

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 18, 1970/Valsakha 28,
1892 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[Mr. Speaker In the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand made by Mayors in Madras
Re : Operation of Revolving Fund

*1681. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any revolving fund to be set up by the Central Government to be operated with sufficient flexibility to meet local conditions without any set rigid approach was demanded by the Mayors recently in Madras ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No communication in this regard has been received so far by my Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The reply of the minister seems to be very strange. He says the Government has not yet received any communication from the Mayors' Conference. It has been printed in bold letters in the *Hindustan Times* of 22nd

April, from which I would like to quote one or two sentences :

"The ninth meeting of the All-India Council of Mayors in a resolution regretted that the proposed fund laid emphasis on generating quick returns on the investment and felt that this approach would not help meet the critical problem of slum growth and deterioration of the housing problem in the urban areas."

It is further stated :

"The council by another resolution appealed to the Centre and Governments to take steps to make available some taxes like the entertainment tax and the education cess to those corporations who were not getting them at present."

MR. SPEAKER : In the Question Hour, you need not go into all that. What is your question ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am coming to that. This is an important matter, but the Government says it has not received any communication. My first contention is that the Central Government ought to have taken cognizance of this report published in the newspapers. The housing problem has grown into a gigantic one. I have seen in Government reports that the housing problem is to the extent of 83.7 million housing units.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to put your question now. I am not going to allow this practice any more now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is the problem. Two years back, the United States Senators made certain proposals to the Government of India that they will give a loan to the extent of 25 million dollars to build 43 million units in India, but the Government refused it. That simply shows

that the Government was not so serious about tackling the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't make it a debating hour. You ask your question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Government does not seem to be in the know of the magnitude of the problem and therefore we have to give the background. In view of this huge housing problem, may I know what is actually in the mind of the Government to relieve this problem, whether it is possible to relieve it by having a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores and whether Government have in mind to give relief only to the big metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc. and to what extent this revolving fund will be utilised for housing construction in rural areas ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The question has been answered in the past, but for the information of the hon. member, I may tell him, it is not possible to construct 20 million houses with 25 million dollars. We require 8.37 crores of housing units for which we want Rs. 33,000 crores. Out of Rs. 200 crores if we make an attempt to reach this huge figure of Rs 33,000 crores, it can only happen by a quick revolution of the fund. Therefore, I am awaiting this from the Mayors' Conference. But there also I would request the hon. Member to remember that the Mayors' Conference is quite different from the Conference of Mayors called by my Ministry. First the Mayors' Conference met for two days and they passed certain resolutions. Then the Conference, called by the Ministry of Housing, of the Mayors met in Madras. As I said, I am awaiting that resolution. Informally I have tried to discuss and dispel their doubts. I have pointed out to them how slums can be cleared quickly and how the money invested in it will give a quick return. I am sure that when it starts functioning my hon. friend will be satisfied.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is quite clear from the statement of the hon. Minister that he is in the know of what transpired at the Ninth All-India Mayors' Conference held at Madras. Anyway, very recently the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation has made a statement "We have been demanding a certain amount of money to build some more houses and to clear up the

slums in Calcutta ; if the Government of India does not give that money within three months, we must take to some other course." That is an open statement. I would like the hon. Minister to tell this House what is in the mind of his government, whether they are giving the required amount demanded by the Mayor of Calcutta to clear up the slum growth of Calcutta and, if not, how this government propose to construct a few million units not only in Calcutta but in other places, even without yielding to the threats of the Mayors in different parts of this country ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am extremely sorry my hon. friend is very late in his information. This was discussed and the Prime Minister has appointed the Cabinet Secretary to be in charge of the four questions of slum clearance, building houses, supply of water and removal of sewerage. My two Secretaries went there and the scheme has been drawn up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Can you spell out the scheme in detail ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I have pointed out last time, a sum of Rs. 40 crores out of the total allocation in the Fourth Plan is already set apart and additional funds are proposed to be found.

'Lead Bank' Scheme

*1682. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Lead Bank' Scheme was recommended by the Nariman Committee in November, last year ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they were endorsed by the Standing Committee of the bankers ; and

(c) the recommendations by the Nariman Committee in this regard ?

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

Statement

Soon after the nationalisation of the 14 major Indian banks in July, 1969, a Commit-

tee of bankers headed by Shri F. K. F. Nariman was appointed by the Reserve Bank "to look into the branch expansion programmes of the public sector banks with a view to co-ordinating their programmes". The Committee submitted their report to the Reserve Bank in November, 1969. One of the recommendations of the Committee was that banks should play a more active part in the process of economic development of the regions and that for undertaking the new role, each bank should concentrate on certain districts where it should act as a 'Lead bank'. With this end in view, the Committee made allocation of all the districts of the Indian Union except Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, among the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, the 14 nationalised banks and two banks in the private sector *viz.* Andhra Bank Ltd. and Bank of Rajasthan.

2. In recommending the principle of "Lead Banks" the Nariman Committee was following up and elaborating the "area approach" advocated earlier by the Study Group set up by the National Credit Council under the Chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. After analysing the existing structure of the banking system and nature of credit gaps, the Study Group had recommended that depending upon the area of operations and the location, commercial banks should be assigned particular districts in an area where they should act as pace-setters providing integrated banking facilities and in this way, all the districts in the country should be covered.

3. The recommendations of the Nariman Committee were discussed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of bankers held on December 12, 1969, under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the said meeting regarding the allocations of districts proposed in the report of Nariman Committee. The Chairmen/Custodians of banks were thereafter asked by the Reserve Bank to communicate their suggestions for changes, if any, which they considered necessary in the proposed allocations of the districts. After taking into account the suggestions received from the Chairmen/Custodians of various banks, the Reserve Bank made certain adjustments in the allocation of districts as recommended by the

Nariman committee. In re-allocating the districts to the respective banks, the Reserve Bank adopted two main criteria *viz.*, that the districts allotted to a particular bank should as far as possible be contiguous *i.e.*, the allotted districts should form a cluster so that the bank could usefully concentrate its energies in particular regions. Secondly the number of districts allotted should have a relation to the bank's relative strength in the matter of its deposits and existing branch network. The allocation of districts to 'Lead banks' has been shown on pages 97 to 101 of the 1969-70 Report of the Ministry of Finance copies of which Hon'ble Members received a few weeks ago.

4. The other main recommendations of the Nariman Committee were briefly, as follows:

- (1) Offices of commercial banks should be established at all un-banked towns in the country ('towns'—as classified in the Census Report 1961), before the 31st December, 1970.
- (2) With a view to converting the remaining non-banking treasuries and sub-treasuries as soon as possible, the Committee recommended that the allocation of such treasury/sub-treasury centres may be finalised by the Reserve Bank at an early date.
- (3) The Committee endorsed a scheme put forward by Reserve Bank that public sector banks may extend finance directly to primary credit societies in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and thus supplement the co-operative sector.

The recommendations have been broadly accepted and are being implemented.

श्री रवि राय : कर्ज देने के वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण लोगों को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गाड़िगिल साहब की स्टडी टीम की इस सिफारिश की तरफ गया है :

"A close examination may be conducted of the present working of the credit it guarantee scheme and a view may be taken of the extent to which

these can be liberalised and applied to new fields so as to provide further assistance to the banks and credit institutions in extending credit to the small and weaker sections."

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखकर लीड बैंकों को इस प्रकार ढालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि छोटे किसानों और छोटे उद्योगों के लिए क्रेडिट गारण्टी स्कीम की व्यवस्था की जाये, जैसा कि जापान में किया गया है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This recommendation of the Working Group is very much in our mind and we are trying to change the conventional methods of advancing loans so that, as far as the question of security with regard to small agriculturists or small industries is concerned, it may be liberalised as far as possible. We are moving only in that direction, getting away from the conventional way. It is taking some time.

श्री रवि राय : इस समय देश में जो अनबैंक एरियाज हैं, क्या सरकार उन को आइडेंटीफाई कर चुकी है? सरकार ने दिसम्बर 1970 तक कितने आमीण इलाकों में लीड बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना तय किया है? इस सिलसिले में सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कतें हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the unbanked towns are concerned, that is towns according to the 1961 census, there were many such towns. We are opening branches in those areas and 400 would be opened there before 30th June 1970, out of the total 600. Out of the 1350 branches which are being opened a major portion would be in such areas which are, apart from unbanked areas, rural areas.

श्री रवि राय : क्या सरकार ने यह आइडेंटीफाई नहीं किया है कि देश के किन-किन भागों में, किन-किन जिलों में अनबैंक एरियाज हैं?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We do not have the details. We have appointed these banks

practically for all the districts in all the States.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो बैंक आप खोलने जा रहे हैं, इन पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा और इनमें कितना एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शल है—क्या इसके बारे में आप बता सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : It is too much beyond the scope of this question.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know if this problem of expansion of the Lead Bank in the rural areas is being linked up with a study of the problem of rural indebtedness and how far this scheme of Lead Bank will go in any way in relieving that problem.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, the scheme of the Lead Bank was recommended by the Gadgil Group and then by another Committee known as the Nariman Committee. After the Nariman Committee recommendations were received it was further thrashed out by the Reserve Bank because some of the banks had certain suggestions to make. It is too early to point out its success. The Lead Bank certainly would survey the areas from a comprehensive point of view and is going to relieve the problem of agriculturists because they are now paying high rates of interest to money-lenders. So, it will hit the money lenders also.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता होगा कि जहां तक बैंक डिपाजिट्स का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान के सभी इलाके समान रूप से विकसित नहीं हैं, जैसे दक्षिण कनारा जिला है, उसमें अकेले जिले में इतने डिपाजिट्स हैं, जो पूरे उड़ीसा राज्य में नहीं हैं। उसी तरह बिहार, राजस्थान के इलाके भी बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो योजना नेशनलाइजेशन कानून के तहत आप सभा के सामने रखने वाले हैं, वह योजना क्या इस सत्र के अन्त के पहले रखेंगे और क्या उसमें सरकार यह न्यौरा भी बतायेगी जिससे विभिन्न इलाकों में जो असमानता है, जो गैर-बराबरी है बैंक-डिपाजिट्स के बारे में वह दूर

हो सके ? डिपाजिट्स जनता की बचत बढ़ाने का एक जरिया है—इसलिए क्या इसके बारे में सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि कुछ इलाके पेसे हैं जो वैक्साइट-आफ-ब्यू से पिछड़े हुए हैं और डिपाजिट्स मोबिलाइजेशन की हड्डियां सीधे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने खास तीर से बिहार का जिक्र किया। मैं इनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे बिहार के डिपाजिट्स के काम में पूरा सहयोग प्रदान करें।

जहां तक स्कीम का ताल्लुक दै—इस सब के अंत तक स्कीम रखना सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन स्कीम जल्दी ही सदन के सामने लाने की कोई कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The nationalisation of banks has given hopes to the rural areas. May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether the agriculturist will have this advance money on long-term measures and what would be the rate of interest that would be charged from the agriculturist ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The rate of interest would depend upon whether it is a short-term, long-term or a medium-term loan. It would be about 9% depending upon the range or the term of the loan that is taken.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Some time back it was reported that a certain bank in the area of Delhi had proposed to give loan to the scooter drivers to buy meters, and the picture of the Prime Minister with the scooter drivers getting loan appeared in some newspapers. May I know whether similar arrangements are going to be made for distributing agricultural implements in rural areas or not ? And may I know if these loans would be given on long-term basis as the agriculturists are poor people ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as loans advanced for agriculture are concerned, there would be short-term loans which will be for one or two years ; then, there would be mid-term loans which will be for a year

or so then there would be long-term loans which will be for four to five years. Loans for the purchase of tractors and agricultural implements would be given as long-term loans.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Is it a fact that the Government or the Reserve Bank has ordered that the grant of loans for small businesses may be kept in abeyance by the banks for some time ?

MR. SPEAKER : This started from the Nariman Committee and has gone too far. Next question. Shri Birla,

AN HON. MEMBER : It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not underestimate its importance but the main question was entirely different.

SHRI S. XAVIER : They go for loans and then complain that the banks do not give loans.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next question. Your question is not relevant. In spite of that you are insisting on an answer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is very relevant. When the Government says that it is extending the activities of banks and is trying to cover the unbanked areas, it is very relevant to ask of the Government why these instructions to keep some of the loans in abeyance have been issued from the Reserve Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next question.

Market Borrowings During the Current Financial Year

*1683. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's net market borrowings during the current financial year will exceed the estimates of the budget ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) in what forms the borrowings are effected in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Only the first stage of the Centre's market borrowings has been completed so far. It is therefore premature at this stage to say whether the budget estimate of borrowings will be exceeded during the rest of the year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government loans are raised in the form of public issues and details of floatations are notified in the Gazette and in the Press. Copies of the notifications, after issue are placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : States have lesser resources as compared with the Centre. Therefore may I ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would reserve exclusively for States sources of floating loans and whether the Central Government would not enter the market for such loans as they are doing now?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : States have also been able to borrow from the market conveniently. The requirements of market borrowings of the Centre and the States have to be met equitably because money is required by both.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : My question was whether Government will keep these sources of borrowing exclusively for the States only. Either say "Yes" or say "No".

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why are you afraid of saying "No"?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am neither going to say "Yes" nor am I going to say "No". The State Government's have to approach the Reserve Bank in this matter who have to go into and decide upon the matter.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : In what proportion have the financial institutions—the Reserve Bank, the nationalised banks, concerns in the private sector and individuals who are most important—responded to the Central Government's borrowings this year as well as last year?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am sorry, the break-up in this form is not available with me at present but I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

Statement Made by Chairman of Indian Banks Association Regarding Objective of Bank Nationalisation

*1685. **SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of Indian Banks Association at the Annual General Meeting of the Association that in the changed context, it would now function as a Central professional organisation of the banking industry and as an instrument for fulfilling the objective of bank nationalisation ;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn a scheme under which the smaller banks would be able to draw on resources, talents and experience of larger banks ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pressure on bank resources for loans to all sections of the economy was increasing ;

(d) how the increase in demand compares with the rise in deposits presently ; and

(e) which are the priority sectors which will have larger bank credits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the statement made by the Chairman of the Indian Banks Association at the twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 17th April, 1970. In this statement, he said that the Association would play a special role in guiding and assisting the smaller banks, by enabling them to draw on the resources, talents and experience of larger banks. The Association is understood to be formulating such a scheme for its member banks. Government has, however, not drawn up any scheme of the kind referred to.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that the reference is to the busy season 1969-70. The rise in credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks during the period 31st October, 1969 to 24th April, 1970 was about Rs. 529 crores whereas the rise in the aggregate deposits during the same period was about Rs. 308 crores. The banks resorted to borrowings from the Reserve

Bank of India to the tune of about Rs. 203 crores.

(e) Banks have been asked to make special efforts to meet the credit requirements of the small man engaged in diverse fields of viable productive endeavour such as small farmers, small-scale industries, small retailers, small transport operators, self-employed persons etc. Besides, exports have also been given high priority.

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि ये प्रायमिकताएं किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गई हैं? क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि क्षण उन लघु उद्योगों को दिये जायें जिनसे देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर हो जाय और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की मांग को भी पूरा कर सके?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is very difficult to draw a hard line in this matter. It has to be a little flexible according to the needs of the economy. The productive parts of both big and small industries have to be taken care of. To the extent necessary, the small-scale industry sector, the agricultural sector and the small trade are being given preference and, to that extent, the loans are being diverted to these sectors of society.

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : दूसरा मेरा प्रक्रिया यह है कि बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के पीछे जन-भावना को ध्यान में रखकर क्या बैंक के कांटोडियन को यह बता दिया गया है कि वह जनता के साथ काम करने की भाषा उनकी भाषा रखें?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the banks are concerned, the Reserve Bank has asked them to adopt the local language wherever it is possible for them to do so. But it will take some time to switch over.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले जो बैंक्स थे वह तो केवल एक ही बात, देखते थे कि क्रेडिट-वर्दीनिस है या नहीं। लेकिन अब तो यह काइटीरिया आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। फोर्म प्लान में आपने जो प्रेसरेंस दिया है वह मेजर इर्गिशन के लिए

ओर बिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए दिया है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप फोर्म प्लान में जो प्लान इन्वेस्टमेंट की प्रायरिटीज हैं उसी बेसिस पर बैंकों को कहेंगे या आप माइनर इर्गिशन और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कहेंगे? यह दोनों में जो कांट्रोडिक्शन है इसको आप कैसे एक्सप्लेन करते हैं? और दूसरे फोर्म प्लान के लिए बैंकों से किनने रिसोर्सें आपको मिलेंगे?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the total mobilisation of deposits during the Fourth Plan is concerned, it has been envisaged that the total deposits mobilisation will be to the tune of Rs. 3000 crores. As I have just now pointed out, we have to take care of the productive parts of various sectors of the economy. As regards the small-scale industry sector, the agricultural sector and the farmers, even for their agricultural inputs, like, fertiliser, seeds, etc. and small irrigation works their demands will be fulfilled and loans will be advanced to them for these purposes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह या कि फोर्म प्लान में आप प्रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं मेजर इर्गिशन और बिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को और यहाँ आप कह रहे हैं कि माइनर इर्गिशन और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को देंगे। तो यह जो कांट्रोडिक्शन है इसको कैसे आप एक्सप्लेन करते हैं? Let the Prime Minister answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There is no contradiction. We are giving importance to both medium and small-scale industries and irrigation works.

SHRI RANGA : Whenever there is any kind of conflict, which will you prefer? That was his question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That depends on the particular scheme or project. One cannot make a general statement.

श्री कांवर लाल मुप्त : फोर्म प्लान में किस को प्रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं ? फोर्म प्लान में मेजर इरिंगिशन और बिग इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रेफरेंस दिया है, यहां किस को प्रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं यह बतायें आप ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या जवाब नहीं आयेगा ?

SHRI RANGA : What is the use of general answers from this gentleman ? He put a specific question. They would not become any the wiser by this reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह रिसोर्सेज के डिवीजन का सबाल है। केवल इतना कह देना काफी नहीं है कि कोई कांट्रोडिक्षन नहीं है।

How to divide the resources between major and minor irrigation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : May I clarify the position ? As far as the major schemes of irrigation are concerned, they would be either taken up by the central or the State Government in their respective plans. As far as banks are concerned, they would certainly give preference (*Interruptions*) Where is the contradiction ? The Fourth Plan is not an one-sided plan. It is an overall comprehensive plan taking into consideration the overall development of the economy on the agricultural front. That includes both major and minor irrigation.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : The Reserve Bank has issued a circular to all the Scheduled Banks some 2½ months ago stopping all the loans to the small industrialist. After nationalisation I do not know whether some people are working in the Reserve Bank to bring a bad name for nationalisation of banks. After nationalisation these are going on and the people all over the country are very much agitated that nationalisation is not at all helpful to small business people for getting loans. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will clarify and issue necessary instructions to the Reserve Bank to lift the ban for sanctioning or giving of loans to small business people.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The restrictive order imposed by the Reserve Bank is not for the small trader. As a matter of fact, for the benefit of the hon. Member, the number of accounts of small traders as at the end of June 1969 is 28037. Now the total accounts... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : He is telling about Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 deposit accounts. Sir, you should pull him up and ask him whether the Reserve Bank has actually issued the order or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Let me complete. If there is anything that remains, you may ask me. As far as the small traders accounts are concerned the number has increased from 28,000 to about 51,000. As far as the loans are concerned, the Reserve Bank has issued certain restrictive orders. That is with respect to hoarding of certain commodities. For instance, cotton prices are soaring and cotton was being cornered. For that purpose in respect of certain commodities which are being used on speculative basis and cornering of stocks, the Reserve Bank did issue restrictive orders and they are quite in the interests of the country.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I want your protection, Sir. The Reserve Bank, I know, has issued a circular and all loans for small business people are stopped virtually by the nationalised banks. I do not know whether the Minister has been properly informed by the Reserve Bank. On that a representation has also been made to the Prime Minister. This is not for hoarding. Even for small business people for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh it is stopped by the directions of the Reserve Bank. If it was done before nationalisation, I would not have any grudge. But after nationalisation this banning of loans to small business is virtually like putting the cart before the horse.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is no stoppage of loans to small industry or traders as has been pointed out by the hon. Member. What the Reserve Bank has done is that any loan which is over and above Rs. 5 lakhs has to be scrutinised by them besides this, as I pointed out, certain restriction on loans for certain commodities have been imposed. There is no stoppage of loans to small industry or the trader. No instructions to

this effect have been given by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The hon. Minister in reply to part (e) of the question stated that small farmers are being given preference by the Banks. What is the definition of small farmers? What is the acre he has to hold, of dry land or wet land, for example? What is the definition of this term 'small farmer'? That is what I would like to know.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, it is very difficult to give a definite and precise definition of small farmer. It would depend upon area to area and State to State and whether the land is wet or dry, whether the land is irrigated or unirrigated, what is the price of the land, what is the produce, etc. Therefore it is not possible to define that accurately.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि जब सरकार ने निजी बैंकों को हाथ में लेने का फैसला किया तो कर्जा देने में उदारता बरती गई थी, कर्जा देने के सरल नियम बनाये गए थे लेकिन अब रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसे आदेश दिए हैं जिसके अनुसार बिना जमानत के छोटे किसानों, कारीगरों और टैक्सी वालों के लिए कर्जा लेना सम्भव नहीं है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय, रिजर्व बैंक ने जितने भी रेस्ट्रिक्टिव आर्डर्स जारी किये हैं, उन सबकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री रवि राय : मैं भी वाजपेयी जी का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सभा पटल पर सभी सर्कारी रखें जाने चाहिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as the restrictive order issued by the Reserve Bank is concerned, I would certainly get the information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let it be done tomorrow.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to point out to the hon. Member that the Reserve Bank has not made these terms

more restrictive, and they have not issued any instructions that loans should not be advanced to small traders or farmers. On the contrary, as I pointed out in my reply to the first question, they are trying to be more liberal, as far as the question of security and other things are concerned. But as far as loans to rickshawalabs and scooter walabs are concerned, certain margining is to be there, 20% to 30% depending upon the type of the loan, and loan is given. It is not correct to say that restrictions on these things have been imposed by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Specifically I will ask about the small Bank. The question is about the small Bank. I would plead for the small man and small Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : I will make it clear that no preamble and no introduction is necessary. Please come straight to the question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am putting a straight question. The rate of interest on loan by the Reserve Bank to the small banks, cooperative banks and scheduled bank is about 2% or 2½ per cent. But when they disburse it they charge 9 to 11 per cent. By this the worst sufferers are the poor farmers and traders. So, is the Government going to do anything to remove this hardship? Also, I want to know, what is the concept of the term creditworthiness? What is the meaning of 'small farmer' or 'small trader'? How small should he be. How are you going to do it? In my constituency one Harlian and one Muslim applied for a loan of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively but so far they have not got it. As per Rules names should not be mentioned and so I have not given names. I brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister said he would examine. I want these two questions to be specifically answered by the Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as the criteria for giving loan concerned, various factors are to be taken into account, namely, the productive capacity and the integrity of the person who is taking the loan, etc. The loan advanced must be received back, and from that point of view certain criteria have to be followed. But, at the same time, the

hon. Member has pointed out certain cases and as I had told him during the Half-hour Discussion, I am looking in to the matter and I shall refer it back to the Hon. Member.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the rate of interest given from the Reserve Bank to the cooperative banks and small banks.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In respect of various commercial or scheduled banks are concerned the rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for certain types of Loans. The rate also depends on bank's liquidity ratio. The banks have to keep a certain margin depending upon the working of the bank and from all these points of view loans are advanced by them, as I pointed out earlier at the rate of 8 per cent to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or so depending upon the period of the loan.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : While replying, the hon. Minister said that to-day the Banks do transact business in the local languages. May I know, if the hon. Minister is aware that even to-day the State Bank does not accept any signature other than in English language ? The State Bank and the other banks do not hold any guarantee for wrong payment in respect of signature other than in Hindi. May I, therefore, know whether the Minister will issue instructions to the State Bank and other banks to accept the signatures in the local languages ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I think I have also said that we have issued instructions. They are doing this as far as possible. But, it will take some time to switch over to the local languages. This I have also said.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, the Minister just now said that the condition poor farmer varies from State to State. Does he realise this ? If this is the circular issued by the Government to the banks, then necessarily no poor farmers would be benefited anywhere. Who will determine as to who is the poor farmer who is eligible for the credit ? If this is left to the officer concerned, I do not think any poor farmer anywhere would be benefited. I want to know, therefore, whether they are going to issue a circular defining as to who is a poor farmer who can be given loans ?

Are they going to do this or are they going to leave this to the sweet-will of the officer ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The loan should be extended to the poorest of the poor. And there can be no restriction on financing loans to the poor farmers. We want the poorest of the poor to be helped.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Many of the applications for the bank loans are from the small business people who want to conduct small business. But, the applications from the agriculturists have been turned down on the ground that their applications are not forthcoming with proper and sufficient security.

I want to ask the Government whether they are going to issue instructions to the local agents to ease the conditions with regard to security. Otherwise there is no meaning in giving the loans. Is the Government prepared to ease the conditions of security ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I fully agree with the hon. Member that as far as loan applications are concerned, their processing should be streamlined so as to dispose them of expeditiously. From this point of view, we have already asked the Reserve Bank to issue suitable guidelines and instructions to the banks in all parts of the country to see that the do not take long to process the applications. Processing of applications of course does take time. And the Reserve Bank and the Government are seized of this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In answer to the main question, the hon. Minister stated that the small banks have not succeeded in mobilising the deposits to the extent that they would like them to do. I would like to know from the hon. Minister--when we talk about mobilisation or mopping up of the surplus wealth in the rural areas, the main difficulty being the low rate of interest given on the deposits, whether at any time, the Government considered increasing the interest rate on the deposits ? If so, what is the position in this regard ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Whatever figures I have given are with regard to the busy season. Between 19th July, 1968 and 28-3-69, the total deposits increased was Rs. 318 crores whereas between 18th July, 1969 and 27-3-1970, the deposit increased by

Rs. 339.9 crores. Though I have given the figures for this period, the deposit has not increased to an appreciable extent.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My question is slightly different. There is a lot of money advanced by the usurious money-lenders in the rural areas. They charge a high rate of interest. They do not invest in various banks because the interest on their deposits is very meagre. It is not at all attractive to farmers. In that context I want to know whether the Government has considered this aspect specifically while mopping up resources in the rural areas to raise the interest rates so that these people may not fall a victim to the usurious money-lenders.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I agree with the Hon. Member. I would like to say that the Reserve Bank has recently raised the interest rate by half a per cent on longer term deposits.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What is the rate now? Let him tell us the figure.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not readily have the rate of interest now given on the deposits. But the main question is this. If the deposits have to be mobilised, the rate has to be raised; if the rate has to be raised considerably, then the question would arise that automatically or correspondingly, the rate of interest on the loans would also increase. At one time, there is a demand for lowering the rate, and at the same time, there is a demand for increasing the deposits mobilisation...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : But the prevailing rate in the rural areas is 20 to 25 per cent. That is the interest rate charged by the money-lenders.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The problem that we have seen after the nationalisation of banks is a problem that has to be attended to in all seriousness. It is highly reprehensible that after nationalisation of banks, Government have failed to re-organise the whole thing. It is not the Reserve Bank alone which is channelising the loans to the farmers and small industrialists and the small rikshaw wallahs, but the whole hierarchy of officers, the same officers who are working there even after nationalisation of banks have a conspiracy to scuttle the whole purpose of

nationalisation, and everywhere corruption is rampant. Without their being paid some money, they are not advancing any loans to any farmer. This is happening in my own constituency in my constituency, in Gubbi, the agent who is working in the bank there is demanding money for every application by a farmer, and hundreds of farmers have had to pay money for getting loans. This is the picture after nationalisation. In order to effectively realise the purpose of nationalisation, may I know whether Government will pull up all the civil servants who are operating there and who are trying to scuttle the purpose of nationalisation? What is the reaction of Government in this regard?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We shall strenuously deal with any attempt to defeat the very purpose of nationalisation; certainly, some complaints of this nature have come to the notice of Government, and we have taken a serious view of it, and we are examining the matter. As I have pointed out, we have recently asked the Reserve Bank to streamline the entire procedure for disposal of loan applications, so that such types of complaints do not arise. But we also depend on the co-operation of the hon. Members to make bank nationalisation a great success.

SHRI NAMBIAR : While Government's policy is to liberalise loans to Small Scale Industries and the farmers, and to curb the loans given to big businessmen so that they may not be allowed to corner foodstuffs and other items, I am informed that the big businessmen and tycoons are getting loans from the banks so that they could corner foodstuffs and other items just as they had been getting prior to nationalisation. Will Government see that such practices are put an end to thoroughly so that such tycoons do not get any loans and thereby cheat and rob the people of this country?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is contradiction in the demands made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri V. Krishnamoorthy and Shri Nambiar. The Reserve Bank has already taken action and issued restrictive orders with regard to these items, but not with regard to advancing loans to small traders, farmers and industrialists.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We should

have a discussion on the working of the nationalised banks. They have become dens of corruption.

Built-up Area of the Unapproved Colonies under D. D. A.

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* 1686. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—
KOTAH :

SHRI T. P. SHAH :

SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the built-up area of the unapproved colonies under the Delhi Development Authority, situated on Patparganj Road and falling in Zones E-8 and E-12, has been finally excluded from the purview of allotment of land to the Co-operative Housing Societies ;

(b) if so, whether the plan of allotment of land to the Co-operative Housing Societies for Eastern Zone is being amended accordingly ;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration is considering any scheme to develop these colonies with minimum dislocation to the houses already built-up, after realising development charges ; and

(d) if not, the difficulties being experienced by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Under the present policy, only the built-up areas of unauthorised colonies, which came into existence prior to February, 1967, will be excluded from the purview of allotment to Co-operative Housing Societies and considered for regularisation, provided they conform to the land-use stipulated in the Master Plan and they can be fitted into a proper layout/service plan.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Yes, Sir ; only those unauthorised colonies, which came into existence before the 1st February, 1967, will be developed on these lines.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पटपड़ गंज क्षेत्र के निवासियों द्वारा क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को आवेदन पत्र दिये गये थे ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका निदान हो गया है, और उसका सारांश क्या है ? क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बतायेंगे कि अगर इस तरह के सुधार किये गये तो उन सुधारों की योजना पर कितना खर्च शासन उठायेगा और कितना खर्च उन मकान वालों को बहन करना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: There are 204 names. It is difficult to find out the name. If the hon. member wants that information, he may write to me ; I will give it.

So far as expenses of development are concerned, formerly they were fixed at Rs. 7.50 ; but in view of the increased costs, they have now been fixed at Rs. 15.

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न के (ए) भाग में ही यह सूचना मैंने मंत्री जी, लेकिन मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि उसकी जानकारी बाद में दे सकेंगे । मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां हैं उनका विकास करने के लिए, और जो भूगोल-भौपैली की समस्या है इसको हल करने के लिए क्या कोई मास्टर प्लान बनाये गये हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो उसमें इस समस्या को हल करने में कितने समय में कामयाबी हासिल करने का इरादा है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल कई दफा इस सदन में फिस्कस हो चुका है ।

Unauthorised colonies are quite different from juggis and jhompris. They are colonies which have come into existence on the lands which belong to them but in respect of which the permission of the Municipality or the DDA was not taken for dividing the land into plots and for constructing buildings.

Juggis and jhompris are unauthorised in the sense that the land does not belong to them ; they have not taken permission and

they have put up structures thereon. In respect of both, schemes have been formulated.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो कालोनीज फरवरी 1967 के पहले की बनी हुई हैं उनको रेगुलराइज कर देंगे। ऐसी कालोनीज ऐसे ऐरिया में पड़ती हैं जिनको मास्टर प्लान में ग्रीन बैल्ट कहा गया है, और ऐसी 40 कालोनीज हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो विल्ट अप ऐरिया है उसको रेगुलराइज करने के लिये क्या मास्टर प्लान को भी अमेंड करेंगे?

क्या यह तथ्य है कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल ने सर्व सम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजे हैं कि मास्टर प्लान को अमेंड किया जाय। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ताकि यह कालोनीज जो ग्रीन बैल्ट में पड़ती हैं उनको भी रेगुलराइज किया जा सके?

श्री के० के० शाह : इन्होंने इर्तना फर्क किया है कि जो ऐप्रीकल्चरल ग्रीन बैल्ट है उस को मोडिफाई करने के लिए कहा है और वह विचाराधीन है। लेकिन मास्टर प्लान के बारे में नहीं कहा है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : कब तक करेंगे।

श्री के० के० शाह : जल्दी कर देंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जो गैर कानूनी कालोनीज बनी हैं उन्होंने नगर पालिका की इजाजत नहीं ली है, और उनकी जमीनें बन गई हैं बहुत सी कालोनीज गैर-कानूनी बनी हैं, नगरपालिका से इजाजत नहीं ली और बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बिजली मिली हुई है, उन्हें नल मिला हुआ है, उनके यहां टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है, लाइन मिली हुई है, वह सोग हाउस टैक्स चुकाते हैं, इसके बाद भी आपका कहना है कि यह

कालोनीज गलत ढंग से बनी हुई है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गलत ढंग से बनी हुई हैं तो उनको आपने बिजली क्यों दी? टेलीफोन की लाइन आपने क्यों दी और नल क्यों दिये हाउस टैक्स आप उनसे क्यों लेते हैं? यह सब लेने के बाद भी और यह सारी चीजें होने के बाद भी आपका कहना है कि यह गलत ढंग से बनी हुई हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सी कालोनियां हैं तो क्या उनका सर्वे कराकर और उन्हें जायज करार देकर उन्हें रेगुलर अर्थात् स्थाई घोषित करने की योजना सरकार की है?

श्री० के० के० शाह : दिल्ली में ऐसी कुल 204 कालोनियां हैं। उनमें से करीब 103 तो रेगुलराइज हो गई हैं 101 का सबाल बाकी रहता है जिनमें से आधी के सभगम नियमित होने वाली हैं। जैसा मैंने सबाल के मूल उत्तर में बतलाया है फरवरी 1967 के पहले बनी हुई अनेकोराइज्ड कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज करने के बारे में कंसिडर किया जायेगा बाकी उन्हें मास्टर प्लान के लंड यूज से कनफोर्म करना पड़ेगा अर्थात् स्कूल के लिए जो जगह चाहिए या रास्ते आदि बनाने के लिए जो जगह चाहिए उसके लिये इन कालोनीज के पास से जमीन लेनी पड़ेगी.....(व्यवधान) बिजली पानी की आज से नहीं नपितु कई साल से मांग माई है.....(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बस काफी हो चुका। अब मैं अगला सबाल पुकार चुका हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : इनके पीछे पड़ने से ही काम होता है।

Cost Effectiveness of Family Planning

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*1688. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have calculated the cost effectiveness of family planning ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of birth controlled during the last three years and the total amount spent on family planning in that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : Cost effectiveness of Family Planning Programme for the country as a whole has not yet been calculated though there have been *ad hoc* studies in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is estimated that 31.65 lakh births have been averted during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. The total estimated expenditure for the same period is R. 9633.85 lakhs. As a result of the Family Planning work done till 1969-70 the total of births likely to be prevented will be of the order of 180 lakhs by 1978-79.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रोग्राम बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है। यह शर्म की बात है कि सरकार ने अभी तक उसकी कौस्ट एकेक्टिवनेस को मासूम नहीं किया। जो ऐडहीक स्टडीज आपने की है उन ऐड हीक स्टडीज का रेजल्ट क्या है और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार उसे बतलाना नहीं चाहती क्योंकि जो स्टडी अभी तक की है उसके मुताबिक यह जो फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रोग्राम है वह ठीक नहीं बैठता उसका सच्चा ज्यादा है और उसका रेजल्ट कम है ?

हूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि क्या यह बात भी सही है कि और क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि फौरं प्लान के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में वर्षे रेट जो कि बहुत ज्यादा है वह कितनी कम हो जायगी ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We have made several very detailed studies, and with your permission, if the hon. Member is interested, I would like to place them on the Table of the House, because we have cited therein several articles and papers and worked with mathematical sophistication, and I do not think it is justifiable to take the time of the hon. House, but I will tell Mr. Gupta that roughly a consensus has been reached that the cost works out, taking into consideration everything, to about Rs. 130. This we can try to bring down if it is done on a mass scale. At the same time, we want to be sure that there is no element of corruption creeping in.

As for the other question that the hon. Member asked, I would give him some rough idea by which he can himself do the calculation. One sterilisation is taken to prevent 1.5 births in ten years, and one IUCD prevents 0.5 birth in five years ; 72 pieces of condoms prevent 0.125 births in two years, or 500 should be had to prevent one birth. If we have done roughly more than 7 million sterilisations and if each sterilisation prevents 1.5 births, you could say we have prevented more than 10 million births.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the birth rate be reduced in the Fourth Plan ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : If the present plan go according to the way they have been going,—sometimes sterilisation are going up, sometimes IUCD go down—and hoping that the momentum will be kept up, we do hope to reduce the birth rate. Already, in certain parts of India, the birth rate has registered a decline, but these are only small pockets where intensive work has been done. We hope and trust that as a result of continuous work, these pockets will become a national trend and we shall be able to demonstrate a definite decline in the birth rate by 1974.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ज्यादातर यह फैमिली प्लानिंग शहरों में होती है गांवों में भी तक यह पापुलर नहीं हुई है विशेषतः जो गरीब व निर्धन वर्ग है, शीघ्रयूल कास्ट्रस ऐड बैकबैंड ऐरियाज हैं वहां पर अभी तक यह फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम पहुंचा नहीं है नतीज।

यह है कि उनको इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। क्या आपने इस बारे में स्टडी किया है कि गांवों में और ऐसे बैकवर्ड ऐरियाज में जहां शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और गरीब लोग रहते हैं इस फैमिली प्लानिंग का कितना इम्पैक्ट हुआ है और क्या सरकार कोई कानून के जरिये कितनी बड़ी एक फैमिली हो, कितने एक व्यक्ति के अधिक से अधिक बच्चे हों उस पर कोई सीलिंग लगाने को तैयार है? दूसरे कोई व्यक्ति जबकि वह एलैक्शन लड़ना चाहते हैं गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति बनना चाहता है तो ऐसे व्यक्ति के ऊपर यह बच्चों सम्बन्धी कोई एक सीलिंग लगाने का सरकार का विचार है?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member has asked several questions. As for his first question, I am inclined to agree with him that our performance in giving motivation among the rural population is considerably less than the urban population. But the hon. Member will be surprised to know that the majority of sterilisations had been done in the rural areas, and not in the urban areas. As for his second question, why in backward areas they do not come forward, the reason is simple. Higher education, higher income, higher intelligence and higher aspirations lead to higher motivation. People without these things naturally do not come forward. We have various schemes but I do not have the time to elaborate now. The third question was about legislation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Ceiling on children.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : That is not possible. Sometime back the Maharashtra Government suggested that we should make sterilisation compulsory for persons who have three children or more. The Law Ministry said we could not do so and we were also not in favour of any compulsion like this in this matter. (Interruptions.)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My last question related to Governors and other dignitaries having more than twelve children. I need not name them; you know it. One former Speaker had a dozen children.

MR. SPEAKER : I have made up for that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We do not want to have any restriction on you.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

SHRI SONAVANE : While asking the question the Jan Sangh spokesman was anxious to apply the ceiling to Scheduled Castes and Tribes ..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not at all. He is twisting facts.

SHRI SONAVANE : Will there be any ceiling irrespective of caste or creed or religion and, if so, would any legislation be brought in?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered that question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That was my question too.

SHRI SONAVANE : You were against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes..... (Interruptions.)

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : परिवार नियोजन चलाने के लिए सरकार ने कृत्रिम साधनों प्रादि का सहारा लिया है तो मैं मंथी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कृत्रिम साधनों और उपायों को जिन्हें कि सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन करने के लिए अपनाया हुआ है उनके प्रलापा सरकार ने संयम सम्बन्धी कौन कौन से साधन अपनाये हैं जिनसे कि संयम वर्त्ता जाकर इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जा सके? सरकार ने संयम सम्बन्धी कौन कौन से उपाय किये हैं जरा उनका व्यौरा बतलाने की वह कृपा करें?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Only scientifically tested and approved methods are popularised under our schemes and they are four : sterilisation, which includes vasectomy and tubectomy; IUCD insertions, condoms and oral contraceptives. We are also in favour of Brahmacharya, late marriage

and any such other method which he may think of.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हर व्यक्ति के लिए अलग घर होना चाहिए, अलग चारपाई होनी चाहिए, अलग विस्तर होना चाहिए, इसके लिए आपने क्या किया है?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : It is a suggestion for action. We will consider it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में देशी गेहूँ के मूल्य में वृद्धि
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S. N. Q. 35. श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री स्वन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या स्वाच्छ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली में 6 मई, 1970 से देशी गेहूँ के मूल्य में 6 रुपये प्रति किंवदल वृद्धि कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के कार्यकारी पार्षद ने उक्त वृद्धि का विरोध किया है; और

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The issue prices of red wheat including Mexican varieties produced indigenously have not been increased from last year's level and the same issue price of Rs. 78/- per quintal continues. Only the price of amber-coloured and other superior indigenous varieties of wheat have been increased by Rs. 6.00 and fixed at Rs. 84.00 per quintal with effect from 3rd May, 1970. This increase in price of the superior varieties applies to the whole country and not for

Delhi alone. The Lok Sabha was informed of the proposed increase in price in a statement made by Minister of Food and Agriculture on 6-4-1970.

(b) A letter from the Executive Councilor, Delhi, opposing the raise in the price of wheat in Delhi has been received on 4-5-1970. He also met Minister of Food and Agriculture on 8-5-1970 when the position was explained to him.

(c) As the pooled economic cost of wheat has increased owing to reduction in the imported content of wheat and the issue price of Mexican variety is being maintained at Rs. 78/- per quintal, the price of amber-coloured and other superior wheat has been increased with a view to reduce the increasing burden of subsidy on the national exchequer.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण : स्वाधान के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी व्यायाम आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में स्वाच्छ मंत्री ने कहा था कि शुद्ध कारपोरेशन की नीति नफाखोरी की नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि हम मंहगाई बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। परन्तु इस एक बात से उन्होंने दिल्ली के लाखों मजदूरों, भूगी भोपड़ी वालों, बंधी हुई आमदानी वाले लोगों पर और सारे देश के गरीब लोगों के बजट में 6 ह० प्रतिमास की वृद्धि कर दी है। यह उनका समाजवाद है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि जिस गेहूँ की उन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाई है, क्या उसकी खरीदारी की कीमत वही नहीं है जो पहले थी, यानी 76 ह० में वह खरीद रहे हैं। उसमें से किसानों को उन्होंने कुछ भी हिस्सा नहीं दिया है। जब उन्होंने किसानों को एक भी पैसा ज्यादा नहीं दिया है तब देश की गरीब जनता पर वह यह नया बोझ बयां डाल रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry. He is an intelligent member, but he could not understand my reply. I really fail to understand how it is a burden on the poorer section of the society, because the prices of red wheat as well as imported wheat continue to be the same Rs. 78/- per quintal - all over the country. If you go to the market, you will find that superior

varieties of wheat are sold at higher prices. But, apart from that, out of the total quantity of wheat issued to the ration shops and fair price shops—we expect that 5 million tonnes would be issued next year out of which this quantity of superior wheat would be .5 million tonnes only 10 to 15 per cent would be the superior wheat, and that too is optional. That means, those consumers who are prepared to pay the higher price alone need take it. Those who do not want superior wheat need not take it. As far as the poor section of the society is concerned, it will continue to get wheat at the same price at which it got it last year. There is no question of higher prices for the poorer section. That is distorting the entire picture.

श्री हरदयाल बेदगुरुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी है। या तो उनका यह उद्देश्य है कि गरीब लोग, बंधी हुई आमदानी वाले लोग यह गेहूं खायें नहीं। खुले बाजार में गेहूं 80 रु. के रेट में था। चूंकि जो गेहूं मिलता है राजन की दुकानों से उससे गुजारा नहीं होता। इसलिए लोग बाहर से सस्ता गेहूं लेते हैं। आपके कीमत बढ़ा देने से उसकी कीमत में भी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि आपने जो गेहूं के दामों में वृद्धि की है उगके सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने दिल्ली की जनता की ओर से आपसे अनुरोध किया है कि जीमत न बढ़ाई जाय, इसलिए क्या आप इस जन-विरोधी निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे और जो बढ़ोतरी आपने की उसको वापस लेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I must say that the hon. Member is deliberately trying to distort the facts. First of all, I do not know what is anti-people in this, because for 90 per cent of the wheat the price level would be the same. Moreover, as is well-known to the hon. Member, there is no restriction whatsoever on the movement and trade of wheat in the whole country except in the rationed areas of Calcutta and Bombay. In the city of Delhi wheat is available in the open market in abundant quantity. The only point is that those who are interested in pur-

chasing through fair price shops, they will continue to get at their choice, at their option the imported and indigenous red wheat at the same price at which they were getting earlier. But there are certain classes of consumers in the country who would like to have superior wheat. Those higher income groups who are interested in purchasing superior wheat, for them amber-colour wheat would be available at their option at the rate of Rs. 84.

श्री हरदयाल बेदगुरुण : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं। पहले जो गेहूं का दाम था उसको अब आपने बढ़ा दिया है। तब प्रब गरीब लोगों को कैसे उसका लाभ मिलेगा?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister is trying to become very *bholā* and think the whole country and all the parties consist of fools and he is the only wise man. I want to know why at all there was any need for raising the price of wheat when there is no increase in the procurement price? If you are increasing the price of wheat which is only meant for the rich people, then it is not to be issued to the fair price shops because only the poor people get their supplies from the ration shops and fair price shops and not the rich people. The rich people get their supplies from the open market. So, don't supply this high-priced wheat to the ration shops and fair price shops which are mainly patronised by the poor people, the poorer sections of the society. Are you prepared to do that. Let the rich people, if they want to have it at a higher price, get it from the open market.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like the hon. Member himself to understand the facts of the case. First of all, we procure wheat at the price of Rs. 76 and this decision was taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States because the interests of the producers have to be protected. If the hon. Member takes into consideration the cost of procurement as well as handling and other charges, the price comes to Rs. 96. Actually, government is subsidising much more for the poorer sections of the society. If the wheat which is procured at Rs. 76 has to be sold at an economic price, then the price of it would have to be

Rs. 96. But the Government does not want to adversely affect the interests of the poorer sections. That is why lower prices are being maintained and it is pooled along with the imported wheat. It is not that the Government is earning anything from the wheat sold. The entire strategy before the Government of India is to issue wheat at this price to protect the interests of the poor consumers.

बी भारत सिंह चौहान : जो प्राइसिस बढ़ाई गई हैं इससे ऐसा लगता है कि दाल में कुछ काला है। समय समय पर खाद्य मन्त्री ने आश्वासन दिए हैं कि सांसाधनों की हालत देश में बहुत अच्छी है। एप्रील तक राइस कमिशन ने भी वह रिकोमेंड किया था कि गेहूं कि प्राइसिस में यूनिफार्मटी रखी जाए और उसने रेट्स भी रिकोमेंड किए थे। जैसे गेहूं का भाव 76 रुपये रखा था। उसको इम्प्लैमेंट करने के लिए इन्होंने क्या किया है? ऐसा लगता है कि छः रुपये कीमत बढ़ाकर भेदभाव किया गया है और जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, उनके भी विरुद्ध यह जाता है। इसका असर गरीब लोगों पर पड़ेगा, क्या यह सही नहीं है? ये अच्छी बवालिटी के गेहूं की बात करते हैं? कौन कौन से प्रदेश हैं जहां अच्छा गेहूं पैदा होता है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 'पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि में ही ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा होता है और उन्होंने बफर स्टाक काफी कर लिया है। अब गेहूं की सप्लाई की पोजिशन बहुत अच्छी है। इसके बाबूजूद भी भेदभाव करके छः रुपये पर किंविटल के जो दाम बढ़ाए गये हैं, यह गरीब जनता के लिए बहुत ही घातक चीज़ है। समाजवाद की ये बात करते हैं। उसके विरुद्ध भी यह चीज़ जाती है। ऐसी लिंगति में क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने इस कदम को वापिस लेने का विचार करेंगे?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : Sir, all these questions are being asked with a political motive. I wish to request the hon'ble Member that he should carefully go

through the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended that there should be a differential in the issue price of amber-coloured wheat and red wheat. In fact, Government has broadly accepted the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The only recommendation which the Government has not accepted is about the lowering down of the procurement price from the farmer. That was not accepted as it is not in the interests of the farming community. I think, this is a very right decision of the Government of India. As far as the wheat produced in the country is concerned the position is well-known. Of course, Punjab, Haryana and U.P. are producing more amber-coloured wheat but even in our indigenous production 65% is red wheat.

श्री मु० अ० खा० : हमारे देश में गरीब किसानों ने मेहनत करके गल्ला ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करके फूड प्रावलेम को साल्व करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने की मेहनत का यह फल है कि गेहूं ज्यादा पैदा होने लग गया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किसान की रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें हैं उनके दाम ज्यादा बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। आपने 76 रुपये जो किस किए हैं वे भी किसान के पास पूरे नहीं पहुंचते हैं। उसको कीमत पूरी नहीं मिलती है। अब आपने छः रुपये किंविटल दाम बढ़ाए हैं। इस बढ़ी हुई कीमत में से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसना पैसा भारतीय किसानों को मिलेगा और किसना आपके पास रह जायेगा? अगर सारा पैसा आप अपने पास रखना चाहते हैं तो आपके इस एक्शन को मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर इसमें से कुछ हिस्सा किसान को मिले तो मैं इसका खैर मकदम करूँगा। जब तक किसान की जरूरत की चीजें सस्ती न हों, तब तक गेहूं की कीमत को कम करने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए? क्या आप ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार हैं? कीमत को मैटेन करने के लिये तैयार हैं और कुछ हिस्सा बढ़े हुए दामों गें से किसान को देने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry, he did not listen to my statement. All these things have been explained.

श्री मु० अं० खां : छः रुपये किंविटल बढाया है इसका मतलब है कि किसान को कुछ हिस्सा इसमें से मिलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : He is already subsidising it.

श्री मु० अं० खां : इसका जवाब आना चाहिये।

SHRI RANGA : What has the Minister to say?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I am surprised that Professor Ranga is also joining Shri Mushir Ahmed Khan. It has been very ably explained by the Minister that though we are procuring at Rs. 76/- a quintal the procurement cost comes to something like Rs. 90. The calculation is very simple. We have to pay the charges to the State Government which comes to roughly about Rs. 6. Then we have to pay the *mandi* charges and sales-tax. Gunny bag which cost Rs. 2 now costs Rs. 3. These things are not possible of any reduction. I am not talking of the interest charges, godown charges and the establishment charges of the Food Corporation. Apart from that, those are the charges which are not reducible by us. If we add these things, the cost comes to more than what we are charging. Even the price of Rs. 84 is subsidised. Of course, Rs. 78 is heavily subsidised. Why the price of white wheat has been increased has been explained. But people are talking of socialism. I do not know whether pleading the case of rich people who require to consume superior quality wheat also comes under the definition of socialism. I am surprised at it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाल्मीयी : गरीब आदमी भी तो बढ़िया गेहूं साना चाहता है। आप उसको बढ़िया गेहूं साने से क्यों रोकता चाहते हैं?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If the wheat

consumed by the poorer section is subsidised by the richer section, I will not mind it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि देश में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अभी भी आप विदेशों से गेहूं का आयात कर रहे हैं और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि फी एकड़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा जीन सा गेहूं पैदा हो सकता है, उसी को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कलकत्ता बम्बई को छोड़कर बाकी सब जगह आप गेहूं जाने की इजाजत देते हैं, सरकार एक ही कीमत पर से क्यों नहीं गेहूं खरीदना चाहती है? बढ़िया गेहूं जो पर एकड़ कम पैदा होता है, उसकी काशत को आप क्यों बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं? आर खुली छूट दे दो दिल्ली बाज़ों को बढ़िया गेहूं वे भाकिट में या दुनिया भर में जहां से खरीद कर खाना चाहें लाले। एक ही भाव पर आप गेहूं क्यों नहीं खरीदते हैं? प्रगर आपने ऐसा किया तो जिसको जो बोना होगा, बोएगा।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am afraid, again the hon. Member has not followed the scheme. There is no restriction in Delhi. Anybody is free to bring any quantity of wheat to Delhi.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : बढ़िया गेहूं क्यों खरीदना चाहते हैं?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Again, the hon. Member has not followed the scheme. We are not purchasing the indigenous superior variety. What we are purchasing is the amber colour and superior wheat; and that also at the same price. Our anxiety is to encourage the high-yielding variety. Therefore we are offering the same price. Of course, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a higher price and the traders are free to purchase it. The scheme is the same as the hon. Member says.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : पहले जब नहीं

महोदय ने बाजार से गेहूँ खरीदा उस बत्त बाजार भाव ऊचा था। अब वह दिनों दिन नीचे आ रहा है। आठ दस रुपये उसके भाव में मंदा आ गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 96 रुपये में वे खरीदते हैं जो अच्छी क्वालिटी का गेहूँ है। अब अगर वह आपको नव्वे रुपये में मिले तो क्या आप उसको लेने के लिये तैयार हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Minister has already explained this point. There is no restriction on farmers if they can get a higher price by selling superior quality wheat in the open market. Actually, that is what is happening. There is the procurement price; there is also the support price. In order to protect the interests of the farmers, the Government have given a general assurance to the farmers that whatever is offered in the market will be purchased by the Government. Specially when the production is increasing at a very rapid rate, the assurance of the Government is very important and that is why the prices are not falling below Rs. 76. This assurance has been given to protect the interests of the farmers.

श्री तुला राम : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि जिन शहरों में राशनिंग की व्यवस्था है, उसके अन्तर्गत इनकम की पाबंदी जायेगी, अर्थात् केवल लोधर इनकम के लोगों को, राशनिंग का अनाज दिया जायेगा, चाहे वे लोग साधारण नागरिक हों, मजदूर हों या सरकारी कर्मचारी हों; यदि नहीं तो इसका क्या कारण है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no rationing except, as I said, in Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere, there are only fair price shops. Those who can afford to purchase from the open market can do so and the poorer sections of the society can purchase from the fair price shops. This, I think, is a satisfactory arrangement.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Minister replied that the Food Corporation purchases wheat at Rs. 76 a quintal and the selling price that they charge

is Rs. 96 a quintal. It means between their purchase price and selling price, there is a difference of Rs. 20 per quintal. Does it mean that a difference of Rs. 20 goes into the expenses of the Food Corporation in purchasing and selling the wheat? The hon. Minister mentioned about the high charges of gunny bags, about the transportation charges and about the purchasing arrangements to be made in the States. These arrangements are to be made by everybody, whether it is the Food Corporation or any other trader. Whoever purchases the grain will have to undergo these expenses. Therefore, the reason that the Food Corporation has to incur that much of expenditure over the purchase of wheat which results in higher price is no reason for the hon. Minister to argue with. That will not convince anybody. How can he explain that Rs. 20 per quintal that is being charged by the Corporation is being spent by the Corporation? Does it not mean that there is top-heavy expenditure in the Corporation and that there is a lot of wastage going on in the Corporation?

Secondly, the Government says about the dual cost of one variety of wheat and another variety of wheat. In this country, the farmer grows both inferior quality wheat and superior quality wheat. Are you not by that instigating the farmers to switch over from the red variety wheat to the superior variety wheat because the superior variety wheat fetches more price? Naturally, there will be preference given to the superior variety of wheat and the consumer will, ultimately, suffer because he will not be able to get the red variety wheat.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The red is not inferior...*(Interruption)*

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am not saying it is inferior. This is not my analysis. This is the analysis of the hon. Minister. He has himself said it. What does the Government propose to do about it? The Food Corporation came into existence to create a balance in the price system. What does the Government propose to do in this kind of diversification from the red variety wheat to the superior variety of wheat so that the poorer sections of the country about whom the hon. Minister talks so much may not be ultimately victimised in purchasing the wheat.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member raised two questions. The first question has been repeated a number of times on the floor of the House. This is a wrong impression as it appears from the argument of the hon. Member that the charges or the expenditure incurred by the F. C. I. is high. I wish the hon. Member sits with me and looks into the figures. I am prepared to give all the figures. If she is convinced me that there is a scope for reducing the cost on any item, I am prepared to take it up with the F. C. I. But may I submit that we have gone a number of times into this problem and we have satisfied ourselves that the charges are reasonable. If there is any scope, I am prepared to accept any suggestion.

What are the charges? First of all when we procure foodgrains, if the State Government are procuring it for the F.C.I. we have to pay almost Rs. 10.20 to the State Government as procurement expenditure per quintal. I would like to give a broad break-up of this. Mandi charges are Rs. 2.37. It excludes sales tax and other local taxes of the State Government. Mandi labour comes to 49. Temporary storage—.18. Internal movement—.38. Establishment charges—.38. I will not go into the details. Gunny bag Rs. 2.72. Purchase tax, octroi, for warding charges and service—Rs. 10.26.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : All these expenses the private trader also incurs. Does he charge Rs. 20?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : Please listen to me. These are charges which are unavoidable whether private trade does it or the Food Corporation does it. We have thoroughly examined this problem and there is no difference. The difference comes in the handling expenditure. The F.C.I. handling expenditure is Rs. 13.45. Out of it almost Rs. 4 are for buffer stock. The private trader who purchases foodgrains may immediately sell it but the F.C.I. has to purchase and store it to make it available in the lean period. In order to protect the interests of the consumer and to make it available to the consumer at a particular price, a buffer stock has to be maintained. The buffer stock expenditure almost comes to Rs. 4. Freight—that is the most important—the average rate, that means even if the foodgrain is moved from Punjab to Bombay

or from Punjab to Calcutta, comes to Rs. 4.72. We find that out of the Rs. 9 or 10 the F.C.I. incurs as their expenditure, practically 50% is freight and the rest of it is interest, handling charges and so on charges, etc.

As I said, I am prepared to go with the hon. Lady Member into all the details and convince her that the charges are reasonable.

Then the other point raised by the hon. Member was whether our price mechanism in such which is likely to discourage in increasing production of other varieties of wheat. May I say that our research scientists have made such discoveries that even with the high-yielding varieties the amber colour wheat can be produced out of the Mexican strains or even the new varieties.

