

Fourth Series, No.26

Monday, March 24, 1969
Chaitra 3, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

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(Fourth Series, Vol. XXVI-7th Session)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 24, 1969/Chaitra 3,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Property by Sheikh Abdullah and other Kashmiri Leaders

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*661 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Organiser' of the 11th January, 1969, stating that Sheikh Abdullah, Mirza Afzal Beg and Ghulam Mohd. Raisho have either purchased properties or have built houses in Kashmir recently;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department has made enquiries to find out the sources of the investment of these persons; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

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

(b) Enquiries are being made into the matter.

(c) Enquiries made so far show that Sheikh Abdullah has not purchased any land in Tanmarg area. It, however, appears that Sheikh Abdullah and one Shri Ghulam Mohiuddin have entered into an agreement on 5-12-1968 to purchase a Property in Srinagar for Rs. 3.6 lakhs. The sale has not so far been effected, but the entire amount has been paid to the vendor by Shri Ghulam Mohiuddin as loan out of his own funds and the payment is duly recorded in his books. Shri Ghulam Mohiuddin is being regularly assessed to Income-Tax.

Investigations in respect of the allegations against Mirza Afzal Beg and Shri Ghulam Mohammad Raisho are in progress.

श्री कान्वरलाल गुप्ता : श्रेष्ठ सम्बुद्धा 1953 से कोई अपना निजी काम नहीं करते। उसके बाद वह कई बार विदेश यात्रा पर भी गये हैं, उसके दो लड़के इंग्लैंड में पढ़ रहे हैं। उनके हवाई यात्राओं, मोटर और घर के अन्य लक्जों के मन्तव्य एक्सप्रेन्सेज करीब 5,000 रु होते हैं। इतना सब होने के बाद भी, जैसा कभी अन्य लहोदर ने बतलाया उन्होंने एक बड़ी बिल्डिंग 3. लाल, 60 हक्कार 40 कर पारसी लेडी से फेलर के किमारे करीबी है, जिसमें बारीब एक दबंग तुकड़े भी हैं। इससे उन्होंने

एक लाख रुपये की कुछ जमीन और एक आर्चर्ड टनमर्ग में खरीदी हैं। इसी तरह से उनके नाम दिल्ली और श्रीनगर में बैंक अकाउंट है, उनकी बीबी के नाम से नीडो होटल में शेअर हैं। उन्होंने अपने सन हन ला के नाम से दो बंगले बनवाये हैं जो कि बेनामी हैं। इसी तरह से लड़के और लड़कियों के नाम से जायदाद उन्होंने खरीदी हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह स्थिति है तब क्या शेख साहब वेल्थ टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स के असेसी हैं? अगर नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इनकम टैक्स के इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा इस बात की तहकीकात करायेगी कि वह रुपया कहां से आया और उनका खर्च कैसे चलता है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As for as being an assessee is concerned, I have already said that he is not an assessee. He is also not paying wealth tax because he is not an assessee there too. About his source of income, we are making enquiries into the matter.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या इंटेलिजेंस डिमांग से जांच करायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करायेंगे।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मिर्जा अफजल बेग ने मीं एक मकान अपने नाम से खरीदा है और इसी तरह से अपने लड़कों के नाम में जायदा खरीदी हैं। उनका खर्च मीं कुल मिलाकर 8 हजार रु० महीना है। कोः-लालेन के बंगले को, जिसमें शेख मुहम्मदला दिल्ली में कैंप थे, सरकार ने मिर्जा अफजल बेग को फिराये पर ऐ दिया है, जिसका मार्केट रेट करीब 2।। हजार रु० महीना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास यह रुपया कहां से आया है। जो मुम्भाम युहम्मद रसो है वह शेख मुहम्मदला और पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन में एक लिफ दे भीं उनको देते हैं कैफे पकड़ा

गया था। उनके कब्जे से एक रिवाल्वर पकड़ा गया और लातों रुपये के करेंसी नोट पकड़े गये। इसके अलावा जो करेस्पांडेंस शेख अब्दुल्ला और पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन के दरवांन होती थी, वह भी पकड़ी गई। चूँकि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर उप-प्रधान मन्त्री भी हैं, इसलिये फाइनेंसेज के साथ-साथ देश की सिक्योरिटी की जिम्मेदारी भी उनके ऊपर है। इन बातों का लिहाज रखते हुए यह बात केवल फाइनेंसेज से ही ताल्लुक नहीं रखती। उसका सम्बन्ध सिक्योरिटी से भी है। श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल ने यहां भी और बाहर भी रेटमेंट दिया कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को बाहर से पेंसा मिलता है। इसलिये जो मैंने फैट्स दिये हैं उनको देखते हुए क्या उप-प्रधान मन्त्री सारी चीजें सी० बी० आई० को दे देंगे ताकि वह एन्वायरी करवाये कि जो यह पेंसा इन लोगों के पास आया है वह बाहर से कहां से आया है?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Revenue intelligence staff is more competent to make these enquiries and therefore they are making enquiries. We are going into that. About the other Person, Mr. Raisho, there are four or five persons of that name and we have to locate which exactly is the person. That is taking a little time. Certainly we shall look into it and find out what it is.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इसकी जांच करायेंगे कि मूदुला सारामाई उन्हें फाइनेंस करवी है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह उनको मदद करती है तो हम उनको कैसे रोक सकते हैं?

