1970, the index rose again by 1.1 per cent but reached by 0.2 per cent during the week ended April 18, 1970. The price index for the week ended April 18, 1970—the latest week for which data are available—was 0.2 per cent lower than its level a month ago.

So, this is the result. Because of these reasons outlined earlier the prices have declined and, as I have said, it was only 0.2 per cent for the week ended April 18, 1970, that is, last month.

There was apprehension in the minds of the hon. Members at the time of the budget, because of past experience. They felt that the trading community used to take advantage, by speculative activities, to corner, because, by the budget proposals, they would try to create a situation for a certain amount of scare where prices could go up. Usually, in some periods, prices shot up as a result of the budget proposals. The present time is a bit fortunate, because by and large the foodgrains position is very satisfactory. Also, this was possible because of certain watchful measures regarding

fiscal matters and controlling credit mechanism that we adopted not to give scope for anti-social speculative activities. Because of these things prices have remained more or less stable.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : There are lies, greater lies and there are statistics. Go to the market and see the things.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member has raised a discussion and we welcome it to say our point of view because certain apprehensions were there, and certain illusions were there. I am dispelling them and I am in a position to dispel them. It is not a question of jugglery of figures or damn lies and all that; it is a matter of common knowledge. One cannot say like that. On the floor of the House, I am placing before you, whatever data is available. I am placing all of them before you.

If my hon. friend wants wholesale figures, I shall give them.

18 hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let him give the figures in regard to consumer goods. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members are giving their own experience. But the hon. Minister is giving his own figures.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We know how the prices in Delhi have shot up. Take, for instance, oil, fish, mutton, vegetables, coconuts and other items of consumer goods. The hon. Minister must tell us the position in regard to these also.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is at least 15 per cent more.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : If any hon. Member goes to the market himself and spends, then he would know the position. What they are saying now is all imaginary.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : आज सब्जी से ले कर हर चीज के डॉबे दाम हो गये।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may assure hon. Members that Government are not complacent, and I shall presently tell the House what measures Government are taking.

Government are not complacent, because this is a sensitive mechanism in our economy, and we cannot afford to be complacent.

So, we are always watchful and we are taking concrete measures about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But the Government should note that there is truth in what the hon. Members also say.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, यह तो बाजार जाते नहीं हैं। इन की धर्म-पत्नी ही खरीदारी करती हैं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Government keep the price situation under constant watch and take remedial measures in the light of emerging situations. These measures include fiscal and credit measures, building up of buffer stocks of foodgrains, arranging imports and recourse to price controls where necessary. Government are also constantly endeavouring to augment supplies through implementation of programmes of agricultural and industrial production.

Some mention was made regarding banking credit. After the nationalisation of banks—there may have been certain malpractices—but, by and large, I can assure hon. Members that the old malpractices are being slowly eradicated. You cannot just achieve a miracle immediately after nationalisation. I cannot say that the old practices have disappeared hundred per cent. But I can assure hon. Members that because of the constant watch that Government are keeping, the old practices are slowly being eradicated. I can assure the House of that much.

Then, increasing credit is given only to three priority sectors of our economy, namely exports, small-scale industries and agriculture. These are the only three priority sectors of our economy to which credit facilities are given or advances are given on concessional terms.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The entire price mechanism requires a change.

The price of steel has gone up by 300 per cent.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. Shri Ramavtar Shastri asked why foodgrain trade was not being nationalised. So far as the present discussion is concerned, I am not

in a position to say why the entire trade is not being taken over. But I can say this much that because of the buffer stock which, if I remember aright, is about four million tonnes, in our hands and fair price shops all over the country, we are in a position to have some sort of check on the general level of prices of food and other articles. So far as the taking over of the foodgrains trade is concerned, I am not in a position to say anything.

Shri Tyagi had asked how far the prices were influenced by PL-480 funds or other foreign funds coming through.

AN HON. MEMBER : Black money.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Unfortunately, I can say this much from our own experience that so far as black money is concerned, it gives ample latitude to the trading community to corner stocks and fleece the consumer. But Government have recently appointed a Committee, the Wanchoo Committee, to see how we can eradicate this evil by, as far as possible, eliminating the influence of black money in general on our economy.

These are the measures we are taking.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Catch hold of the black marketeers, catch hold of black money.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : If he wants, I can give week by week figures.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the use?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI
What about super-market?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Before I conclude, I would reassure the House that our whole budgetary or economic strategy is this : We want to assure growth, and growth with social justice. That would be possible only if we can control prices. If prices go out of control, we will not be able to achieve our objective. Fortunately for me, if I may say so, this House, while giving approval to the Finance Bill, has shown that by and large they also give support to our contention that a nice balance has been achieved between these two considerations.

18.07 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, May 12, 1970/ Vaisakha 22, 1892 (Saka)