Secondly, our approach is to encourage wheat which is of high productivity. The Indian farmer is not ignorant. They understand this and they would like to take up those varieties of wheat which are of high productivity. Government is trying to encourage those varieties by fixing procurement and support prices. That is why the high-yielding varieties are spreading so fast that even foreign experts and the hon. Member are surprised at the rate at which these high-yielding varieties are spreading.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

देश में पोलिया की महामारी

*1684. 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 देश में पोलिया बड़ी तेजी से फैल रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके फैलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने पोलिया पीड़ित रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं और क्या इस बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और नियंत्रण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) पोलिया (संकामक यकृत्कोप) के रोगियों के उपचार की आवश्यक सुविधाएं देश के विभिन्न अस्पतालों/चिकित्सा संस्थानों में पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं। इस रोग के महामारी के रूप में फैल जाने पर विशेष उपाय के तौर पर गामा ग्लोबुलिन दिया जा सकता है।

Report of Pearson Commission

*1687. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn the attention of the World Bank to the fact that there has been a very slow progress on the Pearson Commission's Report submitted to the World Bank in September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have pointed out that only West Germany, a developed country, has taken a follow-up decision on the report ;

(c) whether Government have also stressed the need for early implementation of the report ; and

(d) whether India is the affected country for non-implementation of this report ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) It is too early to assess the extent to which the report will be implemented. It is not also possible to say how developing countries in general or India in Particular will be affected by it.

Cheap and Durable Houses

*1689. 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. 99 on the 17th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Shri G. D. Naidu constructed a specimen of cheap and durable house at Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi which was opened by the then Vice President of India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Naidu is at present building hundreds of such houses at Gauntur for the Andhra Pradesh Government for its Class III and IV employees ; and

(c) the reasons why these houses which last 50 years are not built for Class II, III and IV employees in New Delhi instead of subjecting the employees to the sufferings of housing shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Shri G. D. Naidu constructed two demonstration houses at the Exhibition Grounds in 1968. These houses were not declared open by the then Vice-President of India.

(b) Government are collecting information.

(c) These houses were jointly inspected in 1968 by Engineers, Architects and Sociologists in Association with officers of the National Buildings Organisation and the Central Public Works Department. In their view, the houses designed by Shri G. D. Naidu do not involve any new technique nor can multi storied construction, which is the requirement of the day for Government staff housing be undertaken on this technique.

Shifting of Offices to Faridabad

*1690. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to shift some of its offices to Faridabad to relieve the pressure on residential accommodation in Delhi ; 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). Some offices, occupying about 41,000 square feet of floor area, have already been shifted from Delhi to Faridabad during the last 7 years. At present, there is no other office accommodation available there for shifting other offices.

Implementation of Family Planning Programme in States

*1691. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which are lagging far behind the national average in implementing family planning programme ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give push to the programmes in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Such States are—Bihar, Assam, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Special efforts are being made to help these States implement the Programme more vigorously by—

1. Bringing expeditiously on ground the full basic infra-structure with a view to motivating the people in favour of family planning and providing supplies and services nearest to their homes.
2. Increasing the educational and motivational efforts.
3. Increasing training facilities so that the personnel can offer better services.
4. Introduction of new schemes like intensive work and additional inputs in populous Districts. Selected areas, organised sectors and post partum work in bigger hospitals where large number of deliveries take place.

5. Providing greater mobility for the peripheral staff.
6. Effective supervision and guidance from the District and State Officers as well as through visits of senior officers from the Centre.

Use of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock as Feed Stock Instead of Naphtha by Private Sector Fertilizer Units

*1692. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently directed the private sector fertilizer units to use low sulphur heavy stock as feedstock instead of naphtha ;

(b) if so, whether this has been resisted by the private manufacturers of fertilizers, if so, on what grounds ; and

(c) the reasons necessitating the issue of such orders and the steps being taken to ensure compliance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The existing private sector fertilizer units using naphtha as feedstock have not been directed to use other feedstock. However, parties intending to set up fertilizer projects in future based on naphtha as feedstock have been advised to consider use of other feedstock like low sulphur heavy stock/fuel oil.

(b) No.

(c) The use of feedstock other than naphtha has been suggested in view of the anticipated shortage of naphtha from 1973 onwards.

India's Oil Reserves

*1693. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's prognosticated oil reserves which were estimated at 4,000 million tonnes by U.N. expert N.A. Kalinin in 1965 are now feared to be 1,000 million tonnes after the explora-

tion that has been done since the survey was made ;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this decline ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that the original estimate is maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It is true that Shri N A. Kalinin, a U.N. expert attached to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, had, some years back, estimated the prognosticated crude oil reserves in India, both off-shore and on-shore, to be 4,000 million tonnes. According to Shri Kalinin himself perfect methods of such an estimation are not yet known and big mistakes are possible in estimating "prognosticated reserve". Shri Kalinin had made this estimate on the basis of the estimated volume of sedimentary rock formations in the various sedimentary basis of India. O.N.G.C. have found, from their exploratory efforts, that conditions favourable for occurrence of oil may not exist in all such basis in spite of a large volume of sedimentary rock formations contained therein.

(c) The O.N.G.C., giving due consideration to Mr. Kalinin's estimates, have intensified exploratory activity in the two known petroleum-bearing areas in Gujarat and Assam, and have extended these activities in other sedimentary areas of the country,

on-shore and off-shore. As a result of O.N.G.C.'s efforts, so far, about 315 million tonnes of crude oil reserves have been discovered.

Taking over of Abandoned Coal Mines by Government

*1694. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mines that have been closed down during the last 3 years inspite of sufficient stocks of coal underground ;

(b) the names of these coal mines and their owners or directors ;

(c) the approximate stocks of coal mines which have been left underground by each of these coal mines ; and

(d) whether Government have any plans to take over these coal mines to raise this coal ?

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

(d) Government have no plans, at present, to take over any of them collieries.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the coal mines closed during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70	Name of the owners erstwhile Managing Agents	Approximate reserves of coal which have been left underground
(Figures in Million tonnes)			
<i>Non-Cooking Coal Mines</i>			
1.	Dhemomain	Dhemomain collieries Limited	25.00
2.	Umaria	Rewa Coalfields Ltd.	Not available
3.	South Jamdiha	Natwarlal Shamaldas & Co.	—do—
4.	Datia East	Shaw Wallace & Co.	— do —

Panel for Selection to Board of Directors of Public Undertakings

*1695. SHRI SHRDAR AMJAD ALI ; DR. P. MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has prepared a panel of private sector management experts and industrialists for selection to the Board of Directors of Public Undertakings ; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the above list of non-officials already on Boards of Central Undertakings on Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the appointment of full-time members of the Boards of Directors in Public Undertakings. The Bureau of Public Enterprises prepare on a regular basis panels of suitable persons, drawn from all sources, official and non-official, with suitable qualifications and experience, for appointment as full-time Directors as well as to the other top posts like those of full-time General Managers of constituent units of Public Undertakings. No such panel has been drawn up in regard to appointment of part-time non-executive Directors.

(b) There is no objection to placing on the Table of the House the list of persons holding full-time appointments on the Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises out of the panel of non-officials referred to in reply to Part (a) of the Question.

Use of Aspirin by Heart Patients

*1696. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiments have been carried out recently in regard to the use of aspirin by the heart patients ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Experiments with regard to the use of aspirin were conducted long time back. Aspirin has been used as an accepted drug for specific treatment of rheumatic fever and cases of rheumatic heart disease with active Myocarditis.

Paucity of Funds for Study of Tuberculosis Prevention

*1697. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the feasibility study for tuberculosis prevention is facing threat of an abrupt end due to paucity of funds ;

(b) the reasons for not providing funds for the projects so far ; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to make this joint trial collaboration venture run smoothly till the results are fully achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The feasibility study of Tuberculosis Prevention Trial at Bangalore stands approved for a period of six years ending October, 1970, and a grant amounting to Rs. 47,32,200 has been approved from PL-480 funds. Besides, grants amounting to \$89,000 were given by the World Health Organisation during the year 196-69. A proposal for a World Health Organisation grant of \$5,000 for the research Scheme has been approved by the Government in April, 1970. Adequate funds are available for the Scheme till about July, 1970. Proposals for providing funds to meet an excess expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 and for a new project "Tuberculosis Prevention Trial" estimated to cost Rs. 95,00,000 for five years are under examination. The World Health Organisation has also made an offer to grant \$60,000 which is being considered.

Central Assistance for Adequate Water Supply in Madhya Pradesh

*1698. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for Central financial assistance with a view to ensuring adequate water supply for some towns such as Jabalpur, Khandwa and Burhanpur or whether any scheme has been submitted to Government in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Central financial assistance for providing water supply for towns like Jabalpur, Khandwa and Burhanpur. However, during the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and block grants without reference to any particular scheme or head of development. It is for the State Government to draw up priorities, allocate funds and execute the schemes.

Jabalpur, Khandwa and Burhanpur water supply schemes were received by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development for technical clearance. This has since been accorded in respect of the first two schemes. The third scheme has been returned to the State Government for revision.

एशियाई विकास बैंक

*1699. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एशियाई विकास बैंक के अपव्यय के बारे में अमरीका के हाउस आफ रिप्रेजेटेटिव्स की विनियोग संबंधी उपसमिति के वेयरमैन द्वारा की गई टिप्पणी की प्रकाशित हुई थी ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अच्छा शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के हाउस आफ रिप्रेजेटेटिव्स की विनियोग सम्बन्धी उपसमिति के वेयरमैन द्वारा की गई टिप्पणी की जानकारी है जैसा कि वह अप्रैल, 1970 में कुछ भारतीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई थी। लेकिन सरकार किसी विदेशी अभिकरण की कार्यवाही के संबंध में प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना उचित नहीं समझती।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मदुआ समितियों को ऋण

*1700. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गण्डीग्रन्थ बैंकों द्वारा किन श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन बैंकों से मदुआ समितियों को ऋण प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन पिछले वर्षों के व्यक्तियों को जो मदुआ समिति के मदस्य हैं, ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. रेठी) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, जो उद्योग, व्यापार और कृषि आदि की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करते हैं, अब तक उपेक्षित देशों अर्थात् छोटे किसानों, छोटे परिवहन चालकों, छोटे उद्योगपतियों, मुद्रा व्यापारियों, अपना काम स्वयं करने वाले व्यक्तियों (जैसे डाक्टर, वकील, वास्तुविद् इंजीनियर तकनीशन आदि) को, तथा योग्य द्वात्रों को, अध्ययन करने के लिये अधिक मदारा में वित्तीय सहायता देते हैं।

(ख) कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, विभिन्न

योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, मछली पकड़ने के काम के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देते हैं। सरकार को इस समय ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इन बैंकों ने, सिद्धान्ततः मछुआ समितियों को ऋण देने से इनकार किया हो।

(ग) चूंकि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि नये और प्रगतिशील उद्यमकर्ताओं को बढ़ावा दिया आय और देश के विभिन्न भागों के अब तक उपेक्षित और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए अवसर प्रदान किये जायें इसलिए ये बैंक, बिहार के अथवा अन्य स्थानों के मछुआओं की समितियों की सक्रम और उत्पादक योजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त होने वाले ऋण सम्बन्धी प्रारंभनापत्रों पर, उनके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार होंगे।

Dependence upon Imported Crude for Expansion of Gujarat Refinery

*1701. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reassessment of the availability of crude oil from Ankleshwar and North Gujarat by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has revealed that only 20 million tonnes of crude oil will be available per year by 1978 in the above fields ;

(b) whether according to the original plan, the capacity of the Gujarat Refinery was to be raised to 5.5 million tonnes per year, based on indigenous crude, but as per the above reassessment, the expansion will have now to depend upon imported crude ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will ensure that all necessary steps would be taken to expand the Gujarat Refinery to 5.5 million tonnes capacity as planned earlier in the interest of the petro-chemicals complex which is coming up in Gujarat ?

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

the latest estimates of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) Yes.

(c) A study group is currently considering the various aspects of expansion of Gujarat Refinery.

Handing over of Wrong Babies to Parents In A. I. I. M. S., New Delhi

*1702. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the *Hindu* of the 19th April, 1970 that in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, the child of an expectant mother after delivery was changed ;

(b) whether Government have examined the prevailing arrangements in the Institute and have made suitable changes which will make such mistakes impossible ; and

(c) if so, the precautionary measures so far introduced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that no child of an 'expectant mother, after delivery, was changed'

The facts of the case are as follows :

On 10th April, 1970, Smt. Shanti and Smt. Snehlata gave birth to still born babies. The families of both Smt. Shanti and Smt. Snehlata gave permission for an autopsy of the babies. The family of Smt. Shanti wanted the body of the baby disposed of by the hospital authorities. The family of Smt. Snehlata wanted to dispose of the body themselves.

Autopsy was performed on the baby born to Smt. Shanti at midnight on 10th-11th April, 1970. The family of Smt. Snehlata contacted the mortuary attendant next day assuming that autopsy of their baby had been done in the night, and the mortuary attendant delivered the body of the baby born to Smt. Shanti to them under the

impression that they were the relations of the baby whose autopsy had been done.

Autopsy of the baby born to Smt. Snehlata was done later by the Pathologists. The House officer then requested the mother who was still in hospital to ask her relatives to take charge of the body in accordance with their wishes. On being informed by the relations that they had already taken possession of the body of another baby, the doctor told them that this could be the mistake of the mortuary attendant and asked them whether they would like to accept the body of their child now or prefer that the hospital authorities should dispose of the body on their behalf. The parents agreed to the disposal of the body by the hospital authorities as it was macerated body. Action for disposal of the body was then taken by the hospital authorities. It appears that later they changed their mind and came next evening for the body by which time it had been disposed of by the Hospital authorities.

The existing arrangements at the Institute for identification of live new born and still born babies and for actual handing over of bodies to the next of kin are given below :—

Arrangements for identification in the case of new-born babies.

A plastic armband with the name of the mother of the baby is tied to the right arm of the live new born babies soon after birth. The armband cannot be removed or exchanged without damaging it. There has not been a single instance when live born babies have been exchanged.

Arrangements for identification in the case of still born babies and babies who die after delivery.

In the case of still born babies or the new babies who die after delivery, the nurse on duty ties around the right wrist a strip of leukoplast on which identifying data like name, age, sex, C. R. No., Ward, Clinician's name etc. is written with copying pencil and the body wrapped by a white sheet. Another paper containing the aforesaid identifying data is pinned outside the sheet. The strip of leukoplast on the wrist is removed before handing over the body to the relations. A receipt by way of signature of the relative is obtained on the death certificate at the time of handing over the body.

Arrangements for handing over bodies to the next of kin.

If relatives of the patient are present at the time of death and desire to take the body, the same is handed over to them directly from the wards.

If the relatives are not present or they desire that the body may be kept in the hospital for some time till they are ready to take it, the bodies are sent to the mortuary. In some cases, when permission by relations is granted, an autopsy is arranged, otherwise the body is handed over to the relatives.

Acute Shortage of Drinking Water in States

*1703. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of drinking water in many states during 1969-70 :

(b) if so, the names of those States and whether any financial help has been given to those States : and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Dividend Paid to Depositors of Palai Central Bank

*1704. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 975 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the depositors of Palai Central Bank's right to claim dividend after three years of its declaration becomes time-barred ;

(b) if not, after what time it becomes time-barred ; and

(c) the reasons for not paying dividend to the depositors out of Rs. 26.30 lakhs that has been deposited in the company's liquidation account with the Reserve Bank of India ?

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.

(c) In view of the position under the statute, the amount of Rs. 26.30 lakhs deposited in the Company's Liquidation Account has to be kept aside for meeting claims as and when orders for payment of the claims are made by the Court or the Central Government.

Statement

The manner in which unpaid dividends declared by a company in liquidation should be dealt with is laid down in Section 555 of the Companies Act, 1956. Dividends payable to any creditor which remain unpaid for six months after the date on which they are declared have to be credited into the public account of India in the Reserve Bank of India in a separate account known as the Company's Liquidation Account. For a period of 15 years, a claimant to any money paid into the said account may apply to the Court or to the Central Government for an order for payment thereof. After this period a claim for such payment is required to be dealt with as if the claim is for refund of revenue. The claim does not, therefore, become time barred after three years after the declaration of the dividend.

Use of Saloons by Chief Auditors of Indian Railways

*1705. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6074 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the approximate amount of haulage on the saloons used by the Chief Auditors both on the outward journey to Delhi and back including the cost of the Attendants accompanying the saloon :

(b) the names of the Officers who brought with them their families and dependent children to Delhi :

(c) the approximate amount of railway freight thus incurred in this behalf while travelling both ways ; and

(d) whether the Ministry of Finance will set an example by restricting the use of the

saloons by these Officers while travelling on duty and asking them to travel by ACC or by air and thus release the accommodation for the travelling public apart from the loss of revenue to the Ex-chequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As clarified by the Minister for Railways, in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 6290, in this House, on 21.4.70 the maintenance and haulage costs of these vehicles are not maintained separately.

(b) and (c). These officers like other gazetted railway officers are permitted while travelling on duty to take their families along with them in Inspection carriages or in a regular compartment, on railway freight or fare is incurred in respect of the families, by travel in the inspection carriages. In view of this information regarding families and dependent children travelling by such carriages is not required to be maintained in official records. It is not, therefore, possible readily to furnish this information.

(d) The Minister of Railway has already re-examined the issue of use of bogie inspection carriages. The result of such re-examination has also been placed before the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9362 on 12.5.70. The revised arrangements which inter alia curtail the use of such carriages on journeys to Delhi merely for purposes of attending meetings and Conferences would apply to the Chief Auditors of Railways also.

L. I. C. Flats in Calcutta

1706. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of L. I. C flats in Calcutta which have been allotted for residential purposes at rents ranging between Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 p.m. would easily fetch much higher rents at the prevailing market rates ;

(b) whether he is aware that nine such flats at Queen's Mansions, Park Street, are allotted in the name of one Mrs. Madath, who has migrated to U. K. some time ago ;

(c) if so, how such allotment was made,

and for what purpose the said flats are now being used ; and

(d) whether any inquiry will be ordered into allotment and actual occupancy of other flats also ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Most of the flats in question were rented by erstwhile insurers. Their rents can be increased only in conformity with the provisions of the Local Rent Control Act. Whenever any flat falls vacant or it is otherwise permissible, the LIC does try to increase the rents.

(b) and (c). Eight flats at Queen's Mansions, Calcutta were rented out by an erstwhile insurer to one Mrs. Mudath and another. The flats were used by them as a private Boarding House called "Stockman Boarding House." Mrs. Madath is reported to have left India for good in September, 1961. Before leaving, she purported to transfer the Boarding House business and the tenancy and occupation of flats to one Mrs. Mary More without any reference to L. I. C. The matter has been referred by the L. I. C. to its legal advisers for advice on the future course of action.

(d) The L. I. C. would look into the matter.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में बलकों की भर्ती

*1707. श्री रामचरण :

श्री विक्रमाराज शास्त्री :

श्री जय सिंह :

श्री हरबयाल देवगुरुण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अपने यहां बलकों की नियुक्ति के लिए समाचार पत्रों में अलग-अलग विज्ञापन देते हैं और बैंकों में बलकों और परिविकाशीन अधिकारियों की भर्ती के लिए कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है जबकि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की सेवाओं में कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की भर्ती के लिए निश्चित नीति है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया अपनी विभिन्न शाखाओं में बलकों की नियुक्ति के लिए समाचार पत्रों में कोई विज्ञापन नहीं देता है और शाखा प्रबन्धक रोजगार कार्यालयों से उम्मीदवारों के नाम आमंत्रित कर लेते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिये समान नीति बनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) बैंकिंग समवाय (उपकरणों का अभिग्रहण और हस्तान्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की घारा 19 के उपबन्धों के मनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक-मंडलों को, जिनका गठन शीघ्र ही किया जाने वाला है, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से सलाह करके और सरकार की पूर्वस्वीकृति से, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को अमली रूप देने के प्रयोजन से विनियम बनाने हैं जिनमें वे शर्तें और सीमायें भी शामिल हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत बैंक सलाहकार, अधिकारी और अन्य कर्मचारी नियुक्त कर सकते हैं और उनके बेतन तथा सेवा सम्बन्धी अन्य शर्तें निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, उन सभी मामलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था करनी जरूरी है। निदेशक-मंडलों का गठन होने तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक बलकों और परिविकाशीन अधिकारियों की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में उसी प्रक्रिया का पालन कर रहे हैं जो राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले इन बैंकों में लागू थी। चूंकि प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक एक पृथक निगम निकाय (बाढ़ी कारपोरेट) है, इसलिए प्रत्येक बैंक अपने यहां नियुक्तियों के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगते समय समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देता है।

(ख) जहां तक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बलकों की भर्ती किये जाने का सम्बन्ध है, लिखित परीक्षा के लिए बुलाये जाने वाले कुल

उम्मीदवारों में 70 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार रोजगार दफ्तरों द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं और बाकी 30 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों को, रोजगार दफ्तरों के निदेशक के साथ हुए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार सीधे बुलाये जाने की अनुमति है। लेकिन सीधे बुलाये जाने वाले 30 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों में कम से कम आधे उम्मीदवार ऐसे होने चाहिए जिनके नाम रोजगार दफ्तरों में रजिस्टर किये गये हों। इस बात को देखते हुए स्टेट बैंक समाचारपत्रों में विवरण प्रकाशित नहीं करता।

(ग) यह प्रश्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की समन्वय समिति को सौंपा जायेगा और समिति की सिफारिशों प्राप्त होने के बाद ही कोई राय कायम की जायेगी।

**Death of a Child Namely Ajit Kumar In
A. I. I. M. S. New Delhi**

*1708. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one male child named Ajit Kumar aged about 8 years, son of Shri Om Prakash Saxena had been admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the 29th April, 1970 at about 12 noon in an unconscious state and died the next day after remaining in the Institute for about 25 hours as an indoor patient :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the doctors who examined him had considered necessary immediate tests of his urine, blood, sputum etc. and that these tests were not done upto the last :

(c) if so, whether the death of the said child had been caused because of the negligence on the part of the staff responsible for conducting the tests ; and

(d) if so, the names of persons found responsible for gross negligence in this case and the action taken against them ?

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

child named Ajit Kumar, son of Shri Om Prakash Saxena, aged about 7 years, was admitted to the A. I. I. M. S. on 29-4-1970 as a case of 'Encephalitis.' He died on 30-4-1970.

(b) The following clinical tests were considered necessary by the doctors who examined him :

1. Haemoglobin.
2. Total and differential Leucocyte counts.
3. Urine.
4. Cerebro Spinal Fluid Test.
5. Blood Urea
6. Serum Electrolytes,

These tests were carried out and the reports were obtained on the day of admission, i.e., 29-4-1970.

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

**Rural Drinking Water Scheme In Hard
Rock Water Scarcity Areas In
Co-operation with UNICEF**

*1709. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have launched an ambitious programme of providing drinking water to 12,000 villages in hard rock water scarcity areas of India in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the time within which this programme is likely to be completed ;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this programme and the share each of the Centre, the States and UNICEF ; and

(d) the details of the machinery provided by UNICEF so far for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The provision of drinking water in villages forms part of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. In the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 131 crores has been earmarked for rural water supply schemes. During the Fourth Plan period, Central assistance to States will be given in the form of block

loans and block grants and it is for the States to allocate funds, draw priorities and execute schemes. In order to accelerate the programme of provision of drinking water in villages situated in rocky areas, the Government of India will supply to the State Governments hard rock drilling rigs and equipment procured under UNICEF assistance. During the Fourth Plan period, the UNICEF assistance on this account, will be of the order of Rs. 3.375 crores. For giving this assistance to States a sum of Rs. 3.50 crores has been provided in the Central Sector in the Fourth Plan. The States will be given this assistance in the form of rigs and equipment over and above their plan allocations. The expenditure on the execution of the drinking water supply schemes in the villages where these rigs are used will be the responsibility of the State Governments who are given Central assistance in the form of block loans and block grants. It is expected that about 10 to 12 thousand villages would be covered under this programme with the help of the equipment procured from the UNICEF. The plan of operations for this programme is, at present, upto 31st March, 1974.

One Halco Minor and one Tiger drilling rigs have so far been provided by the UNICEF.

Pay Scales of Assistants *Vis-a-vis* Translators

*1710. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of Translators in Government of India have recently been revised ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such revision, when the Pay Commission is already on the job and the number of times their scales of pay have been revised during last three years ;

(c) the reasons for not revising the pay scales of other categories of employees such as Assistants who are in the identical scales of pay ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Assistants were designated as Class II non-gazetted post and translators as Class III, the reasons for by-passing the grade of Assistants who are higher in status but not higher in grade now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no general revision of the scales of pay of Translators as a class during the last one year. However, revision of the pay scales of translators in two offices have been recently sanctioned on the basis of similar scales existing for posts with comparable duties and qualifications in certain other Departments. This being not a case of general revision of the scales of pay of translators, there was no need to link this with the new Pay Commission.

(c) Does not arise as there has been no general revision of pay scales.

(d) Assistants are Class II (non-gazetted) while the majority of the posts of translators are in Class III (non-gazetted) in the scales of Rs. 210-425, Rs. 210-530 or Rs. 320-530. As there has been no recent general revision of scales of pay of translators, question of by-passing of the grade of Assistants does not arise.

Piper Aircraft of Bombay Flying Club used for Smuggling Liquor

9945. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Piper aircraft of the Bombay Flying Club on a cross-country flight from Juhu, Bombay, to Pana-ji the Capital of Goa, was used for smuggling liquor on the 25th March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the quantity and nature of liquor found in the aircraft ;

(c) the name of the trainee pilot who flew the aircraft ;

(d) the nature of action taken against him and, if not, the reasons therefor :

(e) whether there have been similar instances of plances of flying clubs used for smuggling in other States ; and

(f) if so, where and how many ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A Piper aircraft of Bombay Flying Club while on a cross-country flight from Goa to Bombay on the 24th March, 1970 landed at Juhu airport with liquor of Indian origin on board.

(b) 39 bottles of Kaju Fenny, 9 bottles

of 3-X Rum, 1 bottle of Brandy, 1 bottle of Cocktail Dry Gin and 2 broken bottles were found in the aircraft.

(c) The name of the pilot of the aircraft is Shri Lester Gomes.

(d) Both the pilot and the passengers were arrested by the Police for violation of prohibition law. No Customs offence was involved in the case. It has been decided that pending further investigation by the police the pilot should not be permitted to fly either as pilot or as passenger in the Flying Club's aircraft.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Taxes due from Sahu Jain Group of Concerns

9947. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4363 on the 30th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the amount of arrears of Income-tax due from Alok Udyog ;

(b) the amount of arrears of Central Sales-tax and other taxes due from Alok Udyog, Bharat Overseas and other associate companies of the Sahu Jain Group, company-wise ; and

(c) the reasons why these have allowed to accumulate and the steps which are proposed to be taken to recover them and the time by which these will be recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information as to the amount of arrears of Income-tax, Central Sales-tax and other Central taxes outstanding against M/s. Alok Udyog and M/s. Bharat Overseas Pvt. Ltd, as on 1-4-1970, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The members of the Sahu Jain family have varying degree of interests in various companies at different points of time. The expression "associate companies of the Sahu Jain Group" being not very definitive, the information sought could be collected and furnished if the names of the companies, in respect of which such information is required, are specified.

Assistance to Gujarat

9948. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to the Gujarat State for different projects and schemes during the last Five Year Plan and so far in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central Assistance given to the Government of Gujarat for State Plan Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan, 1966-69 and in 1969-70.

(Rs. in crores)

	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Agriculture and allied programmes	19.34	9.13	6.75	7.14	
Community Development and Cooperation	8.78	1.73	1.69	1.24	
Irrigation and Power	4.96	4.30	11.53	18.85	
Industry and Mining	1.87	0.29	0.28	0.18	28.20*
Transport and Communication	—	—	0.21	0.44	
Social Services	20.34	2.89	4.05	5.17	
Miscellaneous	51.26@	2.53	0.01	0.01	
TOTAL	108.55	20.87	24.52	33.03	28.20

* This amount was given in the form of Block loan of Rs. 19.74 crores and Block grant of Rs. 8.46 crores.

@ Major part of this amount is for Irrigation and Power Projects for which details are not available.

Note : The above figures are provisional.

New Family Planning Centres in Gujarat State

9949. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who got sterilised in Gujarat and the number of loops used in rural and urban areas during the last two years ;

(b) the amount of financial assistance

provided by Government to the Gujarat State Government during the aforesaid period ; and

(c) the number of additional family planning centres proposed to be opened by Government during the financial year of 1969-70 in the rural and urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The required information is as follows :—

Year	Sterilisation			Loop insertions		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1968-69	53601	46958	100559	5483	6939	12422
1969-70	**	**	9430	**	**	10648

(**The break up of figures for Urban and Rural areas is not available)

(b)	Year	Provisional payment sanctioned
	1968-69	Rs 156.36 lakhs
	1969-70	Rs 207.54 lakhs

(c) Ten additional Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres have been opened in Gujarat during 1969-70. No additional Centre was opened in rural area, in that State during that year.

Rural Water Supply During the Fourth Plan for Gujarat

9950. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount asked by the Gujarat Government for rural water supply in Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by Central Government for this purpose and the number of villages and small towns likely to be provided water under the rural water supply during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The State Government had proposed a provision of Rs. 635 lakhs for rural water supply schemes.

(b) A provision of Rs. 635 lakhs has been tentatively earmarked for rural water supply in Gujarat during Fourth Five Year Plan. Central assistance is given by way of block loans and block grants without reference to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Government had proposed to cover 811 villages under rural water supply programme and 53 towns under urban water supply programme. Information on the number of small towns proposed to be covered is not available.

Collection of Income-tax and Excise duty from Kaira District (Gujarat)

9951. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the break-up of the amount of income-tax and Excise duty being realised from Kaira District in Gujarat State annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The duty of Central Excise realised from Kaira District of Gujarat State during the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 6 crores.

The information with respect to income-tax realised from persons assessed in District Kaira, during the aforesaid period, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Evasion of Central Excise Duty by Tobacco Factories in Gujarat

9952. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which Government took action against tobacco factories in Gujarat during the last two years for evading Central excise duty ;

(b) the names of the firms involved ; and

(c) the amount of duty evaded by each firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government took action in 107 cases against 99 tobacco licensees in Gujarat for evading Central Excise duty during the last two years.

(b) and (c). The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3568/70]

Cooperative House-Building Societies at Nagpur and Kamptee

9953. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some Cooperative House-building Societies of Central Government employees stationed at Nagpur and Kamptee ;

(b) if so, the names of the societies ;

(c) the number of members of each society ;

(d) the number of persons who have got the land ; and

(e) the number of persons waiting for allotment of land ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

9954. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cooperative House building Societies of the Central Government employees in Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) the number of Members in each case ;

(c) the number of persons in case of each society who have been given plots for building houses ; and

(d) the number of persons in case of each society waiting for allotment of plots of land ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3569/70]

Ban on Out-of-Turn Allotment in Delhi

9955. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ban has been imposed upto the 30th September, 1970 on the out-of-turn allotment of accommodation to the Central Government employees in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether under no circumstances the out-of-turn allotment is made ?

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

The ban was imposed initially in May 1968 and it has been extended from time to time, the current extension being up to 30-9-1970. A large number of applications

for out of turn allotment had already been received and over 600 sanctions were pending on the date the ban was imposed. The satisfaction of these sanctions would have taken a very long period of time. Besides, there were representations from other Government servants against the sanctioning of out of turn allotments on the ground that this denies them their claim to allotment in their turn. The entire question is now again being examined.

(c) In very exceptional cases of extreme hardship, *ad hoc* allotments are being made at present.

Deputation of C. P. W. D. Engineers

9956 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 except the Chief Engineer who go on deputation to the National Building Construction Corporation, Hindustan Housing Factory, etc. either get a higher grade or a higher start in pay as an incentive for added responsibility ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the exception to the Chief Engineer alone ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Chief Engineers going on deputation as Managing Director of the Hindustan Housing Factory and the National Buildings Construction Corporation are allowed to draw an initial pay of Rs. 2100/- in the scale of Rs. 2000-100-2500 while their pay in the C. P. W. D. is Rs. 2000/- fixed. The other Officers of the C. P. W. D. deputed to these Organisations have the option to draw pay in the higher applicable grade in the Company or their grade pay in the department plus deputation allowance under Government orders.

'No Objection Certificates' to Sectional Officers in C. P. W. D. for Registration with Employment Exchanges

9957. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3023 on the 8th December, 1969 regarding the issue of 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATES' to the Sectional Officers in C. P. W. D. for registration with Employment Exchanges and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken to collect the information ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in collecting the information ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The information has been furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 5th May, 1970 for placing it on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management of Public Sector Undertakings

9958. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which Government do not come forward with the proposals to link the bonus/penalty to all the Officers in Public Sector Undertakings with the profit/loss to the units in which they are employed ; and

(b) the reasons for not associating the labourers with the working of these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to various schemes for introducing incentives/disincentives to employees of Public Enterprises, which should be linked to their performance. Government have already accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission that steps in this regard should be taken and that the basic approach in working out such schemes should be to link the earnings to productivity and performance, subject to cer-

tain prescribed minima and maxima. Incentive schemes of various kinds linking a part of the total pay packet of the employees with production/productivity have already been introduced in many enterprises while in others these are under consideration.

(b) The Government have accepted, in principle, the inclusion of a workers' representative in the Boards of Management of certain categories of Public Sector Undertakings. Details regarding the implementation of this decision are being worked out.

Purchase of Tractors by D. G. S. and D.

9959. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Cost Accountant submitted to DGS and D on cost investigation of indigenous manufacture of Hindustan Crawler Type Tractors HTD-100 and HTD-60 manufactured by Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda will be placed on the Table of the House ; and

(b) the details of the formula of profit of margin allowed to M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., while fixing rate contract prices for HTD-60 and HTD-100 Tractors ?

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

(b) The report of the Cost Accountant is still under the consideration of Government and the rate contract has not yet been concluded with the firm.

Working of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation

9960. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum signed by two prominent Gujarat MLA's and shareholders of the

Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation regarding working of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation ;

(b) whether a copy of this memo will be placed on the Table ;

(c) whether copies of this memo have been sent to the Departments of Company Affairs and Petroleum and Chemicals for scrutiny and verification ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiries made by these two Departments ?

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

(a) No.

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

Loans given to Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation by I. D. B. I.

9962. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I. D. B. I. and other national financial institutions have given large amounts of loans to Gujarat Fertilizer Corporation ;

(b) whether the *Times of India* has recently reported of a major blast in G.S.F.C. factory and a number of irregularities in management of this joint sector plant ;

(c) the steps Government propose to protect the huge amount of public loan besides securing seat on board of directors ; and

(d) whether two Gujarat M.L.A's. have written to the Prime Minister complaining about running of this company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 25.14 crores as detailed below has been given by the All India Public Sector financial institutions to the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd., in which Government of Gujarat holds 49% of the equity as well as the preference share capital :

Name of the Institution	Loans	Underwriting/subscription to share capital		
<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>				
1. Industrial Development Bank of India	1,800.00	Equity Pref.	197.00 71.00	(193.54) (62.14)
2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	200.00	Equity Pref.	14.00 6.00	(13.77) (5.27)
3. Life Insurance Corporation of India	200.00	Equity Pref.	20.00 6.00	(Subscribed) (- do -)

N. B. Figures in brackets show the amounts devolved on the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(b) and (c). The *Times of India* (Ahmedabad Edition) of the 22nd April, 1970 reported as follows :

"A major explosion in the reactor room has reportedly crippled plant and brought down fertiliser production to one-fifth of the projected expansion. What has, however, puzzled observers is that the major mishap occurred two months ago in the joint sector project, in which the State Government has 49 per cent share, should have gone unreported."

It also reported that "all is not well with the expansion programme of the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company." The statement that the mishap went unreported is not correct. The company itself reported to the financial institutions on the 17th February, 1970 of an explosion that took place on the 9th February, 1970 in its additional ammonia plant installed for the expansion project. The damage caused was, however, repaired by the 12th March, 1970. Government is not aware of any irregularities in the management of the company nor is there any reference to such irregularities in the *Times of India* report. The Industrial Development Bank of India on behalf of all the financial institutions had nominated one of its senior officers on the Board of Directors of the Company in November, 1968 and this nomination had to be withdrawn in December, 1969, as the officer concerned left the service of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The question of appointing other nominee is under consideration of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The loans of the institutions are secured by a first mortgage of the assets of the company whose value stood in the books of the company at Rs. 31.10 crores as on 31-3-1969, after depreciation. The assets are also fully insured against loss and the insurance policies are issued in favour of the three financial institutions mentioned above.

As the State Government was the promoter of the company and holds 49% of each class of share capital, it is entitled to nominate and appoint one-third of the total directors on the company's board, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Board. The Managing Director is also appointed from the said permanent directors of the company.

According to the financial institutions, the company's working results are satisfactory. The company has, within a period of 32 months after the commencement of production declared a maiden dividend on equity share at 8% besides clearing all the arrears of dividend on the preference shares. The company has also been meeting its obligation regarding interest and repayment of principal.

(d) Neither the Prime Minister nor the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has so far received any communication from any Member of the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat complaining about the running of the company.

Sepoys in Customs and Central Excise Department

9963. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the duties of peons employed in the various Departments/Offices under his Ministry and those of Sepoys employed in Customs and Central Excise Department ;

(b) whether the Rifle duty is a part of duty of Sepoys in the Central Excise and Customs Department ; and

(c) if so, whether their scales of pay are the same as of constables in the Police Department/Railway Protection/Border Security Force and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The peons under the Ministry of Finance are engaged normally on messenger work. The duties of Sepoys under the Central Board of Excise and Customs are generally as indicated in the annexure.

(b) Sepoys of Customs and Central Excise Department are not required to carry rifles except when posted in border or coastal areas for Customs preventive work or on guard duty.

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above, it would be observed that the duties of Customs and Central Excise Sepoys cannot be compared with the duties of Sepoys of Border Security Force, Railway Protection Force, Central Reserve Police and Police. The question of equation of pay scales does not, therefore, arise.

Annexur.

Sepoys in the Customs and Central Excise Departments, perform different duties, according to their postings. In Customs Houses and Central Excise Offices, they have to perform the duties of a Peon, like carrying papers, delivery of letters, etc. In the docks, guard duty stations, Coastal and border areas, they have to patrol the vulnerable areas with a view to checking smuggling of goods. In tobacco ranges and manufactured products factories, they are required to work under the directions of Inspector/Sub-Inspector of Central Excise and assist them

in measuring the fields, crop survey, weightment of excisable goods etc.

These are only broad illustration of the nature of duties performed by Class IV officers in the Customs and Central Excise Department.

Grant of Overtime Allowance to Lift-Drivers of C.P.W.D. Working in Parliament House

9964. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : 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 when the Parliament sits late after 7.00 p.m., the staff connected with House in all the concerned Departments as also the staff in the C.P.W.D. get Overtime Allowance (Late duty allowance) except the lift-drivers in the Parliament House :

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination against one small section of the staff of C.P.W.D. ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity against the Lift-drivers in the Parliament House ; and

(d) if no steps are contemplated, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) In the time available, it has not been possible to collect information about the staff of the other Departments working in Parliament House. Some staff of the C. P. W. D. get Overtime Allowance. The lift-operators are not paid Overtime Allowance.

(b) Under the present orders Lift-operators are not entitled to Overtime Allowance. On the occasions on which they put in extra hours of work, they are compensated by the grant of compensatory leave.

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

Water Supply in Rural Areas

9965. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Editorial in the "Times of India" dated the 3rd May, 1970 under the heading 'Rural Water Supply' ;

(b) the reasons for which estimated cost for rural water supply is Rs. 36,000 per village in India when the UNICEF Plan for rock bound wells which is more difficult is only of Rs. 11,000 ;

(c) since every third village is without safe source of drinking water the reasons why big rivers are not tapped for water supply to a group of villages in the same way they are now tapped for urban water supply ;

(d) the reasons why a survey for such supplies be not made and cost estimated which may be lower than the present cost of supplies from wells ;

(e) since the amount incurred by Government *i.e.* Rs. 150 crores for supply of water to 4,500 villages is unduly high, whether Government have considered engaging the private sector for works, which if given on tenders will be competitive ; and

(f) the reasons why all major works should not be first open to tenders before they are undertaken departmentally ?

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) She required information is given in the Annexure.

(c) Regional water supply schemes to serve groups of villages from river sources are taken up whenever economically feasible.

(d) Special Investigation Divisions have been set up in the various States to undertake survey and estimate the cost of schemes.

(e) and (f). The outlay of about Rs. 150 crores was on the various programmes for provision of drinking water in villages including piped water supply, well construction, renovation of wells etc. With this

outlay, 17,500 villages have been covered with piped water supply, about 4,18,700 new wells constructed, 3,04,000 new hand operated tubewells provided and about 5,54,000 old wells renovated. The execution of schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments who follow the rules and procedure prescribed for execution of such works. It is, however, understood that the State Governments call for tenders and get the works done through contractors in such cases where the work is not to be done departmentally.

Annexure

The estimated cost for Rural Water Supply depends upon a number of factors which include the population served, type and distance of source (whether it is a shallow or deep well/tubewell, spring, canal or river) treatment needed (like filtration or iron removal) and type of supply (merely drawing of water from wells or tubewells through handpumps, or supply through power pumps and over head tanks either through street hydrants or individual house connections).

The UNICEF in a recent communication to the Government of India have indicated that for providing drinking water supply through hand pumps by boring 18,078 wells in 11,655 villages, the total estimated outlay will be \$18.565 millions (about Rs. 13.50 crores) in which they have assumed Government share to be \$12.00 millions and their shares to be \$5.893 millions. On this basis, the average cost of providing water supply per village would work out to about Rs. 11,000.

However, according to the programme envisaged earlier, the UNICEF had indicated an assistance by way of rigs and other equipments for a total sum of \$4.50 millions (about Rs. 3.375 crores) ; on the basis of which an allocation of Rs. 3.50 crores has been made in the Central Sector of Fourth Plan to be given to the States over and above their Plan ceilings. With the help of these equipments the States will execute drinking water supply schemes in villages located in hardrock scarcity areas under the National Water Supply and sanitation Programme for which the expenditure will be met by them from out of the State Plans for which Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and block grants. An

allocation of Rs. 131 crores has been earmarked in the Fourth Plan for rural water supply schemes, in State Sector. On the basis of rough estimates, the average cost per village works out Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 40,000 for provision of piped water supply/hand-pumps.

The proposals now received from the UNICEF are being scrutinised.

Family Planning Programme

9966. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the methods employed to test the statistics of different items of Family Planning work and the percentage of errors discovered ;

(b) the percentage of the tests subject to inquiry from the individuals subject to operations ;

(c) the reasons why the individuals subject to planning operations are not grouped according to their incomes, so that it can be ascertained from what strata the population is restricted ;

(d) the reasons why each Family Planning Centre should not have an advisory council of registered doctors in the area by election from among themselves ; and

(e) the reasons why such a council should not be used to check statistics and to programme work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PPANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). There are inbuilt checks and balances provided to test the statistics of Sterilization and I.U.C.D. work, as compensation money for these purposes is given to the volunteer concerned, the motivator, the doctor, paramedical staff, etc. In addition, the supervisory staff are required to test check 5 per cent of the sterilization and I.U.C.D. cases for accuracy as to correctness of age, address and other particulars.

From the reports received it is observed that the percentage of errors in the statistics maintained is small. Further, full facts are

being ascertained from the State Governments.

(c) Record of income of individuals undergoing sterilization operations is kept and their grouping income-wise can, therefore, be attempted.

(d) Normally, in any urban locality there will hardly be more than 1 or 2 registered medical practitioners in the area covered by each urban centre and similarly in the Rural areas too the number of registered practitioners will be hardly 1 or 2 per Primary Health Centre. It is, therefore, not practicable to form Advisory Committee for Family Planning Centres consisting of registered doctors by election from among themselves.

(e) Does not arise.

Sale of Drugs through Public Sector Agencies

9967. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements being made of the prices of stocks purchased at old prices which remain with the retailers, after the new prices come into effect ;

(b) whether Government propose to sell drugs of which the retail prices cannot be marked on their containers only through public sector agencies, including the rural dispensaries which could be allowed to take such agencies ; and

(c) whether the registered practitioners in every block would be as-ociated with popularisation and distribution of drugs, through committees at block level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) While introducing the new pricing policy for drugs, reasonable margin of time will be allowed for liquidation of stocks purchased at old prices.

(b) and (c). Government have no such proposal under consideration, at present.

Additional Income-tax Commissioners

like the Administrative Reforms Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The annual expenditure on creation of 32 posts of Additional Commissioners of Income-tax and complementary staff will be about Rs. 15.60 lakhs. Additional expenditure of about Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be incurred during the current year on purchase of furniture, office equipment etc. on this account.

(b) The Additional Commissioners of Income-tax will take over from the Commissioners of Income-tax the work relating to complaints about tax evasion, survey, reopening of assessments, revision of assessments under sections 263 and 264 of the Income-tax Act, and departmental examinations. The increase in the work developing on the Commissioners of Income-tax is due to new legislative enactments and the growth in the country's economy.

(c) The following figures show the increase in work:

	1964-65	1969-70	Percentage of increase
Number of assessees	21,26,398	28,82,557 (Upto Feb. 70)	46.7
Budget collections	Rs. 580.48 crores	Rs. 781.78 crores	25.7
Arrears of taxes	Rs. 184.85 crores	Rs. 512.08 crores	63.8
Institution of first appeals	1,50,134	2,40,489	37.57
Applications for settlement u/s. 271(4A) of the Income-tax Act	4,760 (as on 30.6.65)	8,855 (as on 31.5.69)	45.3
Revision Petitions	4,772	7,540 (upto 30.1.70)	45.74

(d) The number of officers in the Income-tax Department on the 31st March, 1967 was 2377. Since then, 791 new posts of officers have been created. This represents a 33.3% increase in the strength of officers.

The budget collections of Direct Taxes viz. Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift-tax, have increased from Rs. 649.65 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 799.26 crores in 1969-70. This shows an increase of 23 per cent.

(e) A Staff Inspection Unit is already functioning under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). It was created with the specific purpose of reviewing, as and when necessary, the staff requirements of the various departments of the Central Government. The Staff Inspection Unit has recently reviewed the staff requirements of the Income-tax Department and has made certain recommendations. The

manner in which these recommendations are to be implemented, is being examined. This procedure is considered to be adequate.

Utilisation of Services of Officers Managing the Government Estates

9969. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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 estates used to be effectively managed by a smaller number of staff headed by an officer lower in rank than at present ;

(b) whether the post of an additional head was created to meet with a particular situation for a time ;

(c) whether two senior officers are now heading two different wings of the Estate Office risking, among other things, overlapping decisions on similar questions ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to ensure effective utilisation of one of these two officers elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Prior to September 1959 the Directorate of Estates was functioning as the Estate Office under an Officer of the rank of Under Secretary. After September 1, 1959, the Estate Office was reorganised as the Directorate of Estates in view of the increase in work and responsibility. The post of Estate Officer was also redesignated as Director of Estates with the rank of Deputy Secretary.

(b) With the increase in the work from September, 1959 a post of Director of Estates was created and later, on 1-10-1962, the post of Additional Director of Estates was created.

(c) the Director of Estates and the Additional Director of Estates hold charge of independent work and there is no overlapping of work. The Director of Estates is the Head of the Department, while the Additional Director of Estates is, in matters of administration etc., under the control of the Director of Estates.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in view of the increase in the volume of work as shown below :

Important Items of Work in Delhi	Volume of work in Sept. 59 when Estate Office was re-organised as Dte. of Estates	Volume of work in 1969-70	
		1	2
1. Office accommodation	37.17 lakhs sft.		57.93 lakhs sft.
2. Markets	5 Markets		31 Markets
3. Residential accommodation	27,668 units		42,505 units
4. Auditoriums	1 (Vigyan Bhavan)		3 (Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Auditorium and Rabindra Rangshala).
5. Working Girls Hostel	Nil		1 (Curzon Road Hostel)
6. Assessment of Rent	Rs. 165 lakhs p. a.		Rs. 265 lakhs p. a.
7. No. of Regional Offices	5 (Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, Nagpur and Mussourie)		7 (Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, Nagpur, Faridabad, Madras and Chandigarh).

Increase in Volume of Work in Directorate of Estates

9970. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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 volume of work in the Attached Office of the Directorate of Estates has suddenly grown up tremendously in an undue proportion to the staff employed therein ;

(b) whether only top posts have been upgraded ; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken to check the tendency effectively and to ensure the proportionate increase in non-gazetted staff also ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The volume of work in the Directorate of Estates has been increasing since September, 1959 and the following table will show the position :

Important items of Work in Delhi	Volume of work in Sept. 59 when Estate Office was re-organised as Dte. of Estates	Volume of work in 1969-70	
		1	2
1. Office accommodation	37.47 lakhs sft.		57.93 lakhs sft.
2. Markets	5 Markets		31 Markets
3. Residential accommodation	27,668 units		42,505 units
4. Auditoriums	1 (Vigyan Bhavan)		3 (Vigyan Bhavan, Mavelankar Auditorium and Rabindra Rangshala).
5. Working Girls Hostel	Nil		1 (Curzon Road Hostel)
6. Assessment of Rent	Rs. 165 lakhs p. a.		Rs. 265 lakhs p. a.
7. No. of Regional Offices	5 (Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, Nagpur and Mussourie)		7 (Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, Nagpur, Faridabad, Madras and Chandigarh).

The staff requirements were re-assessed by the S. I. U. of the Ministry of Finance only on 9-2-1972.

(b) There are two top posts—one of Director of Estates and the other of Additional Director of Estates which are in the scale of Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India i.e. Rs. 1300-1800.

As the Director of Estates, in addition to being a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, is also the Head of the Department, it has been decided to bring the

post of Director of Estates in the regular scale of Directors on Rs. 1800-2000 instead as at present, of being in the scale of Deputy Secretaries (i.e. Rs. 1300-1800).

(c) There is no proposal at present to increase the strength of non-gazetted staff ; as no case therefor seems to exist.

Realisation of Gift-tax from Minister of Food and Agriculture

9971. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri

Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture had not paid tax on the gift given by him some years ago ;

(b) whether the case is still pending with the Income-tax Department ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Shri Jagjivan Ram filed a return of gifts for the assessment year 1964-65 and paid the tax due. The return of gifts for the assessment year 1964-65 was filed late for which penalty has been levied.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid and Restrictions on Trade with Foreign Countries

9972. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is an universally acknowledged fact that foreign aid in any form or shape develops a leverage for the donor country which can be very sucessfully utilised to restrict the trade options ;

(b) whether it is a fact that through United States aid laws, India is prohibited to trade with Cuba and North Vietnam ; and

(c) whether the U. S. S. R. also places restrictions on whose intermediate products India may use in the export of final products to that country and wagons deal is clear example as India is using U. S. S. R. aided public sector factories for the production of wagons ?

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

(b) The U. S. aid laws prohibit the U. S. Government from extending aid to countries which supply to Cuba or North Vietnam, or permit their ships/aircraft to and from these countries, the kinds of materials specified in these laws.

(c) No, Sir.

Expenditure incurred on Performance of Inaugural Ceremony of Off-shore Drilling in Gulf of Cambay

9973. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister performed the inaugural ceremony of off-shore drilling in the gulf of Cambay recently ;

(b) if so, the total amount spent for the inaugural ceremony and the helipad constructed for landing the helicopter of the Prime Minister ; and

(c) the details of expenses, headwise ?

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

(b) The total amount spent by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the inaugural ceremony was Rs. 51,337/- . This amount does not include the expenditure of Rs. 4,570/- incurred on the construction of helipad which is to be used for normal drilling operation. It also does not include the charges for helicopters for which the bill is awaited from the Naval authorities.

(c) Break-up of the expenditure is as under :—

	Rs.
1. Memoranda	25,000
2. Printing jobs and miscellaneous	5,350
3. Photographs etc.	9,194
4. Entertainment	9,465
5. Air passage for the Press Party	2,328
	<hr/> 51,337

Re-organisation of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

9974. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to re-organise the set up of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether it is possible to indicate the lines on which it is proposed to be re-organised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to re-organise the set-up of the ONGC. However, the strength of the Commission has been increased by addition of two part-time Members who are eminent geologists, and it is proposed to add one full-time Member incharge of Stores-Purchase.

Counting of War Service for Pension in Civil Post

9975. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether war service followed by confirmations in the civil post is counted for pension as well as gratuity ;

(b) if so, whether Government are not now following this procedure in certain cases who have been confirmed in civil service now but had served in the army during the conflict with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965 ;

(c) if so, whether such cases were forwarded by the Defence Ministry to the Ministry of Finance for clarification and advice and the same were turned down ;

(d) if so, the reasons for rejection ; and

(e) how many such cases are there and what action Government propose to take to give them full benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. JETHI) : (a) and (b). War Service including service rendered in the Armed Forces

during the conflict with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965 followed by confirmation in Civil posts counts for pension as well as gratuity.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Photo-Geological Study of North Bihar

9976. 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 Government have made any photo-geological study of North Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) 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 (c). The Geological Survey of India have not undertaken photo-geological study of North Bihar so far. They have a programme of photogeological study of Kosi basin. This will be taken up when aerial photographs of the area become available.

Fixation of Aluminium Price by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

9977. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to advise Government on the fixation of aluminium prices ;

(b) if so, whether the Bureau has been given any guidelines in the matter ;

(c) whether the Bureau has submitted its report ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if no report has been submitted, by what time it is expected to submit the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). A Working Group functioning under the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, has been constituted by the Government to look into the matters relating to the pricing policy of aluminium. The Working Group will examine the existing structure of the aluminium industry, including semi-industries and having regard to—

- (i) the present and estimated cost of production of aluminium and aluminium products,
- (ii) the growth envisaged for the industry and the expansion programmes of different producers,
- (iii) the needs of the user industries in the context of their importance in the economy, and
- (iv) any other items germane to the study, make suitable recommendations, as quickly as possible, regarding the selling prices for different products, as also on the pricing and distribution policy which might be followed in relation thereto.

(c) and (d). The Working Group has been asked to give their recommendations as quickly as possible and its report is likely to be received in 2 to 3 months' time.

शीरे का उत्पादन

9978. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी के बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस वर्ष 'शीरे' का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शीरे का निर्यात किया जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में शीरे की व्यपत की तुलना में इसका उत्पादन अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शीरे पर आवारित

प्रधिक कारखाने स्थापित करने में क्या बाबायें हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) 19.6 लाख मीट्री टन।

(ख) जी हां, मांग और उत्पादन के मौजूदा अनुमान के आधार पर, अत्यधिक संग्रह की समस्या से खांड कारखानों को छुटकारा दिलाने और बिना बाधा के गन्ने के पेरन-कार्य के लिए।

(ग) कोई बाधाएं नहीं हैं, परन्तु शीरे की इस समय बेशी भोसमी है और इसकी भविष्य में उपलब्धी गन्ने की फसल में उत्तार-चक्रावर निर्भर है। यह उचित समझा जायेगा कि उत्थोगों को, सामग्री की निरन्तर एवं आश्वासित सम्पाद्धि की आवश्यकता है।

Marketing and use of Liquid Propane Gas

9979. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in marketing and use of liquid propane gas in different cities in India; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to popularise the use of L.P.G. during 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The oil companies have been giving all possible importance to increasing the production and sale of Liquified Petroleum Gas. From a meagre sale of 30,104 tonnes in 1964, the sales have risen to 1,27,000 tonnes approximately in 1969, a four-fold increase in a 5-year period and an annual compound growth rate of 34%, which is by far the highest for any petroleum product. The sale is expected to further increase substantially and double itself by the end of 1974.

Oil Refinery for Haryana

9980. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government have represented to the Centre to allocate Central projects like an Oil Refinery ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) This, and similar requests made by other State Governments are being kept in view for consideration at the appropriate time when the necessity for additional refining capacities is considered.

Promotion of Income tax Officers

9981. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4849 on the 25th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the measures since taken by Government to provide some further avenues for promotion to Class I from Class II officers in Income-tax Department ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission Working Group on Direct Taxes has recommended that the difference between class I and II officers in Income-tax Department should be done away with ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the recommendation ?

Demand made by the Central Government employees in the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister.

1

1. Interim Relief be specifically referred in view of the gap between the prevailing wage levels in the various major sectors of industry and that of the Central Government employees, and the relief be given effect from December, 1969 - the month following the announcement of Government's decision to appoint a Pay Commission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As replied earlier, promotions of Income-tax Officers from Class II to Class I cannot be made for some time to come for want of vacancies in the promotion quota, as there are still 103 Class I promotees awaiting adjustment. However, to keep up the morale of the officers, the question of making ad hoc promotions to Class I is under consideration.

(b) The Government is only concerned with the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and not with the Working Group on Central Direct Taxes Administration appointed by Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have not recommended doing away with the difference between Class I and Class II officers.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Demands of Central Government Employees

9982. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees had staged a demonstration in front of Prime Minister's residence on the 24th April, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the decision taken by Government in regard thereto ?

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

(b) The details of demands and the action taken/being taken by Government thereon are indicated below :

Action taken/being taken by the Government.

2

1 and 2 The question of Interim relief as also its date of effect is included in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. The Commission will make their recommendations both interim and final, as soon as practicable.

2. A time limit of 3 months for interim relief and one year for final report be fixed and the date of effect of the recommendations be fixed from December, 1969 - the month following the announcement of Government's decision to appoint the Commission.

3. The demand for the needbased minimum wage and full neutralisation for rise in prices be made part of the reference on the principles of wage-structure.

4. A labour representative be included in the Commission.

5. The terms of reference should specifically include that the maximum salary should be brought down so that it is not more than 10 times of the minimum remuneration.

Adoption of Austerity Measures on basis of Report of A.I.C.C. Panel on Economic Policy

9983. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the A.I.C.C. panel on Economic Policy regarding austerity measures has been adopted by Government ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have always been conscious of the need for ensuring the utmost economy in expenditure on Ministers and officials. The salary of Ministers was reduced in 1952 to the present level. Certain economies have also been effected in the amenities provided to Ministers. The scope for further economies is under examination.

Facilities available to officials of Government and employees in public enterprises are limited. Scales of pay of officials and related matters will also come within the purview of the Pay Commission recently appointed.