श्री अदल बिहारी बाबपेती : वह अकाउंट्स में दिलाती है या नहीं?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह खर्च करती है, जकर करती है।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question involved is not only pertaining to Sheikh Abdullah but all politicians, . . .

MR. SPEAKER : This is only about Sheikh Abdullah, unfortunately.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : When we question Sheikh Abdullah, we should question ourselves: if a proper net is cast a lot of fish will come in. What I am asking the hon. Finance Minister is whether the Government will come forward with specific proposals that politicians, like any other Government servants, if they accumulate wealth more than their income, should show the accounts either to the judiciary or to some other authority. Will the Government come forward with a proposal which will cover the entire politicians, both present and past?

MR. SPEAKER : No please. I do not allow that question.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : The Finance Minister was rising from his seat.

MR. SPEAKER : It is entirely a separate question. You can put a separate question about it. Next question.

चर्चा का विषय

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*664. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

यथा पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और जैव तथा जातु मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में कुल कितनी चर्चा का आयात किया गया;

(ख) किन-किन कारखानों को यह चर्चा दी गई तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितनी चर्चा दी गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की बांध

की है कि यथा इन कारखानों ने उनको दी गई चर्चों के अनुपात में साबुन बनाया है प्रथम क्या उन्होंने चोर बाजार में उसे धी के व्यापारियों के हाथ बेच दिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके बया कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 52,072 tonnes upto November, 1968.

(b) A statement showing releases made by the State Trading Corporation to the soap units in the organised sector and fatty acid units registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, and releases made to State Governments for meeting the requirements of the units in the small scale sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-463/69]. Details of releases to individual units in the small scale sector by the State Governments are not available. Details of tallow imported by individual units during 1968-69 against import licences issued prior to April, 1968 are not available.

(c) In regard to soap units in the organised sector and fatty acid units, the Directorate General Technical Development collect information regarding the consumption of various raw materials going into the manufacture of soap and fatty acids in any particular year. The consumption of tallow in the production reported by the units is considered reasonable in the light of the soap produced. In regard to units in the small scale sector it is presumed that the State Governments, who make releases of tallow, ensure like-wise, that the tallow is not being mis-used.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : 1967-68 के दस्तावेज़ 1 साल, 27 हजार, 394 बीट्रिंक टन ईलो हमने इस्पोर्ट की श्री और इस साल उससे ज्यादा इस्पोर्ट की है। ऐसा कामना जाहजा

हैं कि क्या साबुन बनाने में भी उसी तरह से बृद्धि हुई है ? अगर नहीं हुई तो क्या यह सूत्य नहीं कि जो फर्में धी बनाती हैं और वही साबुन भी बनाती है इसलिये टैलों को साबुन में इस्तेमाल न करके धी में इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं । इसको चेक करने के आपके पाम यह साधन है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Concerning the figures which my hon. friend has given, that in 1967-68 the tallow which was imported was lower than that in 1968-69, is not correct. I will give the figures for your information. For 1966-67, the import was 19,552 metric tonnes, valued at Rs. 3.34 crores. In 1967-68, it was 1,27,395 tonnes valued at Rs. 17.46 crores. In 1968-69, up to November, 1968, it was 52,072 tonnes which I have given in the main reply-and that was valued at Rs. 6.79 crores.

Then, in the main reply it has also been mentioned that the import of tallow is canalised through the State Trading Corporation, and all the units in the organised sectors are registered with the Director-General of Technical Development, and on the Director-General of Technical Development's recommendations, which are accepted by the State Trading Corporation, the releases are made to the private sector units in organised sector. As regards the supplies to the State Governments, they are made to the Directors of Industries and every year there are annual returns in the office of the D. G. T. D. These put a sort of check on the use of tallow in the manufacture of soap.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : गाय और सूअर की जर्बी का साबुन में इस्तेमाल करने के विषय में हिन्दुस्तान की बनदा में काफी टोष है । 29 जुलाई को प्रधन संक्षया 153 का जवाब देते हुए मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अधिकांश कर्म देसी हैं जो कि इसका प्रयोग करती है । कुछ देसी की है जो नहीं करती है । उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया था कि इट इच परिवर्तन कि इनके बाम लिखे जायें कि यहां इसका