So far as private individuals and Corporations are concerned, the Budget for

3. The employees' demand for a needbased minimum wage is included in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. The formula for Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees will also be examined by the Pay Commission.

4. This matter is being looked into.

5. While examining the pay structure the Commission would no doubt go into the question of the maximum and minimum salaries.

1970-71 embodies some measures such as disallowance of expenditure on entertainment, guest houses etc. which are designed to curb conspicuous consumption.

Inter-Corporate Lending and Investment in Nationalised Banking System

9984. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to liquidate inter-corporate lending and investment in the nationalised banking system ; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference in the question is to funds borrowed from nationalised banks being utilised for inter-corporate lending, investment and takeover bids. The following steps have already been taken to restrict flow of bank credit for such investment. It is expected that the position would improve fast.

The Reserve Bank has warned the banks to exercise great vigilance in the matter of and use of the credit which they provide. In lending to the corporate sector, the nationalised banks will be excepted to

scrutinise, to the extent feasible, the end use of the funds to ensure that no portion of the funds is diverted to lending to, or investment in other concerns for employment in unproductive activities or for purposes unconnected with the activities of the loanee company. Where it is found that one borrower from a nationalised bank intends to lend a part of the borrowing to an associated concern the sanction to the borrower will be suitably reduced and the associated concern will be expected to approach a bank on its own with an application for financial accommodation which the bank will consider on its merits. In regard to advances against shares in particular the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to commercial banks that they should scrutinise carefully the purpose for which the advance is sought and should ensure that the advance is not being used for speculative purposes or for enabling the borrower to acquire or retain a controlling interest in the company. The banks have also been advised that advanced against shares to companies should be scrutinised carefully to see that such advances are not used to facilitate or retain intercorporate investments. The Reserve Bank has also recently prohibited the nationalised banks from giving without its approval advances against shares exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of any single borrower.

Government are considering, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, further suitable measures to ensure that inter-corporate lending and investment of funds drawn from the banks is checked more effectively than at present. For instance, to improve and strengthen the credit appraisal system in banks, the Reserve Bank has set up a Study Group to formulate certain standardised forms in which data will be collected for the purpose of appraisals and for ensuring proper end use of credit. Similarly, another Study Group has been set up for working out inventory norms for each industry. Such norms would help the bank to make a correct assessment of genuine working capital needs of borrowers.

City Sullage main Cause of Water Pollution in Delhi

9985. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent water pollution in South Delhi was caused by city sullage and not by industrial waste ;

(b) whether report of the enquiry held in the causes of water pollution has since been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, the main findings 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) An Inquiry Commission has been set up by the Delhi Administration to enquire into the various matters connected with the stoppage of water to South Delhi colonies in the month of March this year. It will also examine whether there was any contamination in the water supplied to South Delhi areas during this period. The Commission has yet to submit its report.

Quality of Production of Public Sector Undertakings

9986. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inferior quality of our production in public sector undertakings specially and also in private sector generally India is suffering heavy losses of foreign exchange in spite of the fact they are granted licences for export ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). It would not be correct to generalise that the country has lost considerable export orders due to the poor quality *per se* of the goods produced. Volume of export depends on various factors like demand, competition, prices, quality, etc. There is also no reason to think that quality of products manufactured by public enterprises are any worse than that of products manufactured by others. Government have

taken steps under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, whereby goods notified under the Act cannot be exported unless the quality is pre-checked and certified.

Modernisation of Laboratories of National Test House at Calcutta and Bombay

9987. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the laboratories of the National Test House at Calcutta and Bombay have been further modernised and remodelled ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of measures have been taken to modernise and remodel the National Test Houses at Calcutta and Bombay, as briefly given in the attached statement.

Statement

Some of the measures taken during the last three years to modernise and improve the testing facilities at the National Test Houses, Calcutta and Bombay.

(i) *National Test House, Calcutta*

Considerable attention has been devoted to the utilisation of the instrumental methods of chemical analysis. Spectro-photometers, Polarographs, etc., have been used for this purpose. A Vapour Phase Chromatograph has also been installed for the determination of the constituents of various organic substances which are present in very minute quantities and cannot be determined by the ordinary chemical analytical methods.

For testing of High Voltage equipments and materials upto 2.1 million volts, a High Voltage Testing Laboratory has been set up.

One well-equipped Environmental Testing Laboratory has been added with various types of test chambers to undertake most of the climatic tests on instruments and electronic components to assess their suitability and performance under topical conditions.

The Electrical Standardisation Laboratory and the Metrology Laboratory have been

remodelled to test electrical instruments and the precision gadgets and templates.

The scope of work in the Biological Testing Laboratory has been further expanded with the acquisition of modern equipment to determine the germicidal values of disinfectant liquids in terms of both Rideal Walker and Staphylococcal co-efficients.

The Non-Destructive Testing Division has been reinforced with a very powerful Gamma-ray equipment utilising a strong Cobalt 60 Isotope supplied by the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

(ii) *National Test House, Bombay Branch*

The National Test House, Bombay Branch, which started functioning only 6 years ago has been provided with additional floor space of 7,000 sq. ft. for the expansion of its activities. A large number of equipments have been added to each individual laboratories, so as to increase the scope of testing.

A Weather-o-meter has been acquired for evaluating the performance of paints and enamels to outdoor exposure conditions.

The Non-Destructive Testing laboratories have been reinforced with Isotopes of Cobalt and Iridium for conducting radiographic examination at site.

Because of the heavy demands for testing of electrodes manufactured in the Bombay region, the Bombay Test House is now equipped for testing welding electrodes to the relevant specification.

Arrangements have also been made for testing and Certification of Welders to any recognised Codes or Regulations.

Supply of B-Twill Bags

9988. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that long term arrangements for the B Twill bags have been arrived at between the Director General of Supplies and Disposals with the jute mill owners ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Orders have been placed with 55 jute mills for the supply of 3,48,957 bales of jute bags between January, 1970 and March, 1971 at a provisional price of Rs. 200/- per 100 bags, subject to adjustment in the fair price to be fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Impact of the Fiscal Measures on Small Scale Industries

9989. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to study the impact of various fiscal measures on working and development of small scale industries ; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage differential rates of taxes and duties to give proper weightage to Small Scale Sector and thereby aid its development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no formal proposal, as such, to study the impact of various fiscal measures on the working and development of small scale industries. The Government are, however, alive to the need of developing the small scale industries in the country within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, by restricting the volume of production in the large scale sector, by differential taxation, or by direct subsidies. So far as fiscal measures are concerned, several excisable commodities already enjoy preferential rates of excise duty. For example, confectionery, food products, aerated water, metal containers and safes and strong boxes, manufactured without the aid of power, are wholly exempted from the payment of excise duty. Biscuits, steel furniture, metal containers, safes and strong boxes, even when manufactured with the aid of power are exempted from duty upto certain specified limits of quantity or value. Glass and glassware, and electric batteries manufactured in units employing not more than five workers and China and porcelain-ware produced in factories employing not more than 15 workers are wholly exempted from excise duties. Duty reliefs are also admissible to small scale producers of wires and cables. Wireless receiving sets manufactured in the

small scale sector, of which the price at the point of sale to the consumer does not exceed Rs. 165/-, are also exempted from duty.

There is no proposal to introduce differential rates for the small scale sector in the field of direct taxes.

Agreement for Aid from Ford Foundation

9990. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of agreement concluded between Ford Foundation and Government and the extent of aid (in dollars) granted during the last three years to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ford Foundation under the agreement and the purpose for the same ;

(b) the amount of aid given by Ford Foundation to the Indian Institute of Public Administration for sending Government officials to foreign countries and the number thereof ;

(c) the number of officers who were given allowance etc. in foreign countries by Ford Foundation through Indian Institute of Public Administration ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the newly appointed Director of the Indian Institute of Public Administration was sent to U. S. A. by Ford Foundation for receiving training and he stayed there for a long time ; and

(e) if so, whether the appointment of the said Director was made on the recommendation made by the Ford Foundation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In October, 1969, the Ford Foundation approved a grant of \$1,30,000 over a period of two years to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the improvement and expansion of training facilities for Government officers at the State and national level. According to the agreement, the grant is to be used substantially on the following pattern :

	(dollars)
Travel and Study	80,000
Equipment	45,000
Library	5,000

The Ford Foundation's activities in India started on the basis of a Memorandum of Agreement signed on 19th January, 1952 between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation for rendering assistance to a programme of Rural Village Development. Supplementary Memoranda of Agreement from time to time were signed subsequently for enlarging areas of the assistance by the Ford Foundation.

(b) and (c). So far as could be readily ascertained, a sum of Rs. 13.76 lakhs was spent on Fellowships and training abroad of various persons including Government officials out of the Ford Foundation grants given to the I. I. P. A since 1951. The amount in respect of Government officials alone is not readily available. The number of Government officials sent was 48 and they were given the allowances etc. in foreign countries by the I. I. P. A. out of the Ford Foundation grants.

(d) A new Director for the Indian Institute of Public Administration has not yet been appointed.

(e) Does not arise.

Agricultural Wealth Tax

9992. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
 SHRI DEORAO PATEL :
 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
 GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of objections raised by the Chief Ministers of the States with regard to the levy of Agricultural Wealth Tax ;

(b) whether the delay in taking decision will cause accumulation in tax arrears ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give relief to the tax payers for easy payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise in view of (b) above.

However, the wealth-tax authorities would, no doubt, in due course, consider sympathetically requests from tax-payers for extension of time for payment or for granting of instalments for payment, etc. and allow reasonable accommodation if the circumstances of the case so require.

Report of Central Committee on Famine Stricken Areas in Rajasthan

9993. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team had visited Rajasthan to study scarcity conditions in the State ;

(b) whether they have completed the work :

(c) if so, whether the team has suggested the financial assistance to the State for scarcity work for the next six months ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how the assistance compares with the assistance given during earlier six months ?

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

(b) The report of the Central team has not yet been received.

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

System of Customs Evaluation

9994. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an editorial published in the *Economic Times* of the 17th February, 1970 under the caption "Customs Valuation" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has adopted her own system of Customs Evaluation and that some of its provisions are held to be inconsistent with the internationally recognised concepts ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to adopt to new valuation system which would conform to internationally accepted concepts ?

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

(b) India has adopted a system of customs valuation based on the principles enunciated in Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to which India, among other countries, is a signatory. Another popular system of customs valuation is that evolved by the Customs Co-operation Council and is commonly called the Brussels definition of value. It is also based on the same principles. There is some difference between the Indian system and the Brussels system mainly on the question whether goods should be valued on their transaction value, as provided in the former, or on the value they would fetch at the time of importation as provided in the latter, and in this respect the Indian system follows the principles enunciated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b).

Price Policy of Public Sector Undertakings

9995. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the Cabinet Secretary, on price policy of the Public Sector Undertakings and published in the Indian Express of the 24th January, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that inventory control in public sector plants is very lax and results in a wastage of Rs. 11.00 crores per year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some public sector undertakings, even basic principles of maintenance schedules are not properly understood and followed ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop such wastage of public money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the inaugural address delivered by the Cabinet Secretary on 23rd January, 1970, at the Seminar on Pricing and Investment held in New Delhi, where a reference was made to the Report submitted by a Committee which investigated

into the levels of inventories in 5 units of Public Enterprises. The Report had stated that there could be a saving of about Rs. 11 crores by way of inventory carrying cost with the proposed reduction in inventory levels of these units. The findings of the Report are under examination. While there is scope for improvement in this area, it would be wrong to generalise that inventory control in the Public Enterprises has been very lax.

(c) Similarly, while in a few plants the importance of proper plant and machinery maintenance may not have been adequately appreciated there is no general lack of awareness in this regard.

(d) In the field of inventory control the public enterprises have been instructed to improve their procedure by adopting wherever necessary modern techniques such as :

1. Application of A, B, C analysis.
2. Economic Order, Quantity System.
3. Codification, Classification and Cataloguing.
4. Value Analysis.
5. Fixation of reasonable recoupment limits.
6. Periodic review of surplus stores, etc.

In respect of plant maintenance, the plants have been instructed to identify the requirements of their individual maintenance schemes. With a view to assisting the enterprises in sharing their experiences and to evolve certain guidelines and principles that could help in setting up, operating and controlling suitable maintenance schemes in each plant, the Bureau has arranged a series of seminars on maintenance of plant and equipment.

Names suggested by Selection Committee for Indian Institute of Public Administration

9996. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Selection Committee has suggested names of three administrators for the Indian Institute of Public Administration who are not professional Academic ;

(b) whether this is in contravention of the rules prescribed for the appointment of such persons ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to intervene in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Selection Committee that was set up to assist the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in the task of selecting a new Director suggested, after considering various names which included those of academics, public men as well as Civil servants, three names of serving civil servants as being the best persons available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The Indian Institute of Public Administration is an independent autonomous organisation and the appointment of the Director is made by its Executive Council which consists of persons elected by the members of the Institute and those co-opted by the elected persons.

Raids to Unearth Foreign Exchange Racket

9997. **SHRI D. AMAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of concealed foreign exchange unearthed in the country during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Information as to the amount of foreign exchange recovered and seized as a result of the searches made by the Enforcement Directorate during the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Deputationists in National Mineral Development Corporation

9998. **SHRI A. SREDDHARAN :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to Government's directive, vacant posts in the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., are still being filled in by deputationists ;

(b) if so, whether such policy will not discourage the Corporation's suitable employees of avenues of promotion ;

(c) the reasons for which such posts are not advertised in the newspapers if suitable employees within the Corporation are not available to attract best candidates ; and

(d) the number/designation of posts for which deputationists are being appointed in the Corporation and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The latest order of the Government of India, while providing, *Inter-alia*, that borrowing organisations should as far as possible, build up their own cadres in due course, does not impose any ban on taking persons on deputation by public undertakings. Appointments on deputation are made by the National Mineral Development Corporation in the following categories :—

1. Appointments to offices of Chairman, whole-time Directors and General Managers of projects which are made by the President.
2. Posts of a specialised nature involving security, maintenance of secrecy of information or specialised expertise required to fulfil the duties, if suitable persons are not available from within the organisation.
3. Posts in new Projects in the initial stages which are filled by borrowing from the Central or State Governments in order to expedite work and maintain liaison with other Government Departments.
4. Purely short-term posts in which cases it would not be worthwhile to spend time and money in advertising the posts.
5. Posts advertised in the open market to which Government servants may be selected on the basis of interview and/or test along with other candidates from the open market and allowed to keep their lien in their parent departments.

(b) No, Sir. Every opportunity is afforded to the Corporation's employees to

better their prospects in accordance with Rules and procedure of the Corporation.

(c) Except where required otherwise, the posts are advertised, if suitable employees within the Corporation are not available.

(d) A statement furnishing the information is laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3570/70]

Survey for Iron and Manganese Ores in Bihar and Orissa

9999. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Governments of Orissa and Bihar have surveyed the potentialities of Iron and Manganese ores in the districts of Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Singhbhum :

(b) if so, the Iron and Manganese ores reserves in each of the districts of Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Singhbhum :

(c) the quantity of iron and manganese ores that have been extracted and despatched for export and consumption in different Steel Mills during the last three years from each of the above districts :

(d) the quantity of Iron ore and Manganese ore that have been despatched from Barbli, Banspani and Barajamda sector of Keonjhar and Singhbhum districts

of Bihar to Rourkela Steel Plant during the last three years ; and

(e) the transport cost by rail from these areas to Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Preliminary geological survey of iron ore and manganese ore deposits of Orissa and Bihar has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India. The Indian Bureau of Mines have also carried out studies in selected non-captive leaseholds for iron ore. It is reported by the Government of Orissa that they have carried out investigations for iron ore and manganese ore in selected areas in Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts. The Government of Bihar have reported that they have not carried out any detailed survey for iron and manganese ores in Singhbhum district except for the work carried out for M/s Atlas Iron and Alloy Ltd., Calcutta in a portion of Barabur-Tatiba area of Singhbhum district.

(b) Many of the iron ore belts and deposits extend across the State and district boundaries. The investigation having been carried out deposit-wise or belt-wise, the reserves are calculated on the same basis and as such no exact figures of district-wise or State-wise reserves can be given. The following table shows the reserves of iron and manganese ore deposits of Bihar and Orissa assessed by this Geological Survey of India :

Location of deposit (1)	Grade of ore %Fe. content (2)	Reserves of ore (in million tonnes)	
		Proved and indicated (3)	Probable and possible (4)
IRON ORE :			
<i>Singhbhum district</i>			
Noamundi, Thakurani, Gua, etc. extending through Bonai (Sundergarh district) and Joda (Keonjhar distt. of Orissa).	60.68	2032.09	8128.38
Saranda Block	60	207.27	
Saranda N. E. Block	60	17.78	
Goudi Buru	60	51.82	
Kiriburu North and South Block	62.61	176.00	

1

2

3

Sundergarh district :

Bolani, Taldi etc.	62-63	665.51
Boramotogulli Block	62-63	124.97
Kandahar pahar	62-63	188.97
Malangtoli (Sundergarh and Keonjhar districts)	63 and above.	163.00

MANGANESE ORE

Grade

Reserves

Singhbhum—Keonjhar Bonai belt of Bihar and Orissa.	Average 40% MN. Fe-high. P. Low.	20 million tonnes—30% of which contain more than 40 per cent manganese content.
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(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Land Acquired at R. K. Puram for Allotment to MPs.

10000. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the release of plots out of 2,000 acres of land it acquired at Ramakrishnapuram for the purpose of allotment to be made to the Members of Parliament ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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). Government do not consider it possible to release any land in Ramakrishna Puram for allotment to Members of Parliament, as the land was acquired for the construction of residential and office accommodation in the general pool. Most of the area has been or is being built upon.

Increase in Adulteration of Food

10001. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRIMATIILA PALCHOWDHURY :
 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 adulteration of food is on the increase in the country : and

(b) the detailed steps taken by Government to deal with the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No. The reports received from the State and Union Territory Governments during the last few years indicate a downward trend in the adulteration of foodstuffs.

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

A Central Unit is being set up to check the menace of food adulteration alongwith the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of inter-State offences and will help in

giving technical guidance to State Governments.

Admission against the Unreserved Seats in Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

10002. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students admitted against unreserved seats in the first year course of M.B.B.S. in the Lady Hardinge Medical College last year ;

(b) their break-up State-wise *i.e.* those who have passed the pre-medical or its equivalent or higher examination from

Universities situated in various States ;

(c) the percentage of marks in pre-medical or equivalent examination obtained by students upto which admissions have been made against unreserved seats ;

(d) whether it is not a fact that the standard of assigning marks is not uniform in all the Universities ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to conduct pre-entry test for admission to this college to remove anomalies in standards and 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) 68.

(b) Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the University/Board	Total number from the State
1. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Aligarh (ii) Meerut (iii) Intermediate Board, U.P.	3 6 8 } 17
2. Rajasthan	(i) Rajasthan (ii) Jodhpur	10 1 } 11
3. Gujarat	(i) Gujarat (ii) Saurashtra	13 18 } 31
4. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	3
5. Haryana	Kurukshetra	2
6. Delhi	Delhi	4
		68

(c) 67% (in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates 50.66%).

(d) Standards are not uniform.

(e) The Delhi University is considering a proposal to hold a competitive pre-entry test for admission to Lady Hardinge Medical College.

Removal of Defects from Family Planning Campaign

10003. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have considered

to remove the family planning campaign defects in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove those defects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Steps are continuously being taken for removal of shortcomings in the Family Planning Programme, as far as practicable.

(b) Shortcomings reported in the Programme mainly are :

1. Inadequate infrastructure.

2. Shortage of trained technical personnel particularly in the rural areas.
3. Wide gap between the awareness and acceptance of the Programme.

The steps taken to remove the above-mentioned shortcomings and further invigorating the family planning movement in the country include :

1. Bringing expeditiously on ground the full basic infra-structure with a view to motivating the people in favour of Family Planning and providing supplies and services nearest to their homes.
2. Increasing number of teaching institutions and adding seats to the existing institutions so that a larger number of technical personnel including doctors, lady health visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives etc., become available for the Programme.
3. Increasing training facilities for the serving personnel so that they can offer better services.
4. Increasing educational and motivational efforts. It is proposed to intensify extension education and introduce population education programme.
5. Involvement of private medical practitioners, homoeopaths and practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine on a larger scale in the programme by giving them orientation training.
6. Introduction of new schemes like intensive work and additional inputs in populous districts, selected areas, organised sectors and post partum work in bigger hospitals where large number of deliveries take place.
7. Providing greater mobility for the peripheral staff.
8. Immunization of infants and pre-school age children with triple antigen; immunisation of mothers against tetanus; prophylaxis against

nutritional anaemia; and nutritional programme for control of blindness due to vitamin A deficiency—these schemes have been taken up to make the family planning programme a truly family welfare movement to provide direct evidence to convince the community of the interest of the family planning programme in the general health and welfare of children and mothers.

9. Effective supervision and guidance from the District and State Officers as well as through visits of Senior Officers from the Centre.

Revision of Agreement with National Iranian Oil Company for Reduction in Price of Darius Crude

10004. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sent a team last week to Iran to request the National Iranian Company for a reduction in the prices of Darius crude that is being supplied to Madras Refinery ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said company has rejected the Indian request for a reduction in the price of Darius crude ; and

(c) what further steps Government are taking on that score ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, a team of four members visited Iran last month.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under examination. It is not in the public interest to disclose the nature of possible steps at this stage.

**Extension given to Expert Committee
Appointed to Examine Proposals
for New Prefabricated
Housing Factories**

10005. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
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 the experts Committee appointed to examine proposals for several new prefabricated housing factories has been given an extension of time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when they propose to submit their report and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The reference appears to be to the Committee appointed to study cost reduction in house-construction and the adoption of methods of pre-fabrication and mechanisation. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Visits to a number of States in the country for consultation and discussion took longer than expected and an extension of 1½ months was found inescapable.

(c) By the middle of May, 1970.

Statement made by the Prime Minister in Madras Re price Rising Trend

10006. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently stated in Madras that the price situation was causing concern to Government ;

(b) if so, in what context these remarks were made ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check the price rising trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During the Prime Minister's visit to Madras on the 18th April, 1970, some newsmen had asked her a number of questions, one of which related to the price situation in the country. It was in that context that the Prime Minister had stated that while price levels in the country were a matter for concern, they were not at present out of control.

(c) The Government keeps constant watch on prices and takes remedial measures in the light of the emerging situation. These measures include fiscal remedies to curb excess demand, imposition of control on bank advances against commodities subjected to price pressures, arranging imports to augment domestic supplies, building stocks of foodgrains and maintenance of a system of public distribution to ensure supplies of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Wherever necessary, price control measures are reviewed and use is made of the Essential Commodities Act.

पैट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के बालों में वृद्धि

10007. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और सान तथा आतु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ दिनों में पैट्रोल तथा मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान मूल्यों तथा 1969 में व्यापक मूल्यों के बीच कितना अन्तर है और मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और सान तथा आतु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री द० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) पिछले कुछ दिनों में मुख्य बन्दरगाहों पर मूल अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्यों, जिन्हें सरकार अधिसूचित करती है, में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु इन दोनों पदार्थों पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क की दर में वृद्धि होने के कालस्वरूप, 1-3-1970 से सारे देश में मोटर स्पिरिट और मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं।

(ख) 1969 तथा 1970 के मूल्यों में अन्तर होने का मुख्य कारण उत्पादन शुल्क, रेल भाड़ा आदि सांविधिक प्रभारों में हुआ परिवर्तन है।

ग्रीन पार्क तथा ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन,
नई विल्सी में मकानों के नम्बर
अनियमित ढंग से देना

10008. 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 नई दिल्ली स्थित ग्रीन पार्क तथा ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन में मकानों के अनियमित रूप से नम्बर डालने के कारण किसी विशेष मकान को ढूँढ़ने में कई घटे लगते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मकानों की संख्या ब्लाक-वार देने का है ताकि लोगों को परेशानी न हो?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। ग्रीन पार्क तथा ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन में घरों के नम्बर ब्लाक-वार तथा नियमित लगे हुए हैं। लोगों की सुविधा के लिए इस बस्ती के प्रमुख स्थानों पर मार्ग दर्शन चित्र तथा नम्बर-बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं।

विल्सी में हरिजनों को विए गये प्लाटों
के स्वामित्व अधिकार

10009. श्री मोतहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 जनवरी, 1970 के दैनिक

“हिन्दुस्तान” में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जनवरी, 1970 में घोषणा की है कि उन 3,735 हरिजनों को, जिन्हें हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने मकान बनाने के लिए प्लाट आवंटित किये हैं, स्वामित्व अधिकार दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह घोषणा क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० शाह) : (क) जी हां। परन्तु ठीक संख्या 3,725 है, न कि 3,735 जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित किया गया।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सभी 3,725 हरिजनों को स्वामित्व अधिकार के प्रमाण पत्र पहले ही दे दिये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ, लाजपतनगर
नई विल्सी

10010. श्री मोतहू प्रसाद :

श्री प० स० लाजपतनगर :

श्री अचल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 13 अप्रैल, 1970 के भ्रातारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6205 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ तथा डा० मगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट का कार्यालय 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई विल्सी में स्थित है;

(स) क्या यह भी सच है कि 13 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था में उठाई गयी बातों की जानकारी 25 मार्च, 1969 से सरकार एकत्रित कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 25 मार्च, 1969 से लेकर आज तक अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित क्यों नहीं की जा सकी जबकि यह जानकारी स्थानीय रूप से एकत्रित की जानी है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (जी के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना अब एकत्र कर ली गई है और संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है। यहाँ यह उल्लेख कर दें कि यह सूचना एक गैर सरकारी संस्था के बारे में है जो सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में नहीं है और इसे दिल्ली प्रशासन के माध्यम से एकत्र करना पड़ा। तथापि विलम्ब के लिए खेद है।

विवरण

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा भवन वास्तव में 2-एक, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में स्थित अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ के काने में है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेत्र सुधार संघ भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को इस भवन तथा उपकरणों का किराया देता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संघ द्वारा अपने भवन तथा उपकरणों का किराया दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

(क) भूमि, चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा भवन अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ, 2-एक, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यह संघ डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को बस्तुतः कोई किराया नहीं देता है किन्तु हिसाब किताब में डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को किराया और भाड़ा दिये जाने की कागजी प्रविष्टि की गई और उतनी ही रकम इस ट्रस्ट द्वारा अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ को दान दी गई दिखाया गया प्रतीत होता है।

Draft Scheme of D.D.A. for Kotla Mubarakpur Area

10011. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the draft scheme touching various aspects of the community life including basic amenities drawn up by the Delhi Development Authority for the Kotla Mubarakpur area.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The Kotla Mubarakpur area has been very recently declared as a 'development area'. Its detailed plans have not yet been prepared. The provision of proper community facilities in the area is under study. Meanwhile, some lavatory blocks have been constructed in the area.

Supply of Drinking Water in Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi

10012. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a copy of the report of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking on the quality of the well located in village Aliganj on the bank of Kushak Nalla will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether the Ministry will obtain a second opinion from an independent authority whether the water of the well in the village Aliganj is fit for drinking purposes;

(c) what is the utilisation from the water main which exists in the Kotla Mubarakpur area for the water requirements of the residents of Kotla Mubarakpur;

(d) what is the population of Kotla Mubarakpur ; and

(e) what is considered to be the minimum necessary *per capita* water consumption in New Delhi and what is the *per capita* water coasumption in Kotla Mubarakpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A copy of the analysis of the Chief Water Analyst Delhi Municipal Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3571/70.]

(b) It is proposed to carry out another test by the Delhi water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to determine whether the water of the well in the village Aliganj is fit for drinking purposes or not.

(c) There exists some 3"-4" water main in Kotla Mubarakpur area and about 150 individual connections are given from the main and about at dozen free public water hydrants and 10 metered public hydrants have also been provided from the above main.

(d) The population of Kotla Mubarakpur including adjoining area is reported to be about 35,000.

(e) The average *per capita* consumption of water in Delhi works out to 40 gallons per day. *Per capita* water consumption in Kotla Mubarakpur may be about 1¹/₂ gallons per day according to Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

Electrification of Panchkain Road Quarters

10013. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2009 on the 1st August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether he had some time ago visited the low income Government employees living on Panchkain Road, New Delhi ;

(b) whether he had promised that electrification would be done in the case of all the quarters which had been neglected for the last two decades ;

(c) whether it is a fact that after starting electrification the work of electrification has been stopped half way through ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) when the work is likely to start and when it will be completed ?

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

(b) He had given an assurance that he will look into the matter.

(c) and (d). Out of 401 quarters, work was not taken up in respect of 92 quarters only, as these quarters are proposed to be demolished for the construction of a Shopping Centre.

(e) Out of 309 quarters which are being electrified, wiring work has been completed in 306 quarters and the occupants have obtained electric meters from New Delhi Municipal Committee in respect of 298 quarters. The wiring in the remaining 3 quarters will be completed shortly.

Loan Agreement with Canada

10014. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has agreed to give India an interest free loan under an agreement signed in April, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which this loan will be given ; and

(d) how Government propose to utilise this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A loan agreement in a amount of C\$17 million (Rs. 11.8 crores) was concluded between the Governments of Canada and India on 22-4-1970 in New Delhi. The loan does not carry any interest or service charge and is repayable in Canadian dollars over a period of 50 years including an initial grace period of 10 years. The loan is for financing the import from Canada of essential industrial commodities like Zinc, Nickel, Asbestos and Newsprint.

Discovery of Copper Bearing Zone in Purulia District, West Bengal

10015. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

revision of taxes has created financial crisis in the film industry ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ease the situation ; and

(e) the names of the parties from whom the demand has been made and the amount to be recovered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Demands of Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 67,41,584.69 have been raised against certain processors of cinematograph films in respect of the period from 1st April, 1969 to 19th February, 1970. Similar demands have to be raised for the period prior to 1st April, 1969 also, details about which are being worked out.

(b) The above-mentioned demands have been raised in respect of the films which were cleared for home consumption during the month of their certification by the Central Board of Film Censors. These films were initially cleared on payment of duty at concessional rates provided for in the exemption notifications in force from time to time. It was pointed out that according to the language of the notifications the concessional rates provided therein were not applicable to films cleared in the month of certification. Necessary amendments allowing application of the concessional rates to films cleared for home consumption during the month of certification also have been made in the relevant notification with effect from 20th February, 1970. Since prior to this date, all films cleared during the month of certification were legally liable to the tariff rate of duty, demands for differential duty had to be raised.

(c) No, Sir. As already explained, there was no upward revision in the rates of Central Excise duty. Regarding the demands that have so far been raised no action has been taken to ~~enforce~~ the same. There should, therefore, be no question of there being financial crisis in the film industry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mines and Minerals Department have recently discovered an 18-foot thick copper-bearing zone at Tamakunum, Purulia district in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the discovery ; and

(c) how far this has been found useful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Impact of Demand for Arrears of Taxes from the Film Industry

10016. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Authorities have demanded tax arrears of over Rs. 1 crore from the film industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that upward

Statement

Arrears of Taxes from the Film Industry

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Amount of Central Excise duty demanded for the period from 1-4-1969 to 19-2-1970 (both days inclusive).
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Bombay Film Laboratory.	2,03,134.48
2.	Rajkamal Kala Mandir.	20,238.20
3.	Quality Laboratory.	1,425.60
4.	Ramnord Research Laboratory.	9,08,510.61
5.	Film Centre.	50,18,881.30
6.	Famous Cine Laboratory and Studio	3,32,033.17
7.	Famous Cine, Tardeo.	18,872.54
8.	Kodak Laboratory	2,617.20
9.	India Cine Laboratory.	24,937.35
10.	Modern Sixteen Laboratory.	1,150.32
11.	Basant Picture.	2,09,783.92
TOTAL :		67,41,584.69

Extending of Facilities to Small Borrowers by Nationalised Banks

Replacement of Excise Duty by Sales Tax

10017. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to extending loan facilities by the nationalised banks to small borrowers, Government propose to experiment with promoting on a vast scale at all levels, voluntary organisations to go initial processing and recommending the cases of genuine borrowers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Government do not consider that they should experiment with promoting voluntary organisations for recommending to nationalised banks loan application from borrowers.

10018. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of All India Cloth Merchants Association has opposed the proposal to re-impose sales tax on cloth in view of the existing excise duty as recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission ; and

(b) if so, the grounds advanced by the Federation in support of their plea ?

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

(b) The main grounds urged by the Federation are :—

(i) The step would be retrograde

(ii) It would lead to evasion of tax, higher cost of collection etc.

(iii) It would result in disturbing the uniformity in regard to the rate of

tax etc., and incidentally cause diversion of trade etc.

(iv) It would generally result in harassment to the trade in that they would be required to maintain elaborate accounts and registers, and to comply with various procedural requirements.

Alleged Favour Shown to IBP and Esso by Indian Oil Corporation

10019. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI K. RAMANI : SHRI TENNETI VISWA-NATHAM :

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is supplying its products at cheap rates and or on credit to the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co., and Esso ;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee ;

(c) whether representations in this regard have been received from a number of associations of oil dealers ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure that IOC's own markets are not adversely affected ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

(c) and (d). Only one representation has been received. It has been found to be without any basis.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in North Bihar

10020. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6188 on the 13th April 1970 regarding scarcity of Kerosene Oil in North Bihar and state :

(a) whether the proposal for shifting the loading operations to an alternative

suitable location in the Garhara yard has since been worked out jointly by the Indian Oil Corporation and North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if not, the anticipated time to be taken in finalising and implementing the same ;

(c) whether latest supply position of Kerosene Oil in the districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur and Champaran and other districts of North Bihar has since been ascertained : and

(d) if so, the details of the remedial measures under-taken to ensure regular and adequate supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Approximately 3 months.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar were requested to indicate the latest supply position of kerosene in the Districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur and Champaran etc., in North Bihar and they have advised that the required information is being collected and will take some time. However, the Indian Oil Corporation, the major distributor of kerosene in this area, has intimated that kerosene tank wagons sent to Depots are incurring demurrage and telegrams are pouring in from Agents requesting for suspension of supplies.

Re-organisation of L.I.C.

10021. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6189 on 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether consideration of the matter regarding re organisation of the L.I.C. has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay and the time likely to be taken to finalise and implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The recommendations regarding the set up of the Corporation at the Headquarters and at other levels are still under examination,

Commitment Charge on Unutilised Portion of Credit Limits

10022. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has directed all scheduled banks to levy a commitment charge on the unutilised portion of the credit limits at the rate of 1 per annum from 1st April, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons which necessitated for the issue of such a directive ;

(c) whether any exemptions have been made from the purview of this directive ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The commitment charge will be at the rate of 1 per cent per annum in respect of the unutilised portion of the credit limits from 1st April, 1970.

(b) The objective is to bring about greater degree of discipline on the part of the borrowers in estimating their credit requirements and to assist in a more rational allocation of credit.

(c) and (d). The commitment charge will not apply to :—

(i) credit limits of less than Rs. 10 lakhs in each account ;

(ii) credit limits granted to the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and their authorised agencies for the purpose of food procurement / storage / distribution operations ; and

(iii) credit limits sanctioned in respect of bills purchased and discounted (inland and export bills), advances against such bills taken for collection and letters of credit and packing credits for exports.

Arrears of Interest Against Shopkeepers of Subzi Mandi, Delhi

10023. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : 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. 3101 on the 11th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the arrears of interest have been collected from the shopkeepers before the allotment was made in Azadpur Market, Delhi ;

(b) whether protests have been made regarding the allotments and allegations have been made against an officer of the Delhi Development Authority for allotting plots by charging Rs. 6000 to ten thousands per plot ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to refer the matter to the C.B.I. for investigation ?

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

New Fruit and Vegetable Market at Azadpur, Delhi

10024. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1361 on the 28th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the machinery for determining the eligibility for allotment of a plot in new fruit and vegetable market, Azadpur, Delhi ;

(b) the requisite qualifications to get allotment of such a plot :

(c) whether these qualifications were observed in allotting these plots without any discrimination ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the names of all the allottees with designation, income and relevant addresses of Delhi, as found true on verification who have been given the said plot in that Fruit Market, Delhi ; and

(e) the names of all the applicants who applied for a plot in response to advertisement of the Delhi Development Authority in the said market and the reasons for not allotting them as such ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A Committee was constituted for this purpose.

(b) The main qualification for securing an allotment in Subzimandi, Azadpur, is that the applicant should be actually occupying some business place in the existing Subzimandi, Delhi. The applicants were required to produce documents to prove that they had actually been carrying on business in the existing Subzimandi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). 1527 applications had been received from traders in the existing Subzimandi. 1169 plots of various sizes have been allotted after verification of the documentary evidence produced by the applicants. The cases of those, who could not produce satisfactory documentary evidence to show that they had actually been working inside Subzimandi, were rejected.

The time and labour involved in compiling information about the names, addresses and income of all the applicants and the allottees of plots, is not likely to be commensurate with the results likely to be secured.

Filing of Income-tax Returns by Officers

10025. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to the supplementary questions on Starred Question No. 813 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the first income-tax return was filed by the Hindi Officer who is said to be practising astrology ; and

(b) how much income was shown by him for each subsequent years since then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Shri K. B. Parsai, Hindi Officer has not filed Income-tax Returns so far.

Writing off of Arrears of Income-tax in Madhya Pradesh

10026. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of persons,

firms, Hindu undivided families and companies of Madhya Pradesh whose income-tax demands of rupees one lakh or more have been written off during the last three years ;

(b) the names and addresses of persons of such firms and the directors of such companies in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some persons of Madhya Pradesh against whom income tax demands of less than Rs. 500 were pending were imprisoned ; and

(e) if so, the number of persons who have been imprisoned for non-payment of income tax during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

मूल्यों में उतार चढ़ाव

10027. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) 1969-70 में मूल्यों में हुए उतार चढ़ाव की तुलना में 1970-71 में साधानों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितना उतार-चढ़ाव हुआ ; और

(ख) मूल्यों में बुद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) मन्न और अन्य चुनी हुई वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 1970-71 में अब तक (अर्थात् 28 मार्च, 1970 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह की तुलना में 25 अप्रैल, 1970 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में) और 1969-70 की इसी अवधि में (अर्थात् 29 मार्च, 1969 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह की तुलना में 26 अप्रैल 1969 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में) हुई प्रतिशत घटबढ़ का विवरण सभा पाट्टे पर रखा गया है। [संचालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3572/70]

(b) सरकार मूल्यों सम्बन्धी स्थिति पर बराबर नियाह रखती है और मूल्यों में होने वाली किसी वृद्धि को रोकने के उद्देश्य से सुधारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन उपायों में ये बातें भी शामिल हैं : राजस्व और कहरा सम्बन्धी विनियमन, अन्न का संकट नियोजक भण्डार (बफर स्टाक) बनाना और पूर्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिए आयात की व्यवस्था करना। सरकार कृषि उत्पादन और शोधांगिक उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित अपने कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन द्वारा पूर्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिये भी बराबर प्रयत्न कर रही है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था को भी बनाये रखा है, जिसका अब काफी विस्तार किया जा चुका है; इस समय देश में अन्न का वितरण करने वाली 1,38,975 उचित भूल्य की दुकानें/राशन की दुकानें हैं। जब कभी जरूरी होता है, मूल्य नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी उपायों की समीक्षा की जाती है और अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों और वितरण पर लगातार नजर रखता है। हाल के महीनों में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने उन वस्तुओं के आधार पर, जिन पर मांग और मूल्यों का दबाव पड़ता है, दिये जाने वाले बैंक कहरों पर लगे नियन्त्रण को कड़ा बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं।

Increase in Price of Natural Gas Supplied to Namrup Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

10028. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India has asked the Fertilizer Corporation of India to increase the price of natural gas supplied to the Namrup Unit ;

(b) if so, the present price and the price asked for ;

(c) the reasons for the increase in the price ; and

(d) the reaction of the Fertilizer Corporation of India 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). Originally, Fertilizer Corporation of India was given a discount of Rs. 0.30 per 1000 c. ft. on the base price of Rs. 1.50 per 1000 c. ft. of natural gas. This concession was applicable to the quantity of 8 million cu. ft./day for a period of 10 years ending in 1974. For additional requirements of gas, the Oil Board decided to charge the base price of Rs. 1.50 per 1000 c. ft.

(c) The main reasons are Oil India's internal investment, operating costs and loss through devaluation. According to Oil India, the price of Rs. 1.50 is well below the price offered anywhere else in India and one of the Private Oil Companies have expressed preparedness to undertake the project on the basis of Rs. 1.50 per 1000 c. ft.

(d) Fertilizer Corporation of India has protested against the discontinuance of the discount in respect of the additional quantity.

Gainful Occupation for Leprosy Patients

10029. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to chalk out the programme for providing non-infectious leprosy patients with suitable avenues of gainful occupations which could enable them to lead a purposeful and self-reliant existence ; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

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 rehabilitation of handicapped including those handicapped by leprosy is primarily the responsibility of the States. Therefore, no

Central Scheme for providing non-infectious leprosy patients with suitable avenues for finding gainful employment has been undertaken.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

10030. DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Evaluation Reports have been submitted by the National Malaria Eradication Programme since 1967 ;

(b) whether there has been spread of Malaria again and again even after the D.D.T. spraying now and then ;

(c) the main causes of the failure of D.D.T. spraying ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Since 1967 the National Malaria Eradication Programme has been evaluated four times by the Independent Appraisal Teams annually in the months of January and February. In addition a team of international experts held a special evaluation in 1968 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Assam and Orissa. The status of the Programme has also been assessed by the Special Committee in 1969.

(b) There is no large scale resurgence of the disease. Only focal out breaks in certain areas appeared which were treated adequately.

(c) The failure of D.D.T. spraying in certain areas has been due to :

(1) Patchy and partial spray due to difficult terrain, poor communication and lack of proper supervision.

(2) Delayed supplies of D.D.T. due to late arrival of shipments from abroad resulting in untimely spray.

- (3) The problem of refusals in certain areas with bed-bug nuisance and on religious grounds.
- (4) The habit of mud-plastering of walls immediately after spray in certain tribal areas which renders D.D.T. spray ineffective.
- (5) Development of resistance in vector mosquitoes in certain areas which has now become the operational problem.
- (6) Existence of pockets of suspected outdoor transmission in certain parts of the country due to vector's habit of resting and biting outside the houses where D.D.T. spray has proved ineffective.

(d) Steps have been taken to rephase the programme, to procure in advance the insecticides and anti-malaria drugs required, progressive replacement of unserviceable vehicles and use of alternative insecticides in resistant areas.

Staff in Income-Tax Department, Delhi

10031. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of non-Gazetted employees in each cadre/grade working in the Income-tax Department at Delhi ; and

(b) the number of employees who have put in more than three years of service but have not been declared Quasi-Permanent and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Grade-wise, the number is :

Name of Posts	No. of Posts
Inspector	146
Supervisors	39
Head Clerks	89
Stenographers	201
Upper Division Clerks	566
Lower Division Clerks	336
Staff Car Driver	1
Notice Servers	143
Total Class III	1,521
Class IV	270

(b) 11 of Class III and 35 of Class IV employees have not so far been declared Quasi-Permanent.

Out of them, 49 Class III and 5 Class IV officials have become eligible for Quasi-Permanent declaration only recently and their cases are being looked into. The character and antecedents of the others are to be got verified through the Police Authorities and necessary steps are being taken in this regard. The Quasi-Permanent declarations will be issued as soon as the verification reports become available.

**Promotions in Income-Tax Department
Delhi**

10032. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Income-tax Department working in Delhi are very much agitated over the various promotions made in this year in the non-Gazetted cadre giving promotion to junior and ignoring the senior persons ;

(b) whether the Income-Tax Employees have demanded an enquiry in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SEHLI) : (a) and (b). The Executive Committee of the Delhi Income-tax Staff Association passed a resolution on the 2nd February, 1970 expressing resentment at the supersessions involved in the promotions in the various non-Gazetted cadre, particularly in the cadre of Head Clerks. The procedure followed in regard to these promotions was explained to the General Secretary of the Association on the 18th February, 1970.

(c) The posts to which promotions were made were 'Selection' posts which are filled on seniority-cum merit basis. It is the declared policy of the Government that in the matter of promotions to such posts, due recognition should be given to merit of the persons falling within the zone of consideration. The procedure followed in this case

was in accordance with the declared policy and no action on the part of Government is called for.

**गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किसानों को झरण
का दिया जाना**

10033. श्री महाराज तिह मारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषक-झरण-नीति के अन्तर्गत कृषकों को सरकारी संस्थाओं के बाजाये गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा झरण दिये जाने के मामले में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या प्रगति निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः कृषि के लिये वित्त प्रबन्ध करने वाली संस्थाओं के बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है। इस समय सहकारी समितियां और वाणिज्यिक बैंक कृषि के लिए वित्त प्रबन्ध करते हैं।

प्राथमिक कृषि झरण समितियां, अल्पावधिक और दीर्घावधिक झरण देती हैं। इन समितियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले झरणों के सम्बन्ध में, चौथी भायोजना में 750 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। भायोजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिये निर्धारित रकम का अस्थायी व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)					
69-	7 -	71-	72-	73-	
70	71	72	73	74	
अल्पावधिक					
झरण	480	510	550	600	660
मध्यावधिक					
झरण	45	55	65	75	90
निवेश के लिए सहकारी लेनदेन में भूमि बन्धक बैंकों/भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा झरण					

दिये जाते हैं। उपर्युक्त बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में, चौथी आयोजना में 700 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इस रकम का वर्ष वार अस्थाई व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
1969-70	115
1970-71	130
1971-72	135
1972-73	150
1973-74	170

सहकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा 1969-70 में दिये गये ऋणों के आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि सहकारी समितियों के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार प्रगति हुई है या नहीं।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कृषि के लिए दिये जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष (अतिरिक्त) ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में, चौथी आयोजना में 400 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये वास्तविक ऋणों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
30 जून, 1969	28 फरवरी, 1970
कृषि के जिसमें से लिए दिये कृषि के गये कुल लिये दिये ऋण	कृषि के जिसमें से लिये दिये कृषि के गये कुल लिये दिये ऋण
गये प्रत्यक्ष ऋण	गए प्रत्यक्ष ऋण
188.38	53.59
267.93	140.50

Development of Land Allotted to Dera Ismail Co-operative House-Building Society, Delhi

10034. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: 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 Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House-Building Society, Delhi, has undertaken the development of land only recently which should have been completed by the 13th March, 1970;

(b) whether the Society has applied for extension of time for such development;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of its share-holders?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As the layout plan of the Society had not been sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority, it has not been possible for the Society to go ahead with the work of development. The Society has, therefore, requested for extension of time for a period of three years from the date of sanction of the layout plan. The question of Government taking any action at this stage to safeguard the interests of the share-holders of the Society does not arise.

Annual Meeting of Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House-Building Society, Delhi

10035. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: 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 Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House-Building Society, Delhi has not held its last annual meeting which was due in November-December, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Employment of Local People in Barauni Oil Refinery

10036. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that non-Biharis are being employed in the Barauni Oil Refinery even though local labour is available in large number ;

(b) if so, the reactions for the same ; and

(c) whether it is not the accepted policy of the Government to give preference to local people ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per recruitment policy of the Indian Oil Corporation, posts in the non-officers' grades i.e. below the scale of Rs. 460-1020 are filled up through the local employment exchange. In case the local employment exchange are not able to supply the requisite number of candidates then the vacancies are advertised/thrown open to other candidates. This is done to ensure recruitment in large numbers of the candidates residing in the area.

Amount of Claim Filed by Indian Oil Corporation for Recovery from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

10037. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6156 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the amount of claim filed by the Indian Oil Corporation in the Bombay High Court for the recovery from the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., on each count ; and

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is still inclined to deal with the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., when the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report have suggested the former should

bear in mind the past dealings of the latter while considering the question of placing orders on them in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) It will not be in the interest of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose any information on the subject during the pendency of the legal proceedings.

(b) As already stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 6156 answered in the Lok-Sabha on 13.4.70, this is a matter on which the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has to take its own view. Apart from this, the Corporation does not consider it advisable in its commercial interests to disclose its views on this subject.

Departmental Examination of Income Tax Officers

10038. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6098 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the names of the Examination Centres in respect of whose papers, deduction of marks was made and the papers and the marks deducted in each such paper ;

(b) the total number of the candidates of these examination centres affected by the deduction ; and

(c) the basis for adopting the so-called 'general practice' of making variation of tabulation stage in the marks assigned by various examiners, appointed for the purpose as no rules permit such variation at the tabulation stage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C SETHI) : (a) and (b) As the process of compilation of the results of any examination is kept confidential in the interest of administration, the disclosure of the details asked for will be against the public interest.

(c) The rules for holding the examination cannot obviously provide for the marking up or marking down of answer papers which has to be based on a study by the Chief Examining authority of the standard of valuation adopted by different examiners.

पेट्रोल पम्पों में नकली हाई स्पीड डीजल
तथा पेट्रोल की बिक्री

10039. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मिट्टी के तेल और मोबिल आयल से नकली हाई स्पीड डीजल और सालवैट से नकली पेट्रोल बताने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायत मिली है ; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) पेट्रोल पम्पों से तथा अन्य तेल के व्यापारियों से परीक्षण के लिए तेल के नमूने एकत्र करने और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों को कड़ा दंड देने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० रा० चहारा) : (क) और (ख). हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के साथ मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट या मिट्टी के तेल और स्नेहक तेलों के मिश्रण तथा मोटर गेसोलीन (पेट्रोल) के साथ सालवैट्स के सम्मिश्रण के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इन अनाचारों को रोकने के लिये उचित उपाय हुए जा रहे हैं। इस वर्ष की समाप्ति से पूर्व, इस बारे में एक अन्तिम निर्णय लेने की आशा है।

हिमालय तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में पाये जाने वाले खनिज

10040. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमालय तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में गत तीन वर्षों में पाये गये खनिजों का व्यौरा क्या है, उनकी मात्रा विदर्भी है तथा उनको निकालने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में बेन्टोनाइट एवं नमक युक्त पोटाश ; हिमाचल प्रदेश में चूना पत्थर श्रेणी के सीमेंट के पर्याप्त मात्रा वाले निक्षेपों और एन्टीमोनी, गंधक एवं असैनिक पाइराइट के प्राप्ति स्थलों ; उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय क्षेत्र में फास्केराइट, चूना पत्थर व सेलखड़ी के पर्याप्त मात्रा वाले निक्षेपों और दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न श्रेणी और अग्यस्क तथा लेटराइट आक्साइट के छोटे निक्षेपों ; पश्चिम बंगाल के हिमालय क्षेत्र में डोलोमाइट के पर्याप्त मात्रा वाले निक्षेपों और नेका में चूना पत्थर, येकाइट एवं बहु-धातु संभावना स्थलों और उत्तर प्रदेश के मंसूरी क्षेत्र में रॉक-फास्ट के छोटे निक्षेपों का भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने पता लगाया है।

Grant of 'P' Forms and Release of Foreign Exchange to M.Ps.

10042. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Members of Parliament with dates who were granted 'P' Form for going abroad from the 1st July, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and also the amount granted to each of them ; and

(b) the names of the Members of Parliament who deposited the foreign exchange if they stayed for lesser period for what they were allowed to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 11-3573/70].

(b) The procedural arrangements do not require for such information to be collected and maintained. Hence no information is available.

Visits by Minister Abroad

10043. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent in each case on the tours of Union Ministers who went to foreign countries during March and April, 1970 ; and

(b) the details of the mission for which the Ministers were sent abroad in each case separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Assistance from Commonwealth Development Corporation

10044. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is receiving any assistance at present from the Commonwealth

Development Corporation set up in U.K. to assist developing countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the projects negotiated by India with the Corporation so far ; and

(c) the conditions laid down for accepting aid from the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited, has been established to provide finance for economic development and business enterprise in Commonwealth countries. The Company has been providing assistance to Indian firms. The last occasion when an Indian Company took such assistance was in 1967.

(b) A statement indicating the investments so far made by the Company in Indian firms is attached.

(c) While Government of India have not laid down specific conditions for accepting aid from the Company, it has been indicated to the Company that individual proposals for investment in or lending to Indian firms will be considered on merits in the light of Government's policies in the matter of foreign investment, foreign borrowing etc.

*Statement***Investments by Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited in Indian Firms**

SI. No.	Name of Indian Firm	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	
		Loan	Equity
1	2	3	4
1.	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	81.00	8.11
2.	Atic Industries Ltd.	105.66	—
3.	Atul Products Ltd.	101.5	—
4.	Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.	580.50	—
5.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	63.72	9.28
6.	EID-Parry Ltd.	108.00	38.75
7.	Herdillie Chemicals Ltd.	90.00	18.00
8.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	126.00	—
9.	Hindustan Polymers Ltd.	92.47	24.53
10.	Indian Aluminium Ltd.	90.00	—
11.	Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.	45.00	—
12.	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	40.50	—
13.	Kamani Tubes Private Ltd.	31.50	—
14.	Kumardhuli Engineering Works	36.00	20.27
15.	Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	108.00	—

1	2	3	4
16.	Sankey Wheels Ltd.	40.00	24.00
17.	Simco Meters Ltd.	24.75	9.00
18.	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	47.25	—
19.	The Indian Tube Co. Ltd.	89.10	—
20.	The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	—	36.51
21.	The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	94.50	—
22.	Tube Investments of India Ltd.	24.30	—
23.	Universal Cables Ltd.	54.00	—
24.	Usha Martin Block (Wire Ropes) Ltd.	66.10	90.00
25.	Volta's Ltd.	29.10	0.75
Total :		2169.20	207.63

Aid from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

10045. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects under the Fourth Plan for which Government have approached the Governments of the USA and USSR for aid ; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). *1. U.S. Aid for Fourth Plan Projects :*

Project assistance from the U.S.A. is made available on a year to year basis. Upto now, the following projects have been approved or are under discussion for project aid from the U.S.A. :

1. Cooperative Fertilizer Agreement
—Project, Kandla— under
\$15 million negotiation
(11.25 crores)
2. Third Jumbo Jet for Agreement
Air India— signed on
\$18 million 4.2.1970
(Rs. 13.50 crores)
3. Boeing planes for Agreement
Indian Airlines— under
\$12.6 million negotiation
(Rs. 9.45 crores)

11. Soviet Aid for Fourth Plan Projects :

A credit agreement with the Government of the USSR was signed on 10.12.1966 under which 300 million Roubles will be available

for the setting up of certain projects proposed for implementation in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The following projects were covered by the Agreement :

1. Aluminium smelting plant in Korba area (Madhya Pradesh) producing 100,000 tonnes of aluminium per year, including the production of rolled and pressed items in the amount upto 50,000 tonnes per annum from aluminium and alloys.
2. Bhilai Iron and Steel Works—further expansion of the production capacity upto 3.2 million tonnes of steel per annum.
3. Iron ore mine in Delhi of 2.5 million tonnes of capacity per annum.
4. Quarries of coking coal upto a total capacity of 6.5 million tonnes per annum in areas of Ramgarh, Pundhi, Taping and Kerla (Bihar) from which the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants will have priority of supplies.
5. Prospecting and extraction of oil and natural gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
6. Aeromagnetic survey.
7. Hydro-power station at Lower Sileru in Andhra Pradesh of 200,000 kw capacity (the project design to be prepared for 600,000 kw capacity).
8. Thermal Power Station in Neyveli—the increase of the capacity from 400,000 kw to 60,000 kw.

9. Development of deep-sea fisheries.
10. Training of technical personnel : assistance in establishing autonomous departments affiliated to the existing higher educational establishments in the country for the following specialities :
 - (a) Aircraft building department affiliated to the Bombay Technological Institute ;
 - (b) Metallurgy department affiliated to the Technological Institute in Kharagpur.
 - (c) Geophysics Department affiliated to the Osmania University in Hyderabad.
 - (d) Automation and computers department affiliated to the University in Bangalore.

Assistance in establishing technical schools for the following specialistics :

- (a) Metallurgy - in Bhilai ;
- (b) Heavy engineering - in Ranchi ;
- (c) Electrical machine building - in Hardwar ;
- (d) Oil and gas industry - in Baroda.

11. Assistance in establishing training centres and preparing skilled personnel for :
 - (a) Plant producing mining equipment in Durgapur ;
 - (b) Aluminium smelting plant in Korba.

12. Assistance in establishing a Design Institute for the Metallurgical Industry.

Out of 300 million Roubles Credit, orders have been placed to the extent of 22.85 million Roubles so far for a detailed project report for the Korba Aluminium Smelter, equipment for Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station, exploration of oil and natural gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station and for technical assistance for strengthening the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. An agreement has also been reached for Soviet assistance for expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant in order to increase

its capacity upto 4 million tonnes of steel per year. The position in respect of Soviet assistance is being reviewed in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan now finalised.

भुगती भोपड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों को स्वामित्व अधिकार के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के सामने प्रदर्शन

10046. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 को भुगती भोपड़ी कल्याण संघ, सीमापुरी ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था और उनको एक जापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस जापन में क्या मार्गे रखी गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जापन में एक मांग यह थी कि भुगती भोपड़ी निवासियों को नई बस्तियों में दिये गये प्लाटों के सम्बन्ध में स्वामित्व अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिए और उन पर मकान बनाने के लिये उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता तथा ऋण भी दिये जाने चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निरांय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मार्गे थी :—

(i) सीमापुरी कालोनी को सरकार 'विकसित क्षेत्र' के रूप में घोषित करे।

(ii) प्रत्येक निवासी को 22 वर्ग गज के बजाय 80 वर्ग गज के प्लाट दिये जाने चाहिए।

(iii) सरकार को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देना चाहिए, प्लाटों की

कीमत सहित अहरण 'बिना लाभ बिना हानि' के आधार पर आसान किश्तों में बसूल किया जाये तथा जिस दिन भूमि की कीमत और अहरण बसूल हो जाए, आवंटियों को स्वामित्व अधिकार प्रदान कर देना चाहिये।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) स्वामित्व अधिकारों का देना या आवंटियों को मकानों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अहरण देना अभी अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु प्लाटों को 30 वर्षीय पट्टे पर दिये जाने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Proposal to Integrate Rural Credit with Cooperative Credit and Credit from other Banks

10047. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH

BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to integrate rural credit with the Cooperative Credit and credit from other banks as a whole ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member wants to know whether in the rural areas cooperative banks and commercial banks will operate in a coordinated manner.