प्रयोग होता है या नहीं होता है । यह अपने पिछले एक सवाल के जवाब में खुद माना था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक आपने इस विषय में क्या कार्रवाई की है । यद्या आप जो साबुन बनाते हैं उनको बाध्य करेंगे कि वे लिखें कि इसका प्रयोग होता है या इसका प्रयोग नहीं होता है ? अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो इसका बयान करेंगा है ? अब तक जो आपने इसको करवा या नहीं है क्या इसका कारण यह तो नहीं है कि मैनुफैक्चरर्ज ने आपके ऊपर प्रेशर डाला है कि अगर आपने उनको बाध्य किया कि वे लिखें कि टैलों का इसमें प्रयोग होता है तो उनका माबुन लोग इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे और अगर संकर उसको बाध्य करेंगे कि वे लिखें तो फिर कांग्रेस को उनसे स्पष्ट नहीं मिलेगा ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Previously also this question was referred to the former minister . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It was such a long question in Hindi and I will tell the House honestly that I could not follow it to decide whether to allow it or not.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Shall I answer it, Sir ? A suggestion was made by some hon. members to the former minister why the matter should not be taken up with the manufacturers of soap that they should not use tallow and if the soap contains tallow, they should put it on the wrapper that that soap contains tallow. It was stated by them that there are certain manufacturers in the country who are not using tallow but vegetable oil and they are putting it on the wrappers. By implication, the users can see whether a particular brand contains tallow or not.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं । मेरा सवाल स्पेसेफिक था । जो टैलों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं वे क्यों न लिखें ? उनको ऐसा करने के लिए क्यों बाध्य नहीं किया जाता है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We have no objection if they write.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : जिन कारखानों को विदेशों से आयातित चर्बी या टैलो दी गई है, उनके नामों की आपने सूची दी है। उसमें कई नामों के आगे ब्लैक लिखा है। उन्होंने मांगा नहीं या आपने दिया नहीं और क्या उन्होंने लोकल टैलो इस्तेमाल किया, बाहर का नहीं लिया? इनमें से कौनसी बात सच है? क्या हम यह समझें कि उनके यहां टैलो का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता? अगर वे टैलो का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते तो उनका नाम सूची में क्यों आया है?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Tallow is normally used in the manufacture of soap during the last three or four years. I have mentioned that there are certain brands which are not using tallow, but vegetable oil. These brands, like Maharani, specifically mention on the wrappers that that particular brand does not contain tallow.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : सूची में नाम क्यों दिया गया है? आप ... (इंटरप्रेटर)

SHRI D. R. CHANAN : I have not been able to follow what he said.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : एक सबाल के अवाब में मरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि वनस्पति तेल की कमी है खाने के लिए, इसलिये चर्बी हम बंगा रहे हैं बाहर से। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि वनस्पति तेल की जो कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिये आपने कौन से प्रयत्न किये हैं और क्या यह मी सब है कि कुछ साबुन इस तरह का है जो उसके बिना बनाया नहीं जा सकता है और उस बालिटी का बनाना हो तो उसके लिये चर्बी का रहना जरूरी है? क्या यह मी सब है कि इव देश में मारी बहुमत उन मांसाहारियों का है जो यह जानते हुए भी कि उन में चर्बी है, उसको पसन्द करते हैं?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The availability of vegetable oil, as my hon. friend has referred to, depends upon the availability of groundnuts and that in turn depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon. Therefore, in the year 1966 when tallow was imported the production of groundnut was too low. As a matter of fact, by the import of tallow we are saving nearly about 1,25,000 tonnes of edible oils. As regards the choice of the people for a particular brand, I may say that the people in the country have accepted soap with tallow broadly speaking.

SHRI SONAVANE : May I know whether the use of tallow in soap is so harmful to the users as to prohibit it?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : No, Sir.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would refer the Minister to the statement showing the distribution of tallow between different States. I find that Delhi is only second to Maharashtra in the allocation. Two uses have been discovered for tallow. One is the legitimate one in the manufacture of soaps and the other is the undesirable one of adulteration of ghee. May I know whether there are so many soap factories in Delhi or there is so much adulteration in Delhi that it should get so much more than Mysore and Madras which have very minimal quantities? The hon. Minister said that DGTB is the distributing authority. May I enquire whether the proximity of Delhi, U. P. and other States to the distributing authority is the reason for a larger allocation?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There are quite a large number of factories in Delhi also. Of course the number is smaller than what it is in Maharashtra and in Bengal, but it is quite sizeable. As a matter of fact, all these units are registered with the Director General, Technical Development. As I submitted, earlier, the Director General, Technical Development makes recommendations to the STC which releases tallow to the various units on the basis of their past performance.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Can you relate it to the capacities of these factories?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is related to their capacities.

भी क० ना० तिवारी : यह तीन वर्षों में कितना टैलो आया है और फारेन एक्सचेंज उसके लिए कितना दिया गया है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have already given the figures. I gave the value that has been paid. Tallow is not manufactured in the country and it comes from outside. The value that I mentioned gives the money paid in foreign exchange.

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनता के पात में यह शक है कि साबुन बनाने के लिए जो चर्बी मंगाई जाती है उसे धी में मिला कर बेचा जाता है क्योंकि वह सस्ता पड़ता है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस स्थिति में हैं कि सदन को विश्वास दिला सकें कि चर्बी का प्रयोग धी में मिलाने के लिए नहीं होता है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : On the basis of the information that I have got I can assure the House that it is not being used.