The Gadgil Committee Report on Organisational Framework for the Implementation of Social Objectives has pointed out that in the context of the massive credit requirement of the agricultural sector, cooperatives alone will not be able to meet the requirements. It was suggested that the major nationalised commercial banks which have large resources could usefully supplement the resources of the cooperative banks. Among the major recommendations made by the Gadgil committee in this connection were strengthening the relationship between

the cooperative and commercial banking structures and bringing about a coordination of their activities. One specific recommendation of the Group in this regard was that commercial banks could directly finance primary agricultural credit societies, particularly in cases where Central Cooperative banks are incapable of providing adequate credit facilities to affiliated credit societies. In certain selected districts of five States primary agricultural societies are being financed directly by commercial banks. Secondly, as part of the district plan to improve banking and credit facilities in a district a nationalised commercial bank has been designated as a 'lead bank' in each district. The designated lead bank is expected to closely coordinate its credit operations with those provided by other institutions like the cooperatives. In addition, a National Level Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of commercial and cooperative bankers has been set up by the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. for coordinating the activities of cooperatives and commercial banks. This Committee has indicated certain broad guidelines for purposes of effecting coordination between the cooperative and commercial banks and avoiding duplication and competition. In some States, State level committees for coordination have also been set up. The Reserve Bank is in touch with this National Level Committee.

The inter-relationship between the commercial and cooperative banking and credit structure is continuously under review in the Reserve Bank of India in the light of the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee Report and further measures will be undertaken taking into account the experience of the working of the lead bank scheme.

Raids on Oberoi Intercontinental for Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

10048. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any raid on the premises of Oberoi Intercontinental regarding violation of foreign exchange regulations during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, there was no search of the premises of M/s Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel, New Delhi, for contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations. In January, 1968 the premises of a firm of travel agents who have their offices in the Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel, were searched by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate. The Managing Director of this travel agency, whose residential premises were also searched along with those of some others having connections with this travel agency, happens to be a Director of M/s. Oberoi Intercontinental also. The case against the firm of travel agents and its Directors, is under adjudication by the Director of Enforcement.

Assessment of Crude Reserves in Assam and Gujarat by O. N. G. C.

10049. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesman' dated the 27th January, 1970 under the caption, "Oil Reserves in Assam and Gujarat ; U. S. Firm to help make assessment" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he stated that the Central Government would soon commission the services of an expert American Consultancy firm to help the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to assess the crude reserves in Gujarat and Assam ;

(c) if so, whether the decision has been implemented and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if the decision has not yet been implemented, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). There was, to the best of our knowledge, no issue of the 'Statesman' in Delhi on the 27th January, 1970-26th January, being a holiday for the Republic Day.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, propose to obtain the services of M/s. De Golyer and MacNaughton Inc of Dallas, U. S. A. an internationally known petroleum

consultancy firm, to review the data relating to the O. N. G. C.'s oilfields and to make recommendations in regard to oil availability and optimum rates of production from these fields.

An expert from this Firm is expected to hold discussions with the Technical officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission shortly.

CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi

10050. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries opened during the last three years and the areas in which they have been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3574/70.*]

Plots developed by Delhi Development Authority

10051. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) how many of them have been allotted to the people and on what terms ;

(c) how many more plots are to be allotted in the current year ;

(d) whether any priority in the matter of allotment of such plots and houses is given to (i) ex-servicemen, (ii) those serving in the Defence Forces, (iii) low paid Government employees, and (iv) dwellers of J. J. Colonies and double storey quarters in Rehabilitation colonies ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to give these categories priority in the matter of allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 9335.

(b) 6969. Some of these plots have been allotted by auction and some to persons in the middle and low income groups at pre-determined rates by draw of lots.

(c) About 6,000.

(d) Although no priorities have been fixed, certain percentages of developed plots have been reserved for salaried classes, Scheduled Castes/Tribes, widows and other dependants of Defence personnel who have been killed in action, disabled service personnel who have been invalidated out of service, ex-services personnel and other serving personnel who belong to the middle and low income groups. Dwellers of J. J. Colonies and double-storeyed quarters falling in the above categories are also eligible for allotment against the reserved quota, if they fulfil the other prescribed conditions.

(e) Does not arise.

Acute Shortage of Drinking Water Supply in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

10052. 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 South Delhi in general and Rama Krishna Puram in particular suffer from chronic shortage of drinking water which becomes very acute during summer months ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of overall shortage of water in Delhi, Delhi Municipal Corporation is not able to increase supply of water to these areas ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some schemes for augmenting the supply of water are under way but they will take time to complete ;

(d) if so, whether Government will take steps to sink tube wells and lift water from existing wells in the area through pumps to give immediate relief to the people of Rama Krishna Puram and neighbouring area ; and

(e) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to provide immediate relief

regarding water to this colony of Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) There is shortage of water in South Delhi Colonies like Greater Kailash, Malviya Nagar, parts of Lajpat Nagar, Amer Colony, parts of Green Park and Ramakrishnapuram. Actual shortage of water exists during summer in the various localities of the colonies which are located at the tail end of the distribution system and at higher elevation as the duration of water supply gets reduced due to high water demand and resultant low pressure in the water mains.

(b) It is not a fact that there is overall shortage of water in Delhi. However, the present shortage is due to the following reasons :

(i) the second 40 M.G.D. Plant at Wazirabad is not working to full capacity as the conveying mains from the plant to various reservoirs has not been completed ; and

(ii) the booster pumps and reservoirs in the localities have not been commissioned.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have stated that schemes to increase water supply in South Delhi areas are in various stages of progress and are expected to be completed in about a year.

(d) and (e). According to the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking, water from two tube-wells located in Ramakrishnapuram area and two open wells - one in village Mohmadpur and other in Munirka village is already being pumped and supplied in some Sectors of Ramakrishnapuram and neighbouring areas. For improvement of water supply to portions of sectors III and IV of Ramakrishnapuram located at the tail end of the distribution lines, an underground tank is under construction and an additional pump of higher capacity is being fitted in the existing booster pumping station.

**Multi-Storeyed Tenements for Jhuggi
Dwellers of Delhi**

10053. 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 Government are considering a scheme of building multi-storeyed tenements for jhuggi dwellers of 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land to East India Hotel, Delhi at Concessional Rate

10054. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether land was given at concessional rates to East India Hotel to build a hotel in Delhi and it was agreed that the rate of rooms would be Rs. 40 per day.

(b) whether Government are aware that this hotel has increased its rates per day between rupees 80 to Rs. 100 per room per day ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have increased the lease price ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) The allotment of land to the East India Hotel was made at a concessional rate. However, no stipulation was made in the Lease Deed about the rate to be charged for rooms in the hotel. The question of an increase in the lease money, because of the enhancement of charges by the hotel as stated, does not, therefore, arise.

Homoeopathic Central Council Bill

10055. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :**

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

(a) whether the introduction of Homoeopathic Central Council Bill as recommended by the Joint Select Committee has been approved ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking the necessary action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The decision of the Rajya Sabha on the recommendation of the Joint Committee is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Slum Clearance Schemes in Capital Cities

**10056. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARGHA :**

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

(a) whether Government have evolved in collaboration with the State Governments, slum clearance schemes in the Capital cities in the country ; 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 Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, introduced by this Ministry in 1956, is in the State Sector. Central assistance for the implementation of State Sector schemes is provided to the States by way of "block loans" and "block grants", without it being tied to any specific head of development, and the States have freedom to incur expenditure on any item of development according to their own requirements and priorities. State Governments are themselves competent to formulate and sanction projects

under the above Scheme and finance them from "block loans" and "block grants".

Harassment Caused to Beneficiaries of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Patel Nagar II, Delhi

10057. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to negligent and arrogant attitude of the Medical Staff C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Patel Nagar II a lot of sufferings and harassment are being caused to a large number of ailing Central Government servants and their families at that dispensary ;

(b) whether the number of Doctors and staff posted at the above Dispensary is sufficient to attend to the number of patients visiting there daily ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such sufferings and harassment caused to the beneficiaries ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to remove the sufferings of the beneficiaries of the above C.G.H.S. Dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a), (c) and (d). In the years 1968, a complaint against the working of the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Patel Nagar II was received. The defects pointed out in the complaint were removed and the complainant was also informed.

In 1969, no complaint was received.

In 1970, an unsigned complaint against the behaviour of the Medical Officer Incharge of the above Dispensary was received and this is being examined. Another complaint relating to difficulty in the issue of medicines prescribed by a Specialist was mainly on account of a misunderstanding which has since been cleared.

The above Dispensary is reported to be running satisfactorily and no harassment or suffering caused to the beneficiaries has been mentioned.

(b) Yes. In fact the average work load per Medical Officer at the above Dispensary which varies between 84 to 98 patients a day is less than that of other Dispensaries under the Scheme, which varies between 100 to 122 patients a day.

आधिक कार्य विभाग में आधिक अनुसंधाना

10058. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के आधिक कार्य विभाग में लगभग 20 आधिक अनुसंधाना कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुल 20 अनुसंधानाओं में से केवल एक अनुसंधाना अनुसूचित जाति का है ;

(ग) यह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों पर इन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अभ्यासियों को न नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के लोगों को शीघ्र ही उनके लिये आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) आधिक विभाग में, इस समय 25 आधिक/सांख्यनीय अनुसन्धाना काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) चैंकि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं ये इसलिये उनके लिये जो 7 पद आरक्षित हैं उनमें से 3 पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अनारक्षित कर दिये गये। भर्ती किये गये, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के 3 अनुसन्धाना अपने अच्छे भविष्य की

सम्भावना से इस विभाग को छोड़ कर कही और चले गये।

(ब) और (ड). भविष्य में जब भी खाली पदों को भरा जायेगा तब अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व के कोटे के आधार पर यदि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार मिले तो उनकी नियुक्ति के लिये विचार किया जायेगा।

Demand of more Funds for Research work by the post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

10059. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the main object of the Post Graduate Institute Chandigarh is to carry on research work in various branches of medical science ;

(b) if so, the assessment regarding the research work done in the Institute ;

(c) whether the Post-graduate Institute Chandigarh is demanding more funds for its research work ; and

(d) whether Government will provide the necessary funds for the research work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The objects of the Institute, as specified in Section 12 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, are as follows :

(a) to develop patterns of teaching in undergraduate and post-graduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education :

(b) to bring together, as far as may be, in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity ; and

(c) to attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education to meet the country's needs for specialists and medical teachers.

Medical education goes hand in hand with service to patients and with research.

(b) No assessment has been carried out. It may be stated, however, that the Institute has published 700 research papers since its inception.

(c) and (d). Rs. 20 lakhs were earmarked for research in the budget of the Institute for 1969-70. The provision for this purpose for 1970-71 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The legitimate requirement of the Institute for funds for its various activities are met by the Government.

Dharamsala for Attendants of Patients of Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

10060. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for the setting up of a Dharmasala for the attendants of patients of Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction ?

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 Institute has a Sarai with 50 rooms for the relatives and attendants of patients for which charges are levied. The Institute authorities are considering a proposal to add a free Dharmasala to be constructed out of funds collected as donations.

Misuse of Mineral Resources by Private Mine Owners

10061. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that private mine-owners have generally misused the mineral resources of

the country by not doing the mining in a scientific manner :

(b) whether this failure will not lead to the depletion of mineral resources of the country in a short time : and

(c) whether any action is contemplated to prevent such depletion and misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) By and large, mining operations by private mine owners are being carried on in a scientific manner. However, some small mine owners who suffer from various handicaps such as limited financial resources, lack of technical and managerial know-how have not been able to organise mining operations on scientific lines.

(b) and (c). Unscientific mining, no doubt, results in avoidable depletion of mineral resources. The Government is, however, alive to the problem and have framed sets of Regulations, such as Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, due compliance of which by the mine owners is secured to ensure conservation of the mineral wealth by avoiding wasteful mining. Besides, a 'Consultancy Service' has been started in Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur, to assist the mine owners operating medium and small scale mines in the preparation of requisite geological and mining plants designing of mines and also to render advice on beneficiation of low grade ores. A committee has been set up to recommend a precise definition of workman-like mining, which would indirectly lay the guideline or scientific mining.

Posts of Draftmen in C. P. W. D.

10062. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts of Draftmen Grade I in the C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whether all these posts have been filled by promotion ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to end the delay ?

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

Draft Grade I (Civil) ...	51
Draftmen Grade I (Elect.) ...	13
	64

(b) and (c). The posts of Draftsmen Grade I are filled by promotion Information in regard to the unfilled posts, if any at present is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate Unit of Central Designs Organisation

10063. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Designs Organisation has been made a separate unit from Survey of Works Organisation in the C. P. W. D. and if so, the date from the bifurcation has been made ;

(b) the total number of posts of Section Officers under the survey or of works organisation prior to the bifurcation of Central Designs Organisation according to each Zone; and

(c) how the posts of Section Officers were bifurcated numerically after the bifurcation of Central Designs Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Central Designs Organisation was created as a Unit distinct from the Surveyor of Works Organisation with effect from 18th January, 1969. Some of the functions of the Surveyor of Works Organisation which are related to the scope of work of the Central Designs Organisation have been transferred to the latter.

(b) The total number of posts of Sectional Officers under the Surveyor of Works Organisation in the Central Public Works Department Zone wise before the Central Designs Organisation came into existence was as follows :

1. New Delhi Zone	84
2. Northern Zone	103

3. Eastern Zone	63
4. South Western Zone	40
5. Food Zone	32
6. Delhi Administration Zone	41

(c) The number of posts of Section Officers transferred from the Surveyor of Works Organisation in the C.P.W.D. Zone-wise to the Central Designs Organisation is as under :

1. New Delhi Zone	10
2. Northern Zone	6
3. Eastern Zone	6
4. South Western Zone	3
5. Food Zone	2
6. Delhi Administration Zone	5

बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

10064. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या पंद्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिट्टी के तेल पर कर में वृद्धि के पश्चात् बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर केताओं को एक बोतल मिट्टी का तेल क्रय करने पर 75 पैसे से एक रुपया तक व्यय करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या कायंवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त करने में काफी कठिनाई का अनुभव हो रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने मिट्टी के तेल की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

पंद्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० बंश्हारण) : (क) 1-3-70 से वेसिक एक्ससाईज स्पूटी (बूल उत्पाद शुल्क) की दर में वृद्धि

होने के बाद सारे देश में बड़िया मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं।

(ख) सरकार को अब तक ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) मिट्टी के तेल (ग्रंथिकतम मूल्यों का निर्धारण) आदेश, 1966 के अन्तर्गत, जहाँ कहीं भी आवश्यक हो, बिहार सरकार उचित कायंवाही करने के लिए समर्थ है।

(घ) सरकार के पास ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राज्यों से करों के रूप में आय

10065. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार प्रतिवर्ष राज्यों से करों के रूप में बड़ी मात्रा में धन प्राप्त करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य-वार प्राप्त किये गये ऐसे धन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उम्मीद आशय में विभिन्न राज्यों को दिये गये अनुदानों और क्रहणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य का संकेत, सम्भवतः राज्यों में बसूल होने वाले केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों की ओर है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य-वार बसूल हुए केन्द्रीय करों और राज्यों को दिये गये क्रहणों और अनुदानों का ब्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है।

Discrimination Between Class IV Staff and Doctors in acquiring Quarters from General Pool

10066. 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 number of quarters in the pool for class IV staff of the C. G. H. S. are inadequate ;

(b) if so, the action taken to requisition more quarters from the General Pool ; and

(c) whether there is any discrimination between the Class IV staff and the doctors in the matter of acquiring quarters from the General Pool ?

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 Central Government Health Scheme, which was introduced in Delhi in 1954, has rapidly expanded in the succeeding years. Due to the overall acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool, it was not possible to get more quarters. The number of quarters made available for class IV staff therefore falls short of the requirement.

(c) No.

Holidays for Chowkidars of C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

10067. 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 Chowkidars employed in C. G. H. S. dispensaries are not given the holidays observed by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to grant them these holidays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) On the basis of the recommendation made by the Second Pay Commission and accepted by the Government, Chowkidars are entitled, besides, a weekly off day to three National Holidays on the Republic Day, the Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. Monetary compensation is paid for duty performed in

the exigencies of service on a National Holiday/weekly off day.

(b) No.

Interim Relief for Central Government Employees

10068. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, demanded interim relief for the Central Government employees within a period of one month pending the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No communication to this effect from the General Secretary, INTUC appears to have been received by Government.

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

(c) Consideration of interim relief has been included in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. The Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable.

Production of Quinine

10069. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Quinine production in the country had gone down during 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons along with the position during the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the output of Quinine ?

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

Production of quinine salt during each of the last three years is as under :

Year	Production	Remarks
1967-68	49,753 Kgs	
1968-69	52,486 Kgs	Production by one unit during the month of March, 1969 is not available.
1969-70	46,535 Kgs	Production by one unit during the month of September, 1969 is not available.

(c) Government have constituted a standing Committee for Cinchona and Quinine industry to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for developing and expanding the production and export of Quinine and Cinchona products.

Construction of Flats in Minto Road Area, New Delhi

10070. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats to be constructed in the Minto Road area, category-wise, in the near future in Delhi ;

(b) the other buildings to be constructed in the said area ; and

(c) the time by which the construction is likely to be started and completed, year-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) and (b) The re-development plans of the Minto Road area have not yet been finalised. The information asked for cannot, therefore, be given at present.

(c) Every effort is being made to expedite the finalisation of the plans and to embark on a phased programme of construction.

शारदा अधिनियम को लागू करना

10071. श्री श्रीम व्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

स्वास्थ्य तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने की हृषि से बाल विवाह पर रोक लगाने के लिए शारदा अधिनियम को और अधिक कठोरता से लागू करने का है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, स्वास्थ्य तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). बाल विवाह प्रतिबन्ध अधिनियम जो शारदा अधिनियम के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं, का प्रशासन राज्य सरकार के अधिकार में है। इस अधिनियम को और अधिक प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिये, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इसके संशोधन के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से सलाह लेकर जांच की गई है। संसद के समझ इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक पेश करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस अवस्था में इसका और बनाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Pilferage of Medicine in C. G. H. Scheme

10072. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi on medicine during the last three years respectively ;

(b) the number of theft/pilferage cases and the number of officials involved therein during the last one year ; and

(c) the name and designation of the officer who detected those cases and the steps Government propose to take to boost the moral of such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The expenditure incurred on the purchase of medicines for the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries during the last three years is given below :

Year	Rs.
1967-68	84,47,825
1968-69	74,63,678
1969-70	90,00,000 (approximately)

(b) Nine cases of alleged theft/pilferage of medicines from the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries involving 9 employees were detected during the year 1969-70 (Upto April, 70).

(c) The detection of cases of theft/pilferage of medicine from the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries mentioned at (b) above resulted from the following measures :

- Investigation of reports/complaints by Special Police Establishment Central Bureau of Investigation.
- Surprise checks of Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries carried out by the Deputy Director General Assistant Director and Deputy Assistant Director (Stores) of the Central Government Health Scheme.
- Verification of Stores/accounts in the dispensaries conducted by the Stock Verifiers of the Central Government Health Scheme Medical Store Depot.

Assistant Director General (Central Government Health Scheme) being the Vigilance Officer for the Scheme is mainly responsible for such detections.

No special steps are required to boost the morale of any officer. Good work done is reflected in the Annual Reports which are taken into account for promotion/selection to higher posts.

New Antibiotic for Cancer

10073. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH

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

(a) whether it is fact that a Japanese doctor has presented a new antibiotic for the prevention of spreading of cancerous cells in human body ; and

(b) whether Government have started or propose to start any research in this direction for this drug ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) There was a press report to this effect.

(b) The new drug is reported to be still in an experimental stage and the work on it has not yet been completed.

Revision Petitions Disposed by Commissioners of Income Tax in Bombay and Calcutta

10074. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Commissioners of Income Tax in Bombay and Calcutta during the last 3 years and the number of revision petitions disposed of by them during each of the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 and the number of such petitions pending before them as on the 1st April of these years ;

(b) the reasons for accumulation of the arrears ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and will be collected and laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Informants of Income-Tax Evasion

10075. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of informants, who supplied information to the Income-tax

Department during the last 3 years which lead to searches along with their numbers ;

(b) the number of those whose information led to detection of concealed income of over Rs. 1 lakh and the number of those informers whose information were found incorrect and harassing ;

(c) the amount of reward paid to the successful informers during the above period and whether the tax has been deducted or charged on such payments and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps, if any taken against such informers whose information were found to be false and made with a view to blackmail ?

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.

(d) Informants whose information was found to be incorrect in the past are being ignored by the Department. The question of other steps against them is being examined.

Report of Study Team of Income Tax Assessment

10076. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of study conducted by a study team constituted by the Board of Direct Taxes out of 8,500 assessments taken at random which were appealed against, 5,000 cases about (60 per cent) resulted in relief and again on further scrutiny in 2,800 cases (about 58 per cent) out of these 5,000 cases more than 50 per cent of the relief prayed for was allowed ;

(b) If so, the approximate amount of tax of so arbitrarily assessed cases that was levied and which had to be allowed to be refunded ; and

(c) whether any penalties for concealments under section 271(1)(c) for non-payment of advance tax under section 273 and for non-payment of the assessed tax under section 221 were levied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Out of 8460 orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners scrutinised by the study team, relief was granted in 5001 orders and out of this, more than 50% of the relief requested, was granted in 2801 orders. These 2801 orders were analysed by the team under the following broad categories :—

(1) Availability of subsequent authorities decisions of the courts or of the Appellate Tribunals in the same case for an earlier year or relief given in penalty in consequence of relief in the quantum of income appeal	317
(2) Differing decisions of the High Courts and interpretations of law	93
(3) Admission of fresh evidence at the appeal stage	70
(4) Honest difference of opinion or maturer judgement of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner	1355
(5) Omissions and commissions on the part of assessing officers	966

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available and its collection will involve incommensurate time and labour.

Gastro-Enteritis Epidemic in Tripura

10077. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :
SHRI D. V. SINGH :

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

(a) whether Gastro-enteritis spread wildly in different parts of Tripura and took an epidemic form during the past two months (March-April, 1970) ;

(b) the number of lives claimed by the disease during this period and the number of persons taken ill by it ; and

(c) the steps taken and the central aid given for containing the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Out of 392 cases reported to have occurred in Tripura during the period from February to April, 1970, due to gastro-enteritis, 83 proved fatal.

(c) Necessary control measures are being taken. These include :

- (i) extensive anti-cholera vaccination covering over three lakhs population ;
- (ii) provision of mobile teams for treating cases ;
- (iii) health education measures through public health workers ;
- (iv) mobilisation of all health institutions in the affected area to give preventive and curative treatment.

The health authorities of Tripura have been asked to indicate the central assistance required and it will be provided when asked for by them.

Survey of Quarries in South Delhi

10078 SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have conducted a survey of quarries situated in south Delhi :

(b) if so, the details of the survey :

(c) whether it is also a fact that these quarries are leased out for short period which prevents proper supervision on their working; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Grievances of Residents of Tyagaraja Nagar, New Delhi

10079. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : 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 employees in Tyagaraja Nagar, New Delhi have complained of step-motherly treatment to their colony ;

(b) whether it is a fact that their long-standing grievances include non-provision of underground drainage ; windows which obstruct space since they open inwards and not outwards ; failure to provide sunshade on the front side ; jaffrey door which is not dust-proof ; continuous failure of the sewer drain ; non-provision of Community Hall ; repeated failure of Enquiry Office to attend to their complaints, insanitary conditions in the surrounding area with the connivance of authorities ; failure of water supply on first floor ;

(c) whether he has over visited the Tyagaraja Nagar Government residential colony during the last one year ; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a comparative statement of the amount spent by Government on the maintenance and improvement of Tyagaraja Nagar Colony per capita and the amounts spent on other Government Colonies per capita ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the lack of certain amenities in the Government quarters at Tyagaraja Nagar.

(b) Yes, Sir. The various grievances are being looked into for undertaking remedial action, where necessary.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A comparative statement of the approximate amount spent by Government per quarter on the maintenance and improvements of Type I quarters in Tyagaraja Nagar and Type I quarters in a few other colonies is attached.

Statement

Name of Colony	Approximate expenditure incurred on the maintenance and improvement of a type I quarter during 1969-70	Rs.
Tyagaraja Nagar	68.00	
Kasturba Nagar	54.00	
Aliganj	74.00	
Srinivaspuri	63.00	
Andrewganj	79.00	

Selection Grade Daftaries

10081. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6184 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the number of Selection Grade Daftaries in the different Independent Offices has been collected ;

(b) if so, the details and percentage thereof to the total strength of Daftaries in those offices ; and if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) the reasons for not following the orders in this regard in all the Independent Offices ; and

(d) whether any requests from members of Parliament have been received by Government in this regard ; if so, the precise contents thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information in respect of UPSC and offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department has since become available and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3975/70.]*

In regard to Ministries/Departments complete information has not yet become

available and this will be collected and laid on the table of the House very early.

(d) No such communication regarding Selection Grade Daftaries appears to have been received in recent months.

Punishment for Evasion of Taxes

10082. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4437 on the 30th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any of the big business houses (as according to the Monopolies Commission Report) has been prosecuted for tax evasion of one form and another ;

(b) if so, the names of those business houses ;

(c) the total amount of tax arrears against them, separately, for which prosecutions were held ; and

(d) the nature of punishment they underwent therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). None of these companies has been prosecuted for concealment of income. No prosecution can be launched for default in paying taxes in time. The question of furnishing the names of companies which have been prosecuted for tax evasion and for not paying taxes does not, therefore, arise.

However, some of these companies were prosecuted for failure to deduct tax at source and pay it to the Government.

New Construction Work in M. P. Flats at South Avenue

10083. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEATH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the new construction works made or being made in the M. P. flats at South Avenue, there is a great misuse of public money ;

(b) if so, whether Government are planning to make a probe into it ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Scholarships for Higher Studies in Medicine to Indian Students

10084. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : 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 for higher studies in medicine foreign scholarships are offered to the Indian students ;

(b) if so, how many and from which countries and for which medical universities in those countries ; and

(c) the specific criteria, if any, for selecting the students from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. Medicine is one of the subjects in which scholarships are offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations to the Government of India for Indian Nationals.

(b) During 1969-70, six Indians were awarded scholarships in Medicine for studies in West Germany and U.K. The names of the Universities are :

- (i) Bonn
- (ii) Heidelberg
- (iii) Freiburg
- (iv) Edinburgh
- (v) Glasgow
- (vi) London

(c) Selection of candidates is made strictly on merit on all India basis.

Renaming of Willingdon Hospital after Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

10085. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : 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 are planning to change the name of the Willingdon Hospital to Dr. Lohia Hospital in the memory of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who died there ;

(b) if so, when ; 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) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No occasion has so far arisen for such consideration.

Functional System in Income-tax Department

10086. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the working of Functional System of Income-tax Department by an impartial authority as there are doubts as to efficiency of this system ;

(b) if not, whether Government would get an impartial assessment of the system ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No assessment has been made of the Functional System of work in the Income-tax Department by an impartial authority, if by this expression is meant an agency outside the department.

(b) The Government does not feel the necessity of getting such an assessment made by an out-side agency.

(c) The system is under constant control and review by the Commissioners of Income-tax in the field. A special section has been set up in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (manned by one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners) for reviewing and supervising the working of the various units

in which the Functional Scheme has been introduced. Remedial measures are taken whenever any difficulty comes to notice. Experience has shown that the system is sound and has resulted not only in increased disposal of assessment and collection of taxes but also in adequate and timely attention being paid to other important aspects of work like rectification of mistakes, giving effect to appeal orders, audit objections, etc.

बिहार में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

10087. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछुवायः क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) राज्य में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में इस राज्य के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने नये केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) बिहार से परिवार नियोजन के लिए कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नगरीय केन्द्र 87

ग्रामीण केन्द्र

मुख्य केन्द्र 587

उप-केन्द्र 2881

(इसमें स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोले गये 1761

केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं)

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1969-70 में किए गये कार्य के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

इस वर्ष के दौरान परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 192.92 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किये गये थे ।

(ग) 1970-71 के दौरान राज्य में 260 नये ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है । 1970-71 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकार को 292.89 लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है । इसमें नये उप-केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए 5.02 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों पर 1969-70 में हुआ व्यय

10088. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछुवायः क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) राज्य में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में राज्य के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने नये केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) राज्य में परिवार नियोजन के लिए कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नगरीय केन्द्र 209

ग्रामीण मुख्य केन्द्र 875

उप-केन्द्र 4765

(इसमें स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में लोले गये 2625 उप-केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं)

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1969-70 में किये गये व्यय के आंकड़े और भी उसलम्ब नहीं हैं। उक्त वर्ष में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए 540 लाख रुपये की घन राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी।

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 में राज्य में 200 नये प्रामीण उप-केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है। परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए वर्ष 1970-71 में राज्य सरकार को 670.86 लाख रुपये की राशि का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें नए केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए 3.85 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं।

देश में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

10089. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 तथा 1969 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया था;

(ख) इन वर्षों में कितने "निरोष" बांटे गये थे;

(ग) देश में प्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में इस समय कुल कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) विस्तीर्ण वर्ष 1970-71 में कितने नये केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) वर्ष	परिवार नियोजन अपनाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1968-69	3104444
1969-70	3182189
(अपूर्ण)	

(ख) वर्ष	बांटे गए निरोषों की संख्या
1968-69	59,208,612
1969-70	91,884,556
(अपूर्ण)	

(ग) नगरीय

(1) परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों की संख्या 1794

(2) परिवार नियोजन का कार्य कर रही अन्य संस्थाओं की संख्या 1923

प्रामीण :

(1) मुख्य परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों की संख्या 29649

(2) परिवार नियोजन का कार्य कर रही अन्य संस्थाओं की संख्या 7427

(घ) केन्द्रों की संख्या

मुख्य	उपकेन्द्र
423	1000

दिल्ली में विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियां

10090. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर अभी भी विदेशी शासकों और विदेशियों की कितनी मूर्तियां हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में विदेशियों की कितनी मूर्तियां सार्वजनिक स्थानों से हटाई गई हैं; और

(ग) क्षेत्र मूर्तियों को हटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य लक्ष्य परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) विदेशी शासकों की सभी मूर्तियों को दिल्ली के सार्वजनिक स्थानों

से हटा दिया गया है। अन्य विवेशियों की मूर्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय समय पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ल) अर्थात् एक जार्ज पंचम की मूर्ति 1968 में हटाई गयी थी।

(ग) यह अब एकत्रित की जा रही सूचना पर निम्नर करेगी।

Houses Damaged due to Use of Dynamite by Colliery Owners

10091. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of driving galleries into Palasdiha village by the management of the Collieries of Barmordia, belonging to the Bengal Coal, Asansol, and as a result of using dynamite for the purpose, pucca houses belonging to the Palasdiha villages are getting damaged and becoming unusable for habitation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the house of Shri N. Roy, an advocate and resident of the village has been very badly damaged; and

(c) if so, whether Government will order an enquiry into the matter and arrange for a compensation to Shri Roy and to other persons who have suffered?

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

Price Control on Aluminium

10092. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently imposed price control on aluminium at pre-budget level;

(b) whether the change in the basis of Excise Duty in 1970-71 budget from specific

to *ad valorem* has resulted in an increase in the excise burden on aluminium;

(c) whether Government had asked the producers of aluminium to absorb most of the increase in the burden of excise duty of Rs. 260 per tonne effected in the 1967 budget and allowed a rebate of 25 per cent in excise on production in excess of 1964-65 level, but this concession was withdrawn from 1st April, 1970;

(d) whether the cost of production of aluminium has gone up by Rs. 40/- per tonne in the last three years; and

(e) if the replies to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, the justification for fixing the price of aluminium pre-budget level?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In 1967-68 budget, excise duty on aluminium products was substantially increased and the aluminium producers were asked to absorb the additional excise duty wholly within their profits. The producers however, represented that absorption of the entire additional levy would seriously affect their financial arrangements, particularly for the expansion programmes being undertaken by them. It was found that any curtailment in the planned capacity for production would necessitate import of aluminium, imposing a heavy strain on the slender foreign exchange resources of the country. After examining the various aspects of the problem, the Government finally decided to allow the primary producers to absorb a part of the enhanced duty (Rs. 250 per tonne on an average in the case of major producers and a some-what smaller quantum of absorption in the case of smaller producers in view of their relatively lower profitability), the rest being permitted to be passed on to the consumers. In the above context, it was decided to extend the Tax Credit Scheme based on increased production to aluminium industry. The Tax Credit Scheme, which was applicable to other industries like cement, Paper etc., was valid upto 31.3.1970 and was not renewed thereafter.

(d) and (e). Before the introduction of budget proposals for 1970-71, the two main aluminium producers had asked for increase in their prices mainly on account of increase in their cost of production, as claimed by them. When these claims were under examination, the producers put up their prices immediately after the budget and insisted on maintaining their stand despite the assurance given to them that their price increase proposals have been under active consideration. Under the circumstances, a notification had to be issued under the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970, fixing the ex-factory prices of different aluminium producers at the level prevailing on 25.2.197, pending examination of the cost structure of aluminium industry by the Working Group constituted for the purpose

Allotment of D-II Type Flats to Officials for Performing Pooja

10093. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government officials who have been allotted D-II type flats in pursuance of their request for a spacious accommodation for performing Pooja ;

(b) the number of cases where such requests were acceded to ; and

(c) the basis on which Government have allotted flats to them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). During the period from September, 1967 to April, 1970 only one D-II house was allotted in September, 1967 for a period of 17 days for celebrating the birthday of Sri Vedanta Desika. The allotment was made on a purely temporary basis to help in a worthy cause and on payment of rent at market rate.

Enquiry into Conduct of Officers Involved in Smuggling Racket

10094. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 813 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether necessary enquiry into the conduct of officers alleged to be involved in the smuggling racket has since been completed ;

(b) if not, the time by which investigations are likely to be completed ; and

(c) whether Government proposed to lay a copy of the findings of the enquiry on the Table ?

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

(b) The enquiry is in progress and every effort is being made to complete it expeditiously. It is not possible to state the precise time by which it will be completed.

(c) No, Sir. Appropriate action will be taken in the light of the results of the enquiry.

Grant of Permission to Officers for Accepting Loans from their Wives

10095. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I Officers in his Ministry who asked for permission from Government during the year 1969 for accepting loans from their wives and the amount of loan involved in each case and the purpose for which it was sought to be utilised ;

(b) the number of cases in which permission was granted or refused ;

(c) the sources of income of the wives of these officers and whether income is subjected to Income-tax ; and

(d) if so, their assessed income in each case during the last three years ?

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 of Finance during 1969.

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

Renaming of Surendranath Park in Calcutta as Lenin Park

10096. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Surendra-nath Park in Calcutta is being renamed as Lenin Park ;

(b) whether many telegrams have been sent urging the Central Government to intervene in the matter as it is a great insult to the national leader of India, Shri Surendra-nath Banerjee ; and

(c) if so, what steps the Centre has taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Some protests have been received. The Governor of West Bengal while unveiling the statue of Lenin on Lenin Day had stated that subject to the approval of the President, the corner, where Lenin's statue had been installed should in future be known as the Lenin's Square or Lenin's Corner. The announcement was confined to the fenced enclosure where Lenin's statue had been installed. The Governor did not say that Surendra-nath Park should be renamed Lenin Square.

विडसर प्लेस नई दिल्ली स्थित सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था

10097. श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री भारत तिह चौहान :

श्री दुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्य और साऊथ एकेन्यु, नई दिल्ली स्थित संसद सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों से संलग्न संयुक्त शौचालयों और

स्नानागारों में सरकारी स्तर पर बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों में संयुक्त शौचालयों और स्नानागारों में अपने स्तर पर बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सामान्य नीति निर्धारित की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद सदस्यों को अलाट किये गये विडसर प्लेस के बंगलों में सेवकों के क्वार्टर संख्या 18, 19 और 20 में संयुक्त शौचालयों और स्नानागारों में बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां अन्धेरा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार इनमें कब तक बिजली की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) संसद सदस्यों के मकानों के साथ संलग्न सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में, जिनमें उनके स्नान-गृह और शौचालय शामिल हैं, बिजली का काम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। बंगला नं० 18, 19 और 20 विडसर प्लेस के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों के शौचालयों और स्नान-गृहों में बिजली लगाने के काम सहित, सारा काम प्रगति 1970 के अन्त तक पूरा होने की आशा है।

राष्ट्रीय अल्प बचत योजना

10098. श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री भारत तिह चौहान :

श्री दुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 27 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7583 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने

उज्जैन नगर निगम के कार्यकारी अधिकारी को राष्ट्रीय अल्प बचत योजना के लिए बहुत अधिक राशि एकत्रित करने हेतु शील्ड से पुरस्कृत किया था ; और

(क्ष) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत बचत की राशि को उज्जैन नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों की सहमति के बिना काट लिया गया था और उक्त कर्मचारियों ने इसका विरोध किया था और अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए उ-होने कुछ समय तक आना बेतन नहीं लिया था ?

विश्व मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) उज्जैन नगर निगम को मध्य प्रदेश का प्रथम 'बचत' निगम होने के परिणाम स्वरूप उज्जैन के कलक्टर ने पुरस्कार के रूप में निगम को एक शील्ड प्रदान करने की घोषणा की थी । यह शील्ड प्रकृत्वर, 1969 में नगर निगम के प्रशासक को भेंट की गई थी । अल्प बचत योजनाओं के स्थानीय प्रचार के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कलक्टर को जो रकम दे रखी थी, कलक्टर ने इस शील्ड का खंच उसी रकम में से पूरा किया था ।

(क्ष) यथापि प्राप्त मूच्चना के अनुसार अल्प बचतों के लिए उज्जैन नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों के बेतनों में से बचत की रकम उनकी सहमति से काटी गई थी फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से मामले की ओर आगे जांच की जा रही है ।

संसद् सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सफाई कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

10099. श्री भारत तिह चौहान :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह

नीति बनाई है कि संसद् सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों के सहनों, शौचालयों, स्नानागारों की सफाई नार्थ और साऊथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली स्थित संसद सदस्यों के सेवकों के क्वार्टरों में साथ-रणतया की जाने वाली सफाई की भाँति बेन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जायेगी ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 18, 19 और 20 विडसर प्लेस पर सेवकों के क्वार्टरों में शौचालयों, स्नानागारों, और सहनों की सफाई करने के लिए कोई सफाई कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां शौचालयों और स्नानागारों की दशा बहुत खराब हो गई है ।

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

(घ) सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) उन बंगलों के बारे में ऐसी सेवा दी जा रही है जिनके लिए सेवा-प्रभार संसद सदस्यों द्वारा प्रदा किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). जी, नहीं । इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक भेहतर की व्यवस्था की गई है । क्यों कि, विडसर प्लेस नं० 18, 19 और 20 से संलग्न, छः सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों के लिए, केवल एक शौचालय और एक स्नान-गृह है, सफाई का स्तर हर समय इतना अच्छा नहीं है जितना कि होना चाहिए । तथापि, सफाई के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए निवेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

Shares of Foreigners and Indians in Goa Fertilizer Project

10100. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of holding of shares by

foreigners and Indians in Goa Fertilizer Project ;

(b) the number and value of preferential shares held by Indians and foreigners, separately ;

(c) the number and value of equity shares held by Indians and foreigners, separately ; and

(d) the details of the holding of management and control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Out of the total equity capital of Rs. 1,242.75 lakhs, the foreign parties will contribute Rs. 805.50 lakhs and the balance Rs. 437.25 lakhs will be contributed by Birla companies and Indian public.

(b) The entire preference shares of Rs. 412.50 lakhs will be held by the Indian public.

(c)

	Number	Value
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Indians	43,73,500	437.25
Foreigners	80,55,000	805.50

(d) The company will be managed by a Board of eleven Directors. Two of the Directors will be nominated by the Indian Public Financing Institutions. There will be an Indian Managing Director.

Import of Mineral Oils

10101. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are making efforts to increase the import of mineral oils ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how much mineral oils are proposed to be imported this year ; and

(d) the names of the countries with which negotiations are being held and with what progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) It is presumed that "Mineral Oils" refer to Crude oils. The existing gap between the country's total requirements and the indigenous production is already being met fully by imports.

(c) About 12 million tonnes of crude oils are proposed to be imported during 1970-71.

(d) The imports of crude oils are being made under the arrangements made by each of the refineries and as such negotiations for this purpose do not arise.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि योजना के अधीन विस्तीर्ण सहायता

10102. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विद्यमन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 25 अप्रैल, 1970 के 'दैनिक जागरण' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार, लिटन, स्वीडन और अमरीका द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए भारत को जो वित्तीय सहायता अवधार करणे देने का निरांस किया गया है, उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त वित्तीय सहायता अवधार करणे में से प्रत्येक राज्य में कितना धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभू चंद्र सेठी) : (क) दान करने वाले कुछ देश, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में नियमित अंशदान के अतिरिक्त, निधि की मार्फत आवंटन करने के लिए, समय-समय पर, विशिष्ट देशों की विशिष्ट प्रायोजनाओं के लिए विशेष अंशदान करते रहते हैं। 20 अप्रैल, से पहली मई तक निधि के कार्यकारी बोर्ड की बैठक हुई थी जिसमें विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए 1970 में रुकमों के आवंटन पर विचार किया गया था। भारत में कार्यक्रमों के लिये, कार्यकारी बोर्ड की हाल की बैठक में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

बाल आपात निधि द्वारा स्वीकृत आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को ओपचारिक रूप से अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। सरकार को, भारतीय कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में चौथी आयोजना की अवधि के लिए निधि की ओर से किसी प्रकार की सहायता का वर्चन दिये जाने की भी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की सहायता राज्यवार नहीं मिलती बल्कि सहायता के लिए स्वीकृत उन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त होती है जो सारे देश में स्थित हैं।

Shortage of Water Supply In Timarpur Colony, Delhi

10103. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the residents of Timarpur Colony have been facing great difficulty due to acute shortage of water supply for the last so many years ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). So far the Timarpur colony was being fed from a 5" line and there was some difficulty for 124 single-storeyed and 168 double-storeyed quarters of this Colony on account of inadequate supply in the mains. Recently the Delhi Municipal Corporation has laid a 12" water line and most the single-storeyed quarters and some of the double-storeyed quarters have been connected to this line. The water supply position has, therefore, eased for these quarters. As soon as the remaining double-storeyed quarters are also connected to the new line, the situation in these quarters is likely to improve.

There are a few public hydrants in the colony which are connected to the distribution lines feeding the quarters. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has been requested to connect these hydrants independently to the municipal mains in order to relieve pressure on internal lines. A proposal to provide direct connection to the first floor of the 168 double-storeyed quarters to improve the position of water supply is under examination.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों को अहरण दिया जाना

10104. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों को कुल कितना अहरण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में 20 बड़े-बड़े ग्रोद्योगिक गृहों को, अलग-अलग कितना अहरण दिया गया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दो ग्राहिल भारतीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की वित्तीय संस्थाओं ग्रथात् भारतीय ग्रोद्योगिक विकास बंक और भारतीय ग्रोद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की ग्रोद्योगिक कम्पनियों (जिनमें ग्रोद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां शामिल नहीं हैं) को स्वीकृत और वितरित अहरणों की कुल रकमों के उपलब्ध आंकड़े, वर्षवार नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

करोड़ रुपयों में

	स्वीकृतियां	वितरण
भारतीय ग्रोद्योगिक विकास बंक		
अहरण-मात्र		
1967-68	11.13	19.33
1968-69	19.21	9.02
1969-70	24.54	17.34
जोड़	54.88	45.69

करोड़ रुपयों में

स्वीकृतियां वितरण

भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम

जुलाई-जून

1966-67	12.65	24.74
1967-68	5.65	17.54
1968-69	16.27	9.62
जोड़	34.57	51.90

(क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति विषयक जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में सूचित 20 बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों/शृंहों से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बंक और भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा ऊपर उनके सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृत और वितरित कुल ऋणों से सम्बन्धित सूचना विवरण I और II में दी गयी है, जो सभा पाटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या LT 3576/70]

Stay of an Assistant Accounts Officers at One Place in Air Force Accounts

10.05. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4858 on the 25th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons which have weighed with Government in not fixing the stay of an Assistant Accounts Officer/Accounts Officer in the Air Force Accounts at one place to ensure healthy administration ;

(b) the period upto which transfer on compassionate grounds are held over or cancelled ; and

(c) how the matter of transfer of these officers who have stayed in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment for more than 5 years stands now and the reasons for not giving an opportunity of being posted to Delhi to other officers ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It is not the policy of the entire Defence Accounts Department to fix the periods of stay of Accounts Officer/Assistant Accounts Officer in particular stations. The stations at which these officers have to work are spread all over India right from the border and field areas to peace stations in all parts of the country and there is very wide variation in living and working conditions from station to station. Formulation of a general policy for fixing periods of stay at all these stations has, therefore, not been found administratively feasible or practicable. Transfers of officers from various stations are, however, ordered by the competent authorities after taking into account the requirements of administration, the need for maintaining efficiency and continuity of work and all other aspects such as living and working conditions, the assignments on which the officer may be working and also the human aspects of the problem. The same procedure is followed for Air Force Accounts Organisation also.

(b) The period in each case will depend upon the circumstances in which such transfers have been held over and cancelled. As each case has to be dealt with on its merits, no uniform period can be laid down.

(c) The case of each officer who has stayed in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment for more than five years for transfer out of Delhi is constantly under review and action to post them out is taken as soon as it is found administratively feasible, to give other officers a chance to serve in these stations.

Complaint against some Accounts Officers of Air Force (Accounts)

10106. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints against the conduct of some Accounts Officers of the Air Force (Accounts), who had been allowed to stay on in Delhi for more than 5 years, have been received ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

Commission to Enquire into extent of Smuggling in the Country

10107. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from a Member of Parliament suggesting for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the extent of smuggling in India and to suggest preventive measures ;

(b) if so, whether Government would appoint such a Commission ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A resolution tabled by Shri Bedabrata Barua to set up a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to enquire into the extent of smuggling of gold and foreign goods into India and to suggest suitable measures to prevent it, was admitted for discussion in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1970 but did not come up for discussion on that day.

(b) and (c). Government have been taking and continue to take such economic, legislative and administrative measures as are necessary to check smuggling. No useful purpose is likely to be served by a Commission being set up now since the working of the Customs Department was looked into by a Study Team headed by Shri D. N. Tiwari, M.P. in 1967.

Smuggling of Silver from Nepal

10108. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of silver imported into India from Nepal during the last three years ;

(b) if no import is permitted, the total amount of silver smuggled into India from Nepal during the above period ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to prevent the smuggling of silver into India from Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There has been no import of Silver from Nepal into India ?

(b) No estimate of the amount of silver smuggled into India from Nepal can be made. However, the quantity of silver seized on the Indo-Nepal Border during the last three years is as under :

1967	1968	1969
Qty. in kg.	Qty. in kg.	Qty. in kg.
1,447	860,490	45,295

(c) Following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband goods including silver from Nepal :

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vehicles and patrolling of vulnerable sections along the frontier. A number of mobile parties under the supervisory control of Assistant Collectors have been set up. One unit of the Central Reserve Police has also been deployed on the Indo-Nepal border to assist the Customs Officers in anti smuggling measures.

Setting up of Polyester Fibre Plants

10109. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number with names of parties to whom licences were issued last year for setting up Polyester Fibre Plants in the country ;

(b) whether they were allowed foreign collaborations in setting up those plants ;

(c) the names of parties whose proposals for setting up polyester fibre plants are under consideration at present ;

(d) whether the required technical know-how is not available in the country for setting up such plants and if it is available why foreign collaborations were allowed to the parties in setting up these plants ; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) In 1969, nil ; but a letter of intent was issued on 24th July, 1969 to M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur for a capacity of 6,100 tonnes per annum to be set up at Ghazlabad in U. P.

(b) The party's foreign collaboration proposals are under consideration of Government.

(c) A statement of pending applications is attached.

(d) Indigenous technical know-how is not yet available and so, foreign collaborations are being allowed.

(e) In each case, the foreign exchange involved is around Rs. 200 lakhs.

Statement

Name of the Party

1. Assam Industrial Development Corporation, Shillong (State Undertaking).
2. M/s. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh (State Undertaking).
4. Shri G. K. Devarajulu and Shri G. R. Govindarajulu Coimbatore (for Madras State).
5. M/s. Haryana Fibres, New Delhi.
6. Shri G. K. Devarajulu and Shri G. R. Govindarajulu, Coimbatore (for Andhra Pradesh).
7. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum (State Undertaking).
8. Shri Harshul Dalal, Bombay.

Recovery of Tax Arrears

10110. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9312 on the 12th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the parties M/s. Satya Prakash and Company, A/9A, Green Park, New Delhi and M/s. A. P. Jain and Company 521, V. P. House, New Delhi who were not on the list of the Income-tax Department have been assessed ; and

(b) if so, how much amount of taxes have been realised from them for the last three years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriations of Money by Proprietors of Coca Cola Co.

10111. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount repatriated from India by the proprietors of Coca Cola Company during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to stop repatriation of profits by the manufacturers of non-essential products ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). Under the existing policy of Government, remittances of profits and dividends to all foreign investors are freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes. No change in this policy is contemplated.

Water Supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi

10112. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : 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. 165 on the 21st July, 1969 regarding water supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the work of replacement of existing pipe and setting up of Booster Pumping Station has been taken up ;

(b) when the work will be completed as the need of the colony is very acute and the residents are in a miserable condition for want of water in first floor in 'B' Block, New Moti Nagar, New Delhi :

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is absolutely not even a drop of water for the last few days in first floor in 'B' Block : and

(d) if so, the steps taken to supply water immediately in first floor in 'B' Block ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, tenders for booster pumps have been received by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

(b) The work of providing booster pumps is expected to be completed by December, 1970.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has stated that the supply to first floor quarters in 'B' Block, New Moti Nagar is only for a short while in the morning hours due to low pressure and due to common connections for ground floor and first floor quarters.

(d) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has stated that whatever relief is possible, is being given and that situation will improve only after the booster pumps are installed.

Process for Production of Phosphatic Fertilizers without using Large Quantity of Sulphur

10113. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the Universal chronic shortage of sulphur various processes for the production of phosphatic fertilizers without the use of large quantities of sulphur are being studies and experimented :

(b) whether Government consider it essential to take vigorous and intensive steps in the direction of exploration, prospecting and exploiting the rock phosphate and pyrites deposits in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government consider it desirable or suitable to switch over from the use of chemical fertilizers to the use of organic fertilizers explaining its role in soil fertility and economic in a big way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes ; efforts are being made to substitute sulphur with sulphur bearing minerals such as pyrites and sulphurous gases from smelters of non-ferrous metal plants. The use of sulphur in the production of phosphatic fertilizers is also being minimised by making use, wherever possible, of nitric acid and hydro-chloric acid in place of sulphuric acid for producing water soluble phosphates. Proposals to establish the production of electro-thermal phosphorus are also being considered.

(b) Yes ; production of pyrites in Amjhore area in Bihar, and of rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, has already commenced. Apatite is also being produced in Vishakapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, steps have also been taken by the Government for exploitation of Saladipura pyrites deposits in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Mussorie area in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Government do not consider it desirable to switch over completely from the use of chemical fertilizers to the use of organic manures because for increasing yield per unit area per unit time it is essential to use chemical fertilizers which are concentrated and contain plant food nutrients in readily available form as compared to organic manure. The use of organic manure is also recommended depending upon their availability as they improve the physical condition of the soil, water holding and water infiltration capacity of the soils, besides supplying food to the teeming microorganisms which bring about many useful changes in the soil.

Interpreters in Various Ministries

10114 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Interpreters employed by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India ;

(b) what are their scales of pay ;

(c) the nature of duties assigned to them ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise their scales of pay ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The Information relating to the Ministries proper is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Ten-Rupee Mahatma Gandhi Commemorative Coin

10115. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ten-Rupee Mahatma Gandhi Commemorative coin is a legal tender ; and

(b) 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.

Preventive Officers of Customs House, Calcutta

10116. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the rules or orders that are followed in the matter of fixation of the dates of confirmation of the direct recruits and promoted as Grades I and II Preventive Officers and also as Inspectors in the Customs House, Calcutta ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of some, the dates of appointment and of confirmation remain the same while for some others they differ significantly :

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees appointed against clear reserved vacancies are adversely affected by discriminatory treatment in this regard ; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay, on the Table a list of the present Grades I and II Preventive Officers as well as Inspectors in the Calcutta Custom House with their respective dates of appointment and continuation in the grades ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The information is

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

Principles Regarding Choosing Members of Third Pay Commission

10118. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the principle behind selecting the Members of the Third Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Government have followed the principle of selecting eminent persons whose qualifications and experience would particularly contribute to the work of the Pay Commission.

Cases of Tax Evasion in Assam, Tripura and Manipur

10119. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which *prima facie* case of tax evasion established by Income-tax Officers and action under Section 147 recommended but not approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam, Tripura and Manipur during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the number of cases with their names in which departmental appeal was recommended by the Income-tax Officers and Inspecting Assistant Commissioners against the orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners but not approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam, Tripura Manipur during the above period and the total amount of revenue involved ; and

(c) whether the revenue involved was substantial and if so, a review would be made of those cases and action taken against the Commissioner who was responsible for the loss of revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The revenue involved in respect of cases mentioned in parts (a) and (b) of the question is being ascertained and would be laid on the Table of the House. Where the

Commissioner exercise his discretion under the statute, no question of taking any action against the Commissioner arises.

Suit Filed by I. O. C. Against Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

10120. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6151 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have filed a suit against the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. in the Bombay High Court on the recommendation of the Law Ministry : and

(b) if so, the total amount involved in the recovery from the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. 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). It will not be in the interest of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose any information on the subject during the pendency of the legal proceedings.

Alleged Under Favour Shown to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company by I.O.C.

10121. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 979 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) relevancy for filing a suit against the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., by the Indian Oil Corporation and furnishing the requisite details as asked for ;

(b) whether severe losses incurred by the Indian Oil Corporation in view of the questionable dealings of the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. with them are due to undue favour shown to them by the General Manager (Marketing Division) of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would investigate into the activities of the General Manager (Marketing Division) of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., and propose to place the findings on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) It will not be in the interest of the Corporation to disclose any information on the subject during the pendency of the legal proceedings.

(b) and (c). The matter has already been considered by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report. Paragraph 3.43 of that Report refers.

Employees in Nationalised Banks

10122. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of employees in all the nationalised banks including the State Bank of India ?

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.

Revision of Commission on Petroleum Products by Oil Companies

10123. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether Government propose to ask the oil companies to revise and increase the commission which remains unchanged for many years inspite of an all round rise at every point because of ever-increasing prices of petroleum products by Government itself ?

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

Oil Drilling Operation in Garo Hills

10124. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil drilling operation in Garo hills has become successful ; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to extract oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) So far, no oil/gas shows have been observed in the first exploratory well, presently being drilled in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India

10125. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Memorandum of the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India ;

(b) whether Government have considered their demands ;

(c) if so, whether Government are accepting the reasonable demand that Private Medical Practitioners with experience over 10 years be registered and those who are practising for more than 5 years and less than 10 years at present be kept listed and registered after fulfilment of 10 years ;

(d) whether Government have finally considered all other demands : and

(e) if so, the reactions of Government to the Memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (e). The question of permitting unqualified medical practitioners to carry on practice and

the conditions attaching to it is still under consideration of the Government of India. The demands of the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India in this regard have been noted.

Appointment of Peons in Income-tax Department

10:26. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether interviews for recruiting peons in Income-tax Department for Assam, Manipur and Nagaland took place in Shillong, Gauhati and Dibrugarh on the 8th April, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a guideline or direction was issued by the Commissioner of Income-tax *vide* Memo No. E-I/68-69/54881-83 dated the 30th January, 1970 to the Interviewing Officers concerned that preference should be given to those candidates in selection who have got special skills like carpentry, Paintings and electrical works ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into this matter ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir ; preference was directed to be given also to ex-Servicemen.

(c) The Commissioner of Income-tax felt that preference could be given to ex-Servicemen because they possess a better sense of discipline and also because peons might on occasions be called upon to do duty as watchmen. Persons Possessing special skills were considered to be more suitable because they are apt to possess a higher level of general intelligence.

(d) Government have looked into the matter. The Commissioner of Income-tax has been directed to ensure that final panels for appointment are prepared strictly in accordance with the relevant orders of the Government of India.

Medical Graduates

10127. SHRI P. R. THAKUK : 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. 4843 on the 31st March, 1969 regarding Medical Graduates and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3577/70]

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Petroleum and Allied Products

10128. 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 the production of Petroleum and allied products has increased considerably during the last 3 years ;
- (b) if so, the estimated production thereof during 1969-70 ;
- (c) the estimated demand for petroleum and diesel oil during the next 3 years ; and
- (d) the steps being taken to cover the shortage of supply relatively to the demand for these two products ?

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

(b) The production of petroleum products in the country during 1969-70 was 16,606 thousand tonnes.

(c) The demand for petrol (motor

gasoline) and diesel oil during the next three years is estimated as follows :

	Figures in '000' tonnes		
	1970	1971	1972
Motor Gasoline	1410	1494	1584
Diesel Oils	5735	6288	6895

(d) No shortage of petrol and diesel oils is anticipated in the next three years.

Recognition of Buria Medical College, Orissa

10129. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council had written to General Medical Council to recognise Buria Medical College of Orissa ;

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

(c) whether the Indian Medical Council had discussed and written on the question of recognition to Buria Medical College, if so, on what dates and whether the Buria Medical College answered the queries ; if so, on what dates ;

(d) whether the General Medical Council is going to meet in September, 1970 and there is no mention in the agenda about recognition of Buria Medical College ; and

(e) if so, whether the Indian Medical Council will write to the General Medical Council to put this matter in the Agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the General Medical Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (e). A statement indicating the position is attached.

Statement

The Medical Council of India after discussing the matter in their Executive Committee approached the General Medical Council of the U.K. in July, 1967, for the recognition of the M.B.B.S. degree of the Utkal University/ Sambalpur University in respect of students who pass out from the Buria Medical

College, Burla. The information with regard to the facilities for teaching available at the above college were also forwarded to that Council. The Executive Committee of the General Medical Council U.K. considered the matter on the 27th November, 1967 and asked for further information regarding the number of teaching staff especially in the pre-clinical department. The requisite information was obtained from the Principal, Medical College, Burla on the 1st February, 1969 and was forwarded to the GMC on the 11th February, 1969. The matter was re-considered by the GMC who held the view that the improvements in teaching staff had not been sufficiently extensive to allow them to recognise the M.B.B.S. degree obtained by the students of this medical college and it would be considered again after further progress in this regard had been made. The Sambalpur University to which this College is at present affiliated and the Medical College, Burla, were apprised of the position on the 28th June, 1969 and were requested to furnish the information required by the GMC. It is stated that there has been no discussion between the Indian Medical Council and Burla Medical College authorities on this subject. The Indian Medical Council will take up the matter again with the GMC after the requisite information has been received. The University and the Institution were last reminded on the 16th April, 1970.

2. Government have no information regarding the next meeting of the General Medical Council of the U.K.

Smuggling of Films

10130. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of the Central Board of Excise and Revenue recently went to Bombay to discuss with the film producers the steps to prevent smuggling of Indian movies out of the country ;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the meeting was held ;

(c) whether Government have any clues about the methods employed by the smugglers of Indian movies ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the smuggling of films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has been receiving complaints that Indian films are being smuggled out to South Africa and also to some other countries and that by this smuggling Government is losing foreign exchange.

In April, 1970 a Joint Secretary of the Government of India during the course of his visit to Bombay took opportunity to meet some representatives of the film industry with a view to discussing the problem of smuggling of Indian films abroad. A Member of the Central Board of Excise and Customs who was then on tour in Bombay attended the meeting

(c) and (d). The allegations are that the films are smuggled out of the country, concealed in baggage or in boats going out of the country, and also that films which are exported to countries other than South Africa are later unauthorisedly diverted to South Africa.

(e) Apart from the usual steps taken to prevent smuggling of goods like collection of intelligence, patrolling of the coast, the question whether any special steps could be taken in regard to films is being considered.

Income Tax collected from Shri Potdar, Mines Owner of Mysore State

10131. SHRI K. LAKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much income tax was collected from Shri Potdar, Mines owner of Mysore State during the last three year ;

(b) whether regular accounts are maintained by him ;

(c) whether it is a fact that incorrect accounts are submitted by him in connection with the collection of taxes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is not readily available. The same is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Burden of Direct Taxation in Various Countries of the World

10132. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries in the world where total burden of direct taxation exceeds the total income of an assessee ; and

(b) whether there are laws which prohibit such countries from expropriatory imposition of such taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Information is not available. In India, the combined incidence of income-tax and wealth-tax on higher levels of income and wealth may in some cases exceed the total income of an assessee.

(b) As regards India, there is no such provision. In regard to other countries, the question does not arise.

Decline in Crude output at Gauhati Refinery *vis-a-vis* Three Indian Oil Corporation's Refineries

10133. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact though the overall quantity of crude oil refined at the three Indian Oil Corporation's Refineries at Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali which wholly operate on indigenous crude showed an increase of a little over one million tonnes in 1969 as compared to that in 1968, the Gauhati output of crude which was 813,714 tonnes in 1968 declined to 777,722 tonnes in 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decrease in the Gauhati output ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to correct the position ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the overall output of the three refineries as a whole during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The crude through put of 777,722 tonnes at Gauhati Refinery even in 1969 was higher than the design capacity of 0.75 m.t./year. The shortfall of 35,995 tonnes in 1969 as compared to 1968 actuals, however, was mainly due to :

(i) the emergency troubles in the turbo-generator in the Refinery's power house and the inability of Assam State Electricity Board to supply additional power during April, 1969.

(ii) extended shut down of the Atmospheric Distillation/Coking Units, during August, 1969.

(c) Crude through put of 0.8 million tonnes has been planned for Gauhati Refinery for the year 1970-71.

(d) The three refineries at Gauhati, Barauni and Gujarat can operate at 0.8, 3.0 and 4.3/4.5 MMT per year respectively. However, the operation of Barauni and Gujarat Refineries is linked with the availability of crude from indigenous sources. In view of pipeline limitation to transport more than 2.2 MMT per year crude to Barauni, the proposal of importing a million tonnes of crude and modifying the plant suitably therefor is under active consideration. Barauni and Gujarat Refineries are planned for crude throughputs of 2.2 and 3.8 mt. during 1970-71. The increase in throughputs in the three refineries as planned for 1970-71 will be 0.556 m.t. over 1969-70 performance.

इरविन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में महिलाओं
का पुरुष डाक्टरों द्वारा परीक्षण

10134. श्री अंगेकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री प० सा० बाल्मीकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इरविन अस्पताल,
नई दिल्ली के प्रसूति वाहन में पुरुष डाक्टर
महिलाओं का परीक्षण उनके कपड़े उतरवा कर
करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बाँड़ में 23 फरवरी, 1970 को पुरुष डाक्टरों ने कुछ ग्रामीण महिलाओं का परीक्षण उन्हें नंगा करवा कर किया था हालांकि उन्होंने कपड़े उतारने से मना किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नग्नावस्था में महिलाओं की जांच पुरुष डाक्टरों द्वारा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, विशेष रूप से जबकि वहां महिला डाक्टर उपस्थित होती हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) कूंकि इविन अस्पताल एक शिक्षण अस्पताल हैं इसलिए पुरुष डाक्टरों/छात्रों को उनके प्रशिक्षण के एक भ्रंग के रूप में प्रसूति खण्ड में नियुक्त किया जाता है और वहां उनसे महिला रोगियों को जांच की अपेक्षा की जाती है। यह जांच एक महिला डाक्टर अथवा नसें (महिला) को उपस्थिति में की जाती है। तथापि यदि महिला रोगी को कोई आपत्ति हो तो पुरुष डाक्टर जांच नहीं करता।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ग्रह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Employees of Customs Department at Cochin and Calcutta

10135. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI V. VISWANATHA
MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of denial or promotion or confirmation of non-Gazetted employees of the Customs Department at Cochin and Calcutta, separately, for participation in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968 ; and

(b) the number of persons who were promoted or confirmed notwithstanding their break in service for participation in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968 at the Custom Houses of Cochin and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There has been no case of denial of promotion or confirmation or of postponement of promotion of non-gazetted employees of the Customs Department at Cochin and Calcutta for participation in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968. However, in 17 cases confirmation was postponed in Cochin Customs House.

(b) The number of persons who were promoted or confirmed notwithstanding their break in service for participation in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968, at the Custom Houses of Cochin and Calcutta is as under :

Custom House	No. of persons Promoted	Confirmed.
Calcutta	50	45
Cochin	1	—

Appointment of Collector in Department of Customs and Central Excise, Cochin

10136. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI V. VISWANATHA
MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Cochin has been functioning without a regular Collector since over one year ;

(b) if so, the administrative expenses so far incurred for payment of T. A. and D. A. to the officers who were holding additional charge since the post fell vacant and also to their personal staff and others ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the representation received from staff Association ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Cochin, was under the additional charge of a neighbouring Collector for over one year.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). A Collector has since been posted at Cochin.

Maternity Beds in District Hospital of Bihar

10137. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of statement made by the Health Minister of Bihar recently that the number of maternity beds in all the district hospitals of the State would be increased ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant some aid to the Government of Bihar for the implementation of the said scheme ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; 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) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा नई विल्ली नगर पालिका में जमा की गई जमा राशि की वापस अदायगी

10138. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, प्रावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा पानी तथा बिजली के कलेक्शन देने/हटाने हेतु अथवा मीटर के लिए जमा की गई जमा राशि की वापस अदायगी करने हेतु नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सचिव को लिखे गये पत्रों को सचिव को दिलाने की बजाय वहां एक शाखा में दबाकर रख दिया जाता है जिसके परिणाम-

सरूप अन्य शाखाओं द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्य वाही नहीं हो पाती है ;

(ल) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की जांच की है कि जब कोई संसद सदस्य अपने फ्लैट अथवा अपने नौकर के मकान को बदलता है और वह सचिव को मीटर हटाने तथा जमा राशि लौटाने का आवेदन करता है तो भी फ्लैट अथवा नौकर के मकान में लगे मीटर का किराया-बिल उसी प्रकार उस सदस्य के नाम में जारी रहता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने गत छः महीने में ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है और सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे भविष्य में इस प्रकार की अनियमितताएं न हों ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, प्रावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति बन्देश्वर) : (क) की गई जांचों से पता चला है कि पानी तथा बिजली के कलेक्शन देने/हटाने के लिए अथवा मीटरों के लिए जमा की गई जमा राशि की वापस अदायगी करने हेतु संसद सदस्यों द्वारा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के सचिव के नाम प्रेषित सभी पत्रों को, जब तक ये अर्ब-सरकारी पत्र न हों, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के सचिव को नहीं भेजा जाता है क्योंकि वे इस मामले से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। इन पत्रों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए सम्बन्धित विभाग, वाणिज्य एवं कराधान विभाग को तुरन्त भेज दिया जाता है यह विभाग वाणिज्य एवं कराधान अधिकारी के नियन्त्रण में है। अतः ऐसे पत्र बिना कार्यवाही हुए नहीं रहते।

इसके प्रलापा 13-2-70 को संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त सभिति के अध्यक्षकों की बैठक में किए गए निर्णयानुसार संसद सदस्यों की जमा राशि उन्हें लौटाने के मामलों के लिए सीधी जुम्मेवारी के लिए एक अधिकारी की

विशेष नियुक्ति की गयी है और वह ऐसे मामले के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी है। राज्य सभा तथा सोक सभा सचिवालय तब से ऐसे सभी पत्र उक्त अधिकारी को भेज रहे हैं।

(ल) यह सच नहीं है।

(ग) बिजली/पानी के दुबारा कनेक्शन लगाने/कनेक्शन कटवाने के आवेदन पत्र में उत्तिलित अनुदेशों तथा नियमों के अनुसार उपभोक्ता को बिजली/पानी के कनेक्शन कटवाने के लिए एक सप्ताह का नोटिस लिख कर देना होता है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बतलाया है कि 3 नवम्बर, 1969 से 4 मई, 1970 तक 30 संसद सदस्यों ने नगरपालिका को सूचित किए बिना ही अपने निवास स्थान खाली किए हैं।

Duties performed by Class IV Employees of Government of India Forms Store and Press, Calcutta

10139. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that class IV employees (Record Suppliers) in the Government of India Forms Store and Press, Calcutta are asked to discharge duties similar to those of class III employees (Clerks) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the employees of the above category have been promoted as Lower Division Clerks, though they do not possess the requisite educational qualification for that post ; and

(c) if so, the difficulties being faced by Government in promoting the remaining employees ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Posts of Record Suppliers no longer exist in the Government of India Forms Store and Press, Calcutta, as they have been converted into posts of Selection Grade/Ordinary Grade Dufstaries (Class IV). About 50% of the incumbents of these posts have been performing functions

of a clerical nature. Government have under consideration a proposal to create posts of L. D. Cs in lieu of some of the posts of Dufstaries in the ordinary and selection grades.

(b) No promotions have so far been made.

(c) Does not arise.

Guarantee for Loans received by East India Hotels Ltd.

10140. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any financial guarantee to East India Hotels Ltd. about loan taken by it from abroad and Indian institutions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this company is borrowing money from the public out of proportion of their capital and the rules fixed by the Reserve Bank ; and

(d) if so, the total amount received by this company as loan from the public till the 30th December, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No financial guarantee has been given by the Government of India to the East India Hotels Limited for loans raised by it from abroad or any Indian financial institution. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has, however, given a guarantee in respect of a loan of U. S. \$17,000 raised by the Company from the Export Import Bank of U. S. A. (Exim Bank) for setting up the Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel at New Delhi against the security of an equitable mortgage of its immovable properties, as also hypothecation of its movable plant.

(c) and (d). The deposits received by the East India Hotels Limited from the public and outstanding as on 31.12.1969, amounted to Rs. 33.92 lakhs (exclusive of accrued interest). These were well within the statutory ceiling of 25% of the aggregate of the paid up capital and the reserves of the company, prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the notification dated the 29th October, 1966, issued by it, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45J, 45K

and 45L of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Government Official's visit to Residence of Nawab of Rampur

10141. SHRI J. H. PATEL :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nawab or Begum of Rampur were contacted on the 25th August, 1969 at their residence in Delhi by officers of the Finance Ministry ;

(b) if so, the articles or goods handed over by them for being deposited ;

(c) the approximate value of these jewels and other articles and their description ; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). Various items of jewellery and valuable wearing apparel totalling 66, valued at Rs. 2,57,900/- have been deposited with the State Bank.

(d) The question of assessing the value of the articles under the Wealth-tax Act is being considered by the Wealth-Tax Officer.

Valuables belonging to Begum of Rampur

10142. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4370 on the 30th March, 1970 regarding valuables belonging to Begum of Rampur and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the description of the Jewellery and its approximate value ;

(c) the steps Government are taking in this case ;

(d) whether the seized articles are still with the Jewellers or whether Government have confiscated them ; and

(e) whether these articles were shown in the wealth tax returns filed by Begum of Rampur and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is not yet available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Smuggling from China and Pakistan

10143. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value and nature of goods smuggled into Assam, Tripura, N.E.F.A. and other border districts from China and Pakistan in 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that smuggling on a large scale is done by and through Nepal of the above goods ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop this smuggling and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). While it is not possible to estimate the value of goods smuggled, items such as fountain pens, mechanical lighters, transistors, raw jute, cloves, cinnamon, jewellery, watches, textiles, valued at Rs. 17.4 lakhs smuggled into the eastern States of India viz. Assam, Tripura, NEFA and West Bengal from Pakistan in the year 1969 were seized. These goods were of Pakistani, Chinese or other countries origin. Information regarding Chinese goods smuggled from Nepal which were seized is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) the following steps have been taken to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods.

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected boats, vehicles and aircrafts, and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and land frontier. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detection.

Senior officers of the rank of Asst. Collectors of Customs have been posted to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Along the Indo-Nepal border, a number of mobile parties under the supervisory control of Asst. Collectors have been set up.

One company of C. R. P. has also been deployed on the Indo-Nepal border for assisting the Customs Officers in anti-smuggling measures. These measures are kept constantly under review.

As a result of the anti-smuggling measures taken, the value of the smuggled goods seized in Assam, Tripura, Manipur, NEFA and along the Indo-Nepal border showed a marked increase in 1969 as compared to 1968 as indicated below :—

Area	Year	Value of goods seized
		Rs. in lakhs
Indo-Nepal Border.	1968	24.71
Assam, Manipur, Tripura.	1969	47.95
	1968	6.20
	1969	10.00

Income Tax due from Film Stars

10144. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income tax arrears as on the 30th June, 1969 of the following film personalities ; Sarvashri K. M. Mody, Kishore Kumar Ganguly, Ashok Kumar Ganguly, A. R. Kardar, Mahomed Mumtaj Ali, Shiraj Ali Hakim, Dilip Kumar alias Yusuf Khan, Nasir Khan, Sarwar Khan and steps taken against each for recovery of the tax ;

(b) whether it is a fact that between Tolaram Jalan, his brothers, relatives and Filmstar (P) Ltd. the tax arrears exceed over Rs. four crores as on the 30th January, 1970 and if so, the exact amounts due in case of each assessee with steps taken to recover in each case ; and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons how and why so much taxes are allowed to accumulate in spite of the provision in law to collect advance-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

12.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Statement of the Minister of Foreign Trade

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported statement of the Minister that India was willing to resume trade with China."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on my return from Hong Kong and Japan I addressed a Press Conference regarding my discussions with the local authorities. I described the possibility of the State Trading Corporation setting up a Joint Company in participation with local Hong Kong businessmen in order to increase our present negligible exports to this rich market which imported over 2 thousand million dollars last year.

2. In the course of questions, a specific query was put to me as to whether this Joint Company might export not only to Hong Kong but to third markets. I replied that as Hong Kong was an important entrepot trade centre, the proposed company would naturally try to develop exports to third countries also. I was then asked whether India might export to China through Hong Kong. I stated that there was no question of trading indirectly or clandestinely with China through Hong Kong. We would prefer to trade directly and openly. My remark was thus made in answer to a limited and specific query.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is this a Call Attention or personal explanation, Sir ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Minister has said that the possi-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

bility of the STC setting up a Joint Company in participation with local Hong Kong businessmen is there. That he has admitted. But, Sir, about mentioning regarding the third party, he was very very quiet about that and he was not at all specific about what he meant by third party. Now, Sir, is it not a fact—and everybody knows it—that Hong Kong does have a very vast amount of substantial trade with China? The hon. Minister has said that there is no question of indirect or clandestine trading with China. Now, may I know, if that proposal of the Joint Company has yet materialised, and if so, does it mean that that Joint Company will be under ban to trade with China? Because, the Hong Kong companies do have a substantial trade, import and export trade, with China. The hon. Minister says that there is no question of clandestine trading or indirect trading with China. That means, are you going to prohibit that Joint Company, if they want to have any trading relations with China? That is my question No. 1.

My question No. 2 is this. The hon. Minister made the remark that he would prefer to trade directly and openly with China. The hon. Minister was talking as a Foreign Trade Minister. Probably Mr. Mishra, the *Charge-de-Affaires* of India in China was perhaps there present in that Press Conference. I talk subject to correction. He has been in Delhi and he has been discussing with various Ministries about the possibilities as to what are the prospects of trade of China *versus* India.

Now, in that situation, a remark has come from the hon. Minister that he would prefer to trade directly and openly. Does it mean that any initiative has been taken by India so far or whether Mr. Mishra was asked to report on that particular prospective and whether Mr. Mishra has conveyed to the Government of India about the possibility of resuming trade with China? If so, I want to know whether the initiative came from India or whether any hint was given by China about resuming of the trade relations between India and China? And, Sir, if any initiative was taken by India, does it mean that the attitude of the Government of India to China which is a hostile country has undergone a change?

And, last, Sir, does the hon. Minister realise that he has made this question look as if it was a very casual remark? This is not a casual remark at all. This is not a casual question at all. There is a background of the relationship between China and India. There is also a talk of some dialogue being opened by China to India. We do not know anything about it. We and the country are completely kept in the dark as to any such dialogue which is likely to be opened between the Government of India and China, because, Sir, from China, the response has been totally nil so far. The Government of India has been saying that they would like to resume the dialogue, but China has not responded to that at all.

Now, in view of this situation, Sir, does the hon. Minister realise that such remarks cause lot of misunderstanding in the country itself and in the world, because the hon. Minister is not expected to indulge in casual remarks in Press Conference, while coming from Japan?

Another significant factor is this. The hon. Minister was coming back from Japan. We do not know what kind of talk he had; with whom he had a talk. Did he talk with anybody who had any trade relations with China about this matter? How did he make this remark after coming from Japan, in terms of the prospective that third party trading will be allowed to Hong Kong Joint venture and may I know whether this trade relationship will be the normal trade relationship which the top big business people maintain with various types of people, including China?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The question of my casual remark does not arise. It was a very carefully worded remark and it was in order to clear the position and not to create any misunderstanding. As I said, Hong Kong is a small place but its total trade is almost equal to that of India. It has a very large trade and obviously Hong Kong cannot consume all the trade. It goes to other countries.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: You will kindly confine yourself to the questions that I have asked.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not like you to interrupt me.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I have specifically asked about China.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I was not dealing with our relations with China. I was dealing with the possibility of our exports to Hong Kong. Hong Kong trade, as I said, is almost as large as that of India both in regard to imports as well as exports.

Obviously, the trade is not for consumption in Hong Kong market. Also the trade is worldwide also to the other markets. The questions asked of me were : whether this will trade with the third country. I say "yes, it is bound to trade with the third country." The other question was that the third country may be China. My reply to this question was definite that this Government will not trade indirectly. There is also a clandestine trade through Hong Kong with China. The goods of many countries pass to China. I made it absolutely clear that there will not be any indirect or clandestine trade with China. If there will be trade at any time emerging, it will be a direct trade. I made that position absolutely clear. And it was a very carefully worded remark and not a casual remark that I made.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, I rise on a point of order. My other part of the question was that Shri Mishra was here for two days. And he must have discussed this matter with the various ministries. And after that, the press conference had been held. I understand that the Foreign Trade Secretary has communicated to the newspaper people not to publish this reference about China in the papers. In view of that, the hon. Minister is completely silent about it. Let him come out as to whether any talk was held between Shri Mishra and the Minister of Foreign Trade.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That has no relevance to the question that the hon. lady Member has asked. It is a routine visit of Shri Mishra to this country. Normally diplomats over a period come back and hold consultations. I do not know anything more about it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Again I rise on a point of order. May I

submit to you, Sir, that you have to protect the interests of the Members of this House ? I had asked a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has clearly answered that question.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would seek your protection. If you say that it is not my right then I would sit down. I would submit that it is my right to put a specific question. He can say no or yes.

MR. SPEAKER : He said 'no'. He says that it is his routine visit. How can this be a point of order ?

Now, Shri Ranga.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Let me also have an opportunity to speak when there is time.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : There were two aspects of the question which have not been answered. You thought that he had answered. He did not say 'no' to the first part of the question which related to the talks that Shri Mishra is having in regard to this particular matter. He did not also give any reply in regard to what happened in his talks with the Japanese authorities and whether it had any bearing at all with this particular matter. These are the two outstanding points still outstanding to be answered by him from the question put by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Now, let me come to my own question. Here are these two newspapers—one is the *Indian Express*. Their version is different from the *Times of India*'s version. These two differs from the version given by my hon. friend. The *Indian Express* says—He puts these words in the mouth of his Minister :

"We prefer to have direct trading with China. But, at the moment, China has shown no interest."

It means that they have been expecting interest from China. China has failed to do so and there must have been some approaches made to China and to those approaches, no answer has been given. No satisfactory answer has been given.

If so, since when have they begun to make any approaches, and through whom,

[Shri Ranga]

through the Embassy or the legation there or through some third party somewhere else ? And what have been the results thereof ?

In *The Times of India*, we find the report as follows :

"Talking to newsmen, he said that there was no need to trade clandestinely with China through Hong Kong. India was prepared to openly trade with that country if China agrees."

So, India was prepared to openly trade, but China has not agreed so far. If we had approached China, when was that done, and through whom ? Why did we approach China in regard to this trade, when the country has been assured not once but repeatedly that China is the enemy country so far as we are concerned ? China has invaded our country, insulted us, spat on our face, kicked at us, went back again and threw whatever she has cared to throw away in our face, and she is still in occupation of a good portion of our sacred land. Under these circumstances, why is it that the Government of India have changed their attitude and decided to resile from their earlier position and to trade with China ? When did they make these approaches to China and through whom, through what channels, and why had they done so ? Till today, until this information came to us, the country has been kept in the dark about this matter. Possibly, the Government has kept my hon. friend also in the dark except for this that Hong Kong, one of the great trading centres in goods as well as in sin in the world has been carrying on this business with China on behalf of England. England recognised Communist China, while all other countries were not recognising it ? Why did England do so ? England did so because England was interested in the trade and in the profits and in the sin of Hong Kong ; and we wanted to become partners with Hong Kong and its traders, whether they call themselves Indians or not, and, therefore, Government have now said 'We are prepared to float a company in co-operation with those businessmen there who are calling themselves Indians, and want to trade with a third country. What is that third country ? What else is that country except China ? We have been having direct trade relations with Japan ;

there is a cultural and trade pact with it ; we have similar trade relations with Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand and with all those countries in that area, including with Malaysia. So, what is that third country ? What else is it except China ? If that is so, if they wish to deal with China, as he says, directly, openly and honestly, then let them be honest with the country ; let them be opened-hearted with the country, get the sanction from the country for this unholy and deceitful change in their policy and attitude and posture towards China, so that they can thereafter proceed with it. But why should the hon. Minister make this kind of statement there and afterwards try to get out of the trouble by placing before us this colourless statement ? I am not prepared to accuse him of saying anything untruthful. He has not said the truth itself. There is something more than what he has said and that is the truth. What is that something ? Let him be honest and let him be frank with us. If he does not know, let him pass the buck to the Prime Minister and then say 'I do not know what has been happening ; I am only a businessman and I went there to trade with all those people also ; if what they are doing is a sinful business, since you have asked me to carry on this sinful business as a Minister, I have only dealt with it, but when I was warned about what I was doing by my secretary and other people, I have tried to get out of this big statement.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : What is the question ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : He wants a confession statement.

SHRI RANGA : He can consult my hon. friend because he seems to be his alter ego.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The only question which I can answer is whether there is any other source to trade with China. I said that there was no other. The relations with China, the overall policy etc. have been very clearly stated by the Prime Minister often in this House and also by the External Affairs Minister. There is no change in it and there is no question of any change in it.

As for the question with whom I had talked for trade, I am not a businessman, although I have the honour to be in charge of the trade relations of this country with the outside world—that is an honour given to me. Hong Kong is an important market. There is a trade Council there which conducts the foreign trade relations of Hong Kong with the outside world. I invited a delegation. When I talk of businessmen, it is not businessmen of Indian origin—they are a very small percentage of the population; it is the Hong Kong businessmen who are resident there. It is in that connection the talk went on.

As to Japan, in Japan I had talks of our bilateral trade relations with Japan, not our trade relations with any other country.

SHRI RANGA : He had not answered the other question—about the earlier talks with China in regard to this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said no. If he asks a direct question, I am prepared to answer. When I said we have no offer of trade with China, that applies to today, yesterday and the day before.

SHRI RANGA : Did we make any offer to China?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said no.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : From the statement made by the Minister as well as from press reports, it is clear that it is a change in policy, because the Minister wants to say that we would prefer to trade directly and openly. This being a change in policy, I would like to know whether the Minister through this interview is waving the flag of surrender to the Government of mainland China, but only agreeing to and acquiescing in the occupation of thousands of square miles of Indian territory but accepting that it rightfully belongs to China. It so, why has it been done in breach of a solemn pledge taken by this House and the country? Is it forgotten that this House under the leadership of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, hid with near unanimity expressed quite a contrary sentiment and pledged itself to liberate the occupied Indian territory from Chinese aggression, and these sentiments were echoed and reciprocated by

the nation as a whole? What is the inducement for such a *volte face*? Does the Minister hope to earn a lot of foreign exchange through this? Will he give the figures of trade for the period immediately before the trade was stopped? Does the Minister want to barter away the honour of this ancient land for a mess of pottage? Does the Minister know that the mainland Chinese Government have introduced a foreign trade currency of their own the acquisition of which is a must, and that the said currency not being quoted on any international exchange, its value could be varied at the sweet will of that Government?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is absolutely no question of any change in policy. If there been a change in policy, I would not have gone to a press conference to announce it; I would have come to this House and made a statement when in session.

Actually, there was no question of reference to China. When a question was asked about another matter, about this company, this came up. I can assure the House there is no question of any change in policy.

As for the pledge taken by the House and the country, I was also a member then and along with others, we are a party to that. We all stand by that.

The policy with regard to China has been clearly stated; whether it is trade or any other matter, it is related to the overall improvement in the political relations with China. Anything can follow only if the over-all relation improves. Therefore, there is no step today, nor has there been in the past, and there is no change in the policy.

Again, I would say that, when the hon. Member says that we prefer to trade directly and openly, it is our policy not only with China; we are not in favour of clandestine, indirect or switch trade. In all our agreements we have banned it.

What I said was just a statement of policy in our trading relations with any country in the world, and there is no question of any new policy or any new emphasis of policy to draw any such conclusion.

[**Shri B. R. Bhagat**]

The trade with China in 1959 or 1960 was not very substantial. For examples, imports from China in 1960 were about Rs. 3 crores, and exports to China in 1960 were about Rs. 5 crores. But, since then, Chinese trade with the world has grown. The hon. Member is right in saying that they are quoting their own currency, and doing all their trade on a cash and carry basis. I would only say that China, since then, has come out as an important factor in the world market.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister has been very vague and equivocal in his answers to the questions put by the first two hon. Members. I would, therefore, request him to note down my specific points and reply to them.

He said that Hong Kong was an important trade centre, and that the proposed company would naturally try to develop export to third countries also. I would request him to specifically identify the probable third countries in the area, inasmuch as we have trade relations and standing agreements with almost all the countries, including North Vietnam. So, let him clarify what he meant about the third countries in his press interview.

Secondly, I would like to know what measures he would propose, after the floating of this company in Hong Kong, to prevent the possibility of switch trade with China, what specific provisions he would incorporate in the agreement with the proposed company. They may also be spelt out.

Thirdly, while it may be true that the hon. Minister wants to be very honest and open in his trade relations with other countries, China is doing a lot of smuggling and indirect trade with this country through the Indo-Nepal border. That is very well known, and even the Delhi market is flooded with Chinese goods like pens, transistors etc. The latest in the market is the Red Book of Mao's Thoughts in all the languages. So, I would like to know what further steps he would take to prevent this kind of smuggling or indirect trade with us, to prevent our currency going into their hands and being used for subversive purposes in our own country against our national interests.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This joint company which the STC will float in

collaboration with a Hong Kong businessman is yet to be formed. In what form it will come it is not yet known, because it is just an idea that was mooted in my talks there. If this company is formed, all these points put forward by the hon. Member will certainly be taken care of, but at this stage we can only say, as I have stated, that our policy is not to encourage indirect or clandestine trade with any country. Hong Kong trades all over the world. It is trading with almost every country in the world. We have only to look around the world to see what are the third countries in which this joint company will have prospects, and where trading advantages will accrue. All the details can be sorted out when the company is floated and safeguards can be taken at that stage; it is premature to speak about them now.

The later part of the question was: how we are going to prevent clandestine trade through a third country, say, Nepal. That is the relevance of my statement. We have said positively that we are against all such clandestine trade, of things coming from China through Nepal or any other third country. We speak from our experience. Where a country harms our economic interests through the land border, we have given a statement a number of times how we are trying to prevent that through our land customs and all that. We have a large land border. Even there we have strengthened the measures to prevent that. Again I shall say that is the relevance of the statement. We are not in favour of any such clandestine trade.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो सवालों के जवाब दिये हैं उनसे कोई गलतफहमी दूर होने के बजाये प्रौर बढ़ रही है। इस व्यानाकर्त्त्वण सूचना की एक पृष्ठभूमि है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा वे जापान से हांगकांग होकर लौटकर आये हैं और उन्होंने संवाददाता समेलन में संवाददाताओं से बातचीत की। उसमें उनके मुंह से निकल गया कि हम चीन के साथ व्यापार करेंगे तो कुला व्यापार करेंगे उस सम्वाददाता सम्मेलन में मंत्री महोदय के सचिव,

श्री के० बी० लाल भी मौजूद थे और उन्होंने संवाददाताओं से कहा कि यह बात अखबारों में नहीं जानी चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान) ... आपको नहीं मालूम लेकिन मुझे मालूम है । इसीलिए आप देखेंगे कि यह खबर सभी अखबारों में नहीं छपी है और जिसमें छपी है अलग-अलग ढंग से छपी है ।

मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हाँगकांग एक ज्वाइंट कम्पनी बनायेंगे । ज्वाइंट कम्पनी बनाने का विचार अच्छा है लेकिन मैं समझता था वह ज्वाइंट कम्पनी केवल भारतीय व्यापारियों के लाभ के लिए बनाई जा रही है । अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि उसमें गैर-भारतीय व्यापारी भी रहेंगे । इसका अर्थ यह है कि उसमें हाँगकांग में बसे हुए चीनी व्यापारी भी रहेंगे । वे चीनी व्यापारी कम्युनिस्ट चाइना, चाइनीज मेनलेंड से चोरी छिपे व्यापार करना चाहेंगे । मन्त्री महोदय की इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि हम चोरी छिपे व्यापार होगा । मन्त्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेकर बताये कि वे चोरी छिपे व्यापार को किस तरह से रोकना चाहते हैं ? वे अपनी सीमा पर चोरी छिपे व्यापार को रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं तो हाँगकांग में बैठे हुए चीनी व्यापारी जोकि चीन की मुख्य भूमि से चोरी छिपे व्यापार करेंगे, उनको कैसे रोकेंगे ?

एक सवाल और है । कई महीनों से भारत सरकार के विभिन्न प्रवक्ता इस तरह का इशारा दे रहे हैं कि वे कम्युनिस्ट चीन के प्रति नीति बदलना चाहते हैं । पहले प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि हम चीन के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं । बाद में विदेश मन्त्री ने उसका खंडन किया । अब विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री ने कहा कि हम अगर चीन ले व्यापार करेंगे तो सीधा व्यापार करेंगे । उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि चीन के साथ व्यापार करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है जब तक कि चीन आक्रमणकारी है, जब तक कि वह हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा जमाकर

बैठा है, जब तक वह अपना भारत विरोधी रखेंगा नहीं बदलता और जब तक नक्सलवादियों को सहायता देना बन्द नहीं करता, हम चीन के साथ व्यापार नहीं करेंगे । विदेश व्यापार मंत्री के कहने का मतलब क्या है कि अगर हम व्यापार करेंगे तो सीधा करेंगे ? चोरी छिपे व्यापार को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं और सीधे व्यापार करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक आश्वासन चाहता हूँ । मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने कहा कि वह अभी बंधे हुए हैं 14 नबम्बर की प्रतिज्ञा से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि जब तक कम्युनिस्ट चीन हमारी भूमि खाली कर के नहीं जायगा तब तक उसके साथ किसी तरह का व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा ।

13 hrs.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक चीन के प्रति हमारी नीति का सवाल है उस के बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री ने बयान देकर स्थिति को साफ कर दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि चीन के साथ नेशनल आनंद और डिग्निटी को ध्यान में रखकर हम बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं और उसमें व्यापारिक बार्ता भी आती है । इस लिए मेरे स्थाल में यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नीति है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान महोदय, यह आश्वासन नहीं दे रहे हैं कि जब तक चीन हमारी भूमि खाली नहीं करेगा हम उस के साथ व्यापार नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नेशनल आनंद और डिग्निटी से बढ़ कर और कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : नेशनल आनंद का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो कुछ पार्लियामेंट में हमने घोषणा की है उससे हमारा पूरा कमिट मेंट है। इससे अधिक और क्या आश्वासन माननीय सदस्य को दूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका बयान उससे लिलाफ़ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने यह कहा कि श्री के० बी० लाल ने ऐसा कहा था, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह वहां थे भी नहीं। दो दिन बाद आये थे इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को जो सूचना दी गयी वह गलत है। वह प्रैस कानफरेन्स में नहीं थे और सन्वाददाताओं से कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही गई थी कि उसको छापें या न छापें ऐसी बात मेरी तरफ से कोई नहीं हुई।

एक बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही कि चोरी छिपे यह कम्पनी चीन से व्यापार करेगी इसके लिए हम क्या उपाय करेंगे यह बतायें। तो मैंने कहा कि जब कम्पनी बनेगी तब इन वारों पर टीक रो शौर किया जाएगा कि वहां ट्रेड करना है, कि कन्ट्री से ट्रेड करना है। यह कहता कि भारती व्यापारियों से ट्रेड करें, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय ओरिजिन के लोग वहां हैं उसमें अधिकांश, 80 फीसदी लगभग भारतीय सिटिजन नहीं हैं, हांगकांग के सिटिजन हैं। वहां चीनी लोंग या भारतीय हों, भारतीयों की संख्या बहुत कम है और उनके हाथ में ट्रेड बहुत मामूली है जब तक वहां के स्थानीय व्यापारियों को ट्रेड काउंसिल से सम्बन्ध नहीं करेगा तब तक व्यापार बढ़ने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। इन सब बारों को देख कर फैसला करेंगे कि जौइंट कम्पनी भी पैटर्न बद्या हो। जहां तक रोक थाम का प्रश्न है, जो व्यापार हम नहीं चाहते हैं और जो हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है उसको हम कदापि नहीं करेंगे।

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Fourth Five Year Plan

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74". [Placed in Library. See No. LT--3549/70]

Annual Accounts of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--3550/70]

Report of the Indian Delegation of the W.H.O. Regional Committee

(2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twenty-second session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee for South-East Asia, held at Kathmandu from 29th September to 5th October, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--3551/70]

Review and Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Ltd., Bombay

SHRI D R. CHAVAN : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay for the year 1968-69.

(2) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3552/70]

Review and Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 553/70]

Aluminium (Control) order 1970

(2) A copy of the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1103 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1970 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3554/70]

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Regulations, Central Excise Rules, Notification of the Customs Act.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : On behalf of Shri P. P. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Issue and Management of Bonds) Regulations, 1969, published in Gazette of India

dated the 25th April, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 46 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3555/70]

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Excise Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 689 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1970, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3556/70]

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1542 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1970, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3557/70]

The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback Amendment Rules and Notifications

(4) A copy each of the following Notification under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640 Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1970.
- The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 641 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1970.
- The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1970.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

(iv) G.S.R. 643 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April 1970 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 101 dated the 17th January, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3558/70]

12.06 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1970 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 15th May, 1970.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-3562/70]

12.07 hrs.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1970. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 661 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3563/70]

STATEMENT RE: STRIKE BY RAILWAY FIREMEN AT MADRAS

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

On the Southern Railway there are two Sectional Unions viz. The All India Loco Running Staff Association and the Southern Firemen's Council which draw their membership from a few categories of Railway staff such as the Loco Drivers, Shunters, Firemen etc. These associations have not been recognised by the Railway Administration in consonance with the accepted policy of the Railways to avoid multiplicity and fragmentation of Unions. There are two recognised Unions on the Southern Railway who represent all categories of Railwaymen on the Southern Railway including the Loco Running Staff.

The unrecognised Sectional Unions on the Southern Railway referred to above have, in the past also, on two occasions (in January and July '68) caused disruption to traffic in pursuance of their demands most of which were already under negotiation with the recognised Unions.

The present agitation started off with a hunger Satyagraha from 4th May '70 to 7th May '70. On the 10th of May 1970, a large number of employees *en masse* presented sick reports to the Loco Foremen concerned,

**Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control
Amendment and Sugar
Amendment Order**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3564/70]

(2) The Sugar (Price Determination) Third Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 644 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1970, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3565/70]

claiming that they were sick and accordingly refrained from discharging their normal duties. The agitation started at Basin Bridge, Arkonam, Tondiarpet and Madras Area and gradually spread to broad-gauge portion of Madras, Guntakal and Olavakkot Divisions. Subsequently, all Divisions of the Southern Railway were affected in varying degrees. Out of a total sanctioned strength of about 7000 staff, the number of employees on strike varied from 1057 on 10.5.70 to 3161 on 14.5.70. This caused considerable disruption to traffic and though the Railway maintained most of the main line mail and express trains with the aid of the loyal section of the Running staff, most of the passenger trains and goods trains had to be drastically curtailed.

On the 11th May 1970, after two days of consideration, the Southern Railway Administration issued a notice calling upon all employees, who had resorted to stoppage of work, to resume duty by 12.00 hours on 12.5.70 failing which they would be treated as on illegal strike.

A large number of employees, however, remained away from duty. I held a meeting with the representatives of the recognised unions, *viz.* S/Shri T. V. Anandan, M. P., and K. H. Kulkarni, General Secretary, representing the N. F. I. R., and Shri Priya Gupta, General Secretary of A. I. R. F. Both the recognised Federations stated that the demands put forward by these employees had already been put forward by them and were in the process of negotiation. They were also in agreement with the policies followed by the Ministry of Railways of not recognising sectional and category-wise associations. Shri J. M. Biswas, M. P. and a few others met the Deputy Minister for Railways and pointed out that they would endeavour to bring the staff back to duty if they could be given an assurance that the earlier assurances given by the Ministers would be implemented in full. They were given such an assurance in writing by the Deputy Minister for Railways.

Subsequently, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was contacted by me and I brought to his notice the trouble and loss that has been entailed by the disruption to traffic and requested him for assistance in our endeavour to restore normal conditions. Appreciating our stand, the Chief Minister issued an appeal to the staff asking them to

resume work and assuring them of his good offices in settling the dispute. Consequent on this appeal, the leaders of the striking employees met the Chief Minister and decided to withdraw their agitation with effect from the after noon of 15th May, 1970. I have arranged to meet some of these employees today in the afternoon to ascertain their view point and their grievances.

The demands put forward by these employees have varied from time to time but 9 demands have been listed in the Tamil pamphlet brought out by them and in their earlier resolutions. The main demand appears to relate to an alleged failure to implement an earlier assurance in connection with the agitation in July 1968. I am told that all assurances given earlier have been implemented, but when approached by Sarvashri K. Ananda Nambiar, J. M. Biswas and T. V. Anandan I undertook to review the position and fulfil any commitment that remained unfulfilled.

With regret I have to report that on this Section alone the Indian Railways have incurred a loss of approximately one crore.

13.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : STRIKE BY DOCK WORKERS AT MADRAS PORT

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

I am happy to inform the House that the strike by the workers under the Dock Labour Board, Madras and the workers of the Food Corporation of India in Madras Port which had commenced on April, 30, 1970, has been called off with effect from Saturday, May 16, 1970.

13.09 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sader) : It will take a long time. We may take it up after lunch.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंट्रोड्यूस हो भी सकता है कि नहीं।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस को अभी लिया जाय।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We cannot finish it now. You can take it up after lunch.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : This is a motion to introduce a Bill. By convention it is adopted without any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the normal practice. But if objection is raised about legal competence I have to allow that. I hope we can dispose of it in a few minutes... (Interruption).

श्री रवि राय : हम लोगों का भी सव-मिशन है।... (अवधान)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I rise to... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has got the right to speak. I have permitted him... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, you bring the House to order so that I can speak.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। किसी विधेयक के इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर आप जानते हैं कि हम लोग अगर उस का विरोध करना चाहते हैं तो आप को लिख कर देते हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय रादस्य ने लिखित रूप में आप को दिया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि सबसे पहले लिखा हुआ आया है। जिन मेम्बर्स का पहले लिखा हुआ आया है उनको इजाजत दूँगा।

SHRI RANGA : Why not you adjourn now and take it up after lunch?

श्री हस्ताक्ष सम्मली (अमरोहा) : जो पर्सन इंटरेस्टेड हैं वह कैसे बोल सकते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर) : आप जानते हैं कि यह विवाद का विषय है। इस पर काफी चर्चा चलेगी। जो विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे हैं वह भी शौर समर्थन वाले भी बोल सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जल्दी क्या है? फिर लंच आवार रखने का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Either I will have to dispense with the lunch hour or have it after this is over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No lunch.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This is a very important measure. What is the hurry about its introduction? Why should we forego the lunch? It is wrong. The rules of the House provide that the House should adjourn for lunch at 1 O'Clock and meet again.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What Shri Bal Raj Madhok has said is quite correct. Whenever the lunch hour is dispensed with, it is by prior agreement. It should not be done arbitrarily to suit the convenience of the government.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been doing it a number of times to suit you also.

SHRI RANGA : We are not asking for a regular adjournment... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : The hon'ble Member, Shri P. K. Deo, is a privy purse holder and, therefore, he is a beneficiary. Is it open for such a Member to raise objection against the introduction of this Bill?

MR. SPEAKER : As a Member he has got full right to speak. This is no point of order.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, under Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. I being one of the original signatories to the bilateral covenant which forms the very basis of unification of India and of this Constitution I deem it my duty to oppose this Bill. Though to me any unilateral abrogation of a bilateral contract is a flagrant breach of faith in the words of Sardar Patel, I will not go into the merits at this stage but confine my observation to the legislative competence of this House. The proviso to Rule 72 says : "If the legislative competence of the House is questioned then the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon" So, I request you to arrange a full discussion on this subject.

Firstly, these covenants and agreements form the very basis of the Constitution. They are the foundations of the Constitution. So, it is not open to the legal, legislative competence of the House to challenge the foundations of the Constitution. It is only another Constituent Assembly which can go into this question.

Secondly it is a Bill the first of its kind in the long legislative history of this House, including the Lok Sabha, the Provisional Parliament and the Central Legislative Assembly, which cannot go to the court for its judicial interpretation. Though the Bill deletes Articles 291, 362, 366(22) of the Constitution it conveniently avoids deletion of such clauses which do not suit the ruling Party, that is, Article 363 and proviso of Article 131 of the Constitution. Though all the relevant Articles dealing with the institution of rulerships, covenants, agreements and so on are deleted, the retention of Article 363 and proviso of Article 131 of the Constitution is not only redundant but it is deliberate, thereby making the desired mischief. What is the mischief ? Article 363 bars the jurisdiction of the courts including the Supreme Court in regard to adjudicating in respect of any dispute that may arise out of treaties, covenants, engagements, etc. Article 131 deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The proviso of Article 131 also bars such dispute to be justiciable in the Supreme Court.

So, if you go through the Constituent Assembly debates on this Article you will find that jurisdiction of the courts has been barred lest somebody might challenge the very integration of the erstwhile Indian States and might lead to the *status quo ante* and the process of disintegration might start. But, nowhere in the Constituent Assembly such a contingency was visualised that the Government being a contracting party will go against its plighted word. So, the purport of the Bill is to deny a section of this country's citizens access to the court of justice, right to justice which is the basis of all civil assurances, which is the foremost of all social expectations. Denial of such a right would be an abomination as repugnant to the law as to the conscience.

I take a leaf from British Constitutional history. I would like to refer to the famous Magna Carta, the first Bill of Rights of the British people, of 1215. I quote from Wade and Phillips, Constitutional Law :—

"The famous clauses which laid it down that no man should be punished except by the judgement of his peers or the law of the land and that to none should justice be denied".

Here in India in 1973 we retain an article in the Constitution which bars certain sections of our citizens from going to the court of justice. Is it not an anachronism to deny certain sections of the people access to the court ?

It infringes article 14 of the Constitution. Let us see what article 14 of the Constitution says Article 14 of the Constitution says :—

"Equality before law. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India".

It will be a sad day for the country and its parliamentary democracy if rights, interests and guarantees of minorities, whether linguistic, or ethnic or cultural or functional however, microscopic they may be, are taken away by an executive fiat or are steamrolled by the brute majority of the House, by sheer force of numbers and they are denied the right to challenge any unlawful law and have to reconcile to fate, and the judicial courts become silent spectators

[Shri P. K. Deo]

to the rape of fundamental rights. It will be a sad day if arithmetical permutations and combinations and mathematical computation of numbers are going to decide the destiny of the people of this country.

India is still a democracy and not a totalitarian State. Are we to be reduced to second-class citizens, for we will have no access to the courts of law? I have not come here to beg but to appeal to all minorities to be vigilant and conscious for the preservation of their rights and democratic values and not to succumb to the brute majority. After all, the law of the jungle, might is right, is not to prevail in this country.

Even a criminal has a right to be heard in the law courts ..(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Bill, as it stands, denies the aggrieved party the most rudimentary of the rudimentary rights, that is, the right to justice and contravenes article 14 of the Constitution. So, it is beyond the legislative competence of the House.

Secondly, we learn that the concerned parties submitted a memorandum to the President to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for opinion under article 143(2) of the Constitution. The Constitution-makers anticipated this contingency.

This is what article 363 says :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of...etc., etc.

...or in any dispute in respect of any right accruing under or any liability."

Article 363 has itself laid down the avenues of justice. The exclusion of ordinary jurisdiction of courts was made expressly subject to the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143, sub-clause (2). Now, here is the interpretation which says :

"It is a well-established principle in the interpretation of statutes, more

specially, constitutional statutes, that when in one article another article is mentioned, then the specific provision of the latter article, and the object of invoking them, must be given the fullest respect. But when, as in the present case, an article goes so far as to bar the inherent right of the citizen to obtain redress from a court of law then any provision within it which surmounts the bar assumes the force of a constitutional requirement. It becomes a jural imperative."

The public opinion has been gathering momentum in this regard. The supremacy of the judiciary is the sheet-anchor of India's democracy. Even a Communist Member like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has lately introduced a Bill...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has withdrawn it. (Interruption).

SHRI P. K. DEO : Bill No. 11 of 1970 in the Rajya Sabha which says :

"When not less than 1/10th of the membership of Parliament make a representation to the President to refer any Bill to the Supreme Court for opinion under article 143, the President shall refer".

Even a Communist Member like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta wants that in a controversial matter, the President should take the Supreme Court's opinion. You see how our friends here are shouting. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request all of you not to interrupt him? Let him make his speech. Have some patience.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Hunger and anger go together.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Here, more than 70 Members of the Congress (R) Party including the leaders of the Swgntra Party, the Jana Sangh and the B K. D. have written to the Prime Minister to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for opinion.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Who are they ? You give their names (*Interruption*).

SHRI P. K. DEO : But until now, we have not heard any final word from the President on the memorandum.

After the Bill is introduced and the House is seized of the Bill, any reference at a later stage will create a condition of confrontation between the highest judiciary and the supreme legislature.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It is a general debate on the consideration motion of the Bill or is he opposing the principle of it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am not yielding. The situation of confrontation has to be avoided.

So, as the opinion of the Supreme Court has not yet been obtained before the introduction of the Bill and the doors of Justice have been examined at the later stage and as the verdict of the House is to be decided on the arithmetical majority, it cannot be the last word on the subject.

Its introduction, according to Supreme Court's opinion, is repugnant to all canons of jurisdiction and beyond the legislative competence of the House. It contravenes the property right under Art. 291. Sir, privy purse creates a right to certain property payment of which (*Interruption*).

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग क्यों बार-बार रुकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI P. K. DEO : It contravenes the property right under Art. 291. The privy purse is a certain property the payment of which is charged to the Consolidated Fund of India. It is not subject to the vote of Parliament like various public debts. These are not *ex gratia* grants. The liability to pay and the right to receive the privy purse are expressly guaranteed by agreement and covenants. It is a property under Art. 19(1)(f) and 31(1). Art. 31(2) says that no property shall be acquired save for a public purpose and save by authority of law ... (*Interruptions*) ... which provides for compensation.

In this regard I would like to draw your attention to the Address of the President of

India to Parliament. There, on page 13, he has categorically stated :

"It is, however, our intention to make certain transitional arrangement so that the former rulers can adjust themselves to the changed circumstances."

The Home Minister addressed individual letters to all the rulers seeking their co-operation and goodwill... (*Interruptions*) ... Though the Home Minister hints about alternative financial arrangements and the President has mentioned about them—the Home Minister called it 'transitional arrangements'; I deliberately use the word 'transitional arrangements' because it has been mentioned by the Home Minister himself—there is no such provision in this Bill. The Home Minister desires to ... (अध्यक्षान्)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यगर आप बार-बार इंटरप्रान्स को रिपीट करेंगे तो मेरे लिये कोई चारा नहीं रहेगा सिवा इस के मैं हाउस ऐडजन कर दूँ । मैं इस बक्त अनप्लैनेटनेस नहीं चाहता ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, you either control the House or adjourn the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on like this wasting the time of the House. I will have to adjourn the House.

This is the advice given by Shri Sheo Narain. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Can you at all bear his argument, Sir ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am so sorry ; if you go on like this, I have no alternative but to adjourn the House for lunch. We will meet at 2-30 P. M.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Before we begin, I have a submission to make. My submission is that this debate—I should say discussion—is likely to take a little more time. There is another debate—debate on Telengana—which is fixed at 3 'O' clock which may have to be postponed. So, I am making a submission that this item should be finished first, and whenever we finish this debate, then we may take up the debate on Telengana.

AN HON. MEMBER : I think it is a very good idea to finish this.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I do not see any reason why the order of business should be changed in this manner.

MR SPEAKER : This was fixed before the lunch. Unless we finish this, how can I take up that item? It is not a debate that is going on. But, these are the few constitutional objections which have to be discussed before leave is granted.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I believe that the Prime Minister wants to have negotiations with the princes in any case. If that is so, I do not see the purpose of introducing this Bill.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Deo had enough of time. He wanted fifteen minutes but he went beyond fifteen minutes.

Kindly conclude within two or three minutes.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I was speaking regarding the Home Minister's letter to the concerned party regarding the transitional alliance. It means the Home Minister wants to decide by an executive fiat. He can stop it at any time if it is so needed when these persons do not tow the line of the party in power or they follow different political persuasions.

So, the cat has been out of the bag, and the male fide motive of Government as evident from what came out the other day from the Prime Minister's camp is now clear, namely to declare it as an office of profit, so that these persons should be debarred from contesting the elections. That is the sole purpose of it. So, they want to bar their entry into the legislature, because they want to penalise these persons for their growing popularity or for their patriotism. I do not find any justification in that argument.

This Bill does not enumerate any public purpose. The Bill says that it is incompatible with an egalitarian society. The concept of egalitarian society is a political ideology..

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the discussion of the merits is concerned, that is not permissible now. The hon. Member can only raise constitutional or legal objections against its introduction.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am contesting it under article 13 (2) of the Constitution, because the Bill does not enumerate any public purpose, nor does it contemplate any compensation to be paid by authority of law. The so-called co-operation for settlement is sought at the point of revolver, that is, by the introduction of this unconstitutional, illegal and immoral Bill. It is an expropriatory measure, and it affects the Fundamental Rights enshrined in article 19(1) (f) and article 31(1) of the Constitution.

Though I do not challenge the power of the House to amend the other articles of the Constitution under article 368 it should be subject to article 13(1) of the Constitution. Let us now see what article 13(2) says: It says :

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

There is the famous *Govaknath versus The State of Punjab* case which has placed Fundamental Rights outside the amending process, and so long as the judgment holds the field, this Parliament will have no power to amend Part III of the Constitution so as to abridge or take away the Fundamental

Rights enshrined therein. So, Shri Nath Pai tried to bring forward his Bill to undo all the good that had been done in that judgment but it has been pending since the last so many years.

MR. SPEAKER : Is privy purse a Fundamental Right ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : At that time, Dr. Lohia was there in the S. S. P. and therefore, they opposed Shri Nath Pai's Bill. Now, Dr. Lohia is not there. I do not know whether there is any consistency in the thinking of the SSP. So, they now go the whole hog to support that measure.

My most important point is that this Bill is a money Bill under article 110(1) (b) So, there should be a financial memorandum attached to the Bill and also the recommendation of the President. The recommendation of the President has already been sought... *(Laughter)* There is nothing to laugh about here. The President's recommendation has already been sought and intimated to your Secretariat, Sir, on the 15th of this month. But where is the financial memorandum ? If there is no financial memorandum, at least the quantum of compensation or the principle under which the quantum has to be distributed should be there. It should have been consistent with the sentiment expressed by the President in his Address on the opening day of this Lok Sabha. There is absolutely no mention of the financial memorandum. In the absence of the financial memorandum, this House cannot look at this Bill. So, there is no question of introduction of this Bill...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us pass this Bill without looking at it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Now, I come to the moral and ethical points ..

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of moral or ethical points now. It is only constitutional points which he can raise now.

SHRI P. K. DEO : That is the only thing which India has to be proud of. If India has anything to claim which contributed to the advancement of the world, it is the moral and ethical values. Here the

honour of the country is involved. Here in this Bill India's pledged word is sought to be broken at convenience like a pie-crust. Then what will become of the credibility of the nation inside and outside ?

Taking all these factors into account, I most respectfully submit that so long as art. 13(2) remains part of the Constitution, we cannot invoke art. 368 of the Constitution as the Bill patently takes away and abridges the fundamental rights. So it is beyond the legislative competence of the House. So when such a question arises, I draw your attention to the rules of procedure and conduct of business which provide for a full discussion. This cannot be disposed of by one or two speeches. When legislative competence is challenged, it provides for a full discussion. I hope you will rise to the occasion like your predecessor, Shri Mavalankar, and also Sardar Hukam Singh who give his famous ruling on my point of order when I placed some secret document of the Government on the Table. I hope you will allow a full discussion and not allow this to be throttled by the brute majority of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : There no need for my ruling.

SHRI P. K. DEO : We are barred from taking the matter to the court at a later stage when the Bill becomes law. When we are denied the right of reference to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion, I think you should not allow the introduction of the Bill but ask Government to go to the Supreme Court under art. 143(2) prior to its introduction and get their opinion.

श्री यशपाल तिह (देहरादून) : प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा एक आइडेटिकल विल पहले से चल रहा है जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज साहब का, उस के रहते हुए दूसरा आइडेटिकल विल नहीं आ सकता । रुल नं० 67 में...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : On a point of order. So far as we have understood the rules, at the introduction stage, if there is any objection, you will only select one member to speak...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no,

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : ... in opposition and then the Minister in charge will reply. There may be many objection but you will give the floor only to one member to oppose. But if you are allowing a general discussion on the ground that legislative competence has been questioned, I have nothing to say. But the question is whether you are allowing a general debate and anybody who gives a slip will be called.

MR. SPEAKER : I made it very clear at the beginning that only legal or constitutional points can be raised concerning competence. As for discussion of the merits, this is not the stage for it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : No. Under the rules, one member can take objection even on the merits of the Bill. You permit at least one member to do that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Shri Dwivedy has raised a pertinent point. If you allow opposition to be raised on the grounds of legislative competence or otherwise, a general discussion should be allowed. But if it is a general opposition, only one member is allowed to oppose and the Minister in charge will reply and there it ends.

MR. SPEAKER : I made it very clear. This is provided by the rules. We cannot discuss the merits at this stage; one can only object on other grounds.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am sorry I could not make myself clear. As has been very clearly stated by Shri Sezhiyan again, there are two points involved: If it is a general opposition, as you say, we cannot go into the merits; only general points can be made. If Shri Deo has done that, that is the end of the matter, because in that case you could choose only one member who will make his speech. If you are permitting him under the proviso to rule 72 to challenge the legislative competence of the House, then you can permit a general debate. I, therefore, wanted to know from you whether you have permitted objection to the legislative competence of the House to be raised or general opposition to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : He saw me personally also, and he assured me that his speech would be confined purely to the legislative competence of this House. I kept on watching, he has trespassed into other fields also, and I had to invite his attention to it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : At the same time I was challenging the legislative competence of the House under rule 72. If you see anything irrelevant in my speech, you can delete it, I do not mind.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The position is not what you say. Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question.

'Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.'

इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि एक सेम्बर यानी इन्होंने अपोज कर दिया, इसके बाद और सेम्बर इसकी मेरिट के ऊपर भी इसको अपोज कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने मेरिट के ऊपर अपोज नहीं किया। यह केवल लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पीटेंस पर बोले है।

MR. SPEAKER : You can see his speech. It has turned out to be a sort of general speech, not confined to the bounds of legal competence.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : यह आप खुद कह रहे थे कि यह लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पीटेंस के ऊपर बोल रहे हैं। इसलिए आप किसी एक सेम्बर को और कहिए जो इसकी मेरिट पर बोल सके।

धर्मकल महोदय : आप उनकी स्पीच देख सीजिए।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That way, you could have prevented him also from speaking. That is not the question.