भी शशि भूषण : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में ऐसे कौन-कौन से नहाने वाले साबुन हैं जो टैली इस्तेमाल करते हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है, 1857 से लेकर आज तक इस पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है, इप रिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय उन साबुनों के नाम बता दें, ताकि जो लोग उन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वे गंगा-स्नान कर सकें ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, there is a lot of opposition from the people for using tallow in the manufacture of soaps. There is also the possibility of mixing this tallow in ghee. In view of this will the hon. Minister stop importing this tallow and encourage the agriculturists to produce more groundnuts so that groundnut oil may be used in the manufacture of soaps ? Just now the hon. Minister said that due to the vagaries of monsoons enough groundnut is not produced. It is not a fact. Is it not a fact that due to the vagaries of Government the production of

groundnut has gone down ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The hon. Member asked whether it is not a fact that on account of the vagaries of Government the production of groundnut has gone down. The Government is not producing rains; rains depend on the monsoons. Tallow was imported from foreign countries when the availability of groundnut oil was considerably reduced. Then the price went up to such a height that one tonne of groundnut oil was selling at Rs. 5536 as against Rs. 2000 per tonne of imported tallow. On the whole, there has been no complaint concerning the use of tallow in soaps. If any hon. member brings to my notice that in a particular place tallow is mixed with ghee for its adulteration certainly we can look into it. I can assure the hon. Member that, on the basis of my information, there is no adulteration.

MR. SPEAKER : His question was entirely different. The hon. Minister is answering to an earlier question. He asked why the Government is not stopping the import of tallow and producing more groundnut oil.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It cannot be stopped because there is wide variation in production and prices.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : A number of gross irregularities are taking place in the matter of misuse of imported commodities and raw materials like mutton, tallow both under the actual users import licences as well as under the import entitlement scheme, a fault which I have pointed out with certain details to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply. In view of these loopholes, would the Minister take it up with his colleague in the Foreign Trade and Supply Ministry, from where the policy is about to be announced in a few days time, so that all loopholes can be plugged and the misuse of imported raw materials both under actual users' licences and under import entitlement scheme can be stopped ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The hon. Member does not have the proper information. As a matter of fact, under the

actual users' licences tallow is not imported. The entire import of tallow is channelised through the STC. Before April 1968 the import used to be under import licences. From 1st April, 1968 the import of tallow by private purchasers has been stopped and the entire import is channelised through the STC.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The imported tallow is not fully used in the manufacture of soaps but it is being used in certain other items like textiles. Is it not a fact that some chemical substitute for tallow has been manufactured; if so, may I know what quantity of that is being produced and how it is proposed to increase the production of that chemical substitute ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The new item which is likely to be manufactured will go a long way in reducing our dependence on tallow. That is synthetic detergent. In 1966, 11204 tonnes of this was produced, 16547 tonnes in 1967 and 17104 tonnes in 1968. This synthetic detergent which is a substitute to soap does not contain tallow.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस बात की जानकारी है कि टैलो-चर्बी में गाय और सूअर दोनों की चर्बी होती है और भारत में प्रधिकांश लोगों द्वारा सूप्रत तथा गाय की चर्बी के प्रयोग करने से उनकी धार्मिक मावनाओं को आधात पहुँचता है ? क्या सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें आई हैं तथा मुफाव दिया गया है कि उन साबुनों के लेबल पर लिखा जाय कि इसमें चर्बी है ? क्या सरकार ने जनता की धार्मिक मावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए साबुन निर्माताओं को ऐसा आदेश दिया है कि वे अपने साबुन के रेपर पर लिखें कि इस में चर्बी है ताकि वे अपनी धार्मिक मावनाओं की रका कर सकें ? यदि ऐसा आईं नहीं दिया है तो क्यों नहीं दिया है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have mentioned that two brands are there which do not contain tallow. Therefore, by implication, the rest of the material that is

available in the market contains tallow and you can exercise your discretion and not purchase that if on sentimental grounds you are opposed to tallow.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : ध्याक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया । जनता की धार्मिक मावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने फैक्ट्रीज को ऐसा आईं क्यों नहीं दिया कि वे साबुन के रेपर पर लिखें कि यह चर्बी से बनाया गया है । आप कहते हैं कि जनता आप निश्चित कर लें कि उसे कौन सा साबुन इस्तेमाल करना है, परन्तु आप ने रेपर पर ऐसा अंकित करने का आदेश क्यों नहीं दिया ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have stated that all the soaps contain tallow except one or two brands and on the wrappers of those brands it is mentioned that they do not contain tallow but contain vegetable oil. By implication it means that all the other brands contain tallow.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : ध्याक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का प्रतेक्षण चाहता हूँ । क्या आपने इनका जवाब सुन लिया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I will explain it to you. He has said that it is printed on the cover of one or two soaps that there is no tallow in them; therefore, anybody, who does not want to purchase soap which contains tallow, can purchase them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who can purchase them ? They cost Rs. 2 or so.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether it costs Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 is a different question, but he has answered that on the cover of some soaps it is clearly stated that there is no tallow in them and anybody who wants can go and purchase them.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : ध्याक्ष महोदय, यह साबुन इस्तेमाल करने वालों के माय बोका है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Piloo Mody said that indigenous tallow was available. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, if he was referring to human tallow or to cattle tallow.

SHRI RANGA : I hope, not only the Minister concerned but the whole of the Government would remind themselves of the fact that that was one of the reasons due to which the war of independence in our country had burst out in 1857. It has been suggested just now that beef as well as pork are being used or are likely to be used in the manufacture of tallow. Would Government keep in mind the explosive character of this allegation and, if it is true, see to it that they would not continue this evil practice of importing it for the various reasons which my hon. friend has retailed for this House? It is a very, very explosive thing and I would like to warn the Government about it.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Nobody is compelling the people to purchase a particular type of soap which contains tallow.

SHRI RANGA : It is not a question of compulsion; it is a question of the sentiment of the people and it would be very dangerous and suicidal for this Government and for this country as well as for law and order in this country.

श्री राजोदार यादव : कुछ दिनों से बनस्ताति थी खाने से ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि इसमें से बदबू आ रही है। क्या इसमें चर्वी मिलाई जाती है? यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो बदबू खाने का क्या कारण है?

Import of Equipment for Fertilizer Industry from U.S.S.R.

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*665 **SHRI RABI RAY :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. S. R.

has been approached for the supply of items of equipment for the Fertilizer Industry;

(b) if so, the details of the items requested for; and

(c) the reaction of U. S. S. R. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Consequent on the conclusion reached during the visit of a high level delegation led by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to the Soviet Union in September/October 1968, a technical team was deputed to U. S. S. R. to determine the extent to which U. S. S. R. would be in a position to supply equipment for fertilizer plants based on know-how and processes available in India. The team presented to the Soviet Officials documents containing lists of equipment required and usually imported, together with the standards used for fertilizer plants in India. The Soviet authorities agreed to inform us shortly the extent to which they would be able to meet our requirements.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताये गे कि यह प्रतिनिधि मंडल जोकि यूरोप गया था, क्या उसने लास तीर पर कोल बेस्ट फटिलाइचर प्लाट के सिलसिले में कोई ठोस मुफ्ताद दिया है?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I mentioned last time in this House or in the other House, three coal-based fertiliser plants are proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan, one at Korba, another at Ramgundam and the third at Talcher in Orissa. A technical team headed by Shri Kasturi Rangan, an officer of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, was sent to foreign countries to study the process and the technical know-how of the coal-based fertiliser plants. This matter was taken up by the team that had gone to Western Europe.

श्री रवि राय : श्रमिक महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि जो ब्रिटिशियन मंडल

विदेश गया या उसकी सिफारिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोल बेस्ड फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट हो सकते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ उड़ीसा के तालचेर में कोल बेस्ड फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगाने का जहां तक संभाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या सोच रही है? क्या वे केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से सदन में तालचेर में कोल बेस्ड फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तैयार करने के सिलसिले में आश्रासन देंगे?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I mentioned, three plants are proposed to be established at Korba, Raigarh and Talcher. Yesterday, the Chief Minister of Orissa came and discussed the matter and we said that this is under consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, at all, any final decision has been taken with regard to the establishment of coal-based fertiliser plants in India and, if so, what is the amount of machinery which is necessary for the setting up of coal-based fertiliser plants and whether we have also the capacity in this country which is lying under-utilised to manufacture the machinery for the same?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Regarding the coal-based fertiliser plants, as I mentioned, the matter is under consideration. To set up some coal-based fertiliser plants has been accepted in principle.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking whether the machinery is being produced in India for these plants.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Whatever equipment will be manufactured and fabricated here, will be fabricated. In addition, the technical process, the know-how and equipment which cannot be had or manufactured here will have to be imported.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The team led by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission went to negotiate to import machinery. They do not know what is the equipment manufactured here and

what is the capacity here. Is there no assessment made?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Another team of technical officers was sent to U. S. S. R. for the purpose of discussing which machinery they can give. They said that within a period of two months they would be in a position to tell us.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the answer? I wanted to know whether they have made the assessment. What for are we importing machinery?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : A team cannot be sent unless an assessment has been made. The team has been sent for the purpose of our fertiliser programme, for finding out what equipment they are likely to give for our fertiliser plants. So many fertiliser plants are to be set up. A team is not sent unless the proper assessment has been made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Russia has made a remarkable progress in the production of industrial equipment and, therefore, it is quite natural that India should have industrial equipment from Russia. But it is also well-known that, after 50 years of experiment in intensive cultivation through collective farms, Russia has not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Therefore, why should the Government of India try to buy fertiliser equipment from a country which has not been able to help its own production, instead of from countries like France, Japan, Israel and Norway which have achieved self-sufficiency in food production?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The hon. Member's question is not based on proper information. The team that I mentioned is different from the team that we had sent to western countries for the purpose of finding out the technical know how for coal based plants. This is another team which we sent to Russia. I do not know whether Russians have succeeded in increasing production on account of collectivisation and all that. But it is also equally true that Russian development in science and technology is very high.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के

कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान
आरक्षित करना

*666. श्री भोल्हु प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों को सबर्ण हिन्दुओं से किराये पर मकान लेने के मामलों से मारी कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी अन्य जातियों के कर्मचारियों की गुलना में सेवाओं में बाद में आये हैं और वरिष्ठता के आधार पर उन्हें 20 से 25 वर्ष बाद ही मकान मिल सकेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का दिचार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान आरक्षित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Scheduled Castes Welfare Organisation of India had represented that Scheduled Castes Government employee find difficulty in getting houses, on rent, from caste Hindus.