श्री मधु सिंहये (मुंगेर) : कास्टीट्यूशनल एस्पेक्ट पर हम लोग भी बोलेंगे ; मन्त्री महोदय उसके बाद बोलेंगे ।

प्रध्याय महोदय : इसमें कोई झगड़े वाली बात तो है नहीं...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हरएक पार्टी इस पर अपनी राय रखना चाहती है, इस पर आप को रोकना नहीं चाहिए । कम से कम हरएक पार्टी के एक-एक भेंट्वर को बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : To save time, if the Members want to speak, they may take one or two minutes.

श्री वशिष्ठ सिंह (देहरादून) : रूल 67 के मात्रहृद दो आइडेंटिकल बिल पार्लियामेंट में नहीं रह सकते । जां फरनेंडीज साहब का बिल पहले से चल रहा है । वह भी इसी नेचर का है । जब तक वह बिल पैरेंडिंग पड़ा हूँगा है तब तक यह मन्त्री दूसरा बिल इस पर पेश नहीं कर सकते ।

इसके अलावा जनता से कोई किसी तरह की इजाजत नहीं ली गई । जनता का फैसला इन रूलिंग चीपस के हक में है । जो राजा महाराजा चाहे जनसंघ से खड़ा हो गया, जीत कर आ गया, चाहे कांग्रेस से खड़ा हो गया, कामयाब होकर आ गया, चाहे पी. एस. पी. से खड़ा हो गया, जीत कर आ गया, इंडिपेंडेंट खड़ा हो गया तो वहाँ से जीत कर आ गया । उसने पराजय नहीं खाई । जनता का फैसला इसलिये रूलिंग चीपस के हक में है । तो आज सबसे पहले मेरी प्रधान मंत्री से दरखास्त है कि इस तरह का बिल रखने से पहले जनता से यह राय जानी जावे, जनता बतलाए कि यह लाया जाय या न लाया जाय । या भारत के अन्दर इस तरह का एलेक्शन कराया जाय, प्रियंका पसंज के प्लाइंट पर एलेक्शन हो और उस के बाद आप यह बिल सारे तब प्राप्तकों

अधिकार है । लेकिन वह तो देश के लोगों को बहका कर के सस्ती लीडरशिप हासिल करने का प्रयास है । यह सरदार पटेल के बादे के साथ गद्दारी की जा रही है । कोई भी नैतिक स्तर का मनुष्य इसको पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है । हम अपने कास्टीट्यूशन के लिए वफादार हैं । समाजवाद बाद में है, पहले हमारा कास्टीट्यूशन है । 4 लाख 72 हजार रुपया कोई ऐसा नहीं है जिसके पीछे कि हम इनको भूखा मार दें । एक पूरी रेस का सबाल है । भारत के लिए लड़ने वाली मार्शल रेस के लोग यह हैं जिनको मिटाया जा रहा है । मेरी दरखास्त है कि जब तक जां फरनेंडीज साहब का बिल है तब तक यह मन्त्री को इस बिल को रखने की इजाजत न दी जाय । सिक्किम और भूटान जिन्होंने दस्तखत करने से इंकार कर दिया था उनको ये एन भी में सीट दिलवाई जा रही है और इन लोगों न जिन्होंने सब कुछ त्याग दिया था, इनको भर से बाहर किया जा रहा है । यह हमारे नेशनलिज्म के खिलाफ है । मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि आप युद्ध अपने डिस्क्रीशन का इस्तेमाल करके यह मन्त्री को रोक दें ताकि यह बिल यहाँ न आ सके, वरना वह सरदार पटेल के बचनों के साथ गद्दारी होगी, महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा के साथ विश्वासघात होगा और इससे हमारी नैतिकता पीछे पड़ जायगी ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker Sir, (*Interrupted*) I am one of those who would like the princes to renounce their privy purse and privileges and dynastic rights voluntarily and I am also one of those who would like the Prime Minister to renounce her anachronistic rights in this country. But the question is not whether there are dynastic rights or not but whether this is an issue on which so much hullabaloo should be made is neither a major political issue nor a major economic issue. It is purely a diversionary tactics and it is being brought forward only for the purpose of diverting people's attention from more important issues... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order. The speaker should confine himself to rule 72. Why is he speaking on extraneous matters which are not germane to the discussion, matters which fall outside the scope of rule 72 ? How can you allow him to speak on other matters now ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have nothing to learn about relevance from Mr. Bhandare who is known for his irrelevance... (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : He is inviting my attention to rule 72 which is a very relevant rule. I request you to be relevant and not discuss the point of order he has raised.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have been strictly relevant. In the first place the time of this House which is very valuable and which could be used for so many important things is being wasted by bringing this kind of a Bill. My objection is twofold; moral and legal. On the moral plane...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Can moral things be discussed now ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This Government had been signatory to treaties, covenants and agreements such as the Tashkent agreement, Nehru Liaquat Ali pact, etc. Similarly, these agreements were arrived at between this Government and the rulers of erstwhile and the prince by States. They constituted 47 per cent of our territory and contained 37 per cent of the total population of this country. I had the misfortune or good fortune of being born in a princely State. In 1947 when Pakistan invaded Kashmir, if the rulers of Kashmir had not signed the instrument of accession, neither myself nor Dr. Karan Singh would have been here today ; we would have been killed or living somewhere else. You are in Kashmir because of that instrument of accession and you took this matter up with the United Nations only because of that. Flouting covenants and agreements therefore is neither morally correct nor is it in the vital national interest of the country.

Secondly, on the constitutional point, the Constitution was made at the time when Sardar Patel was the Home Minister and the State Minister. According to the agreement

with the princely States, they had been given the right to have their own constituent assemblies and to frame their constitution. Therefore, this Constitution could not be adopted till Sardar Patel made a declaration in 1949 in consultation with and with the consent of the princes that "we forego the right of having separate Constitutions" the only exception was Kashmir. It was only then that this Constitution was adopted. Therefore, the princes and the princely States are constituent parts ; they were responsible for bringing this Constitution and the Constituent Assembly into being. Now for this Parliament to go against those things, which were almost the basis on which the Constitution was made, goes against the very basic fundamentals of the Constitutions. That means, breaking the Constitution. This Parliament has no right to do it.

According to article 291, of the Constitution the payment made to the princes—the privy purses—is made out of the Consolidated Fund of India just as the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are paid. It is not votable in this House. Now this House wants to take the law into its own hands and pass a law to stop those payments. This goes against the Constitution and is not legal.

Therefore, the legal competence of this House to pass this Bill is questionable. That is why it was suggested by many of us that the President should refer the matter to the Supreme Court and get their opinion so that no complications are created later on. But I am sorry to say this matter was not referred to the Supreme Court. And, these people are denied, under the Constitution, the chance to go to the Supreme Court for getting justice in this matter. Therefore, it becomes very much wrong and unjust. This Government always talks of minorities and their rights because it wants to get their votes. They perhaps think the princes have no votes. Of course, I have no sympathy for the princes, because they went on all their fours and cringed before the present Queen Emperor of India. They deserve this fate but the question is whether this Parliament is competent to pass this law. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling only those who gave their names before the Bill was introduced, not the other names which came later on.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Rule 72 is absolutely clear. It says :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may, without further debate, put the question :

Provided that where a motion is opposed, on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

This rule should be followed.

MR. SPEAKER : The practice we have been following is in case such objections are raised, those names always came earlier.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, the ruling you have just given needs re-thinking. The rule does not require that the names must be given in advance. The proviso is very clear. The Bill has been opposed by Mr. Madhok and Mr. Deo on the ground of legislative competence. Once that is done, a full debate becomes possible and you will have to allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : The practice we have been following is, only those members are allowed who have sent me their names in advance.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Therefore, I have my doubts whether this House is not competent to pass it. I would submit that the Government should refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. Only after that, this matter should be brought here.

Thirdly, according to this Bill, the privy purse is being abolished and then the princes are going to be given some compensation. Therefore, it involves some financial expenditure. Yet, there is no financial memorandum attached to this Bill. From that point of view also, this Bill is objectionable. I, therefore, submit that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced in this House. (Interruptions).

15.00 hrs.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की 50 करोड़ जनता—कुछ

लोग जो पट्टबंड हैं उनको छोड़कर इस विधेयक का आज स्वागत करती है।... (अध्यक्षान)...

दूसरी बात यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वे इस सदन को बतायें कि इतनी देरी से इस विधेयक को क्यों ला रहे हैं। एक कहावत है—देर आयद, दुरस्त आयद—लेकिन सारा देश जानना चाहता है कि इस हुक्मत की तरफ से देरी क्यों हुई इस विधेयक को लाने में।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सरकार इस विधेयक के जरिए से आर्टिकिल 366, ब्लाज (22) को ओमिट करना चाहती है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकिल 363 (2) (बी) की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ :

"Ruler" includes the Prince, Chief or other person recognised before such commencement by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as the Ruler of any Indian State."

इस ब्लाज को भी डिलीट करने की बात यहां पर क्यों नहीं लिखी गई क्योंकि फिर यह सुपर-फ्लूस हो जाता है जबकि आप आर्टिकिल 291, 362 और 363 को डिलीट कर देते हैं शायद ये बाद में कुछ खुराकात करें, इसमें कुछ काम्प्लीकेशन स आ सकती हैं इसलिए प्रचला होता कि आप इसके साथ में ही 363 (2) (बी) को भी डिलीट कर देते। यह बहुत ही जरूरी है कास्टीट्यूशनली—मैं उसकी तक्सील में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

आखिरी बात यह है कि कास्टीट्यूशन में धाराओं को डिलीट करने से रास्ता साफ़ हो जाता है लेकिन जो प्रिविलिजेज हैं, हकीकत में जिनको ये एन्जवाय करते हैं उनके लिए भी एक एक करके विधेयक लाना चाहिए। कोडिफिकेशन से या कानून के जरिए, उसको आप कब लायेंगे यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ एक बार फिर हिन्दुस्तान की 50 करोड़ जनता की तरफ से मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो मुझे उठाये गए हैं उनमें जबाब दूँगा और एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा । राज्य सभा में पिछले सीतकालीन सत्र में एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था । मैं इस सदन से जानना चाहता हूँ और प्रधान मन्त्री से भी कि क्या उस प्रस्ताव का पालन आपने किया है ? वह प्रस्ताव श्री बंका विहारी दास के द्वारा रखा गया था । राज्य सभा का यह प्रस्ताव एक लाइन का ही है । ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं रूल जानता हूँ, पिछले सत्र का मैं कोट कर सकता हूँ । वह इस प्रकार से है :

"This House is of opinion that Government should take all legal and other steps for the abolition of privy purse and privileges of ex-rulers before the presentation of the general budget in the forthcoming February session of Parliament."

यह राज्य सभा का प्रस्ताव है । उस दिन आपने मेरी बात को काटने का प्रयास किया । यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है और दूसरे सदन ने आपको यह आदेश दिया था कि साधारण बजट पेश करने के पहले आप सारे कानूनी काम को पूरा करें । लेकिन इस सत्र के अन्त में आप केवल विधेयक पेश करने का आम करते हैं । आपकी जो टाल-मटोल की नीति है उसकी इससे अधिक निन्दा हो नहीं सकती है । ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ । विलम्ब से सही, लेकिन एक कदम तो आगे बढ़ा ।

जो संवैधानिक आपत्तियां यहां पर उठाई गई हैं, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वे बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद हैं । इन्होंने गोरखनाथ केस का हवाला दिया लेकिन उस केस में 6 बनाम 5 के बहुमत से यह कहा गया है कि संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं उनको छीनने या संकुचित करने का अधिकार पालंमेन्ट को नहीं है लेकिन बाकी संविधान की जितनी धारायें हैं उनमें से किसी भी धारा को बदलने का अधिकार—जो प्रक्रिया संविधान में बताई गई

है उसके प्रनुसार—इस पालंमेन्ट को है । इसलिए इनकी बात बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है । इन्होंने यह कहा कि 363 धारा को काट देना चाहिए ताकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकें । जब इनका यह कहना है कि इसमें प्रीबी पर्सन सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है और सम्पत्ति के अधिकार का हनन होता है तो संविधान की 32वीं धारा में ये लोग जा सकते हैं । इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास एडवाइजरी ओपीनियन के लिये जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन मेरी राय में यह सम्पत्ति का अधिकार नहीं है और ये अदालत में जायेंगे तो हार होगी । लेकिन वे जा सकते हैं, उनके लिए रास्ता खुला हुआ है ।

इसमें दो तीन आक्षेप उठाये गए हैं । एक तो यह कि जार्ज फरनेंडीज का बिल उसी तरह का था इसलिए यह नया बिल नहीं आ सकता है । लेकिन जार्ज फरनेंडीज के बिल और इनके बिल में बुनियादी फर्क है । 363 धारा का इनके इसमें कोई उल्लेख नहीं है इसलिए यह अलग विधेयक है । इसलिए इसको पेश करने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए ।

यह वित्तीय बिल है या नहीं, इसके बारे में भी गलत बातें रखी गई हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ इसलिये उनकी बातों को काटने का मुझे अधिकार है । मैंने सरकार की निन्दा भी की है कि इसको लाने में विलम्ब किया गया जबकि राज्य सभा ने सरकार को यह आदेश दिया था कि इस सारे काम को बजट के पहले ही पूरा करना चाहिए । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह वित्तीय बिल बिल्कुल नहीं है और कंसलिडेटेड फंड के बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा वह बेमतलब है । संविधान की धाराओं में आप देखेंगे तो प्रीबी पर्सन का उसमें उल्लेख नहीं है । पेंटेंट दिया जाता है, यह बात सही है लेकिन वह चार्जें नहीं हैं । इसलिए इनके सारे आक्षेप बेमतलब हैं । आप तत्काल इसके ऊपर बोट कराने का काम कीजिये ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Speaker. I shall speak only on the legislative competence because under the relevant rule that is the only thing which is to be discussed at this stage. Sir, this is a simple Bill.

In the speech made to the joint Houses of Parliament on 20th February, 1970 the President said :

"The concept of Rulership, with privy purses and special privileges unrelated to any current functions and social purposes, is incompatible with an egalitarian social order."

Government have, therefore, decided to abolish the privy purses and privileges of the rulers of former Indian States, and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this decision."

It is in pursuance of this statement made by the President on the 20th February to Members of this House and of the other House that the Home Minister has brought forward this Bill.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : On 18th May !

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This Bill will fall under article 117 of the Constitution and not under article 110, because it has not only money provisions, which are there, and, so, it cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. That is why it is being introduced here.

Legislative competence of the House is being questioned. I am not at all surprised that the first Member, Shri Deo, questioned it, because it affects him. But I am surprised that the leader of another party, Shri Madhok, should question the competency and sovereignty of this House in order to placate a few hundred privy purse holders.

The object of this law is to put an end to privy purses.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Parliament certainly has no right to pass this... (Interruptions).

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The object of this Bill is to terminate the concept of rulership and to end the payment of privy purses. That is the social philosophy which

the Government and large sections of this House have accepted. Today to say that this Parliament has no power under article 368 to delete three articles of the Constitution, namely, articles 291, 362 and 366 (22), is really to plead for half a dozen people and condemn the sovereign powers of this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Absolute non-sense.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This House has been asserting its right to amend the Constitution and, as a result, the First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendments of the Constitution were passed by us. It was accepted by the Supreme Court that this House had the power to do so but in the latest case in 1967, in the *Golak Nath* case, the Supreme Court by a majority of six to five said that articles on rights provided for in Part III of the Constitution shall not be taken away and abridged.

This is the first time I hear a Member of Parliament denying the existence of the right to amend the Constitution falling outside the sweep of Part III of the Constitution. It is really an insult to this Parliament (*Interruption*), for any Member of Parliament to say... (*Interruption*) that this House has no power to amend the Constitution. Looking solely at legislative competence, this much is enough.

Sir, there is a well-known rule or convention that in Parliament nobody will speak on matters in which his personal interest is concerned. When I heard Shri Deo's speech containing all sorts of irrelevancies, I admired the relevancy of that rule. I would request Members in this House, including the Members belonging to the Swatantra Party and the Jana Sangh to leave the question of fighting on privy purses to the rulers and assume for themselves the role of Members of Parliament interested in securing the rights and privileges of Parliament... (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We are better Members than you are. We are not betraying Parliament ; we are not betraying the Constitution ; we are not betraying the liberty of the people. You are betraying the liberty of the country and the Constitution of the country. And you talk about it ! You betrayed our Constitution.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is he there to advise the Swatantra Party as to what we should do ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It should be the privilege of the Members of this House to stand for the rights and privileges of Parliament and not for the privy purses and privileges of a few princes. It is a sorry spectacle to see that there are a few Members in this House for whom the rights and privileges of the Parliament are not so important as the privileges of a few princes. I would like to put it to those Members of this House who object to this legislation as to whether they would have an egalitarian society in this country by revolution or by legislation. The Government today stands for an egalitarian system of society and the Government hope that by processes of legislation, taxation and administrative ones that goal will be achieved. This is what the President has stated in his Address on 20th February '70. There is absolutely no substance in the contention that there is no legislative competence in introducing, discussing and passing this Bill.

MR SPEAKER : I have no doubt that the Parliament is fully competent. Now, the question is ..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I rise on a point of order (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Those who are in favour may please say "Aye".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may please say, "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The 'Ayes' have it : the 'Ayes' have it. The leave is granted.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

15.17 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I beg to move :

"That this House do resolve that the membership of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on 28.11.1968 to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon, be increased by 4 more members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मुझे कुछ कहना है। रेल मन्त्री ने जी प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके प्रनुसार रेलवे कन्वेशन कमेटी के मेम्बरों की संख्या बढ़ाने की बात कही गयी है। यह कमेटी नयी नहीं बनी है। यह कमेटी पहले बन चुकी है और काम कर रही है। इस कमेटी की बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि इस कमेटी के मेम्बर क्यों बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं? और रेल मन्त्री ने मेम्बर बढ़ाने का कोई कारण नहीं दिया है। यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब रेलवे कन्वेशन कमेटी बनी है। और अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्यों की नियुक्ति आप के द्वारा होती है। क्या रेल मन्त्री ने आप को इस बारे में बताया है कि सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाना जरूरी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन की अपनी बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं? यह रिजोल्यूशन नहीं ला सकते हैं। इन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं दिया मेम्बरों की सदस्य संख्या बढ़ाने का।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is the first time that such a proposition has been placed before the House. I would like you to consult the earlier practice and the precedent also. Never before I have seen such a proposition being placed before the House. In the very beginning, a Committee comes to be appointed and they fix the strength either on their own or in consultation with the Speaker—God alone knows. Anyhow, they come before the House with a resolution and get it passed. That is how it has been passed on the last occasion.

Now, we do not know for what extraneous reasons, suddenly, some wisdom has been put into their heads and they have come to realise that they need four more Members. Generally speaking, as you know, on these Committees, we do not function on party basis at all. We try our best to reach a consensus. On very rare occasions, we take decision by majority. Under such circumstances, with this practice behind and with the convention staring in our face, of never coming forward with such a proposition, I do not see any reason why you should allow them to come forward with such a resolution and allow them to insist upon getting this resolution passed in this manner.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I want to say a word, Sir. I really fail to understand why in the midst of a committee further addition has become necessary. Is it perhaps that the whole Committee would be renominated again and the existing members would not continue? If the period is over, I can understand. If it is thought that because the number of members is very limited proper consideration may not be given and proper justice may not be done, then I can understand that there is any need to increase the membership. But the entire Committee is a nominated committee and the Parties are asked to nominate their members whose names you ultimately approve. Almost the several sections of the House are represented in the Committee. What is the purpose of this resolution? Whom else they want to bring into this Committee at this stage and for what purpose? Unless these things are clarified, I think we should oppose this resolution.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नन्दा द्वारा जिस तरीके से इस कमेटी की

मैम्बरशिप इनकीज करने के लिए स्पीकर द्वारा नामिनेशन के लिए प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उस पर मैं ऐतराज करता हूँ। असल में मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई कारण नहीं दिये हैं कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि जबकि वह कमेटी पहले से चल रही है और जबकि उस कमेटी का सारा काम खत्म नहीं हुआ है तब वह इस कमेटी की संरूप्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय को इस तरह से मन्त्री जी को मनमाने दंग से टोटल मैम्बरशिप बढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, I am a member of this Committee. Three-fourths of the work is done. I do not know why at this late stage the Minister is bringing this resolution. I think the Members are quite competent and they are doing their work with utmost sincerity. But the Committee has not met for the last three months. Again, at this stage, increasing the membership by four more members would make the Committee a bulky one and will serve no purpose.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि नन्दा जी जोकि काफी अनुभवी हैं यह इस तरह से इस पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की मैम्बरशिप बिना कोई कारण मरमाने दंग से इनकीज करने का प्रस्ताव ले आये हैं। हम लोग भी इन कमेटियों में मैम्बर रह खुके हैं और मुझे अफसोस है कि वह इस तरह से क्यों गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं और कन्वेशन को चौपट कर रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कमेटी लोक सभा के द्वारा 28-11-1968 को स्वीकृत एक प्रस्ताव के प्रनुसार नियुक्त की गई थी। यह कमेटी अभी तक—मई 1970 तक काम करती चली आ रही है। रेल मन्त्री महोदय इस की मैम्बरशिप इनकीज करने का यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं तो इस का कारण तो वह बतलायें कि आखिर ऐसा वह क्यों कर रहे हैं? अगर कठिनाई यह है कि रेल मन्त्री बदल गये हैं और वह इस कमेटी में आना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनके इस प्रस्ताव को समझ सकता हूँ।

SHRI NANDA : I appreciate the hon. Members are entitled to ask the question why at this stage we are bringing a motion of this kind and only if they had waited to hear me, they would have found ample justification for it. A brief statement I will read now which will make the justification amply clear.

As the hon. Members are aware, the review of the inter-relationship between General and Railway Finance has been entrusted, in accordance with the usual practice, to a committee of Parliament consisting of Members of both Houses. This Committee was set up in terms of a resolution passed by this House on 28.11.1968 and by the Rajya Sabha on 16.12.1968. The Committee had their first meeting on 27.1.69 at which they finalised the terms of reference and also decided upon the questionnaire for which detailed replies were to be furnished by the Ministry of Railways. The memoranda on the subjects covered by the terms of reference as well as detailed answers to the questionnaire were prepared and furnished by the Ministry of Railways, the first lot consisting of the major portion on 8.5.1969 and the balance on 4.7.1969. In the meanwhile, the Committee not only had a preliminary and general consideration of some of the memoranda presented to them in their meetings on 14.5.1969 and 16.7.1969 but also they visited the Railway installations in Madras, Secunderabad and Bombay. It is unnecessary for me to underline the importance and magnitude of the task that has been set before the Committee. It will be in the best interests of the Administration to get as early as possible their considered recommendations which will form the basis of the financial structure of the Indian Railways during the Fourth Plan period.

Owing to various changes, which are within the knowledge of Hon. Members, the Committee as it stands at present, does not include either the Finance Minister or the Railway Minister. It will be appreciated that in order to reach meaningful and practicable conclusions, the membership of the two Ministers vitally concerned is an essential requirement for the proper functioning of the Committees.

I may add that in all the Convention Committees constituted so far, the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister have always been Members of the Committee.

I, therefore, commend the amending Resolution which I have moved, for enlarging the membership of this House from twelve to 16 for acceptance of the House. I may earnestly assure the House that with the expansion of the Committee, it would be possible for them to complete their deliberations in the shortest possible time, so that the recommendations of the Committee could be available to Parliament in the near future, based on which the Government could come forward with a Resolution for the approval of Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I know when the term of the present Committee expires ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आप चार क्यों बढ़ाना चाहते हैं आप दो बढ़ाइये ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is the term already over ?

SHRI NANDA : No.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : How many months are left ?

SHRI NANDA : It is a continuing Committee. We want to see that the work is completed in the shortest possible time, in a few months.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप चार क्यों बढ़ाना चाहते हैं आप दो लाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I may bring to your notice that in respect of these Committees, Speaker has nothing to do, except that it is mentioned that the election may be held as proposed by the Speaker.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : This is only nomination by you.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as this Resolution is concerned, this Resolution is coming from him. It is for the House to accept it or not. Why should I come in ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इस प्रस्ताव को उन्हें लाने से रोक सकते थे । आप को सब अधिकार है क्या नहीं कर सकते

हैं ? जरा आप अपनी शब्दित पहचानिये । नन्दा जी बतलायें कि उन्हें यह नवे मैम्बर्स बढ़ाने की आविष्कार क्या जरूरत पेश आई ? जहाँ तक रेल मन्त्री का सवाल है मैं समझ सकता हूँ । अगर रेल मन्त्री कमेटी में आना चाहते हैं तो उस की वजह हो सकती है लेकिन वह अपने साथ पलटन नहीं ला सकते हैं ।

SHRI NANDA : I thank the Hon. Member. I am prepared to accept his suggestion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nandaji will have to move another Resolution as amended.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We can move an Amendment.

भ्रमी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर चाहिए और रेलवे मिनिस्टर इस में चाहिये तो यह दोनों बात ठीक है । लेकिन जैसा कि उन्होंने अपने मूल प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि चार मैम्बर्स वह लोक सभा से और दो मैम्बर्स वह राज्य सभा से इस कमेटी में जोड़ना चाहते हैं यानी 6 की मैम्बरशिप इस की इनकीज करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि वह यह 4 की संख्या क्यों लाना चाहते हैं । अगर इस कमेटी में रेलवे मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आना चाहे तो, उस हम मानन को तैयार हैं, दो के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन वह यह 6 किस तरीके से बढ़ा रहे हैं ?

SHRI NANDA : There is balance in respect of Rajya Sabha. So far as this House is concerned, the Membership will be perfectly right.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : They can bring it up tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं नन्दा जी से कहूँगा कि इस में वह अपनी जगह के लिये प्राविज्ञन कर लें और वित्त मन्त्री जी के लिए कर सें और इस प्रकार से अपने प्रस्ताव को संशोधित कर लें ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 4 के बजाय दो होने चाहिये और राज्य सभा को डैलीट कर देना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I can drop this for the present if you can look into it and if you are prepared to bring another one tomorrow.

SHRI NANDA : I am prepared to accept the suggestion that instead of four, the number will be two.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why should there be Rajya Sabha Members ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let three Members be from this House and one Member from the other House or let three Members be from the other House and one from this House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No, Sir. The arguments advanced by the Railway Minister clearly show that he wants only the Minister's association here. I would suggest that let this be amended in such a way that both the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister become ex-officio Members of this Committee. Let there be no other addition of the member either from here or from the other House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Whenever a Joint Committee for both houses of Parliament is constituted, the parity is always maintained at 2 : 1.

MR. SPEAKER : Here there is no question of parity. It is a question of adding the Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ऐसा कहना यह है कि श्री नन्दा इस प्रस्ताव को आज पेश न करें । इस पर चर्चा कर सें । यह प्रस्ताव कल आ सकता है । बात यह है कि नामिनेट तो आपको करना है । श्री नन्दा कैसे कह सकते हैं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को ले लिया जायेगा या नहीं ? यह तो आपका अधिकार है ।

MR. SPEAKER : मंत्री महोदय इसको बल ले ग्राह्य है।

I cannot afford to wait for so long. You will please bring the amended Resolution tomorrow. For item No. 15 of the Agenda, the same thing will hold good. There are two members. And let both these be substituted by new Resolutions and these may be brought here tomorrow.

SHRI NANDA : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up Item No. 19 on the Agenda—discussion on the Telengana problem. Shri Goyal.

15.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : TELENGANA PROBLEM

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना का प्रश्न देश के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बना हुआ है। तेलंगाना की मांग जिस प्रश्न से निकली है वह एक आर्थिक प्रश्न है। आज देश के अन्दर जो भी प्रश्न उठते हैं, किसी भी प्रदेश की अलाहदगी के जो प्रश्न उठते हैं, उनका आधार प्रायः उन प्रदेशों का आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछ़ापन है। पुराने जमाने में तो वह कहा जाता था कि जब भी कोई भगड़ा होता है तो वह जर, जमीन और जन को लेकर होता था। अर्थात् जायदाद के बारे में, औरतों के सम्बन्ध में और रुपये पेसे के मामले में। लेकिन आजकल जो प्रश्न उठते हैं। वह केवल आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से उठते हैं इसमें दो चीजें होती हैं। एक तो उस इसाके के आर्थिक विकास का प्रश्न और दूसरे नौकरियों का प्रश्न।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो तेलंगाना का क्षेत्र है, उसके साथ दोनों दृष्टियों से भेदभाव की नीति बरती रही है। इस क्षेत्र को पिछ़ा रखता गया है। बाबूजूद इसके सरकारी तौर पर उनके साथ समझौते किये गये थे कि उनके पिछ़ापन को दूर किया जायेगा, उनको नौकरियों

में उचित स्थान मिलेगा, उनके क्षेत्र का उचित विकास होगा, लेकिन यह सब बादे उनके साथ करके भी उनको तोड़ा गया है, जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे उनको भंग किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहां तक नौकरियों का प्रश्न है अगर हम उस को सामने रखें, और उनके आर्थिक विकास को आमने रखें तो एक नंगी तस्वीर हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है। आज भी आनंद्र प्रदेश के नान-गंजेटेड कर्मचारी कुछ दिनों से दिल्ली आये हुए हैं। उनका रोना सुना नहीं जाता। जो अन्याय उनके साथ हो रहा है उसे बदाइत करते हुए उनको आज चौदह बर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन न तो भारत सरकार के कानों में जूँ रेंगती है और न आनंद्र प्रदेश की सरकार ही उन्हे किसी प्रकार की राहत देने के लिए तैयार है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आज भारत सरकार भी आनंद्र प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ साजिश किये हुए बैठी है, वह भी उनके साथ मिल गई है, क्योंकि आज जो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार है वह ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर है, उसका अस्तित्व भी आनंद्र सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए आज जिस प्रकार की मनमानी कारंबाइया ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार कर रही है उन सब को मानो भारत सरकार एक प्रकार से मान्यता देती जा रही है।

15.35 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

जहां तक तेलंगाना के भाइयों का प्रश्न है, उनके साथ आज तक बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। जिस प्रकार से उनको आश्वासन दिये गये, उनके साथ आज तक बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। जिस प्रकार से उनको आश्वासन दिये गये, उनके साथ जितने भी बादे किये गये उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के, उनको पूरा करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर इतने मुद्दत से जो

आग सुलग रही है कहीं वह ज्वालामुखी का रूप न नें ले, वह आग का शोला निकल कर कहीं सारे देश के लिए एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न तो बन जाये।

पिछले दिनों जो आनंदोलन तेलंगाना के भाईयों ने चलाया है उसके लिए यह कहना गलत होगा, जैसा थी ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी ने कहा कि वह कुछ अधिकार का, स्कूल के बच्चों का है, या जो राजनीति से निराश हो गये हैं कुछ इस प्रकार के राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा चलाया गया आनंदोलन है : यह आंध्र के वह भाई हैं जिन्होंने निजामशाही प्रूढ़नियम के खिलाफ झंडा बुलन्द करके अपने इलाहों में जगतंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के बलिदान दिये थे। तेलंगाना के यह भाई हैं जिनकी मेहरबानी से और जिनके स्टैन्ड ऐने से यह राज्य बना था। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि फज्जेबली की अध्यक्षता में जो स्टेट्स रिग्रार्नाइजेशन कमिशन बना था उसने यह भी सिफारिश दी थी कि इस को पांच वर्ष के लिए विकास इप्पु से अलाहदा कर दिया जाय जैसे उन्होंने हिमानन्द प्रदेश को दस साल के लिए अलाहदा ठरने के लिए : हा था ताकि उसका आर्थिक विकास हो सके और उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि मैंजारिटी से उसका निरांय कर दिया जाये। लेकिन उस समय पन्तजी ने जो बड़े बड़े प्रदेशों के पक्षपाती थे, कहा कि नहीं, नहीं इस वक्त आप बड़े प्रदेश के लिये मान जाइयें, अगर पांच वर्ष के बाद आप को लगे कि आपका पिछड़ेन दूर नहीं हो रहा है, आपके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, तब आप अपनी मांग को दुबारा ला सकते।

आज हम तेलंगाना के भाईयों को इस बात का दोष नहीं दे सकते कि उनके अन्दर देश की एकता की भावना नहीं है, या वह लोग देश के हित को नहीं पहचानते। यह आरोप उन पर लगाना जो यथार्थवाद है उससे आंखें मूँदना है। आज उनके हितों के ऊपर आपको गहराई से विचार करना होगा। मैंने शुरू में निवेदन किया

या कि उनके आनंदोलन के दो मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो नौकरियों की समस्या और दूसरे उनके आर्थिक विकास की समस्या क्योंकि यदि आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश की जितनी भी आय थी, उसका ज्यादा हिस्सा उनके पिछड़ेन को दूर करने के लिए व्यय नहीं किया गया। उसकी जितनी रेवेन्यू तेलंगाना के क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होती थी, उतना उन इलाकों पर खर्च नहीं की गई। इस प्रकार की कमेटियां बनीं जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि जितना रेवेन्यू और जितनी इतकम इस क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होती है, उतनी भी इस क्षेत्र पर खर्च नहीं की गई है और न केवल खर्च नहीं की गई थी बल्कि उसको दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर खर्च कर दिया गया है। मैं ऐवाच की भावना भी उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह भी नहीं है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको हमेसा के लिए पिछड़ा हुआ रखा जाये। जब उनके विकास के लिए गुंजाइश है तो उनका विकास अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग हैं जो हैदराबाद नगर को देख कर यह अनुमान लगा लेते हैं कि यह एक समृद्ध इलाका है। लेकिन मैं इस इलाके का मुकाबला पटियाला की पुरानी रियासत के साथ करना चाहता हूँ। पटियाला में सब प्रकार के एको आराम के साथन थे, सब प्रकार की सड़कें थीं, महल बने हुए थे तथा अन्य प्रकार की लोगों को सुविधायें प्राप्त थीं। लेकिन जहां तक ग्रामीण इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, अन्दर बाले इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है जो कि पटियाला स्टेट के अन्दर थे वहां शायद पक्षास साठ मील से ज्यादा लम्बी सड़कें नहीं थीं, अच्छे अच्छे स्थानों तक मैं हाई स्कूल तक नहीं थे। यही स्थिति आंध्र और तेलंगाना की भी है। जिस समय निजामशाही का वहां हैदराबाद था तो एक हिस्से पर ही सारा बन और दौलत उड़ा दिया जाता था, हैदराबाद नगर के विकास पर ही वह सब सर्व कर दिया जाता था लेकिन ग्रामीण इलाकों में कोई हाई स्कूल तक भी नहीं

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

खोला जाता था। अगर आज कोई कहे कि तेलंगाना का विकास तो हुआ है तो इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। विकास तो निश्चित रूप से हुआ है। आजादी मिलने के बाद देश का कुछ न कुछ विकास तो होना ही था। लेकिन विकास की तुलना हमको इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में करनी होती, जो आंध्र का विकास हुआ है और जो तेलंगाना का विकास हुआ है। इन दोनों की हमको तुलना करनी होती और देखना होगा कि तेलंगाना का जो विकास होना चाहिये था, वह हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। हम मानते हैं कि आज भारत का विकास हुआ है लेकिन क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि भारत का विकास आज ज्ञापन के विकास की तरह हुआ है? अगर हम कहें कि भारत का विकास ज्ञापन के विकास की तुलना में बहुत कम हुआ है तो उसी तरह से हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि तेलंगाना का विकास आंध्र के विकास की तुलना में बहुत कम हुआ है और इसका जिम्मति से विकास होना चाहिए था नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है तेलंगाना के भाइयों को उनका उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिए था। तेलंगाना के भाइयों ने इस बात की आशा भी नहीं रखी कि जो आंध्र के भाइयों का हक है, उनके उस हक से उनको उचित किया जाये, महरूम किया जाये। लेकिन वे यह तो चाहते ही थे कि जितना उनका हिस्सा है वह उनको अवश्य मिले, अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम उतना तो मिले। उनका उचित भाग, उनका उचित अंश उनको अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज उनको वह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। आंध्र कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, बांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्टों में इसको स्वीकार किया है कि 4328 नौकरियां जो कि तेलंगाना के हिस्से में आती थीं, उनसे उनको उचित किया गया है और इन स्थानों पर जो नान-डामिसाइल लोग थे, एमीमेंट के विरुद्ध

जा कर, जो अन्हरस्टैटिंग थी, उसके विरुद्ध जाकर और तेलंगाना वालों के साथ अन्याय करके, उनको लगाया गया है।

आज नान-गजेटिंड कर्मचारियों के प्रति-निषिय यहां प्राये हुए हैं। उनका कहना है कि ग्रेडेशन लिस्ट्स को अभी तक भी मुकम्मल नहीं किया गया है। चौदह वर्ष हो गये हैं और जो कामन लिस्ट्स बहुत पहले तैयार हो जानी चाहिए थीं, उनको तैयार नहीं किया गया है। अगर उनको कुछ असर पहले तैयार कर लिया जाता तो कई भाइयों को उसके कारण लाभ हो जाता। लेकिन अब उनमें से कई लोग रिटायर हो चुके हैं, कई स्वंगंवास हो गए हैं। सरकार की डिलमिल और लम्बे असरें तक प्रश्नों को टालने की जो नीति है, उसके कारण जिन भाइयों को उनका उचित भाग मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल सका है। आज भी कामन लिस्ट्स, ग्रेडेशन लिस्ट्स तैयार नहीं हुई हैं। वे विचाराधीन हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने किया क्या है? सरकार ने इन लिस्ट्स के पूरा होने से पहले ही जिन लोगों को एड्हाक बेसिस पर नौकरी में लगा लिया था, आरजी और पर नौकरी पर लगा लिया था और जो आंध्र के भाई थे, वे यह वे असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर थे या एजेंटिव इंजीनियर थे, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उन लोगों को उसने पक्का कर दिया है। उन लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया। पहले तो उन्होंने आंध्र सरकार तक पहुँच की। पहले तो वहां की सरकार उस पर अड़ी रही। लेकिन बाद में उनके प्रोटेस्ट करने पर उसने यह फैसला कर दिया कि ये जो लिस्टें हैं ये पक्की नहीं की जाएंगी। लेकिन आंध्र सरकार पर फिर जब जोर पड़ा तो उसने भारत सरकार के ऊपर जोर डाला और तब भारत सरकार ने उस दबाव और जोर के नीचे आ कर जो उचित और ठीक निर्णय आ उसको भी बदल डाला। उसके बाद उन लोगों ने हाई कोर्ट में रिटें की। आंध्र हाईकोर्ट ने उन रिटें को मंजूर किया

और मंजूर करने के बाद उनके पक्ष में निरांय दे दिया। हाईकोर्ट ने यह कहा कि सरकार का जो पहले वाला निरांय था कि ये लिस्टें पवकी नहीं की जायेंगी, वह उचित निरांय था और जिन लोगों को एड्हाक बेसिस पर लगाया गया था उनको अब इस तरह से पवका करना और तब तक जब तक कि ग्रेडेशन लिस्ट्स मुकम्मिल नहीं हो जाती, दूसरों के साथ ज्यादती करना होगा। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि हाई कोर्ट के निरांय के बाद भी आज उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। हाई कोर्ट के फैसले को इम्प्लैमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन लोगों ने दुबारा हाई कोर्ट में कंटैम्प्ट की दरवाहास्त दी और कहा कि भारत सरकार कंटैम्प्ट कर रही है, आंध्र सरकार कंटैम्प्ट आफ कोर्ट कर रही है। लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। हाई कोर्ट का फैसला उनके पक्ष में होते हुए भी आज उनके साथ अन्यथा हो रहा है, उस के न पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। हाई कोर्ट के निरांय के अनुसार अगर अमल किया जाए तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा?

"If it were to be implemented, 5 Chief Engineers, 18 Superintending Engineers, 137 Executive Engineers and 265 Assistant Engineers of Andhra region would face reversion."

अगर अमल किया जाता—तो ये सब लोग बापिस भेज दिये जाते क्योंकि गलत तरीके से इनके प्रोमोशन हुए हैं, गलत तरीके से इनको पवका किया गया है। जब तक लिस्टें पवकी नहीं होती, मैं कहूँगा कि जो एग्रीमेंट उनके साथ किया गया था, उस पर अमल आपको करना चाहिए, उसकी खिलाफ वर्जी नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उसकी खिलाफ वर्जी की गई है। जितने समझौते उनके साथ हुए हैं और जितनी कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट आई हैं, उन सबकी घजियां उड़ा दी गई हैं। मुझे दुख है कि आज भारत सरकार भी ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी सरकार के हाथों में खेल रही है। उसकी सरकार के हाथों की कठपुलतल कठपुतली बनी हुई है। यह

ठीक है कि इनको आज अपनी सरकार को कायम रखना है। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जो लोगों की उचित मांगें हैं, उनके साथ न्याय न किया जाये।

जहां तक इस क्षेत्र के विकास का प्रदन है, कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने तो हैं ही लेकिन मिंट कुमार ललित जो कि आडिटर जनरल के दफ्तर में एक आला पोस्ट पर ये उन्होंने भी वहां देखकर यह कहा था कि 64 करोड़ रुपये का रेवेन्यू आंध्र की सरकार ने तेलंगाना रिजन से प्राप्त किया लेकिन उस पर उसको खर्च नहीं किया। उसने सिफारिश की कि 46 करोड़ इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 29 करोड़ रुपया जो एक डिफिसिट एरिया के ऊपर उस हिसाब से खर्च होना चाहिए था और जिसको हमारी कैबिनेट ने माना भी था, वह भी उस क्षेत्र पर खर्च नहीं किया गया। इस इलाके के विकास के लिए जितनी घनराशि व्यय होनी चाहिए वही वह भी नहीं की जा रही है।

यह जो अलग प्रदेश की मांग है या उस इलाके के आधिक तौर पर पिछड़े होने के कारण है। इसका हमें समाधान करना होगा। मैं सुझाव दूँगा कि भारत सरकार एक हाई पावर्ड कमिशन मुकर्रर करे जो सारे देश में इस प्रकार के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उनका किस प्रकार से विकास किया जा सकता है, उनको बाकी इलाकों के बराबर किस प्रकार से लाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में सुझाव दे। इन इलाकों में बुनियादी तौर पर कोई गलती नहीं है, वहां कोई कमी नहीं है, ऐसी लामी नहीं है कि उनका विकास हो ही न सके। मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि निजामशाही के जमाने में इस इलाके की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। इस वास्ते इसका पिछड़ापान ऐतिहासिक कारणों से है, अन्य किन्हीं बुनियादी कारणों से नहीं है। जो कमिशन बिठाया जाये उसके जो टर्म आफ

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोपल]

रेफेंस हों उनमें एक यह भी हो सकता है कि क्या छोटे प्रदेश बनाने से इन इलाकों का विकास जल्दी हो सकता है। भारत सरकार इस चीज को टर्म्ज आफ रेफेंस में शामिल करने पर विचार कर सकती है। यह जो चीज में कह रहा है, इसलिए कह रहा है कि इसकी मुझे थोड़ी सी भलक फजल अली कमिशन की रिपोर्ट से मिलती है। उसने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कहा था कि दस वर्ष के लिए उसको एक अलाहिदा सूबा बना दिया जाये, ताकि उस का आर्थिक विकास हो सके। उसने तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के बारे में भी यही सिफारिश की थी। भारत सरकार जो हाई पावर्ड कमीशन मुकर्रर करे, उसके विचारणीय विषयों में यह तो हो ही कि देश के पिछड़े इलाकों का पिछड़ापन कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसके साथ वह इस बात पर भी विचार करे कि क्या उसका एकमेव उपाय छोटे प्रदेश बनाना ही है, या दूसरे उपायों से भी वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है। इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि हरियाणा और दिमाचल प्रदेश के अलाहिदा सूबे बनाये जाने से निश्चित रूप से उनका आर्थिक विकास हुआ है।

यदि हम समझते हैं कि हमें अपने देश में प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से बड़े यूनिट्स ही रखने हैं, तो फिर जिन कारणों से इन प्रदेशों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पृथक राज्य बनाने की मांग जोर पकड़ रही है, हमें उनका उचित निदान करके उन्हें शीघ्र ही हल करना होगा। इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस मामले को सीधे रूप से अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। वह इन पिछड़े इलाकों का पिछड़ापन दूर करने का उन्नरदायित्व सम्हाले उसके लिए उचित धनराशि दे और एक टारेट डेट निश्चित कर दे कि उस समय तक उनका विकास तरके अन्य इलाकों के बराबर नागा जायेगा।

जब तक भारत सरकार ये कदम नहीं

उठायेगी, तब तक केवल उपर की लीपा-पोती से यह समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है। वह इस मामले की जड़ और तह में जा कर, रोग का निदान करके, शीघ्र उसका इलाज करने की व्यवस्था करे, वर्ना यह समस्या देश के और भागों को भी अपनी लपेट में ले लेगी। भारत सरकार की आज तक की नीति यह रही है कि जब तक कोई प्रभावी आन्दोलन न हो, तब तक वह इस प्रकार की समस्याओं की तरफ अपनी आंखें मंदे रहती है। इसके लिए वह समय रहते इन सब समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देकर इनको शीघ्र हल करने का प्रयत्न करे। स्वर्गीय पन्न जी देश के इस महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र को देश का पेट कहते थे। वह पेट देश रूपी शरीर के बाकी हिस्मों को खून देता है। अगर उसमें कोई गडबड़ और बीमारी रहे, तो उसका असर देश के अन्य भागों पर भी पड़ता है। इसलिए इस पेट में जो गडबड़ और बीमारी आई हुई है, समय रहते उसका इलाज करना होगा, ताकि वह सक्षम हो सके और सारे देश की समृद्धि को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो सके। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हाई पावर्ड कमीशन इन विषय पर विचार करके अपना निर्णय दे कि क्या केवल छोटे प्रदेश बनाने से ही पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सकता है, या उसके लिये कोई और प्रभावी उपाय किये जा सकते हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : काफी माननीय सदस्य इस डिसकशन में भाग लेना चाहते हैं। अगर कुछ माननीय सदस्य अपने लिये निर्भारित टाइम को एकसीढ़ी करें, तो बाकी माननीय सदस्यों के लिए दिक्कत हो जायेगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सब माननीय सदस्य अपने टाइम में ही समाप्त कर दें।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : सभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यह भगड़ा सोलह महीनों से चल रहा है। लेकिन

इसके लिये सिर्फ तीन घंटे रखे गये हैं, जबकि राज्य सभा में इसके लिए साढ़े पांच घंटे दिये गये थे। इसके लिए टाइम को बढ़ाया जाये।

समाप्ति महोबय : सामनीय सदस्या को भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जायेगा।

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : I should like to state at the outset that this matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha the other day and only 2½ hours were allotted in the beginning but in view of its importance it was extended to more than five hours. Here it was posted to be taken up at 3 O'clock and it has started at 3.35. If the Chair wants to stick to schedule, we shall not be doing any justice and we, Members from Telengana, do not want to participate. The whole case has to be put forward by us and the Home Minister has to reply to our case tomorrow or the day after. He can reply even tomorrow. There are some points which he has to consider and study and then reply carefully. I would beg of you once again to extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This has been discussed in the House so many times. Now the time allotted is 3 hours. It is not possible to extend it to 5 hours. I can extend it by half an hour. The debate cannot be finished today because there is a half-hour discussion at 5.30. So, I would request the hon. member to be brief so that I can allow others also.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : The discussion relates in general to the Telengana problem. I would not repeat those things which we have been saying in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. I understand that the decision was that this debate will be finished today and the half-hour discussion will be taken up after this discussion is over.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : The Home Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. It should be finished today. The House will sit late.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I would remind the Home Minister of what he himself said about this problem when he visited Hyderabad on 8th June last year: He characterised the problems of Telengana as very serious and complex, which require objective and most careful consideration by

the Central Government. Regarding the solution, on 7th June 1969, he said, "The Centre has an open mind on Telengana. A fair and just solution will be found to the Telengana problem." Again on 9th October 1969, at Delhi in a Press Association reception he referred to this problem and said: "For the solution of this problem, we have to convene an all-party meeting on Telengana and this problem needs sympathetic handling by the Centre and the State Government." Later in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee meeting held in October, 1969, an unanimous resolution was passed calling upon the Central Government to convene a Round Table Conference of all the leaders to evolve a solution to the Telengana problem. I want to ask the Home Minister whether he has convened any such Round Table Conference, which was the mandate given by the consultative committee. It was also his own view that the matter required to be considered by an all-party conference representing all shades of opinion in Andhra Pradesh—Telengana leaders as well as Andhra leaders. No such step was taken.

How did the present Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, himself view the problem? On 30th March 1969, the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet passed an unanimous decision to request the Central Government that the Telengana people are really agitated over their safeguards and unless they are given Constitutional safeguards, it will not be possible to restore their confidence. It was the view of the present Andhra Pradesh Cabinet and it was conveyed to the Central Government. Has that been done? Then again when the Chief Minister visited Delhi on the 28th April last year, he addressed the pressmen in a press club dinner and stated that the Telengana people are very much anxious and exercised over their statutory safeguards and it is necessary that they should be given statutory, and constitutional safeguards. It was the opinion of the present Chief Minister, and not ours. Has that been done?

16.00 hrs.

Then I want to remind all the political parties which are represented here what their attitude has been. On the 8th April 1969 the Swatantra Party passed a unanimous resolution at Vijayawada, supporting the demand for a separate Telengana.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Sir, I find that the Home Minister is leaving the House. Who will reply to the debate ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Either the Home Minister or the Minister of State in the Home Ministry.

DR. MELKOTE : If the Home Minister is not replying, it is very unfair. I walk out in protest.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : The Minister of State, Shri Shukla has handled many major pieces of legislation in this House and he can very well represent his Ministry. Such distinction should not be drawn because whatever he say is the stand of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I quite agree with him.

(Dr. Melkote then left the House)

SHRI M. N. REDDY : The Minister is quite competent and he does not require the defence of the hon. Member.

I referred to certain commitments made by Shri Chavan. Therefore, it was only fair that he should have been present. It was a commitment made by him and not by Shri Shukla. Anyhow, let it remain on record. This shows the attitude of the Central Government towards Telengana.

The national executive of the BKD passed a unanimous resolution on the 28th May 1969 at Delhi, supporting the demand for separate Telengana. SSP and PSP passed resolutions and pleaded in this House, if not for separation, for an autonomous State of Telengana within the State of Andhra Pradesh. Coming to DMK, when the Assam Re-organisation Bill was discussed last year they also supported the demand for an autonomous State. The CPI on the 7th April 1969 submitted a memorandum to the President of India, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister saying that the present Ministry should go, President's Rule should be imposed and the Constitution should be amended to give statutory safeguards to Telengana. CP(M) have made a more or less same demand. The Jansangh on the 6th April, 1969 passed a resolution for the removal of the present Ministry, President's rule and constitutional safeguards.

I am not referring to the Congress Party because that is the government. Now, all the national parties represented here have demanded either a separate Telengana State or autonomous state. Have the Government been supported by any other political party in their present stand ? No. Yet, they have not done anything to meet the demand of any party. That is my grievance against the Central Government.

It is said that the eight point plan envisaged in the statement which the Prime Minister made on the 11th April is a measure that would solve the problem. Most unfortunately, what I have been observing here is that nobody took pains to read the statement in depth and detail. It is neither a Plan, nor a measure nor any solution. It is a cruel joke on the Telengana people. It has made things much worse. What was given to Telengana people under the 19th January, 1969 all party accord in Andhra Pradesh was taken away through this eight-point plan. That is my serious charge against the Central Government. It is a unilateral statement made by the Prime Minister after consulting the Chief Minister and without any consultation with the Telengana leaders or any other person who was affected by such a plan. Shri Nath Pai and Shri Madhu Limaye on the same day said it is a unilateral statement which does not meet the wishes and demands of any party or people of Telengana. So, I submit that the conference was convened on 10th and 11th April, 1969 with the announcement made on 5th April. But on 6th April—all Telengana leaders were arrested. Who came here to attend the conference ? Only two or three Congress leaders were summoned. It was a Congress conference which was not going to solve the problem. Under what background that conference was called you can imagine, whether there was any honest intention on the part of the Central Government to solve the problem. What is the eight-point plan ? It is a fraud on the Constitution. It is an illegal plan and violation of the Constitution and other statutory provisions about which the Home Minister himself may not be fully aware of. A special Article—Article 371—has been brought into the Constitution for Telengana. Under this Article a regional committee has been constituted to look after the interests

of Telengana. Without consulting the regional committee a number of committees have been formed, for instance, Bhargava Committee to determine the surpluses. A committee known as Kumar Lalit Committee was appointed on this subject under the all-party agreement of 19th January, 1969. The Lalit Committee submitted its report on 12th March, 1969. The report was then referred to the regional committee which in turn considered the report. The regional committee consisted mainly of such members who were very close to the Chief Minister, that is, his supporters. They themselves unanimously decided on 7th April, 1969 that the surpluses are to the tune of 108 crores. This report was sent to the Cabinet for their consideration under the Presidential Order of 1958 read with Article 71. When the matter was pending and the amount of surpluses seemed to be huge the Chief Minister and the Andhra Pradesh Ministry decided to hookwink and throw dust in the eyes of the Telengana people and formed this Bhargava Committee. It is illegal. It has not been formed under the Presidential Order. The Cabinet had to give a decision on surpluses. If they did not agree with the recommendation of the regional committee the matter was to go to the Governor and his order would be final. Therefore the Bhargava Committee has no *locus standi*. A Jurist committee under Mr. Wanchoo, Ex-chief Justice of the Supreme Court was formed, when five judges of the Supreme Court said that this cannot be done. For the self-same purpose. Whether it can be done or not, three jurists were appointed to go into that matter. There was absolutely no necessity of this committee. The high-power development committee. The regional Committee has five committees, that is, on development, education, health, local administration, etc. These are all statutory committees. There cannot be a development committee presided over by the Chief Minister as set out in 8 point plan. No Chief Minister or a Minister can be a Member of the regional committee. They can only address but cannot participate and vote in the committee meetings.

Violating those salutary provisions of the law, in violation of the Regional Committee Order 1958 they constituted a development committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister to designate the Regional Committee. Another committee was the im-

plementation committee. That means, the regional committee members are all fools and dunces ; they cannot do anything. Therefore, these officials' committee, the bureaucrats' committee and the ministers' committee would look after the functions of the regional committee. It would only appear to sound something big, a high power committee, but they have been appointed in violation of the law and they would not serve any purpose. If anybody goes to the High Court to challenge these committees, the orders appointing those committees will be quashed. Therefore that does not solve the problem.

About the enlargement of the powers of the regional committee. The rule of practice in the past had been that the proceedings of the regional committee would remain confidential. Therefore, no report of the regional committee could be published in the past. All the Members said as to why they have not complained about injustices in the past. They have said that in every report, in 48 reports, but that could not be published. Therefore at the regional committee meeting held on 22nd July, 1969, Shri Bengal, the present Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh and a very close associate of the Chief Minister, himself moved a resolution that the regional committee order should be amended by the Central Government and that this clause should be removed. He said that the regional committee's decision should be mandatory on the State Government. Instead, what have they done ? On the 7th March, this year, after considering the matter for one whole year, they have nullified the regional committee order that was issued in 1958 and have added a dilatory provision saying that if there was any disagreement between the Cabinet and the regional committee, the Chairman of the Committee and the Chief Minister would again sit and discuss for weeks and months together without referring it to the Governor. That is a provision which has robbed the regional committee of all effectiveness. They wanted the regional committee decisions to be mandatory ; instead, the Central Government have brought in new Procedure under which the decisions of regional committee need not even be referred to the Governor, and the Chief Minister and the Chairman can quietly sit together and go on discussing the matter.

All these committees did not serve any purpose. Unfortunately, the Central leaders

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

have no time. They are looking after their own politics. They have never gone into the provisions and into what was done and what was not done; they are depending on the bureaucrats who are influenced by the Chief Minister and others. Even whatever changes were to be made in the Regional Committee Order 1958 could not be made. This House was unanimous on the 8th April, 1969 that a committee of Parliament Members should be appointed. That was not done. Shri Vajpayee was asked by Shri Chavan to withdraw the motion on the plea that they would consult all the Opposition leaders in solving this problem. But this was also done.

Our demand for a separate Telengana is not for the sake of separation by itself. Separation by itself is something good, is not our contention. But we cannot live in the existing set-up with the exploitation and discrimination by a dominant group that is going on for years. You are unable to prevent that exploitation and discrimination in the present set-up. You are finding yourself helpless and are putting yourselves in a very ridiculous position. You are crushing the democratic movement there. It can only be solved in the way pointed out by the Supreme Court decision in March, 1969 that is a separate State. That was our demand. But you have not considered and acceded even to the demand of other parties and your own members. What else have you done and what are you going to do to solve this problem? Will this problem hang on till 1972?

The problem was never gone into in depth and understood. In the present circumstances I would suggest, let all the Opposition parties nominate their members or leaders. They need not even visit Telengana at this stage. Let them sit in Delhi for a few days and discuss what are the demands of the various sections in Telengana and what are the measures that were really taken by the Central Government so far to solve this problem.

Secondly, what was the objection to implementing the commitment of Shri Chavan, referred to in the preliminary observations, to call an all-party leaders' meeting and the binding resolution of the Informal Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry to call a round table conference? You

have never consulted any Telengana leader in any measure that you propose to take, that you have taken and that you wanted to take. You have always consulted only the big leaders of Andhra here and called the Chief Minister or somebody from there. You have never taken Telengana leaders into confidence. Actually, the problem is that there is a crisis of confidence against the State Government and you want to consult only the State Government. You do not want to create a climate of confidence.

Under these circumstances, I would appeal to you Mr. Chairman, and, through you, to the Central Government and the Home Minister to convene a round-table conference of all the leaders and the Opposition leaders separately and discuss this matter as to whether we can evolve a consensus or a constructive solution to solve the Telengana problem.