(b) Though there is no provision in the application forms for residential accommodation about the castes and creeds of the applicants and as such no specific statistical date is available in the Directorate of Estates on this point, it is true that the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes must be late in seniority :

(c) Government find it difficult to reserve general pool accommodation on the basis on caste and creed.

श्री भोल्हु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो इस सरकार के सामने हर चीज की कठिनाई है - मंत्र मंडल में आरक्षण को पूरा करने में कठिनाई है, राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति में कठिनाई है, राजदूतों में आरक्षण करने में कठिनाई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों में आरक्षण को पूरा करने में कठिनाई है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है कि जब वे लोग नौकरी में ही 20-25 वर्ष बाद आये हैं तो फिर उनको टर्ने के आधार पर ब्राउंटर भी 20-25 वर्ष के बाद ही विलेगा तो फिर वे इस बबत कहां रहेंगे जबकि खुले मार्केट में उनके लिए मकान मिलना असम्भव है ? सरकार इन बात पर विचार क्यों नहीं करती है ? तमाम कमेटियां बनाई जाती हैं जिनकी रपट रद्दी की टोहरी में चली जाती है । इस पर विचार क्यों नहीं होता ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : It is a difficult question. This question has been considered four times : it was considered in 1960, it was again considered in 1961, it was again considered in 1965, again in 1968, but unluckily..

AN HON. MEMBER : But brought forth nothing.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If the hon. members bear with me, then they will be able to share the difficulties with me. We have not got sufficient accommodation. First of all, we have not been able to reach, in some cases, even persons who have been appointed in 1949, persons who have been appointed in 1940, persons who have been appointed in 1944.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Scheduled Castes. SHRI K. K. SHAH : All classes. Even if

I make some reservation, juniors will have to be given preference over seniors... (Interruptions) I am prepared to consider everything. I want your assistance. If juniors get preference over seniors, it will create heart-burning. So, all these things considered and it was thought that the only way to meet them was to give them preference in out-of-turn allotment. By granting them out-of-turn allotment, the demand on medical grounds has been so much that today I have got more than 900 cases, allotted on the basis of out-of-turn allotment, which I am not able to meet. This is the difficult situation.

धी मोतहु प्रसाद : अभी इसी प्रश्न की सफाई नहीं हुई। मन्त्री जी कह रहे हैं कि आवेदन-पत्र तमाम आये हैं। तो आवेदन-पत्र जितने आये उतना आप कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे इसका कुछ अन्दाजा नहीं है और यह अन्दाजा इसलिए नहीं है कि आप एयर कण्डीशन्ड मवन बनाने में लगे हैं, छोटे-छोटे क्वार्टर बनाकर सारे कर्मचारियों की समस्या हल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अफसरों के मकानों की व्यवस्था आप ग्रधिक कर रहे हैं और ये अफसर एयर कन्डीशन्ड कर्मरों में बैठकर सारी स्कीम बनाते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको स्वास्थ्य और आउट आफ टर्न के आधार पर जो क्वार्टर अलाट कर रहे हैं, इसके अलावा कौन सा दूसरा वैकल्पिक उपाय आपके सामने है जो अनुमूलित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिलाने में सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे?

धी के० के० शाह : कलास एक के जो सब से छोटे क्वार्टर हैं इसमें हम कोशिश करके 1955 तक पहुँचे हैं, औरों में इतना नहीं पहुँचे हैं। इससे आपको स्पष्ट होगा कि एयर कण्डीशन की ज्यादा कोशिश नहीं की। और कलास चार, पांच और छः में कोशिश करके आगे जाने की कोशिश की है। औरों में कोशिश करके पहुँचने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन यह सही बात है कि दिल्ली में अक्सेले 50,000 मर्बनमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को अभी तक क्वार्टर नहीं दे पाये हैं।

धी बलराज मधोक : सबसे पहले तो इस प्रश्न के अन्दर जो इन्सीनुएशन है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कास्ट हिन्दू मकान नहीं देते, मैं उसका खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के लैण्ड लाईंस का प्रीफरेंस है कि वह पहले मकान देंगे साउथ इण्डियन को या गुजराती को। नाथ इण्डियन को मकान देने में वह आनाकानी बरते हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER : They pay rent in time. That is why they are preferred.

SHRI SONAVANE : Is the Jan Sangh leader prepared to give residential quarter to the Harijans? Let him come with me and do it.

धी बलराज मधोक : इसलिये यह कहना कि शेहगूल कास्ट वालों को नहीं देते हैं, यह गलत है।...