Once again, I appeal to you and, through you, to the Central Government and the Home Minister to immediately convene a round-table conference which is overdue.

श्रीमती सधीकान्तमा (खम्म) : सभापति महोदय, तेलंगाना समस्या के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसको दुहराने की मुझे कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल और एम नारायण रेड्डी ने तेलंगाना के प्रश्न के ऊपर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, सर्विसेज के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। मुझे प्रगर समय मिला तो मैं भी उसके बारे में कहूँगी। वैसे जैसा मैंने कहा इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित कई बातें कही जा चुकी है और उन सबको दुहराने की इस समय कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए इस परिचित प्रश्न पर जो आज की स्थिति है उसका मेरी समझ में संक्षिप्त उल्लेख ही काफी होगा।

सभापति महोदय, आज कुछ लोगों द्वारा वहाँ के बास्ते जनमतसंग्रह का एक नया नारा उठाया जा रहा है। कुछ लोग इस तरह का मुकाबल प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। मेरी राय में इससे

बढ़ कर और कोई दूसरा खतरनाक सुझाव नहीं हो सकता है। आप को मालूम है कि राज्य सभा में श्री डी० एस० राजू ने यह मांग की है कि तेलंगाना को मेधालय जैसा स्थान दिया जाय। श्री नारायण रेहड़ी साहब ने कहा कि इसे और पाठियां भी सपोर्ट कर रही हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि मेधालय और तेलंगाना में कोई भी समानता नहीं है। दूसरे बहां के लिए कुछ लोग जो यह ओपीनियन पोल की मांग कर रहे हैं तो उसे बढ़ कर खतरनाक सुझाव दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जनमतसंग्रह का सिद्धान्त क्या हमारे संविधान में किसी भी मामले में स्वीकृत हुआ? भारत में राज्यों का विभाजन संविधान के अनुसार पालियामेंट करती है और पालियामेंट को ही करना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा और राज्यों वा तुनगठन किसी और ढंग से किया जायेगा तो स्थानीय कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में राज्यों का ढांचा ही बिगड़ जायेगा। यह केवल तेलंगाना या किसी और प्रान्त का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रश्न पालियामेंट के संबंधित उत्तरदायित्व का है। इस उत्तरदायित्व से पार्टियामेंट किसी भी परिस्थिति में मुक्त नहीं हो सकती और न ही उसे किसी अन्य पर सौंपा जा सकता है। देश की राज्य व्यवस्था किसी एक प्रान्त को दृष्टि में रख कर नहीं की जा सकती है यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है।

यदि जनमत लेने की ही मांग की जाती है तो यह आवश्यक हो जायेगा कि जनमत लेने की पद्धति को संविधान में समाविष्ट किया जाय और उसे देश की राज्य व्यवस्था के गठन की प्रक्रिया का आधार बनाया जाय। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है? क्या यह सदन इस नई पद्धति को अपनाने और संविधान का संशोधन करने को तैयार है। यदि एक बार यह घांबली शुरू हो गई तो इसका अन्त कहां होगा? अतएव मेरी सानुरोध विनती है कि इस नये और खतरनाक नारे का गला

आदि में ही घोट दें ताकि हमारे इस देश का शीराजा बिखरने से बच जाय।

गोवा का हृष्टान्त जो दिया जा रहा है वह नितान्त असंगत है। गोवा का इलाका किसी दूसरे देश से हमारे देश में सम्मिलित हुआ था वहां जनमतसंग्रह एक हद तक आवश्यक था और समर्थनीय भी। परन्तु यह तरीका अन्य प्रान्तों या उपप्रान्तों में अपनाया गया तो फिर हमारे देश की एकता को खैरबाद कहना होगा। यही नहीं बल्कि राज्यों के पुनर्गठन का सम्पूर्ण अधिकार जो भारत की पालियामेंट को दिया गया है उस प्राविधान का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जायगा। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हमारी पालियामेंट अपने इस अधिकार को त्याग देना और उसे प्रान्तों और उप-प्रान्तों, जिलों या अन्त में ग्रामों के क्षणिक जनमतसंग्रह पर छोड़ देना उचित समझती है? इसका एक ही उत्तर हो सकता है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : इसका उत्तर कौन देगा?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : इसका जवाब जनता देगी, क्योंकि पंचायत के एलेक्शन आ रहे हैं।

जनमतसंग्रह का नारा निकला है और तेलंगाना के मामले में उसे लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। यह तो मैं ने संविधान की बात कही, जिस पर सदन को विचार करना होगा। बाकी आज तेलंगाना में जनमत संग्रह भी बड़े आनंद प्रदेश राज्य के ही अनुकूल है, यह मैं पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ कह सकती हूँ। यह बात दिनों दिन अधिक स्पष्ट होती जा रही है। एक और बात में सदन से और गृह मन्त्री से बतला देना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप आज तेलंगाना में जनमत संग्रह की बात को एक्सेप्ट करेंगे तो कल काश्मीर में भी अगर लोग जनमतसंग्रह की मांग करेंगे तो आप क्या जवाब देंगे?

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

एक और नारा दिया गया है कि तेलंगाना को मेधालय जैसा स्थान ही दिया जाये। यह नारा भी ऊट पटांग है। मेधालय और तेलंगाना में रात और दिन का अन्तर है। मेधालय मुख्यतः गिरिजनों और उनकी भाषा, संस्कृति आदि की विभिन्नता पर आधारित है। हमारे संविधान में आदिवासियों और अन्य गिरिजनों की भाषा और संस्कृति को बनाये रखने का स्पष्ट आदेश है। वास्तव में मेधालय उसी आदेश का परिवर्धित स्वरूप है। ऐसी दशा में इस फ़ार्मले को तेलंगाना प्रेटेंश पर लागू करना संविधान की विडावना के अतिरिक्त और क्या हो सकती है? मेधालय में भाषा और संस्कृति की भिन्नता है तो तेलंगाना में भाषा और संस्कृति की भिन्नता है। परिस्थिति विलक्षण उल्टी है। समझ में नहीं आता कि इसके बावजूद मेधालय की समानता का नारा क्यों लगाया जा रहा है।

यह बात भी स्पष्ट है कि तेलंगाना का प्रश्न मूलतः राजनीतिक नहीं है, आर्थिक है, विकास सम्बन्धित है। यह पिछलेपन से जुड़ा हुआ है। अतएव इसके लिए किसी राजनीतिक समाधान की मांग करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं, कोई तुक नहीं। राजनीतिक निरांय तो राज्य की जनता और राज्य के विधायक ही ले सकते हैं। यह सही है कि तेलंगाना प्रान्त से अब तक कोई आनंद प्रदेश का मुख्य मन्त्री नहीं बना। परन्तु इस सदन में कई लोगों को पता नहीं होगा कि 1960 में ही, जब श्री संजीव रेडी ए. आई. सी. सी. के प्रेजिडेंट बने तो राज्य का सुर्य मन्त्री पद तेलंगाना वालों की मुट्ठी में आ गया था। उस समय तेलंगाना के व्यक्तियों को मुख्य मन्त्री बनाने की खूब-खूब चर्चा चली थी। आनंद प्रदेश के कई विधायक भी इसके पक्ष में थे। उस समय मैं भी विधान सभा में थी, इसलिए मुझ को सब कुछ मालूम है। परन्तु मुख्यतः तेलंगाना प्रान्त के विधायकों ने

ही जिनमें हमारे नये संसद सदस्य श्री बी. बी. राजू प्रधान हैं और श्री रामचन्द्र रेडी ने तेलंगाना के व्यक्ति को मुख्य मन्त्री बनाने की मुखालिफत में निरायक रोल अदा किया था।

श्री जी बैंकटस्वामी (सिद्धिपेट) : बोले कौन?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : आपको मालूम है कि इस पर चर्चा हुई। श्री संजीव रेडी तेलंगाना का मुख्य मन्त्री बनाने के लिए तैयार थे। सिर्फ तेलंगाना के लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया था।

श्री जी बैंकटस्वामी : हमने गलती की कि संजीव रेडी को प्रेजिडेंट बनाया।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैं एक दो बातें इस सम्बन्ध में और कहना चाहूँगी। उन दिनों तेलंगाना के विद्यार्थियों और जनता को जो आंकड़े दिये गये, और जिनका ठीक समय पर खंडन नहीं हो पाया, उन्हीं आंकड़ों के कारण अलगाव की भावना प्रबल हो गई। उदाहरण के लिये यह कहा गया कि एक लाख से भी अधिक मुलाजमतें जो तेलंगाना के निवासियों को मिलनी चाहिये थीं, आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों ने हड्डप कर ली है।

सभापति महोदय, यह भी कहा गया है कि— तेलंगाना की आमदानी में से सौ करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक आंध्र प्रान्त के विकास पर खर्च किया गया है और तेलंगाना को उसके बाजिव विकास से बंचित रखा गया है। इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि लोगों में इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि उनमें तीव्र असन्तोष पैदा हो और कोष उनमें भड़के। आप देखें कि इन मामलों में सत्यांश कितना है? अधिकृत आंकड़ों के अनुसार जहाँ 92 हजार से अधिक मुलाजमतें समझौते के अनुसार तेलंगाना के प्रमाणित निवासियों को दी गई, वहाँ लगभग चार हजार मुलाजमतें आनंद प्रान्त तथा अन्य प्रान्तों के

निवासियों को मिलीं। ऐसा भी क्यों हुआ और इन चार हजार मुलाजमतों की तक्सील क्या है, इस प्रोट भी मैं सदन का घ्यान आकृषित करना चाहती हूं। इन चार हजार मुलाजमतों में से 1600 से अधिक शिक्षक थे। 1800 नसे और मिड वाइब्ल थीं और 400 से अधिक स्टैनो-ग्राफर थे। लगभग 700 चपड़ासी और बाकी 500 के करीब अन्य थे। शिक्षक, नसे और स्टैनोग्राफर किसने नियुक्त किये? ये तेलंगाना की जिला परिषदों द्वारा नियुक्त हुए न कि वहां की गवर्नरेंसेंट ने इनको नियुक्त किया।

इस संदर्भ में आनंद सरकार ने यह भी माना था कि यदि किसी भी कारण से एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में तेलंगाना के विकास पर खर्च किये जाने वाले रूपये में कोई कमी रह जाये तो उसकी पूर्ति अगली योजना में अवश्य की जायेगी। इसी के अनुसार दूसरी योजना में जो कमी पाई गई, वह तीसरी योजना के समय पूरी कर दी गई। इसके साथ-साथ तेलंगाना में विकास की गति बढ़ाकर अधिक खर्च करने का प्रयास हुआ।

अभी अभी हमारे एक माननीय मदस्य ने 107 करोड़ की बात कही है। रिजनल कमेटी का इसके बारे में कुछ और ही कहा था। भाग्यव कमेटी ने 28 करोड़ की बात कही थी और बताया था कि आनंद पर यह राशि खर्च कर दी गई। अनौपचारिक भाषणों और अनविकृत वार्तालापों में तो यहां तक कहा गया है कि दो सौ करोड़ से भी अधिक पैसा तेलंगाना से लूट कर आनंद में लोग खा गये हैं। इस प्रकार की जो बातें हैं ये राजनीतिक आशय से तथा अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण प्रचार करने की ट्रिक्स कही जाती हैं।

अब परिचय में स्पष्टता आई है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है। उन्होंने इस मामले में इंटरेस्ट लिया है। उन्होंने तेलंगाना के वास्ते अष्ट सूची योजना प्रस्तुत की है। उनके मुझावों पर अमल हो, इस लिये हमको कुछ समय देना

होगा। मैं पालिमेंट के भैंस्वरों से अनुरोध करती हूं कि उनकी इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कुछ समय देना उचित होगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, the Telengana problem is to be studied and examined in a wider context. In the context of independence, every region of India considers itself to be submerged and exploited. There is no doubt about it.

Even Uttar Pradesh, which has supplied three Prime Ministers consecutively, thinks that it is a backward area. Here is a movement whereby every region wants to go to the surface, go over much ahead, and this has produced a sort of deadlock in political thinking in this country.

Whatever that might be, Sir, it is Socialism which can alone solve the problem of the people; and, exploitation, from whatever source it might come from is a reprehensible thing. All exploitation must be ended.

What is happening in India, Sir? Today political vested interests are growing in this country. It is this mentality of the rulers which has divided the people from the rulers. There is no doubt about it.

There is no doubt about it. Now, here is a fact that Telengana has been exploited both economically and administratively and I can cite instances galore. There was a gentleman's agreement on 20th February, 1956. What has happened to that agreement? It has made one thing clear that they did not agree with one another. Telengana is a compact area. There is no doubt about it.

Now, when we talk about the language, there is no reason why we should apply the language in the case of Andhra Pradesh alone and not apply it in the case of other States of India? There are five or six Hindi-speaking States in India. Why have you forgotten that after all the language is a binding force? And there is no doubt about that. Why should you cut out Hindi-speaking States into six different States?

My point is that this exploitation of the Telengana area is a fact. The fact that the Prime Minister had to come with eight-point programme to end this exploitation is a confirmation of the fact that Telengana was neglected during all these years. And the very fact that the present Chief Minister

[Shri Hem Barua]

of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, has come out with his assertion that whatever progress has been achieved in Telengana was during his regime—he became the Chief Minister in 1964—is a confirmation of the fact that Telengana has been exploited.

Now, the non-gazetted Officers' Union has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister from the bachelors' quarters in Hyderabad and it gives details of the cases as to how people are being exploited and how the people's promotion is being retarded. Take the case of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, A list for promotion containing 107 names was prepared. The hundred and seventh man was promoted by-passing the claims of all the 106 Telengana men. Is it not a case of injustice or exploitation? Can you tell me that it is not an evidence of injustice? In the case of Assam, you have had Meghalaya. Meghalaya was not economically or linguistically exploited by the people of the plain? And yet you had this; and you accepted Assam as a laboratory for all sorts of experiments. What was the gentlemen's agreement here? There was a discussion and during the discussion the minds of the people were known. When Vishal Andhra was constituted, it was stated that there should be Telengana and Andhra Pradesh—the new State should be called Andhra-Telengana. That shows that there is no unity so far as the minds of the people are concerned.

Shri Fazl Ali Commission apprehended one thing, that the two regions are different. Unless the Central Government takes interest in the matter, nothing will be done. What has the Central Government done? It has not taken any interest whatsoever in the welfare of the people living in the Telengana region. Even Shri Chavan and the Prime Minister visited Hyderabad only after the trains had been burnt. There is a tendency in this country to say that the Telengana movement was pitted against something by the students and then the politicians jumped into the band wagon of the movement. Now, this is also a fact. The idea uppermost in the minds of the politicians is to become ministers. The minister's job embraces not only political power but also economic power. If you cannot become a Minister through the usual democratic process, how can you become a minister? That is not so

as far as Telengana is concerned because—the movement was started not by the politicians there but it was started by the students.

Now, Sir, Shri Reddy had described this as movement of urchins which as joined by the politicians his compatriots, whom he describes as vultures.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA :
May I clarify the position? I was present at that meeting where he said it. He was referring by the term 'vultures' to the feudals who was exploited the people of Telengana.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : The use of the term 'vulture' was uncivilised.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : He described those politicians as vultures, but then he forgot that those vultures were once his compatriots. You know that Mr. Liu Shao Chi was the Chairman of the Communist Chinese country, but when he was de-throned, he was declared as a traitor. If the same thing were to happen here also, then what is the difference between democracy and dictatorship? If you can call your own compatriots as vultures, then what is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

This is a movement, not of the urchins, but of the students. The police had resorted to firing as many as 200 times in Telengana, and 300 souls were lost, and 74 lakhs of students, boys and girls, boycotted their schools and colleges for a complete year. If that be so, how do you call it a movement of the urchins? You cannot call it a movement of the urchins. Now, my suggestion is this. In the consultative committee, a suggestion was made by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and it was accepted, that a round-table conference of the leaders of the two regions at least should be called, and the whole problem thrashed out. What have the Government done about the round table conference? They were sleeping over it. Now, the people of Telengana are losing confidence not only in the State Government there which has exploited it threadbare, but also in the Union Governments' because it is the duty of the Union Government to look to the develop-

ment problems of the under-developed parts of a country.

I think that a round-table conference should be summoned immediately, and a parliamentary delegation should visit that area immediately in order to find out the real situation there.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Now, the position is very clear there, and, therefore, they can go now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whether the position is clear or not is immaterial. A parliamentary delegation should go and visit and try to know the psychology of the people living in the Telengana region, and know how they have been exploited.

Economic exploitation of the people of Telengana by the Andhra region is a fact ; there has been economic exploitation as well as exploitation in the matter of services. Otherwise, why did they promote the 107th man to the civil surgeon's office neglecting the claims of 106 Telengana people ? If you read the memorandum submitted by the non-gazetted officers to the Prime Minister, you will get a clear view of the writing on the wall of time, it is very clear ; only the blind cannot read the import of this writing on the wall of time.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : I am one of those who believe that the linguistic division of India is a wrong done to our country, because our society is divided into several castes, communities and creeds, and our past history tells us that we have not been ruled by any single ruler from north to south in the past. So, in such a society, if language is added as an additional factor and a division is made on that basis, then our country suffers, as it has been suffering now. From the different kinds of internal struggles that are going on between one State and another, it is clear that the division of the country on the basis of the linguistic pattern has been a great mistake.

Parochial and regional loyalties are being nurtured at the cost of our national interest. Our parochial and regional loyalties take us far away from the real goal. Looking at our past history, we find that we were subject to several invasions from

foreign countries. The Dutch, the French and the British and the Moghuls had invaded our country and we were the sufferers. We could not unite and we could not develop the Indian culture. In such a situation our country has again been divided into different States on a linguistic pattern.

The quarrels between one State and another remind us of our past wrangles before the Muslim and British rulers invaded our country. If our past history has taught us any lesson, it is that united we stand, divided we fall.

AN HON. MEMBER : Good sermon.

SHRI G.S. REDDI : It is not a sermon but a fact.

With this sole aim, I have been carrying on a campaign against linguistic States. From the replier I have received from several MPs and other leaders in the country, I find that my angle of thought is correct.

This aim of abolishing linguistic states is a difficult one to achieve because we have tasted power and authority after the carving of small states and have developed selfish and separatist tendencies. Are we going to put a full stop to all these fissiparous tendencies or are we going to allow them to take as a full turn down to Doomsday ? Will our national leaders bestow serious thought to our national failures and rise to the occasion and fight these tendencies ?

Coming to the Telengana problem, I want to say that backward Telengana has been neglected. But what is the remedy for backwardness, unemployment and under-employment. The first sign of any backwardness is want of education. So I want to open more schools. When I want to open more schools and get my children educated, I want more teachers. We should get these teachers. But where to get them in Telengana ? As Chairman of a zila parishad, I had to borrow hundreds of thousands of teachers so as to see that schools are opened and our children are educated. I have competed with the chairmen of other zila parishads in Telengana to see that more and more schools are opened, more and more children are educated. Therefore to say that there should be no education and we should remain separate is doing great injustice to Telengana.

[Shri G. S. Reddi]

I had to get a number of B. Eds, mathematics teachers, specially lady teachers, nurses and midwives. If my district and my people are to prosper and count among others, there is no alternative to this. Today I can boast that my district can be compared to the neighbouring district of Guntur in the number of schools and high schools.

This year we are faced with the problem of opening more and more colleges. But we are up against the same difficulty.

We have plenty of land in Telengana. But they are barren. There is no capital, there are no inputs. Our Telengana farmers are backward. Therefore, we have to sell part of the land to the Andhra people. But now we are able to grow our crops for better than those in the Andhra region. Is this wrong? Why should landlords and zamindars feel jealous that they were not able to grab lands cheap at rates dictated by them so that they may be fattened further and our poor farmers may get thinner and poorer? Who can stop this talent flowing from one region to another? Who can stop talent flowing from higher levels to lower levels? Can we put artificial barriers against this kind of flow of thought? We see nothing wrong in our getting foreign talent, foreign know how to develop our industry. So why grudge our Andhra brethren sinking their money and talent for the overall improvement Andhra Pradesh as a whole?

Has not Hyderabad improved since the merger? Have not industries grown? Have not new factories been set up? Have not new colonies grown? Have not all the vacant sites and barren lands been made green and fruit? The grapes of Hyderabad have earned the pride of place in India?

The Nawabs and Jagirdars, who kept big estates vacant, barren and fruitless, sold them out and today we see life in every nook and corner of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Is it wrong if our Jagirdars got some needed money to improve their lot as they can no more depend on Government jobs? If my land which cost hardly Rs. 2 per sq. yard in the past sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per sq. yard today, it is loss or a gain?

If our rich landlords and well-to-do people are able to go to Andhra parts and Andhras come in search of good dowries, can anybody stop this in flow of people, brides and bridegrooms to Hyderabad to enrich the city of Hyderabad? All the Andhras take pride in this vast expansion of Hyderabad unforeseen for many years, Madras or Kurnool people should complain.

Let us not generate feelings of separation. That will spell disaster to all of us. I will quote a single instance to show how the non-vigilant, non-alert people suffer. The other day, the Joint Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Hyderabad to hear the complaint of the fishermen. The fishermen are called Agnikula Kshatrias or Pallis in the Andhra region, and Gangaputras in the Telengana region. When the Committee visited the Andhra region, the fishermen of the Andhra region were able to get their name included in the List of Scheduled Tribes, whereas the Gangaputras fishermen of the Telengana region were not able to get their name included in the List.

SHRIMATI LAXMI BAI : Thousands of them were there.

SHRI G.S. REDDI : But they were not able to assert themselves and get their name included.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY (Siddipet) : The Andhra people are so clever.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : You should also be clever.

This is one instance to show that when we are not able to assert ourselves, there is no use of blaming others. It may be, as Mr. Venkataswamy said, the Andhras are clever, but we should also learn from their cleverness to be more clever. Inter Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

We had great leaders like Burgula, Sanjiva Reddi, Sanjivayya and Brahmachandra Reddi as Chief Ministers. We have our Telengana leaders, now out of power, like Konda Laxman Bapuji, V.B. Raju, N. Ramachandra Reddi, Sada Laxmi, K. V. Ranga Reddi and Dr. Chenna Reddi. They were Ministers in the Cabinet with important

portfolios. If they were not vigilant or assertive or protesting, how can they now say that the Andhra employees rushed in and captured all the Telengana vacancies, lands and surpluses.

There was a time when our Telengana leaders K. V. Ranga Reddi and Dr. Chenna Reddi fought for separation and we all joined. Shri V. B. Raju and the late Burgula were for integration. Some how, all these fighters, on one fine morning, joined hands without our knowledge. In spite of it, we bowed our heads in reverence and obedience. Now, our leaders are asking us to revolt against what they have committed themselves solemnly to, good or bad. How can we? We have grown and begun to think, especially I have begun to think, that separate or linguistic States are intrinsically bad.

The latest demand according to Mr. V. B. Raju, who made a speech the other day, when he was pressed to say what he wanted, is this. This is what he said.

"A Separate Budget is already agreed to; a separate developmental plan is agreed to; a separate industrial planning is agreed to; separate educational facilities are already there. The Regional Committee sits separately with 100 Members. The latest is the Chief Minister has agreed for separate services. What is left is only separate politics."

Then Members asked what he means by separate politics. He replied that it meant the aspirations of the people of Telengana. 'Separate politics' means the Chief Ministership or the Deputy-Chief Ministership that is the interpretation that I give. Finally he come round and said that he had the 'Meghalaya type statehood' in mind.

I have been the chairman of a zila parishad and I can say what the people want... (Interruptions) What is the symptom of the people? In our zila parishad there was a chairman who was a pro-Telengana man and all the zila parishad members met together and passed motion of no-confidence against him and brought in a man who was for integration. Is this not an indication of the people's aspirations?... (Interruptions) I shall quote a few lines from Mr. Kota Punnaiah's speech.

This is what he says :

"Everybody speaks of the people. I do not understand the meaning of 'people' because 20 per cent. of them are Scheduled Castes, 60 per cent. are of the Backward Communities and among that 20 per cent. also 10 per cent. are the sufferers for ages, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes I cannot understand therefore the crocodile tears of these people."

He further says :

"In the name of the Telengana people lootings take place and in the name of the Telengana people everything is taking place there but the Telengana people have nothing to do with this agitation. They are not concerned with any of these atrocities. They are in the villages."

The Telengana people who are in the villages are not at all behind this movement. It is only an agitation in the urban areas which everybody can see.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO (Nagarkurnool)
Mr. G.S. Reddi in his speech has referred the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. May I therefore request you to expunge all his speech from the proceedings of this House? (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri A. T. Sarma.

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar) :
Sir, I want to give a complete picture of the agitation and why it started at all. It started in January 1969. Originally it was organised by the students. But after a few months, ex-minister Dr. Chenna Reddy, Konda Lakshman and others jointed together and it took such a severe shape that it was unbearable and the citizens of Andhra were afraid of these people. The agitation was very severe. About 16 lakh students boycotted the schools and colleges. Schools and collegeg were closed. There were 200 firings and about 300 lives were lost. But not a single judicial enquiry has been made till now. At that time it was very severe and the Prime Minister was obliged to visit the area and promise that safeguards would be given to the people of Telengana.

Telengana was a part of Hyderabad State. When Hyderabad was annexed to

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

the Indian Republic, it consisted of three parts Marathwada, Karnatak and Telengana. The recommendations of the Commission which was appointed, were published in October 1956. They recommended that Marathwada should go to Maharashtra, and Karnatak to Mysore. But they were afraid and they did not recommend that Telengana should go to Andhra because the people of Telengana were innocent and they did not know what civilisation was. Except Hyderabad, the people of Telengana are innocent and backward in every respect. But the people of Andhra are advanced and powerful. So, the commission thought that Telengana people would suffer if Telengana was given to Andhra. So, they recommended that Telengana should remain a small, separate State. That is the history. But the leaders of Andhra approached the Centre and voluntarily offered safeguards to the Telengana people. Pantji was in charge of the Home Ministry here and under his able guidance, there was a compromise or agreement between the Telengana people and Andhra people. The following safeguards were given to the Telengana people :

1. Protection in government services in Telengana. 2. Income of Telengana to be spent on Telengana development. 3. Constitution of regional council. 4. Telengana Deputy Chief Minister. 5. Separate PCC for Telengana. These were the safeguards promised to the people of Telengana.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nothing was implemented.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : I am coming to that.

This was known as the Gentlemen's Agreement. Pantji was the author of this agreement. Under his guidance, this agreement was given to the people. These safeguards were given statutory shape in the following manner. Public Employment Regulation Act, 1957 was passed by Parliament to protect the interests of the Telengana people in service. Secondly, article 371 of the Constitution was amended to constitute regional committees for Telengana and special powers were given to

the Governor of Andhra Pradesh to safeguard the interests of the Telengana region and its people. Thirdly, a Presidential Order was issued in 1958 constituting regional committees for Telengana. Besides these, there were many other safeguards. For instance, the State should be called Andhra-Telengana State

AN HON. MEMBER : That was not agreed to at that time.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : I am stating everything. These are the three important conditions—one is the province should be called Andhra-Telengana State; secondly, the income from Telengana area should be utilized for the development of that area; thirdly, if the Chief Minister happens to be from Andhra area. These were the three most important safeguards which were promised to the people of the Telengana.

Telengana consists of 9 districts with a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Nothing has been done about these safeguards. Even though the interference of the Prime Minister and the appointment of the Central Advisory Committee had the effect of making the agitation subside for nine months, nothing has been materialised. So, the agitation is coming up again. What the SRC anticipated is happening in Telengana area.

The people of that area want to exercise their power and the innocent people do not know how to do it. Because they are hungry people they commit all sorts of impropriety. That is what we see in Telengana area in the form of disturbances. Why are they agitating? They are agitating because they are being exploited by others and they have no place anywhere. They are being killed like ants. There is police raj. Previously, firing used to take place occasionally. Now it is taking place in hundreds and yet no inquiry has been ordered even for a single firing. You can imagine their miserable life. There is no law and order and there is police raj. Whether the people of Telengana area demand a separate State or not, it is our duty to ensure that human beings are not made to suffer. They should not suffer. They are our brothers. We must take pity on them. I request both the Central and the State Government to show pity to their brethren. In the name of humanity I appeal

to them to be polite to their brethren. The action they are taking is inhuman and that is why they are agitating.

Now, what is to be done? The S.R.C. did not recommend the inclusion of Telengana in Andhra. The people there now want that they should have a separate State. So far as I am concerned I am dead against it. Why? Our policy is to form provinces on linguistic basis and at that time also this policy was adopted. The people of Telengana speak Telugu and the people of Andhra also speak Telugu. The language is the same but there is difference of opinion and behaviour. They want unity and want to live with their brothers just like in a family but they are forced to do these things because there is no other alternative. We should see their safeguards are materialised. They want their money is utilised for that area. Some hon'ble Member said that teachers are not available. I know teachers are available there but they are not in a position to compete with the teachers from Andhra Pradesh. They are being thrown away and these teachers go there and exercise their mastership. There is party politics in the handling of this matter by the Central and the State Governments. Here I do not like such nasty party policies when human beings are suffering like anything. Therefore, I request the Government to do justice to the people of Telengana and see that their interests are not otherwise exploited. For that purpose they should depend on the representatives from that area. There are representatives from Telengana. They were not consulted in matter. The Government does whatever it likes. If things are sincerely done: If the representatives of what area are consulted and Government acts according to their views, I think, this movement will not last any longer. The people there do not want to be away from their brethren: they want justice; they want their services; they want their money for the development of their area.

****SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this discussion on Telengana has not thrown up any new or constructive suggestion for the solution of the Telengana problem. Similar discussions have been held in the past also. When there are more pressing problems facing the

country I feel it would be better for the people of Andhra as well as the Telengana regions if the Central Government, the State Government and the leaders of Telengana sit round a table, discuss the question and come to an agreed solution. It is not only Telengana area which is backward. There are a number of backward and undeveloped areas in our country. Even in Telengana, Nalgonda district is the most backward area. After the Panchayat elections, they hope to improve the conditions there. When we talk of backward areas, I may tell you that my own constituency is much more backward than Telengana region. In the constituency of Shrimati Radha Rai, there are still some people of backward classes who cannot afford clothing to cover their modesty. In fact, our country itself is one of the most underdeveloped nations in the world. This bogie of backwardness of their region is to my way of thinking, being raised purely on political considerations as stated by Shri Narayana Reddy and Shri V.B. Raju. I find no other explanation for the agitation. I submit that we are not the only representatives of the people; there are the members of the State Legislature also who are more intimately concerned with the problems of the region. These are the people who elect the Chief Minister and therefore I submit that the problems should be discussed more appropriately in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

If you look at the genesis of this agitation, as I stated earlier you will find that it is a political agitation and nothing else. When Dr. Chenna Reddy invited people from Guntur district to the Telengana region for its development, there was no voice of opposition raised then. If the Andhras have gone to the Telengana region it is only to bring prosperity and plenty to that region. There is no politics involved in this. (*Interruptions*) There was no dispute when the enlarged Andhra State was formed in 1956 and subsequently also when the people from Andhra region migrated to Telengana to contribute towards its development. But it is a unfair and improper that we, the people from the Andhra region, should also be involved in the political wrangle there. It is a well known fact that where the people grid up their loins and work hard, that area develops and progresses,

****The Original speech was delivered in Telugu.**

[**Shri K. Suryanarayana**]

be it Telengana, Andhra or any other part of the country. I can cite the example of the coastal region of Andhra where people have constructed two anicuts across the rivers with their own labour, and developed that area during the British time. This was looked up on with suspicion by the people of Madras who felt that the revenues of the composite State of Madras were being expended on the Andhra region only. But even then, when we parted company in 1953 on the creation of Andhra State, we did not resort to violence or agitation. The demand for a separate State of Telengana is obviously inspired by political considerations so that more people can become ministers in the State. Except this, I do not see any validity or justification for this agitation. I have already stated earlier that there is no use in discussing this problem here. The MLAs of the Andhra Pradesh should discuss this in the Assembly. In the near future there will be elections to the Panchayati samitis and Zila Parishads in Andhra Pradesh. These elections can be utilized to decide this issue. I request my hon. friends here that irrespective of party affiliations, they should place this issue before the people and abide by their verdict. When we wanted the Andhra State, under the leadership of late Shri Prakasam, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham and I agitated but at the same time carried on discussion with the leaders. We did not resort to violence. There was no damage to property or loss of life in our agitation. On the issue of a separate Andhra State all the 7 assembly members then resigned and were subsequently re-elected thus demonstrating the overwhelming support of the people to the issue involved. So what I suggest once again is that the seven Assembly members in a parliamentary constituency there, shall act likewise to create and demonstrate the public opinion on the issue of Telengana in a democratic way. This will be a better course then having these discussions in Parliament.

In support of its stand each side is quoting facts and figures on development of the respective regions. These are not figures compiled by private individuals but by Government agencies only. Even Shri V. B. Raju when he was a Minister in the State Government vouched for these statistics. I would not like to take the time of the House by extensive quotations but I shall limit myself

only to two instances. In the matter of electrification of towns and villages in Telengana region the figures have gone up from 3.2% in 1956-57 to 30.2% in 1967-68. Similar is in the matter of education there was 40.6% increase between 1956-57 and 1966-67 in regard to the establishment of schools. If this is not development what else is? From this it is evident that no injustice has been done to the Telengana region in the matter of development. When the State was under the Nizam there was no electricity or schools in the Hyderabad State except in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This has been accepted on all hands.

As I have submitted earlier this is only a political game. They are calling it a people's agitation but it is not so. Last April when I was going in my car it was stopped on the road by some people. Shri Sanjiva Reddy's car was also stopped. When I asked them for the reason, they had no answer except that this was a method of collecting some money. That was all. If I had my way, I would plead with them and convince them that, if they thought that by resorting to agitational tactics, their purpose would be achieved then they were mistaken. Violent agitations leading to loss of life and property will not solve the problem. In the game of power politics innocent people are the worst sufferers. To achieve your aims, I request you humbly to go to the people, convince them and achieve your object through democratic means. I have no objection if a separate Telengana State is formed. But my only worry is that the proliferation of small States which will not be economically viable will only weaken our country.

My own district is a backward area. 70% of the people have to purchase grains from the market. Inspite of this, when grain was procured by Government, we gave them 3 lakhs tonnes. This necessitated payment of higher wages to the agricultural labour to compensate them for the rise in the price of foodgrains which worked out to Rs. 23/- per quintal. My point in citing this is to show that we should be prepared to accommodate each other for the common good. If this problem is to be solved, there should be a spirit of give and take. The best forum is the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Let the venue be shifted to Hyderabad. My submission is that there

should be no suffering caused to the common men either in Andhra or in Telengana because of this agitation. The atmosphere is vitiated by suspicion in the minds of the people about the *bona fides* of one another. The Andhras are there everywhere, they are not only in Telengana. Wherever there has been agricultural development you would find Andhras there. Even after 17 years you still find Andhra farmers in Tamil Nadu and there are about 30 Andhras in Tamil Nadu Assembly and about 30 to 40 Andhras as Chairmen of Municipalities in Tamil Nadu. There are Andhras in Katni, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. These people have not gone there to dominate over those places. We are all farmers and people from the middle class; we are not landlords. Shri G. S. Reddy is under a misapprehension if he thinks that to perpetuate a feudal order the Andhras are there in Telengana. The majority of MLAs and MPs are from the middle class only.

If the dispute is to be resolved, let public opinion and a favourable climate be created. The forthcoming panchayat elections can be fought on this issue in a democratic way. I therefore, request all parties to bear in mind the realities of the situation and ensure that a peaceful solution to the problem is found soon.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The hon. Member who just preceded me has made a case that instead of discussing this issue on the floor of this House, it would have been better if it was discussed on the floor of the local Assembly. I wish it could be done, but unfortunately, the constitutional position being what it is, I am afraid, you cannot discuss the question of creation of a State on the floor of the Assembly unless you concede my point that more powers should be given to the States and the Constitution should be radically amended accordingly.

I would like to take up the point raised by Mr. G. S. Reddi, namely, that 'United we stand'. That is the caption, I find, of one of the booklets brought out by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I have nothing against the slogan provided it could succeed. What I feel concerned about is this. He made a case which, I don't think, is relevant. He found fault with the creation of linguistic States. I feel this sort of argu-

ment is raised everywhere. The creation of linguistic States, according to me, has done immense good. That is my feeling. If we cannot follow it up and if you encounter difficulties due to other reasons, there is no use blaming the creation of linguistic States. It is not only being said in this House but it is expressed elsewhere also. It is often repeated as if it is the panacea for all our ills and that we should do away with the linguistic States and then the country should proceed further and get strengthened. Sir, one quotation I would like to give from the report of the Nehru Committee of the All-Parties Conference in 1928. This is again from the same pamphlet circulated by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

"If a province has to educate itself and do its daily work through the medium of its own language, it must necessarily be a linguistic area. If it happens to be a polyglot area difficulties will continually arise and the media of instruction and work will be two or even more languages. Hence it becomes most desirable for provinces to be regrouped on a linguistic basis. Language as a rule corresponds with a special variety of culture, of traditions and literature. In a linguistic area all these factors will help in the general progress of the province."

I don't think we can quarrel with this basis. The difficulty arose due to so many other reasons. Look at the formula given by the States Reorganization Commission. In most of the cases after the S.R.C. has given certain formula, the difficulties arose precisely because the follow-up action to be taken afterwards was not properly taken. Take the case of Telengana. Even S.R.C. has not recommended a unitary State. In fact they were for the creation of a separate Telengana State. Afterwards it was due to the Gentlemen's Agreement which was repeated off and on everywhere, that these two parts were united and administration was carried on for the past more than a decade.

Sir, I would like to make my position very clear. If one were to believe the pamphlets circulated by the Andhra Government, my feeling is that there is more powerful case for Andhra to separate from Telengana than for Telengana to separate from Andhra. (*Inerruption*) Let us look at

[Shri S. Kandappan]

facts. I may tell Mr. Rao that I have no axe to grind in Andhra Pradesh either presently or in future and we have no intention of starting a D.M.K party at this stage, though we would like to have a southern Federation within the Indian Union. I am talking of things objectively. You have got to explain to us as to how this agitation started in such a spontaneous manner.

Sir, everybody has agreed that at least a minimum of 300 people have been killed and more than 200 firings took place. As some previous speakers pointed out, there was no judicial enquiry in any of these firings. Not only that. The agitation was spontaneous and is being sustained till now though there is some lull now and there is no violence. But, there is no guarantee that in future the atmosphere of peace will prevail for all time to come. Because, Sir, the other day, after discussion had taken place in the Raiya Sabha, I found immediate reaction in Andhra Pradesh, from students and many other organisations of the Telengana area, issuing statements that they are not even going to accept formula suggested by Dr. Raju.

Such being the emotion, I fail to understand, how you could ignore the problem altogether. If you could ignore it, or as Mr. G. S. Reddy put it, if they could prevail upon the people in Telengana, it is well and good. I have no objection.

After all, Andhra is a very great State : it has got a history behind it. Even Aitareya Brahmana refers to the name 'Andhra'. Even in our ancient Tamil literature there is reference to 'Andhiran' and many of the historians of Tamil literature are inclined to believe that it refers to Andhras.

But, let us be objective. Even the atmosphere prevailing in the House during this discussion goes to prove that there is a psychological anti-feeling against each other. When Mr. A. T. Sharma suggested that the name should be changed as Andhra-Telengana immediately it was objected to.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Andhra Pradesh is a well established name agreed by all parties. Why do you rouse up old things for your argument ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I am not arguing either for the name as Andhra

Pradesh or for the other one suggested by Mr. A. T. Sharma. Why I point this out is because I don't find the atmosphere of give and take on the floor of the House. That is my point. If the addition of the word 'Telengana' to Andhra Pradesh and calling the State as Andhra-Telengana could satisfy their sentiments, why should it be objected to ? But we find that on the floor of the House that atmosphere of give and take is lacking. It is very clear from this that the prevailing atmosphere there is not so conducive as some Members try to make out. This is my objective observation.

I entirely blame the Central Government for this state of affairs. This is, I think, the fourth time that a discussion on Telengana is taking place in this House...

SHRI RABI RAY : Fifth time.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Yes. I myself have spoken for the third time or second time, most probably, apart from other spokesmen from my party.

Now, what I want to emphasise is this. Unless there is some live agitation and violence, Government do not seem to move at all. I would like to quote a famous author - I think it is the Russian author, Mr. Turgenev, -- who said :

"Weak-willed people never put an end to anything, but wait for the end to come."

That is exactly what the Government of India is doing in respect of this matter. They allow things to drift without taking a firm decision when the time is ripe.

So, I insist upon the suggestion which was already agreed upon by the Government in the Consultative Committee that there a Round-Table Conference.

What is the difficulty in discussing this problem ? This is rather the time, before we allow any further provocation, to settle this problem. Even to-day I find that the hon. Home Minister's behaviour is not remaining present here may provoke these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He was not keeping well. But, still, the Minister of State is present.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I see the agitation in a different context. The people to-day react even to this kind of small things. After all, he was present when the discussion was initiated and then he left suddenly. Of course we know his difficulty ; he was not doing well. But this sort of lukewarm attitude of the Government in not coming to any decision whatsoever may also provoke these people and it may make it difficult to find any solution in future.

The Government of India, without further loss of time, should at least convene a round table conference, or as Shri Reddy suggested, a Parliamentary Committee or something else to discuss this matter and find a solution when there is an atmosphere of peace prevailing in Telengana. Let us not wait for a situation that there should be again an agitation when a lot of lives and properties should be lost and then we should try to settle this issue.

With these words, I again appeal to the Government that we should not spoil the whole atmosphere.

Thank you.

MR CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, there is my half-an-hour discussion.

समाप्ति महोदय : प्रगर आप आज नहीं चाहते हैं तो कल भी नहीं हो सकता है। फिर अगले सेशन में ही हो सकता है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want it to-day. The timing for this discussion is fixed at 17-30 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After finishing this discussion, we shall take up your half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : At what time will this be taken up ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : By 7 P. M. the debate will be over and then we shall take up your half-an-hour discussion. Or if you agree, it can also be postponed.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The hon. Member agrees to the postponement of his half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The House agrees for postponement of his half-an-hour discussion to the next session. May I take it like that ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, तेलंगाना की समस्या केवल तेलंगाना की ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश की समस्या बन गई है। हमने इस बहस के लिए कई प्रस्ताव दिये तब जा कर तीन घंटे का समय मिला जो कि समस्या की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए काफी नहीं है। इस पर भी जिन लोगों ने इस बहस के लिए कोशिश की उनको समय नहीं दिया जाता है। और जो हमारे खिलाफ आंध्रा के एम०पीज० हैं उनको बोलने का अधिक समय दिया जाता है। अब तक तेलंगाना का केवल एक एम०पी० ही बोल पाया है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जिनकी अपील से यहां मोशन प्राया उनको समय मिलना चाहिए।

तेलंगाना का एजीटेशन क्या है इसको आंध्र प्रदेश के एम०पीज० नहीं जानते हैं। राज्यसभा में भी जो आंध्रा के एम०पीज० हैं उन्होंने भी वहां यह कहा कि तेलंगाना अलग नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि भाषा, रहन-सहन सब एक है। यह तमाशा, नाटक, ड्रामा आंध्र के एम०पीज० कर रहे हैं। वह यह नहीं सोचते कि आखिर यह कलाकारों उठता है, लोग अलग तेलंगाना कर्यों चाहते हैं। इस तेलंगाना एजीटेशन में केवल विद्यार्थी ही शामिल हों ऐसी बात नहीं है। बल्कि इसमें बहुतें, किसान, डाक्टर्स, एडवोकेट्स टीचर्स और रिटायर्ड आई०ए०एस० अफसर भी शामिल हैं। इन सब का इस एजीटेशन में हिस्सा है, सब के रिप्रेजेन्टेशन अलग-अलग इस बारे में प्राप्त हैं। यह समस्या उसी प्रकार है जैसे कोई दीमार हो अस्पताल में उसको दबा न दी जाय

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

अन्य सुविधायें न दी जायें और कहा जाय कि तुम चिल्लाओ नहीं, चुप रहो। आखिर पलंग पर लेटा हुआ वह बीमार कब तक चुप रहेगा? आखिर कब तक हाथ पैर नहीं मारेगा? यह अफसोस की बात है कि उन वेचारों का कोई दुख दर्द पूछने वाला नहीं है, कोई उनके ज़स्मों पर मरहम लगाने वाला नहीं है। आज हालत वहाँ पर यह बनी हुई है कि पिछले 16 महीने से तेलंगाना की विभिन्न बस्तियों में पुलिस भारी तादाद में तैनात है। मैं जो भी चाहूँ उन्हें ले जाकर दिला सकती हूँ कि एक छोटी सी बस्ती में 50, 50 पुलिस मैन लगे हुए हैं कुल मिला कर में समझती हूँ कि 6000 से 10,000 सैट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के जवान पिछले 16 महीने से तेलंगाना की बस्तियों में तैनात हैं और उन पर एक दिन का खर्च में समझती हूँ कि कोई 50,000 से लेकर 80,000 तक होगा। अभी मेरे जो एक भाई व बहन बोले हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि तेलंगाना को अलगाव की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए और उसे आंध में ही बना रहना चाहिये तो क्या ये लोग वहाँ पर बगैर पुलिस की जीप के लोगों को अपनी यह सलाह देने को तैयार हैं? मेरे यह मिश जैसा मैंने कहा बगैर पुलिस की जीप के वहाँ गांवों में नहीं जा सकते हैं। तेलंगाना की पब्लिक को यह केस नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनका एक पैर तेलंगाने में है तो एक पैर आंध में है और मैं चेतावनी देना चाहती हूँ कि वह पब्लिक को ज्यादा दिन भ्रम में नहीं रख सकते हैं। मैं उन लोगों से कहूँगी कि वह मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कि जहाँ से जनता ने उनको चुन कर पार्लियामेंट में भेजा है उनकी आवाज को वह सुनें और उसकी यहाँ पर सही तरीके से नुमायन्दगी करें।

मुझे बड़े लेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आंध के चीफ मिनिस्टर तेलंगाने के पापुलर सेटीमेंट की कद्र नहीं कर रहे हैं और वह सेंटर को वहाँ की जो गम्भीर स्थिति है उसकी सही

जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं बल्कि उसे एक तरीके से सप्रेस ही कर रहे हैं। तेलंगाने के लोगों के सुख, सुविधा की कोई फिल्हा नहीं की जाती है। सेंटर से पैसा ले लिया जाता है लेकिन वह तेलंगाने के ऊपर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। दरअसल चीफ मिनिस्टर वहाँ की दर्दनाक हालत को देखने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं। जो लोग यहाँ बोलते हैं कि तेलंगाना नहीं देना है, आंध के टुकड़े नहीं करना है और उसी तरह के भाव अभी मेरी एक बहन ने सुन्दर हिन्दी बोलते हुए प्रकट किये हैं तो मैं उनको दावत देती हूँ कि वह मेरे साथ चलकर जनता के सामने अपने यह विचार रखें तो पता चलेगा कि आज उनके विचारों और जनता के विचारों में कितनी भिन्नता है।

अभी थोड़े ही दिन की बात है कि रेड्डी भाई बॉयज होस्टल जो कि पुराने हैंदराबाद में एक नामी होस्टल है वहाँ पुलिस घुस गई और लड़कों पर मार लगाई, दरवाजे और खिड़कियां तोड़ डालीं, बच्चों को पुलिस वालों ने वहाँ इस तरह से घुस कर बेरहमी से मारा, कि 5 बच्चों के शरीर नीले पड़ गये और कई के सिर फूट गये और खून बहने लगा। पुलिस के इस अत्याचार को देख कर वहाँ के जो ओल्ड स्टुडेंट्स थे जिनमें से कि आई०ए०एस० और चीफ इंजीनियर हैं उन्होंने हमारे पास एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि पुलिस के इस अत्याचार की जांच के बास्ते जुडिशिएल इन्वेस्टिगेशनी होनी चाहिए अलवता ग्रागर बच्चों की गलत पाई जाय तो उन्हें सजा भी अगर दे दी जाय तो मैं उफ नहीं करूँगी। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में अवश्य ध्यान दे और उसकी जुडिशिएल इन्वेस्टिगेशनी की डिमांड को मान लेना चाहिये।

मैं भ्री यिरुमलराव की बहुत इज्जत करती हूँ। वे बहुत तजुँवेकार व्यक्ति हैं लेकिन मैं दो,

तीन सवाल उनसे अवश्य करना चाहूँगी । वह कहते हैं कि तेलंगाना को आंध्र से अलग नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन क्या यह बाबता नहीं है कि यह आंध्र के लोग मद्रास में जब थे तो यह तेलंगाने के लोगों के मुकाबले कहीं अधिक एजुकेटेड और खुशहाल थे ? यह सब जानते हैं कि एजुकेटेड लोगों का बड़ा परसेटेज मद्रास में है । वह लोग बहुत पढ़े लिखे हैं, उनके पास काफी पैसे हैं । उनकी पोलिटिकन लाइफ तब से शुरू हुई जब से आजादी की लड़ाई शुरू हुई । उन्होंने कई एलेक्शन लड़े और बहुत से उनमें से मिनिस्टर बने । उनको सब कुछ मालूम है । लेकिन तेलंगाना की पोलिटिकल लाइफ सन् 1946 से शुरू हुई जब वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी बनी । उसके पहले निजामशाही की बजह से कोई पोलिटिकल लाइफ वहां के लोगों की नहीं थी । 1947 में वहां तेलंगाना समिति बनी और 1952 के एलेक्शन के बाद वह लोग राजनीति में आये । श्री जी० एस० रेड्डी हमारे गुप में थे और बहुत तूनियर थे । वह जिला परिषद के चेयरमैन हो गये थे । वह कहते थे कि हमको प्लैनिंग के मामले में कुछ नहीं मालूम । आंध्र से वह टीचर्स को हमारे यहां एजुकेशन फैलाने के लिए ले आये ।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे हैदराबाद में एजुकेशन बहुत कम थी । सिर्फ एक बी० टी० ट्रॉनग कालेज था जिसकी स्ट्रैक्चर 200 थी । आंध्र बनने के बाद उन्होंने एक और कालेज बढ़ा दिया वारंगल में । लेकिन अपने यहां उन लोगों ने 9 कालेज खोल लिये और वहां के हर एक कालेज की स्ट्रैक्चर 500-500 थी । मैं शिक्षा के विषय में कुछ जानकारी रखती हूँ इसलिए मैं इस चीज को जानती हूँ । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां से तो हजारों आदमी ट्रैड हो कर हर साल निकलते हैं और तेलंगाना में डंप कर दिये जाते हैं ।

एक बात साथ में और भी है । हमारे यहां

पर राजभाषा उर्दू थी । उसकी बजह से औरतें तो पढ़ती ही नहीं थीं क्योंकि उर्दू पढ़ना लड़के लड़कियां बुरा समझते थे । पहले यह होता था कि हर एक जिले में हम लोग तूनियर ट्रेनिंग स्कूल रखते थे, लेकिन आंध्र बनने के बाद उस को खत्म कर दिया गया और मैट्रिकुलेशन ट्रेनिंग शुरू हुई । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो नानउर्दू वाले थे उनको ही या तो, आंध्र दालों को उस ना फायदा पहुँचने लगा । जिसकी बजह से तेलंगाना वाले बहुत नाराज हैं । मैं आप को बतलाऊ कि चूँ कि उर्दू राजभाषा वी इसलिये मेरे पिताजी तो फ़ारसी जानते थे लेकिन मेरे मामा उर्दू कविता लिखते थे । उस समय उर्दू ही पढ़ाई जाती थी । आंध्र में अंग्रेजी में नारा काम होता था क्योंकि वहां की राजभाषा अंग्रेजी थी । चूँकि वहां पर उन लोगों की मैजारिटी थी इस लिए सब जगह आ कर उन्होंने उर्दू वालों को टटा दिया । हमारे यहां जो जज थे, मुशी थे, एडब्ल्यूकेट थे सब बेकार हो गये और हजारों लोग नशाह हो गये । इसलिये न जानने की बजह से तेलंगाना वाले सेकेन्ड क्लास स्टीजेन बन गये । तेलंगाना के लोग गरीब हैं लेकिन वे खराब लोग नहीं हैं । दूसरा को दुख नहीं पहुँचाते, जरा उनमें नवाबी चाल जरूर है । किर भी गरीबी में दिन बिता लेते हैं ।

मैं आपसे एक सवाल करना चाहती हूँ कि जब एक स्टेट बन गई तब वहां पर कानून भी एकसा होना चाहियं । लेकिन वहां पर लेड रिफार्म आज तक नहीं हो रहे हैं । हमारे यहां तो 1954 में ही लेड रिफार्म हो गये थे, मगर आंध्र के लोग इस तरह से सोचते ही नहीं हैं । वहां आज तक लेड रिफार्म अमल में नहीं आये हैं ।

आप जमीन की हालत को देखें । आंध्र रिजन में एक एकड़ जमीन की कीमत वह हजार से पचचीस हजार है । तेलंगाना में वह पचास रुपये से लेकर दो सौ रुपये हैं । यह आंध्र वाले क्या करते हैं ? अपने यहां के आवश्यक

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

एकड़ बेच कर हमारे यहां आ कर पचाम एकड़ उसी पेसे में खरीद लेते हैं। इस तरह से हजारों लोग इधर आ कर जमीन लेकर बस गये हैं। डाक्टर उनके, एडवोकेट उनके, टीचर उनके। ऐसी हालत में तेलंगाना में असन्तोष क्यों नहीं फैलेगा?

आप लेंड रेवेन्यू की बात को लें। राजा महाराजा और देशमुख, तीनों मिल कर हमसे लैंड रेवेन्यू ज्यादा लिया करते थे। वही स्थिति अब भी चल रही है हमारे यहां पर चौबीस रुपये एक एकड़ पर लैंड रेवेन्यू लिया जाता है तो आंध्र में वह बारह रुपये ही लिया जाता है। इससे भी जो असन्तोष फैलता है और लोग बगावत पर उतारू हो जाते हैं। उनसे बारह रुपये और हमसे चौबीस रुपये। हमने कहा कि हमारे भी बारह करो और अगर नहीं करते हो तो उनके भी चौबीस करो। हमारी इस मांग को माना नहीं गया। अब क्या किया गया? यह कह दिया गया कि पचास परसंट इसमें इनकीज कर दी जाये। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे तो 36 रुपये हो गये और उनके अठारह ही हुए। आप हमारी जमीन को देखें। वह पथरीली जमीन है और हमारे यहां जमीन की कीमत भी कम है। एक एकड़ में दो तीन खेले ही घान के निकलते हैं। हमारे सो एम० एक० ए० हैं—और उनके दो सी हैं। हमारे पल में कोई फैसला ही नहीं होता है। क्यों ऐटिक्षण ऐसी अवस्था में नहीं चलेगा।

सारे देश में हमारे यहां तेलंगाना में लोगों को तनब्बाहें ज्यादा मिलती थी। निजाम के जमाने से ही ज्यादा मिला करती थीं। शायद हिन्दुस्तान भर में वहां तनब्बाहें ज्यादा थीं। उत्तर प्रदेश बाले तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों बाले हिंदूराबाद आकर नौकरियां किया करते थे। वहां से तो कम तादाद में आते थे लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, तथा कर्नाटक भाषी वहां ज्यादा हैं। तात्त्वज्ञानी एक्स्प्रेस को हमारे यहां 130 रुपये

जब वह नौकरी में आता था मिला करते थे। शुरू-शुरू में इतने मिल जाते थे लेकिन आंध्र में 90 रुपये मिलते थे। वहां से लोग इधर चले आये। उनके 90 से 130 ह० बना लिया। गेटिंग अफसरों की सेलरी भी यहां बहुत ज्यादा थी। जब लोग इधर आकर तेलंगाना बालों का हक मारते हैं तो क्यों यहां के लोग नाराज नहीं होंगे। हमारे यहां उर्दू भाषा थी यह भी एक कारण है कि हमारे साथ ज्यादती हो रही है।

जो भी आता हैं लैंकचर देकर चला जाता है। जो भी महानुभाव आता है, हमें ही लैंकचर देता है। लेकिन वहां जो स्थिति है, उसका अध्ययन नहीं करता है। जो बुनियादी कमजोरी है, उसको दूर करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं होती है। सोलह महीने से तेलंगाना में पुलिस राज चल रहा है। बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे हैं। पुलिस बाले बच्चों को रोकते हैं और जब बच्चे बाज नहीं आते हैं तो उन पर गोलियां और लाठियां बरसाई जाती हैं। वहां पर बच्चे और टीचर्स दोनों स्ट्राइक पर हैं। जब पुलिस बच्चों को रोकती है, तो वे पत्थर फेंते हैं और इस तरह भगड़ा होता है। आखिर यह स्थिति कब तक जारी रहेगी? डा० चन्ना रेड्डी के घर पर तीन बम फेंके गये। (ध्यवधान) गवर्नरेंट को एक कमेटी वहां भेज कर इन सब घटनाओं की जांच करनी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है कि आनंद प्रदेश के लोगों ने तेलंगाना में दो सो करोड़ रुपये लगा कर इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी की हैं। सबाल यह है कि उन इंडस्ट्रीज से काफी किस को हुआ है। उन कारखानों में हमारे लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। जैसा कि दिल्ली में किया जा रहा है, हमारे यहां भी गरीब किसानों की जमीन दो रुपये के हिसाब से खरीद कर पच्चीस रुपये पर बेची जाती है और वह नका बाहर के लोग कमाते हैं। हमारे यहां के लोगों को कोई कायदा नहीं हुआ है।

मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे यहाँ के हालत का पता लगाने के लिये एक कमेटी बहाँ भेजें। अगर मेरी कोई भी बात गलत सावित हो, तो मैं पनियमेंट लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। गवर्नरमेंट को प्रचंग नेलंगाना राज्य बनाने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Mr Chairman, we had been discussing this most complicated problem so many times over. I can very well understand the anguish, frustration, disappointment and anger of the Members who come from Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh because in the last few months or perhaps a year the people of that region had gone through great sacrifices for an aim which they consider to be a very noble one and the Government of Andhra Pradesh had thought it fit to answer that movement with lathis and bullets and tried to crush that movement with brute force. We have on previous occasions also roundly condemned the use of brute force to suppress this popular movement. Even today our position is that the movement for separate Telengana cannot be dealt with like that ; the answer to that movement cannot be brute force ; something else is the answer. All this arises, as I said, from the frustration of the people. When the great State of Andhra Pradesh came into being in 1956 at the time of the States' reorganisation, the people of that region had great expectations.