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has stated that housing difficulty is there for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I want to ask this. The Constitution has provided for special representation even for representation of these people in the State legislatures and in the Parliament. Even then, some kind of priority will have to be given so that this question will be solved and we should not put obstacle or obstruction in the way. So, I want to know this. Is the hon. Minister prepared to find out some means of giving special priority in view of the fact that these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people do not get accommodation with caste Hindus and their accommodation difficulty is very real?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am prepared to take the help of leaders of political parties in this matter and I am prepared to work on those lines.

धी बलराज मधोक : किसी समय भवल की बात मीं किया करो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह यह तथ्य है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर मरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकानों की संख्या बहुत कम है। इस हाउस में बार-बार आवाज उठाने के बाद-बाद भी यह काम नहीं किया गया। यहाँ पर रिवाल्यिं टावर के लिए एक करोड़ स्पष्ट

निकाल लिया, प्रधान मन्त्री के मकान के लिए 10 लाख निकाल रहे हैं, मगर गरीब कर्मचारियों के लिए रुपया नहीं निकाल सकते। मेरा कहना है कि जो प्रधान मन्त्री के मकान के लिये रुपया है उस सब को केंसिल करके कर्मचारियों के लिए पहले मकान बनायेंगे तो आपके जितने दिल्ली में कर्मचारी हैं सबको मकान मिल सकेगा। क्या ऐसा आप करने को तैयार हैं? दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि आउट आफ टर्न के नाम पर सिफारशी लोगों को मकान मिल जाते हैं और जो कर्मचारी 20, 20 साल से पहले हुए हैं उनको मकान अभी तक नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके बारे में जांच करके आप बतायेंगे ताकि सिफारिशी अलाटमेंट बन्द हो।

ग्रीष्मी तीसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि बेस्टन दिल्ली में टैगोर गार्डन के पाम लगभग 300 बवाटर्न जो हरिजन भाइयों के लिए बनाए गए हैं उन को तैयार हुए डेढ़, दो साल हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक अलाट नहीं किए गए हैं। उस का कारण है मंत्री जी जबाब दें?

श्री के० के० शाह : दूसरे सवाल का जबाब मैं पहले देता हूँ कि मैंने आउट आफ टर्न अलाटमेंट बन्द कर दिया थोंकि आज तक जितने आउट आफ टर्न अलाटमेंट्स इसके पहले हुए हैं उसी को पूरा करने में शायद सात से दस माल लगेंगे।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ डिबेडी : आउट आफ टर्न आगे नहीं लेगे, इसी को पूरा करेंगे?

श्री के० के० शाह : 10 परसेंट के बजाय साढ़े बारह परसेंट आउट आफ टर्न अलाटमेंट कर दिया गया और जितने आडंडर किये हैं उन्होंने सात साल में पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करने वाला हूँ यद्यपि पंसा ज्यादा मिले तो इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यद्योक साहब को पता है, बात भी की है, यहाँ पर कितनी कोशिश हो रही है, मकान कितने बने हैं और जनसंख्या इत्यादि.....

श्री मधु सिंहरे : इस लिए मंत्री जी पतले हो गये हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : यह सही बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister answers through the Chair, then there would be no difficulty. He seems to agree with everything that the Opposition leaders are saying. That is why there are so many interruptions.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is a difficult task. Along with unauthorised occupation on one side, I have to deal with the unauthorised occupants for whom plots have to be found and buildings have to be constructed, and crores of rupees have been spent on that. For Government servants also, crores of rupees have been spent. What greater demonstration of it can be given than the number of colonies which have sprung up? It is true that there is paucity of funds and we have not been able to do as much as we can.

SHRI RANGA : Don't waste money on a new bungalow for the Prime Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will he divert the funds that he has allotted for the Prime Minister's house and other such things which could wait? Is he prepared to divert those funds for constructing houses for Government servant's? He can get enough funds from this for that purpose.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That way, a number of questions can be asked. For instance, the question can be asked whether the Vithal Bhai Patel House should have been constructed or not,(Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : वह तो बन चुका है। नया मकान नहीं बनाना है। 10 लाख रु० से प्रधान मन्त्री का मकान नहीं बनाना है।

MR. SPEAKER : Without getting into arguments, he may say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No, it is not necessary; we can find the amount otherwise also.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the allotment of houses in Tagore Gardens ? There are about 300 houses there waiting for allotment for two years.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I shall examine it.

SHRI BASUMATARI : It is evident that there is some mental reservation inside and outside and also in the reply given by the hon. Minister. The purpose of the question is this. At present, the allotment is based on seniority of service, but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being appointed only two to three years before in services would not be able to get any allotment on that basis. May I know whether special consideration would be shown to them as a matter of policy and whether such circulars will be sent to all Departments by the Home Minister or by the hon. Minister in charge of Housing ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I have said, I am prepared to take the advice of our friends, but the difficulty will be when we give to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there will be others also who will have to be considered; it is not such an easy question that we can find a solution quickly, but I am prepared to give it a second thought.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल बहुत रम्भीर है। हम लोगों को मान लेना चाहिए कि हमारे जो अनुमूलित जाति के लोग हैं उनके बारे में आपने अभी तक पूरा न्याय नहीं किया है, और जो मकानात की कमी है उसके कारण उन लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। हमारे मध्योक साहब नाराज हो गये, दिल्ली में न हों, मगर दूसरी जगह ऐसा है कि कास्ट हिन्दू शेड्यूल कास्ट को मकान देने के लिए उतने राजी नहीं रहते। सवाल यह है कि जब हाउसिंग बोर्ड बग्रह आपके क्वार्टर बनाते हैं तो जहां नौकरियों में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित स्थान रखते हैं, ऐसे ही जहां उन को मकान नहीं मिलता है वहां भी उनके संरक्षण की बहुत जरूरत है। ऐसी हालत में हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि बहुत जमाने