When martyrs like Potti Sriramulu laid down their lives for the formation of a linguistic States, all of them had very great expectations of a prosperous Andhra Pradesh. When that State was constituted, naturally there were comparatively backward regions like Telengana and Rayalasemam and it was right and proper that for Telengana, special steps were taken to see that their development is taken care of, that revenue from those areas will be mobilised and reinvested for the development of that region, special care for employment of people from that region - all that was provided for. That itself shows there was a lot of apprehension in the minds of people in that region.

But after so many years of Congress rule in that State, all these expectations have proved to be false. I want to ask my Telengana friends. Is it the experience of Telengana people only ? If they think this is only their experience, they are thoroughly mistaken. As a matter of fact, we have discussed this question of development of under-developed regions in this country over and over again in the context of the Five Year Plans, industrialisation of this country, etc. After discussing this vital question, we have always come to this conclusion that pretty little could be done all over the country for uplifting the poorer people and developing the more under-developed areas. You your self, Sir, have the experience of your State. It is a vast State with a lot of resources, but I think it is perhaps at the lowest level of development considering *per capita* income and other things. I have experience of my own State also. For historical reasons, there were concentrations of development in some areas, some cities in some States and only by a deliberate and conscious policy of developing the backward areas adopted by the Central Government can the backward areas be developed. My charge is first against the Central Government. The first accused will be the Central Government and the second accused will be the Andhra Government. It was the bounden duty of those in authority at the Centre to see that such areas are given a helping hand so that they may develop industrially and their backwardness may be removed. This is a national problem, not a local problem and it has to be tackled from that angle.

From this frustration has come up a movement. The basis, the ground, the subjective factor is that. No body can deny that the movement has sprung up from that subjective factor, but that does not mean that the movement and its aim are correct. That is the position of my party. We appreciate this feeling and the fact that the Government at the centre as well as in Hyderabad all these years did not do their duty to develop this area ; they miserably failed in that duty.

Rather, they even violated some of the undertakings which they gave to the people of Telengana. All this is a fact.

18.00 hrs.

But, to us a separate Telengana is not the answer to any of the problems that

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

haunt the people of Telengana. We appeal to the people of Telengana, the leaders of Telengana, for God's sake forget the slogan of separate Telengana. We will all put our heads together, we will all join together in our efforts to try to remove all the disparities, because this is a common problem. After all, we have to find a solution together. The great people of Andhra Pradesh, whether of the coastal region, or Rayalaseema or Telengana, they have to remember their glorious past. They have fought against the Nizam, they have fought against the British, they have fought against the feudal landlords. Now they have to fight shoulder to shoulder against their common oppressor. In their internal quarrel against one another, let them not forget their common oppressor.

It is true that it is very difficult for them to forget their bitter experiences. It is not very easy. For example, my elder sister referred with feeling to young boys and girls being butchered and young innocent people being killed in the agitation. In the face of that it is very difficult to listen to the sermons. They may dismiss our advice as sermons. But these are not sermons. If we are dividing the existing linguistic States into similar ones, if we are cutting them into pieces like that, that will not solve the problem.

If we can be convinced that these problems can be solved by such division, then it can be considered. But, according to us, creating more and more States in India will not solve the problem, especially when the States were constituted on the basis of a sound and scientific principle of linguistic States. Even today we believe that the formation of linguistic States in this country was a very correct step, even though some people have begun to speak against linguistic States. Some of them say that this has become a big threat to national unity and that we should go back to something like division of the country into regions. We shudder to think of such a situation. That will only add to our problems, create more difficulties. Therefore, these States have to be kept intact. If, unfortunately, the State of Andhra Pradesh is divided on a future date, it will only multiply the problems which we cannot visualize today. It is only when it actually happens that we will be confronted with the immensity of the problems that will be thrown up

as a result of such division. So, we will once again request the people and the leaders of public opinion in that part of Andhra Pradesh to think about it calmly.

If my hon. friends think that a round-table conference will help, that an exchange of views between the leaders of public opinion in Andhra area, Telengana area and other regions will help in finding a solution, we are all for it. Let there be exchange of views and let there be discussion. But our basic position is very clear. The solution should be something without the division of State. As far as we are concerned, we are very clear on that. All other problems could be considered. Immediate steps should be taken so that the progress of that area could be expedited and the development of that region should be given the highest priority.

And the Central Government, if necessary, should come to the aid of such places so that they are developed with the utmost speed possible. If only such steps are taken and their problems are basically tackled—especially the problem of unemployment; the problem of industrialisation; agrarian reforms and the oppression of the people by the feudal lords—then only these problems can be solved. That is the approach of our party to this problem.

Unfortunately, nobody can say that the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Central Government ever followed a realistic approach to this problem. That is the tragedy of this country. They have helped to complicate the problems. They have helped the accumulation of already complicated problems. I do not know what they will be able to do. If Mr Brahmananda Reddy's Government is a curse to Andhra State and if his Government is a burden to that State then the counterparts on the other side—I do not want to mention their names but I am forced to do so—Dr. Chenna Reddy and others were all together for six years in the ruling party. They gave promises, hopes and ultimately failing the people altogether. What is the fun for the people of Telengana running after one group when the other group has forsaken them? If something new is to be tried then I will say the most down-trodden toiling people of the State have to be approached and organised; their problems will

have to be taken up and a movement has to be built both in Telengana and Andhra Pradesh, and they will find solutions to the problems of the whole State, and the whole State will be saved from the tragedy. That is the only solution to the problems of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana.

श्री जी० बंकटस्वामी (सिद्धिपेट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना की प्रावृत्ति पर जो बहस यहां चल रही है उसमें इस मुद्दन के काफी मेम्बरों ने पार्टिमिपेट किया है। अभी तक जितने भी बोले हैं सभी करीब करीब आनंद के सपोर्टर्स थे। पहले हमने इस चीज को जब पालेमेन्ट में उठाया था तो सारी पार्टीज के लोग समझ रहे थे कि यह बुरावास है, यह मूवमेन्ट तेलंगाना का मूवमेन्ट नहीं है। वे समझ रहे थे कि तेलंगाना के सियासी लीडर्स इस मूवमेन्ट के लिए उक्सा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हर मूवमेन्ट के पीछे एक राज अरूर होता है। पहले कोई मूवमेन्ट चिनगारी बनकर शुरू होता है और वाद में वह शोला बनकर भड़क उठता है। यह भी पहले चिनगारी बनकर शुरू हुआ था लेकिन अब पालेमेन्ट के सारे मेम्बरों के दिमागों में यह शोला बनकर भड़क रहा है। ग इस मूवमेन्ट के बारे में साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पैदा क्यों हुआ और इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है। क्या तेलंगाना के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं? सन् 56 में जो तेलंगाना का मूवमेन्ट था उसमें हम लोग ही थे। लेकिन उस बहत हमारे साथ एक जेटिलमैन्स एंग्रीमेन्ट किया गया और उस एंग्रीमेन्ट को अगर पूरी तरह से फुलफिल किया जाता तो यह आवाज नहीं उठती। हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि चन्द पोलिटिशियन्स को तरफ से है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इंटिरेशन कमेटी का बेयरमैन था। किसी की दम नहीं थी कि जा करके तेलंगाना के सीडर्स का मुकाबला करता लेकिन मैंने उनका मुकाबला किया और जुलूस निकाला और उनसे कहा कि भाई ऐसा मत करो, आंध्र प्रदेश को मत तोड़ो। लेकिन

एफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझ जैसे जो सपोर्टर थे आंध्र प्रदेश के उनको बकरों की तरह से बल्कि उससे भी बुरी तरह के पीटा गया और गोलियां बरसाई गईं। दुर्घटिलास में एक घटना हुई, एक बच्चे ने दूकान बन्द करने के लिये कहा तो उसे पकड़ कर होटल में रखा गया और उस बीस साल के नौजवान बच्चे को बहां मार डाला गया। अब बताइये कि अगर वह मेरा लड़का है और कोई एंजीटेशन कर रहा है अपने राइटर के लिए तो क्या उसकी जान प्रान्त्र के गुंडों को बुलाकर ले ली जाए?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जमेन्ट हुआ हाई कोर्ट में कि वह सेल्फ डिफेंस में मारा गया।

श्री जी० बंकटस्वामी : मारा तो गया। मूवमेन्ट आया जनता के अन्दर से, स्लॉटेस के अन्दर से। यह मूवमेन्ट कोई पोलिटिकल लोडर्स नहीं लाये हैं। मजबूर होकर हमको श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी को कहना पड़ा कि जब हमारे लोग गोलियों से मर रहे हैं तब हम आप के साथ नहीं रह सकते। क्योंकि मुझे पब्लिक फोर्ल में रहना है इसलिये लोगों की भावनाओं को देखने हुए मेरा आप के साथ रहना असम्भव है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ऐंटिरेशन पब्लिक के अन्दर से आया है। जो पंचायत राज का पुनाव होने वाला है मैंने कहा कि आप कह दीजिए कि यह पुनाव पंचायत राज का तेलंगाना के डिसीजन के लिये है, हम इसको कबूल करने के लिये तैयार हैं। और अगर आप नहीं मानते तो किर जनता की राय ले लीजिये। आखिर आप उससे क्यों चबराते हैं। जब डेकोकेसी हमारे यहां चल रही है तो जनता की आवाज को आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा न करके भावनीय शुरूला जी की पुनिम हमको गोली मार रही है। हम एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० को नहीं छोड़ते हैं क्यों कि पुलिस वाले य० पी० से आते हैं उनको नहीं

[श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी]

मालूम कि कौन क्या है। एक लाल लोगों ने सत्याग्रह किया और एक लाल लोग जेल में गये हैं। सिर्फ 9 महीने के अन्दर प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में 200 से ज्यादा लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और 300 से ज्यादा लोगों को गोली का शिकार बनाया गया। कम से कम आप उन के आंसुओं पर रहम करें। जो बच्चा अपने एजिटेशन के लिए जाता है तो क्या उसके सिने पर इस डेमोक्रैटी में गोली बरसायी जाए? हम को फंडामेंटल राइट है कि हम अपनी आवाज बुलन्द कर सकते हैं।

आपने सुना होगा कि रेडी होस्टल में कमरों में घुसकर पुलिस ने वहां के रहने वाले बच्चों के सर फोड़ डाले। मैंने कमिशनर को टेलीफोन किया कि सुबह उसका इस्तहान है कम से कम छोड़ दो ताकि वह इस्तहान दे सकें लेकिन बेरहम गवर्नरेंट ने उसको नहीं छोड़ा। एक तो साल भर होस्टल में रहा दूसरे उसका साल भर बिंगड़ गया। क्या यही डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नरेंट की निशानी है? अगर आप जानते हैं कि तेलंगाना की जनता आनंद प्रदेश में रहना चाहती है तो आप हमारी बात मत मानिये बल्कि गोवा की तरह ओपीनियन पोल करा लीजिये। मगर साल भर हो गया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि पहले शान्ति लाइये तब जरूर कुछ न कुछ करेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक साल हो गया है आज तक कोई भी एक्शन आप ने लिया है? भार्गव कमेटी आप ने बनायी, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां के चीक मिनिस्टर ने असेम्बली में कहा कि 33 करोड़ रुपया हम ने आनंद प्रदेश में खर्च कर लिया है।

क्या यह इसका सबूत नहीं है कि हमारे दिलों से एक दूसरे के प्रति विश्वास लत्तम हो चुका है? जब ऐसी हालत हो तो जबरदस्ती उन्हें जोड़कर रखना कहां की अकलमन्दी है? इमनिए फेद रहना बहुत जरूरी है। जब प्रियों

पर्सं चली जायगी तो कैसे उन शासकों के मन में शान्ति रहेगी, असन्तोष ही पैदा होगा। उसको घर नहीं मिलेगा, वह दरिद्रताना बन जायगा। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा हमारा फेद कम्प्लीटली चला गया है।

फैक्ट्स एंड कीगर्स जोकि आपने असेम्बली में दिये हैं उस में बतलाया है कि हमने इतने करोड़ रुपया आनंद में खर्च किया है। यह भी बायदा और जेटिलमैन एग्रीमेंट हो गया था कि तेलंगाना चूंकि बैकबैंड एरिया है इसलिए हमें तेलंगाने के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिए लेकिन अफसोस इसका है कि आप ने उस बायदे के बरखिलाफ उल्टा किया है। ऐसी हालत के रहते हम कैसे मान सकते हैं और कैसे हम विश्वास करें? आखिर किस बेस पर हम अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का भविष्य इनके हाथों में मौंप दें?

मैं भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स की यूनियन का प्रेसीडेंट हूं। सियेटिक इग्स की पवलिक अंडर-टैकिंग है वहां के आंकड़े आप देख लीजिये और उस तेलंगाना एरिया में रहने वाले गरीब मजदूर के भी आंकड़े देख लीजिये और तब बतलाइये कि कैसे उस एरिया के अन्दर आप हमको उन के साथ मिल कर रहने के लिए संदेश देते हैं? नागार्जुन सागर प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर भी कर्म-चारियों में मेजारिटी आप आनंद के लोगों की पायेंगे। इस प्रोजेक्ट में 14 या 15 सुपरिन-टेंडिंग इंजीनियर्स हैं लेकिन उस तमाम नागार्जुन प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर केवल एक ही चीफ इंजीनियर बस तेलंगाने का है। यब क्या हमारे तेलंगाने के पास इंजीनियर्स नहीं हैं? लेकिन हकीकत है कि पूरे आनंद प्रदेश में आज एक ही चीफ इंजीनियर तेलंगाने का है जोकि 15 के 15 आनंद के हैं। यह चीजें और भेदभाव तेलंगाने के लोगों के साथ वर्ता जाता है। साल भर से एजिटेशन चल रहा है और 300 स्ट्रुडेस के मरने के बाद भी आज यह हालत है। ऐसी हालत के

रहते आप जो इन्हें मिलाकर रखना चाहते हैं तो यह कैसे हो सकता है? लिपट कैनाल प्रौजेक्ट का फाउंडेशन जो स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखा था उसके पहले ही मद्रास गवर्नरमेंट और हैदराबाद गवर्नरमेंट में यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ था कि वह लिपट कैनाल तेलंगाने में जायेगी और किस ओर से जायेगी इसका पूरा नकशा भी एग्रीमेंट में है जिस पर कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के सिग्नेचर हैं। उसमें बतलाया गया था कि वह लिपट कैनाल तेलंगाने के नलगोंडा और खम्मम को सैराव करेगी। लेकिन होशियारी और तारीफ देखिये, डा० के० एल० राव के दिमाग की तारीफ देखिये। उन्होंने लिपट कैनाल निकाली तो जरूर मगर ले गये कृष्ण डिस्ट्रिक्ट में और तेलंगाने के लोगों को उससे इस तरह से होशियारी से महरूम कर दिया और आनंद को फायदा पहुँचाया है। वहां के महापुरुष अभी बोल रहे थे कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को अलगाव की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए और आनंद के लोगों के साथ मिलकर रहना चाहिए लेकिन हालत हमारी यह की जाती है कि हमारी तेलंगाने की जमीन भी ले लेते हैं, हमारी नहरें भी ले लेते हैं, हमारी नौकरियां भी ले लेते हैं। हमारे स्टुडेंट्स हालांकि पोस्ट्स के लिए बवालिफाइड होते हैं लेकिन उनको नौकरियों पर नहीं रखते हैं।

चूंकि घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिये मैं और अधिक नहीं कहूँगा। आखिर मैं मैं यही कहना चाह रहा था कि हम तेलंगाना के लोगों ने एक राय से अपनी मांग रखी है, सैप्रेट तेलंगाने की मांग सब संक्षास की ओर से की जा रही है तो सरकार को समय रहते उसका कुछ न कुछ रास्ता और हल तो निकालना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि शान्ति से हमारा मसला हल हो जाय अलबत्ता कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को पूरे तौर से रैबोक्यूशन पर विश्वास है। मैं उनको बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि इनकिलाब हर आप को विश्वास है लेकिन यह कोई हमारा एक

कम्युनिस्ट इनकिलाब नहीं है। यह सैप्रेट तेलंगाने के लिए एजिटेशन के बारे में मैं एक मजदूर की हैसियत से आप को चैलेंज के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि यह मजदूरों का है, किसानों का है। यह तेलंगाने के गरीबों का इनकिलाब है और इस को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। अगर इसे रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे तो जितने भी तेलंगाने में काम करने वाले स्टुडेंट्स हैं, नौजवान हैं व बच्चे हैं, शुक अदा करो कि वह सारे के सारे नक्सलवादी नहीं बने जोकि बंगाल और कलकत्ते के अन्दर बने थे। यह लोग तेलंगाना मूवमेंट को आप दबा नहीं सकेंगे। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि हमारे यहां के नौजवान नक्सलवादी नहीं बनने वाले हैं।

नलगोंडा और बारंगल के अन्दर एक ताल्लुका है। मुल्का ताल्लुका की बात मैं बतला रहा हूँ। उन लोगों ने अर्थात् नक्सलाइट्स ने हमें पंचायत एलैक्शन में चैलेंज किया था। पंचायत एलैक्शन में नामिनेशन दिया तो एक टांग उनकी खस्तम हुई, नामिनेशन पेपर मंजूर हुआ तो दूसरी टांग खस्तम हुई और अगर कॉर्ट किया तो मुंह की खानी है। अन्त में मैं सरकार से यही प्रार्थना करूँगा कि तेलंगाना के सभी संक्षास की सैप्रेट तेलंगाने की युनाइटेड डिमांड है और वहां के जितने भी स्टुडेंट्स हैं, नौजवान हैं उनकी उस आवाज को आप को सुनना पड़ेगा। सैप्रेट तेलंगाना आपको देना पड़ेगा उसके बलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर आप को हमारे नौजवानों को इन नक्सलाइट्स के असर से बचाना है तो उनकी मांग को मानने में जल्दी करो। अगर आप को बचाना है तो दिल से उस के लिए कोशिश कीजिये, उन गलतियों को दूर करने की जो हो चुकी है। बर्ना अगर आप इस तरह से उनको मिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो वह मिलने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं कि लोग दिल से दूर हो चुके हैं तो मिल बैठ कर, आपस में बातचीत करके उस स्टेट को प्रलग

[श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी]

कर दीजिये । अगर भाई भाई की तरह परिवार के लोग अलग हो जायें तो उनमें एक दूसरे के लिए रिस्पेक्ट रहती है, लेकिन अगर लड़ाई भगड़ा करके लोग अलग होते हैं तो वह रिस्पेक्ट खत्म हो जायेगी । हमारी प्रार्थना यह है आनंद के भाइयों से कि हम लोग गले मिल कर रहे । लेकिन अगर नहीं रह सकते हैं तो वह भी अलग हो जायें और हम भी अलग हो जायें, नहीं तो दोनों को कष्ट होगा । तेलंगाना तो होगा ही क्योंकि आनंद के मैजारिटी एम० एल० ए॒० का यह कहना है । हम यहां प्रेम क साथ रहें तो अच्छा है, लेकिन हमारी अलग स्टेट तो होनी ही चाहिए । आज वहां के एन० जी० ओज० ने भी यही नारा लगाया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेपरेट तेलंगाना, जय तेलंगाना के सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

श्री रवि राय : सभापति महोदय, यह चीथी या पांचवीं बार है जब हम लोक सभा में तेलंगाना के बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं । असल में पिछले कुछ सालों से हम इस सदन में इस पर बहस करते आये हैं लेकिन आज यह एक अहम सवाल हम लोगों के सामने खड़ा हो गया है क्योंकि यह सवाल । दरोड़ 50 लाख लोगों का, जो तेलंगाना के प्रधिवासी हैं, नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है और राष्ट्रीय सवाल समझ कर ही इसके बारे में बहस करनी चाहिये ।

पिछले दो तीन बांटों से जो बहस चल रही है उसमें तेलंगाना के तटीय इलाके के सदस्यों और आनंद के तटीय इलाकों के सदस्यों के बीच में जो तकं वितकं हम लोग सुन रहे थे, उससे पता चलता है कि हम लोगों की राष्ट्रीयता कुछ कम हो गई है । हम लोग सारे सवाल को एक राष्ट्रीय इव्टिकोर्से न सोच कर, संकीर्ण इव्टिकोर्से से सोच रहे हैं और बात कर रहे हैं, जिस के कारण किसी का भी समाधान नहीं हो पाता है ।

इस सवाल के बारे में जो हमारी नीति है, जो हमारा सिद्धान्त है उसको रखने के पहले मैं आपकी सेवा में संविधान की धारा 371 (ए) को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ । संविधान की धारा 371 (ए) को अगर आप देखें तो वह कहती है कि :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees."

आप को मालूम है कि संविधान में यह चीज दी हुई है कि प्रेजिडेंट को आर्डर देकर इस चीज को करना चाहिए । इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की पहली जिम्मेदारी है । मेरा आरोप है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जान बूझकर इस सवाल को नजर अन्दाज किया है । बावजूद इसके कि पिछले कुछ सालों से हम लोग बार-बार ध्यान दिलाते रहे हैं कि यह करना चाहिये, वह करना चाहिए, सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है । सरकार बचन-भंगी है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एकता को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती ।

मैं जानता हूँ कि पिछले साल जब हम लोगों ने इस सदन में कहा कि एक संसदीय कमेटी द्वारा करने के लिए आनंद प्रदेश के तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में जाय, तब एक तरह से सरकार का दिमाग बन गया था कि संसदीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल जाना चाहिये, लेकिन उसी समय श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी हवाई जहाज से दिल्ली पहुँच गये और उन्होंने हिंदायत की कि नहीं जाना चाहिए । कूँकि वह प्रधान मंत्री को समर्थन दे रहे थे, कांग्रेस के अन्दरूनी झगड़े में इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इशारा दें दिया कि नहीं जाना चाहिए यहां से संसदीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल

चव्हाण साहब सी मुकर गये। भिवण्डी के सवाल को लेकर गृह मन्त्री जी को इस सदन में रोने की नीवत आ गई थी। हालत यथा है? यह मानी हुई बात है कि एक साल में तीन सौ लोग शहीद हो गये हैं। सोलह महीने से लगातार 144 घारा वहां लागू है। यह एक अनोखी चीज है। फिर भी न्यायिक जांच ज्यादतियों की नहीं करवाई जाती है। हमारे घर मन्त्री की ओर से इन घटनाओं के प्रति कोई दुख प्रकट नहीं किया जाता है। जो नवयुवक, जो बुद्धि-जीवी, जो किसान और मजदूर लड़ रहे हैं या शहीद हो गए हैं, उनके प्रति क्या आप सहानुभूति के दो जब्द भी नहीं कह सकते हैं? शायद इस चीज की इस सरकार से आशा करना बेकार है। सरकार जान-बूझकर आनंद के बारे में जो संविधान की धाराये हैं, उनका पालन नहीं करती है। यह पहली बात है।

दूसरे मुद्दे पर मैं आता हूँ। क्या यह महीनहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने साजिश करके भार्गव कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी? पहले आडिटर जनरल के यहां से केंद्रीय सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरपलस तेलंगाना का था। यह जो सरपलस रुपया था इसको घटाने के लिए केन्द्र ने पिछले साल भार्गव कमेटी को मुकर्रर नहीं किया? अगर किया तो साफ हो जाता है कि सरकार ने इसको एक राजनीतिक सवाल बना लिया और। करोड़ 50 लाख लोगों की जो इच्छा है और जो जन आनंदोलन में प्रकट हुई है, उसको नजर अंदाज किया है।

तेलंगाना पर दो तरह की मार पड़ी है। एक तो निजाम के जमाने में पड़ी। हैदराबाद शहर को तो उन्होंने खूबसूरत बना दिया था लेकिन गांवों को भूखा नंगा रखा। ग्रामीण लोगों को तेलंगाना में दूसरी मार पड़ी जब भाई भाई में भगड़ा करवाया गया। वहां के लोग महसूस करते हैं कि डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है रुपया खर्च करने के मामले में,

विकास के मामले में। यह मार उन पर आजादी मिलने के बाद पड़ी है। यह इस रूप में पड़ी है, कि रुपया उस पर खर्च नहीं किया गया और आनंद पर कर दिया गया। इसकी रिपोर्ट यहां टेबल पर रखी जा चुकी है। वह रिपोर्ट हमको आडिटर जनरल की मार्केट और रिजनल कमेटी से जो मूचना प्राप्त हुई उसके आधार पर उन्होंने हमारे सामने रखी।

मैं राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे पर आता हूँ। एक ही राज्य के अन्दर दो भागों में नावराबरी है। यहां पर ही हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी यह चीज दिखाई देती है। आनंद में तटीय तथा दूसरे इलाके में गैर बराबरी है। आनंद में इस नावराबरी को नेकर जो ऐजीटेशन हुआ है और हो रहा है और तेलंगाना वालों की तरफ से जिसको चलाया जा रहा है, उसने संसद के सामने एक नीति का प्रश्न उपस्थित कर दिया है। तेलंगाना में विकास का काम हुआ ही नहीं है। इस वास्ते एक ही राज्य के दो भागों में गैर बराबरी हमें देखने वो मिलती है। इस को खट्ट करना होगा। इसका हमें समाधान खोजना होगा।

श्री बैकटस्वामी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। एस० एस० पी० की इस बारे में राय माफ है। हिंदूले साल प्रधान मन्त्री ने हमको बहस के लिए बुलाया था। उस बत्त मैं साफ कहा था कि आप मेघालय को लेकर संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक ला रहे हैं और इस समय आपको जो दीवार पर लिखा हुआ है, उसको पढ़ना चाहिए। आप तेलंगाना की स्थिति को देखकर वहां उसकी एक सब स्टेट बनाइये। मैंने कहा था कि तेलंगाना और आनंद की एकता को अग्र कायदा रखना है और तेलंगाना के लोगों की उन्नति करनी है, उनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनकी जो शिकायतें हैं, उनको दूर करना है तो उसका एक ही रास्ता है और वह वही है जो संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने सुझाया है कि वहां एक सब स्टेट

[श्री रवि राय]

बना दी जाए। यह सुझाव एस० एस० पी० ने प्रधान मन्त्री को दिया था। अब भी समय है कि सरकार इस बारे में विचार करके तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जन-नेताओं की एक गोल मेज बैठक बुलाये और उस में इस आशय का फैसला करे। इस आन्दोलन में जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं, उनके बारे में एक न्यायिक जांच की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस प्रकार तेलंगाना के लोगों के मन में हिम्मत पैदा होगी कि देश की संसद् में उन के लिए आवाज बुलन्द हो रही है और उसकी समस्या का समाधान किया जा रहा है। मैं श्री शुक्ल से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस चर्चा का जबाब देते हुए भारत सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दें कि मेधातय की तरह तेलंगाना के 150 लाख लोगों की एक सब-स्टेट जल्द से जल्द बनाने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): At the outset, I want to clearly say that my party does not accept the demand for a separate Telengana State. But, I am glad to hear some of the hon. Members directly coming from the Telengana area not demanding for a separate Telengana State. It is good that they have try their experience realised this. But, at the same time, certain safeguards assured to the people of Telengana by the Central Government and also the State Government should be implemented in toto without fail. For that all arrangements, whether statutory or non-statutory, should be made by the Central Government.

At the same time I want to place squarely the blame firstly on the shoulders of the Central Government and then on the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. For the last twenty years, the Congress Party enjoyed its power and ruled the Andhra State. From 1956 onwards Telengana also joined and there was a Vishal Andhra State. For this a big heroic struggle was conducted by the Andhra people as also by the Telengana people.

18.32 hrs.

[*Shri Basudevan Nair in the Chair*]

And then such a State was formed. And

for the last twelve years, their rule was going on in that particular State under the leadership of the same Congress Party. I want to put a question to the Congress leaders as well as the leaders of the State and Central Governments as to why such a problem arose in Telengana with such a big struggle involving several lakhs of peasants and ordinary workers and middle class Government employees and students to give a fight heroically? I am not prepared to accept what the hon Member, Shri Venkataswamy said that this was a revolution. How can we accept this kind of struggle as a revolution? This struggle was inspired by interested persons by diverting the wrath of these people into a chauvinistic line. How can it be called a revolution? That won't be correct. Anyhow, the people fought their battle heroically. In this fight more than 300 lives had been lost and 200 rounds were fired on the people there by the Police and Army, these were big losses of property. A pamphlet was issued by the Andhra Pradesh Government stating that about Rs. 52 crores worth of property was destroyed. These properties were burnt and looted during that fight. Why such a heavy loss of life and property was incurred even after twelve years of their rule? This is the most important thing to be taken into consideration and it should be pondered over by the Central Government as well as the Congress leaders and State Government. There was actually group fighting among the Congress leaders to establish their power or position between different groups from Telengana area as well as from the other areas. If the Telengana people had gone on fighting for their rights, in unity with the brother Andhra people, then the rulers would really have been forced to look into the problems of the Telengana people. The real problem there is the exploitation of the people by the landlords and the big capitalist; that is taking place not only in the Telengana area but also in the other areas of Andhra Pradesh. Driving away the Andhra people who are in the Telengana area or, in Hyderabad or elsewhere in those nine districts, is not at all a solution to the problem. If that is going to be the solution, then what will happen to the Telengana people if they go to some other States for jobs etc.? If we accept that as the criterion, then the disruptive forces will use it for disruption of the

democratic movements of these people? The Telengana people must think about this matter calmly. No doubt, the Telengana area is an under-developed area and it should be developed. We have got our complete sympathies with Telengana people in this regard. But if we accept the above said criterion, then what will happen? The Shiva Sena in Maharashtra will then say that all the Southerners in Maharashtra should go away from there. Suppose the Telengana people go to some other States, then they would not get any employment there also.

SHRI G VENKATASWAMY: Why do they not merge those six Hindi States?

SHRI K. RAMANI: Let my hon. friend hear me patiently. The dastardly attack on non-Maharashtrian residents of Bombay, particularly on South Indians by the Fascist —like Shiva Sena leaders and the riots and looting against the Rajastanis, and the hate-campaign worked against the Bengalis by the Assam chauvinists through the Lachit Sena in Assam and the anti-Andhra hysteria worked up in and around Behrampore in Orissa and the anti-Andhra hate-campaign and the riots organised in the Telengana region, all belong to the same category. In all these, there is a direct hand by one section of the Congress leaders or the other, and the established complicity of the Congress Governments at the States as well as the Centre.

Several of these dangerously disruptive movements, it seems, are not only financed by certain big landlords and big business circles but also by foreign agencies like the American CIA also. These are the real reasons behind Telengana agitation. Our party has exposed with so many examples, and facts and figures which have been published in our party organ several times, and people know about the whole thing. We have got complete sympathy with the Telengana people in general and the down-trodden and oppressed people of Telengana in particular.

Now, I want to ask one question. Suppose a separate Telengana State is carved out tomorrow. Where is the guarantee that there will be a socialistic regime there? Where is the guarantee that the working class and the peasantry can take power into their

hands, and the peasantry will not be attacked by the landlords and the monopoly bourgeois sections or the usurers and other exploiters? That guarantee can only come when against landlordism, and against capitalism, the Telengana people along with the coastal Andhra people and the Rayalaseema people join together and fight against the common enemy and capture power, and throwing away the power of the exploiting classes, and if necessary, Brahmananda Reddy or any other Reddy, from power. Then alone, they can enjoy such a right; otherwise they cannot.

The revolutionary struggle there was started by our Communist Party. The wrath of the people against the hated Nizam rule was the base of this struggle, because the area was under-developed all along. Under the Nizam's rule, the heroic people of Telengana fought against the Razakars for years together. The communist party led that struggle, 6000 lives were lost, and in about 2000 villages, the lands were captured from landlords. But what has happened to that? The landlords have again taken it away under Congress rule. Again, the peasantry have demanded the lands, the working classes demanded jobs and they rise in struggles. I vehemently condemn the attitude of the Central and State Governments in repressing the people, in attacking the people in firing upon the people and killing students and butchering women and children, using the wrong form given to their struggles by the reactionary disruptive forces. That is the only language known to the Central Government and the State Government led Shri Brahmananda Reddy. That is why, today, the Congress Party has not been able to solve these kinds of problems and put an end to the fissiparous and chauvinistic tendencies that are developing in the various States. For instance, in Assam, the Lachit Sena is there; in Maharashtra, the Shiva Sena is there, and then there is the anti-Andhra campaign in Telengana area.

There was the movement for a separate Tamil Nadu. Then, there was a movement for the Kerala State. Were all these movements wrong? No. Were all the linguistic movements wrong? Certainly they were not wrong. And we have seen the Madras State come into existence, and also the Kerala State and other linguistic States come into

[Shri K. Ramani]

existence. In all these cases certain regions carved out from a particular State and formed into a separate small State within the same linguistic State, is wrong. It is alleged that the acceptance of the principle of linguistic States is itself wrong. This view is being indiscriminately propagated. No, the acceptance of the principle is not wrong. For our development, it was necessary to have linguistic States. We wanted to develop because under imperialist rule for 200 years, we were suppressed. So everybody wants to advance. That urge cannot and should not be suppressed. For advancement, the Andhra State must look in to the problem of Telengana people, if necessary at some sacrifice to themselves. Is necessary, at some sacrifice to the development of the more developed regions, the Telengana region should be developed. They must put in more money, more education, more employment in Telengana area.

I want to ask the protagonists of Telengana State : By forming 8 or 9 districts into one State, will they be able to solve the unemployment problem ? No, they will not be. You cannot solve the unemployment problem, you cannot stop the eviction of the peasantry until the landlords and capitalists are put off and power comes in to the hands of the working class, the peasantry and the middle class who believe in democracy. Therefore, the solution is not to carve out a particular region into a separate State.

When the Andhra people were fighting for a separate Andhra State, we the Tamil Nadu people supported the movement because it was a healthy, democratic movement. But they raised a wrong slogan at that time—they may remember it—"Madras is ours." We patiently explained to them as it was a wrong slogan. Madras is a big city. It was built by the joint labour and sacrifices of the Telugu people, the Malayali people, the Tamil people and the Kannada people. We accept it. Even then, Madras city belongs to Tamil Nadu. Today thousands and thousands of Andhra people are residing as well as employed in Madras city. We are not hating them ; we are sending them away. They are our brethren.

What the people of Telengana and Andhra must do is that they must get rid of

this bourgeois landlord regime which wanted to share the spoils by making the people fight a fratricidal war, killing each other. By this way, the wrath of the people is misdirected and the movement get canalised into wrong channels. That gives a handle to the Central Government as well as the much-hated State Government to kill people by resorting to firing, sending the police and army there to suppress them. Therefore, they should against this danger.

The problem of the under-development of Telengana region should be specially looked into and the assurances given should be implemented expeditiously. Money collected from that region should be spent for their development. If necessary, more money should be spent from the Andhra region at some sacrifice to the Andhra people for the purpose of development of the Telengana region. Then alone this kind of fissiparous tendency, division and sub-division can be avoided and real, healthy development of linguistic States made possible. If reactionaries come in the way, they should be thrown out and a people's government should be established in the States as well as in the centre which will really serve the interests of the people. That is the only solution that is possible.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : First of all, I am very glad that the Home Minister is here and has taken the trouble, in spite of his illness, to join the debate and reply to the discussion.

Quite a number of points have already been made and I need not dwell on them. But I would like to say one or two things. About the forest rangers' and engineers' cases which were quoted, there were judgments of the High Court and the Supreme Court. Still, it is not implemented. The fact I want to stress is that this was after the Prime Minister announced the 8-point programme. After the submission of all the reports, these judgments were there, but they are not implemented even till today. The Prime Minister gave the assurance on 11.4.69, and the judgment was on 31.8.69. Still, up till now nothing has been done in the case of the Forest Rangers. Similar is the case of the Public Health Engineers. This I would like to stress especially because the Prime Minister gave us hope that her eight-point miracle would do a great deal for Telengana.

While the movement was on, the Prime Minister rushed at mid-night to talk to people, and the Home Minister paid more than one visit. Both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister said that once normalcy was restored, separate Telengana would also be an issue for discussion, but as soon as normalcy was restored, all that was shelved and now there is no question of a separate Telengana at all. They say anything but a separate Telengana. That is not quite fair.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY
Bet.ayal.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : After normalcy has been restored, what is now happening is the use of the strong arm by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is in a stronger position than he was in a year or two ago because of the split in the Congress Party, his own weight and the weight of the votes he commands that help him. The police is taking the law in to its own hands. We heard about boys being beaten up inside Reddy hostel. They are all CRP people. When some Members of Parliament were attacked here by a few lathis, a judicial enquiry was ordered straight away, but when the CRP men go inside the hostels and beat up people, firing takes place and 300 people die, there is no judicial enquiry. We talk about giving up of privileges and an agalitarian society. Is this giving up of privileges, is this an egalitarian society that we are building up?

Already much has been said about the eight-point programme. Wanchoo is a great judge. He says that for getting over the trouble about the Mulki rules, Collectors and District Officers should be allowed to recruit. I am not a lawyer, but I cannot see how by just changing the agency of recruitment, the principle of Mulki rules, which is declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution, can be got over.

A lot has been said about backwardness. All depends on what you mean by backwardness. In the Hyderabad State, the administration was run in an Indian language, the High Court judgements and trials were in an Indian language, the University's medium of instruction was an Indian language. It will take another twenty years for the rest of India to reach that stage, and from that we went back.

It is not backwardness. In every State there is backwardness. Even in United States there are regions which are backward. You cannot avoid backwardness. I have got a different reason for a separate Telengana. Even if there was no backwardness, I say there should be a separate Telengana. The reason is this. Partition would not have taken place if there was not a concentration of Muslims in a particular area. Partition took place because the will was there, the material was there, the opportunity was there to create a separate country. If in Ireland the Protestants and the Catholics were mixed together, there would not have been Eire and Ulster. If the Harijans were concentrated in one place, I assure you there would be a Harijan State in India today. Therefore, the concentration of a particular type of people in a particular area is a danger to the unity of the country. What have we done by the creation of linguistic States? We have created boundaries and within those boundaries we have homogeneous populations. What is, after all, a nation? In these linguistic States, there are language, religion culture and definite boundaries. The defence trouble is not there.

All that exist in every State today. They are not States, they are potential nations. They have huge coastline which is much bigger than the coastline of independent countries such as Germany and Norway. There is a potential danger of the division of the country. Everywhere there is demand that there should be more power to the States. The control of Centre over the States is getting weaker every day. There are two controls; finance and the army. Finance is getting more and more liquidated because the Finance Commission lays down certain rules and there is not much say left to the Central Government. Only the army remains. Can you control a country like this with the help of the army alone, especially if some foreign power is interested. I ask Mr. Chavan to consider this question of Belgaum. Do not the Maharashtrians feel more strongly about Belgaum than Aksai Chin? Let him put his hand on his heart and say if it is not true. He can in fact ask Mr. Nijalingappa also how he feels. That is going to be a great danger. An institution like the Shiva Sena or Lachit Sena is not possible if the States are not as big as they are. There are no such Senas in Hindi speaking States. If they revolt and if they are supported by

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

some foreign power, what will happen ? Do not think that there will be no support from foreign power ? If after Mao there is division of China, the whole country will crack because you have created such conditions. It is easy for any foreign power to exploit the situation. It is a suggestion which I am making for serious consideration by the Government. In the interest of the country, in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country, there should be as many small States as possible, there should be no objection as it also involves the linguistic principle. With smaller States there is more chance of languages growing. We are not against linguistic States: what we are against is having one big State, people speaking one language in a huge big area which can be isolated in fact just like pressing an electric button and putting on an electric light, you can form a different country. That should be avoided. My whole case for a separate Telengana is that there is a case for separate smaller States all over the country. The problem is so great and complicated that they should at least set up a body of people to examine them. Let them test the truth of what I am saying. You can then see, whether what I say is correct or not. Apart from all the assurances and all the other arguments this is what I am saying. I should also point out that the Government of India has not fulfilled the promise it made. If the Home Minister thinks that strong arm tactics will suffice, he is sadly mistaken because Telengana is a place where there was the communist movement; the Razakars were anti-communists. It was only through a political solution that the movement there could be countered by the Government of India and calm down Telengana. It is quite possible that the young boys might go the Naxalite way or any other way. That is why I say that smaller States are necessary. Finally, I submit that separate Telengana is the peoples' demand and it is non-negotiable. Everything else you can negotiate but not Telengana because I feel that it will lead to a chain reaction which might upset some people who are interested in big States because they are their empires. But it will lead to a chain reaction and number of small States will emerge and they will help in creating a more united India, and will satisfy Telengana.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Sir, I have never participated in any discussion on Telengana so far, because I did not want to excite the sensitive susceptibilities of my friends during the earlier period when there was a lot of tension in Telengana. Now that the situation has become normal, I think probably we can talk of it so that the facts may be placed before the House and the country in the correct perspective. My colleague, Mr. G. S. Reddy has placed certain refreshing facts before the House so that people may understand what really happened and whether there was anything *mala fide* on the part of Andhras towards Telengana people. The Andhra Government has now come forward with facts and figures which have not been rebutted. Even my friend, Mr. Narayana Reddy, has not rebutted any of the facts mentioned in the publications brought out by Andhra Government, whether it is about education, irrigation, jobs etc. They are there on record. I am very happy to find that my friend, Mr. Kandappan, could say, after going through the report, that perhaps there is a case for Andhra to separate, though he might have said it in a jocular manner. He also asked a very interesting question : How is it and why is it that if such a remarkable change has taken place, there should be such sustained agitation in Telengana ? That requires an answer.

Let us see under what circumstances Andhra came into being in 1953. At the time of independence, what was the position ? The different political units in the country were created due to exigencies of the political situation and they had no logic behind their creation. Therefore, even at the time of making the Constitution, there was a widespread feeling that the States must be redistributed in a certain rational way. That is why article 3 provided that reorganisation of States can be made by legislation by Parliament. Somebody called it a sin that Andhra initiated the reorganisation of the country on a linguistic basis. Though the sin has been attributed to us, a great injustice has been done to us. At the time of the reorganisation, certain areas which must have necessarily come to Andhra have been unjustly denied to us like Eastern Bastar, Ganjam, Koraput, some areas in Bellary and Kolar District. The SRC has mentioned

some of these areas. Even though these areas were denied to Andhra, the Andhra people did not launch any agitation. Now a cruel joke is being perpetrated on us and even this truncated Andhra Pradesh is sought to be divided further.

It is a historical fact that Andhras have been a neglected people. In the region, there were two patterns of development. So far as jobs were concerned, the Nizam never had confidence in the local Andhra people. He used to induct people from outside. In industry also, people used to be brought from outside. Therefore, the native Andhras were never given any fillip for development. That is why today with the unison of Andhra, people of Andhra feel that after hundreds of years, they have come together.

There is a new awakening all over Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. At the same time, the hegemony of certain vested interests, though it was indirect in the beginning, is increasing. I do not want to go into all that for want of time. As a result of that, all these things started taking place last year and there was agitation. Certain people wrongly incited the people and there was violence. The agitation went on for a long time and it could not have been sustained for such a long time unless it was financed by certain vested interests. Yet, everybody has accused the Andhra Government and ultimately Andhra Government could not control it. Now the situation has come to normalcy.

19.00 hrs.

In spite of all this agitation a large section of the people of Andhra and Telengana are still united. Even among these who are pleading against integration there are various shades and it is extremely difficult to identify them. Among the followers of Shri V. B. Raju and Shri Konda Laxman Bapuji also there are different view points.

Over a period of time the historical process is going on and people are going to adjust themselves. Whatever be their differences, due to historical process they will take care of themselves and we hope and trust that a united Andhra will continue to prosper.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE
(Kolaba) : When the Constitution was first

framed there were part A and Part B States and so on. Later on, we found that Part B States were abolished. Yet, some how, if we look at the administrative pattern we have big States like U. P., bigger States in area like Madhya Pradesh and, at the same time, we have created Nagaland. Very recently we have tried another experiment by creating Meghalaya which is not a State really but a State within a State. In addition to that, for certain historical reasons we may say, we have separate Pondicherry and separate Goa. In all these things one does not see rhyme or reason. The Government of India or this House has been going from one expediency to another. That is all one sees with the result that it raised hopes in the minds of the people that they can as well ask for a separate State and get their difficult problems solved.

Here are our friends from Andhra who are now saying that Telengana shall not separate. But will they remember that they asked for separation from Madras, not on the language issue at all? The argument that they advanced was that if in Tamilnadu area there were at least 9 or 19—I do not remember the exact number but I know that it is not less than nine—towns and cities with pipe water and drainage, there was not a single town with underground drainage in Andhra Pradesh. So, they were considering the question from the point of view of the comparative development or otherwise—I would not like to use the word "discrimination"; I would say comparative development.

Now, having done that in 1956, because they were alive to the position they entered into a gentleman's agreement and Telengana had some benefits under the gentleman's agreement. But as time passed on they had forgotten that gentleman's agreement. They are now again alive to that agreement and want even to go a step further. But the defence which Telengana man like G. S. Reddy gave was of his having to import teachers, lawyers, doctors and even agriculturists—what a fine defence he gave—and if he was a Chairman of a District Committee why could he not enthuse the local people there. One does not really understand how the people of Telengana has gone down so low in their intellectual capacity that they could not, with all the good wishes of the Andhra people—rise up all these years.

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

Now, whether it is Bhargava Committee, or any other Committee, whether they were entitled to Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 108 crores, it is admitted on all sides that Telengana has not been given the benefit of the money to which they are entitled. My hon'ble friend, Shri Ramani, wanted to say that Andhra should be more liberal. These people are just arguing, "Why do you offend." This is really surprising. In this particular respect now the Central Government is in a very difficult position. First of all, the Constitution is there where in the maximum that the Central Government can do is they can say under Article 3 we will make and unmake States. Beyond that if they want to go, their writ does not run now. There were days when because of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru being there and because of one party being there it ran but now it does not run. And when their writ does not run they must tell the people that 300 people might have been shot dead we have no authority, we will privately ask the Chief Minister to hold an inquiry. If he does not hold an inquiry they will keep quiet.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA
(Khamman) : Sir, I want to make one clarification. The Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh said that he would resign his Ministership if the number is 300. According to him it is 57. Even that is more. One death is a terrible thing.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Even if 57 lives have gone I have only said hold an inquiry to find out who is responsible.

The writ of the Central Government does not now run. In addition to this there is another factor which is affecting them, that is, break-up of the Congress party and its losing influence day by day in the country. Therefore, what do we find ? We found it when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister ; we found it on the second occasion when the present Prime Minister became the Prime Minister or was elected the Leader of the Party. The provincial satraps—the Chief Ministers—said the Working Committee has nothing to do. We will control. They are really threatening. The Parliament has to take note of this. The Government of India has to take note of

this and not quietly and in its usual manner of the past talk of platitudes and advise the people.

If they are able to deliver the goods, let them say that they are prepared to deliver the goods.

This Telengana question has been debated in this House not for the first time and hours have been allotted to it. At the end the Home Minister will make a speech, "I am very deeply hurt and I would like to do the best for them. But what can I do I am not able to persuade Shri Brahmanand Reddy." That is the burden of his song.

In that respect I must say that the people in the areas concerned must also, first of all, take the responsibility. There will be backward areas and there are backward areas. The Forth Plan, which has been laid on the Table today, will also indicate to you that with all the platitudes laid down in the Plan there is no real effort at bringing all these backward areas up to the standard of the advanced areas, though there have been promises galore.

I may just give you an instance. I do not want to hold any grievance ; I can fight my own battles. But, for instance, in the State of Maharashtra the Chief Minister has said, "I agree that konkan districts are backward areas, that they are suffering but now I am prospectively planning for the next 15 years." When he was asked what his present year's budgets showed, he said, "As yet we have not touched the imbalances but when the new Plan comes, like the moon that is promised to Ramchandra, you will get it."

What has he done ? He has written to the Planning Commission and, as it was demonstrated in the Rajya Sabha, in the backward districts of Maharashtra there is his district Yeotmal and Chanda and the four districts of Marathwada ; he has forgotten the other backward areas in Maharashtra namely konkan.

The Government of India has no control over these satraps. Therefore my hon. friends from Telengana must take note that mere promises from the Home Minister are not going to help. The Government of India also must understand that now because of the Constitution and the party wrangle

their writ does not run and, therefore, they must be alive to the situation and behave differently.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, I could not attend the debate at its earlier stages and, therefore, could not hear some of the speeches of hon. Members, but I have tried to acquaint myself with some of the points that they have made. I heard the speech of Shri Goyal and partly the speech of Shri Reddy. He began with a grievance that I had made certain promises and commitments which I have not fulfilled. I would like to refer to it briefly ; I do not want to go into the details of that matter.

I had assessed the problem of Andhra in May or June 1969 when I had visited Andhra. If I remember aright I said then that it was a people's movement and that there was a spontaneity in the movement. I have not revised that assessment. I have always said that it is a complex and difficult problem which required very careful attention. I have not revised that assessment of mine even now.

I had expected that possibly we might come to some sort of an understanding in the discussion here but hon. Member knows that at that time I did not succeed in persuading the people to withdraw the agitation and the resultant discussion that was contemplated in Delhi could not take place. Therefore there was no question of withdrawing from or going back on certain statements made. As far as the assessment of the characteristic of the demands or the movement, is concerned, there is no denying the truth in that even now. That has also been repeatedly said by my hon. colleague in the other House when he replied to the debate on Telengana in Rajya Sabha. There is no doubt that there is a justifiable grievance of the people of Telengana about two matters : one about their share in the services and the other about their development problems. On these two points there was no doubt in the mind of the Government of India and I do not think even the Government of Andhra or even the Chief Minister, Shri Brahmanand Reddy, has refused to recognise these two positions. These are the facts.

Now the question is how to solve this problem. I see that there is a basic difference. There are two views about this matter. One is held by some people who try to find out the solution by an agitational approach aiming at the separation of Telengana.

The other approach to which I have extended my moral support, my intelligent support and my conscious support is to identify the problems of this area and to solve those problems and see that there is no further scope for the grievance of the people of Telengana as far as their development is concerned and their other aspirations are concerned. We should think about ways and means, work out programmes and see that they are implemented. If we find there are any difficulties, impediments, in the way, you try to remove them. This was the basic difference in approaches.

I do not want to repeat this because it has been repeated several times and, therefore, I am not going into the details of it. Immediately after the prob'lem became very serious the Prime Minister herself invited all the leading members of the Telengana political life to Delhi. We had some successive discussions here and some seven or eight steps were contemplated at that time, that we should do this and that. We wanted to go into the problem of unemployment of the people ; we wanted to go into the problem of the services and we wanted to go into the development of Telengana and many other aspects. On 18th February, the Government of India issued a press communique which detailed all the problems, the steps that were contemplated and the steps that were taken, the committees appointed, etc.

I want to repeat one thing. The hon. Member, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza and the hon. Member, Shri Kunte, who spoke last have tried to generalise the problem ; as to whether there are no backward areas in the country. Yes, there are backward areas in the country, in different States and there are regions also which are patently backward, chronically backward. That is a fact. There is no question of denying it.

What is the solution for it ? The regional development is one of the serious problems that the Planning commission will have to deal with for years to come. The real trouble starts when we propose to

[Shri Y. B. Chava :]

make this a political problem from the point of view of reorganising the States. That is the question that we have to ask ourselves. Some people have tried to find fault with the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Will, I do not want to go into that controversial subject again. But I think it was a universal demand of the 50s, practically from all political parties excepting a few individuals that it is much better to rationally reorganise the country on the basis of languages. Personally speaking, I feel, that was a very correct analysis and that was a very correct decision that was taken.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : But small States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to the theory of small States. The basic approach that was adopted at that time was to my mind the correct approach. But in all linguistic States there are bound to be areas which are more advanced and others which are less advanced. There are geographical considerations; there are economic considerations and there are historical reasons for the backwardness of those areas. I think, we will have to go deeper into those matters because, as is the case with Telengana, there were different regions which ultimately came together and there historical reasons why certain areas were backward and certain areas were more advanced. There were geographical reasons also. Take, for example, Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema was backward not because it was with Nizam but there were certain geographical reasons and certain climatic reasons also. The coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh are very prosperous. But the coastal areas of Maharashtra are not prosperous. There are certain geographical reasons, certain historical reasons so, what is required is to identify these problems, find out the economic reasons for it and adopt an approach of special developmental planning for these areas.

Sir, this is a national problem. This is not a Telengana problem. This is not a Konkan problem. This is not a problem of one particular region alone. The regional development and the regional imbalances have many aspects. If I can put it that way,

the regional development and regional imbalances have different facets in this country. Political aspect is one and I quite agree that the responsible leadership at the State level will have to take a warning from Telengana. Telengana is a warning not only to the State of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to say that Telengana is a warning to leaders of all the States because what is happening in Telengana may happen in any other part of the country. They will have to adopt more serious approach to the question of planning and development of their States because the question is not only of areas, it is also of progress of the different social strata. The poor naturally feel that they are neglected. That is also another aspect of it. If you take merely regional imbalance, it will not help. There are demands from the Adivasis. There are some areas which are predominantly occupied by tribals. Those regions are also backward. So, it is not merely the geographical reason, the historical reason but there are also social reasons for backwardness of certain regions. It is much better to look at the problem of planning and development from an entirely different view. This is really speaking a national problem. This is not a problem merely of organizing the country again in small States which is a very pet theory of my hon. friend, Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza. I have great respect for him because he is one of the oldest nationalist leaders in this country and I do value the sentiments he has expressed. But, at the same time, I beg to differ from some of his views because trying to re-organize the country in small States consisting of 4 or 5 Districts is bringing in chronic instability in the country. That is my personal view. I do not want to commit the Government to a particular view. This is my personal view that re-organizing the country in small States making them a sort of monopolies of a group of politicians or a clique of politicians. (Interruptions) Therefore, personally I am not for any theory of small States. This is another theory which I think, puts the unity of this country in danger.

I do not accept the theory that the present unity is because of some strength of the army. I think this is perhaps the most unrealistic not only unrealistic but basically unhealthy theory in the conditions obtaining to-day. I have no doubt that

although there may be some difficulties, etc. the country is united because the people of this country have decided to remain united. I have no doubt about it. Can we say that the different States to-day are united because there is powerful army sitting here and people are together merely because it is prepared to intervene ? It is absolutely wrong He has misunderstood the significance the historical significance of the unity of this country.

Hon. Member, Shri Kunte, said that the writ of the Central Government does not run. Well, I beg to differ from him on that point. It runs. It is wrong to say that it does not run. Possibly it does not run in the same sense as in 1946 or 1947 or 1950. What he said is right. We have not got the same Party ruling in all the States. Well, this is a very natural thing to happen to-day. What is the use of saying that one party rule does not exist ? It can not be expected to exist for all time to come. Possibly, the present multiparty rule in states may exist for decades to come. But that does not mean that the Central Government has lost its power to keep the unity of the country.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : It has not got its will.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Not at all. It is because we are running our writ. There is some sort of understanding in the country. That is why you are trying to persuade me and I am trying to persuade you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can reply to Gen Cariappa.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So, Sir, I don't think this is the correct way of looking at the national problems. Therefore, the problem of Telengana is that there is a feeling in the minds of the people of Telengana that they should have a greater participation in the political apparatus of the State. That is the basic thing. I wish and I hope and I think that it will be the effort of every political Party and every political thinking man in this country, to see that this aspiration is ultimately fulfilled.

And, therefore, in order to achieve this I would make a request to all the important leaders of Telengana who are sitting here.

They are important people because they are representing millions of people here. And, even if they are angry, I would respect their anger, but I would make a request to them, to adopt a more constructive approach. Please give up this agitational approach and don't think in terms of separatism. Ultimately we have to work together, sit together,—if necessary, quarrel also together,—but we have to see that we ultimately come out with some agreed solution and agreed approach to this problem.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Why then C. R. P. stands between you and us ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I assure him that C. R. P. is not sent there to separate Telengana friends and Andhra friends. This is none of the business of the C.R.P. The C.R.P. goes to help the State. Well, if there is resentment, I will try to find out why it is. But normally the C.R.P. goes there not to help any particular political move, not to penalise any particular political group. It normally goes, as you know, to help the State to maintain the law and order. When we sent the C. R. P. to help the situation in West Bengal, which Chief Minister were we trying to help ? Ultimately, the C.R.P. is an instrument which is kept in reserve by the Central Government for the assistance of State Government whenever the ask for it.

Naturally, it is not my desire that C.R.P. should be used to suppress the democratic will of the people of Telengana. But, at the same time, I would make a request to the people of Telengana and their leaders to see reason. You are dealing with the people there : there are democratic ways of arguing this matter. We are discussing various things ; you can certainly create public opinion ; that is a different matter. But why create law and order situation in a beautiful city like Hyderabad where trade was stopped for many days. The university was closed and intelligent young people who are trying to take advantage of the university education were denied for months together the facilities of education. It was not something that you wanted, that I wanted. Therefore, Sir, I would make an appeal...

SHRI M. N. REDDY : What is your final appeal ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My final appeal is what I just now indicated. Let us give up this agitational approach. I do not think there is any difference between the people of Andhra and the people of Telengana. The poor people of Telengana and the poor people of Andhra have got the same problems. I think it is the difficulty at the power-level of politics that creates difficulty in this matter.

Let us therefore try to take a more constructive approach to see that the problems of the people of Telengana are genuinely solved.

In this matter, Sir, I can only assure the Government of India's position that we will certainly try to help as much as possible a feeling of cooperation and create conditions for the proper development of the people of Telengana.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : What about the Round Table Conference promised by you in the Consultative Committee Resolution?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to make that clear. We were discussing in the

consultative committee and a suggestion came, why cannot some leaders of various parties in Andhra State sit together and then I had said, I have no objection to this thing. But conferences can be called only if there is a feasibility of evolving something out of it. Merely to call a Round Table Conference only to say that we have agreed to disagree, there is no point in that

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Such a Resolution was passed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know. As a practical administrator I do not think it necessary to call a Round Table Conference when people have committed themselves to different approaches permanently and to bring them together would only be to ultimately to declare that we have failed to achieve anything. Thank you.

19.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 19, 1970 [Vatsakha 29, 1842 Saka].