से आवेदन पत्र पढ़े हुए हैं उनका फैसला नहीं किया, तो इस हिसाब से नो उनको अगले जन्म में भी मकान नहीं मिलेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सवाल यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि विरोधी लोगों के सहयोग से हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर विरोधी दल के नेता लोग और आप लोग बैठ कर कोई फैसला करेंगे तो उसके ऊपर अमल करने के लिए हृष्मत तैयार हैं?

श्री के० के० शाह : नहीं तो मैं आपको पूछूँगा नहीं। ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री अन्द्रजीत यादव : मन्त्री महोदय ने दो विकारों वाली यह है कि 1949 तक के लोगों को अभी तक मकान नहीं मिला है। नम्बर दो उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर हरिजनों के मकान के लिए किसी प्रकार का संरक्षण होगा तो लोगों के अंदर एक ईर्ष्या और देश की भावना पैदा होगी इसी लिए मकानों के मामले में संरक्षण करने में कठिनाई हो रही है, और इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि समाज में और सारे देश में यह बात है, इसमें दिल्ली भी शामिल है, आम तौर से लोगों के अंदर एक भावना है वह हरिजनों और मुसलमानों को मकान देने में आनाकानी करते हैं, उनको देना नहीं चाहते। आज देश और समाज के अंदर जो हरिजनों की दशा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हरिजनों के जो लड़के सरकारी नौकरी में आये हैं सन् 47 के बाद आमतौर से उनको नौकरी आदि के मामले में संरक्षण दिया गया है। संविधान सभा ने इस सदन के अंदर और देश के सारे विधान मण्डलों के अंदर हरिजनों को नौकरियां आदि के मामले में संरक्षण देने के हेतु कानून में व्यवस्था की थी। अब प्रश्न यह है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैद्वल द्वाइस के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिए मकान आदि नहीं मिलते हैं तो क्या सरकार

इस बात को विचार में रखते हुए कि उन्हें प्रावास की कारी कठिनाई प्रतीत हो रही है तमाम राजनीतिक दलों की बैठक बुला कर एक सर्वसम्मत फैसले पर पहुंचेगी ताकि जो नये मकानात बन रह हैं उनमें इन हारिजन सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत रिजर्व किया जा सके ?

दूसरे ओर भी जो सत्थाएँ हैं, लोकल संलक गवनमेंट बोडीज़ हैं वह भी अपने वहां मकान के मामले में हरिजन कर्मचारियों को भारकरण दें वया सरकार इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेंगी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have answered it already.

भी स० मो० बनजी : चूंकि क्वाटरों की कमी है और खास तौर से हरिजन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान मिलता नहीं है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस चीज का इन्तजाम करेंगे कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस बिड़ला भवन को एंकवायर करके वहां हरिजनों के वास्ते क्वाटर सं बना दे ? गांधी जी जीवनपर्यन्त हरिजनों की बेहतरी ओर उनकी तमाम समस्याओं के हल के लिए प्रयत्न-शील रहे तो क्या सरकार द्वारा गांधीजी के नाम पर हरिजन कर्मचारियों के प्रावास की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बिड़ला भवन एंकवायर किया जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sonavane.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it being acquired or not ? Let him answer that portion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question. The main question here relates to accommodation for Harijans.

SHRI SONAVANE : May I know whether the hon. Minister has projected the mind of the officials or he has projected the mind of the Congress Minister

who is a disciple of Gandhiji who cared so much for Harijans and their welfare ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The hon. Minister has just now told us that he has received applications for out-of-turn allotment which if he wants to fulfil it will take about seven years. May I know whether he has stopped allotting out-of-turn accommodation altogether or he will take seven years to fulfil the out-of-turn demands or applications which are there now and then stop it ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have stopped out-of-turn allotment completely.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नये मैम्बरों को तो कम से कम चांस देना ही चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत लोगों को चांस दिया गया है ।

भी सूरज भान : यह हरिजनों का सवाल है इसलिए हरिजन मैम्बरों को तो खास तौर से आपको चांस देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंडर, आडंडर । मैं ने प्रगल्ला सवाल बुला लिया है ।

भी सूरज भान : हरिजनों की जो बात कहना चाहते हैं उसको बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं और इस बारे में मेरा प्रौटैस्ट है । एक मिनट की इच्छा मुझे नहीं दी जा रही है नेकिन जो शोर मचाते हैं उनको यहां पर चांस मिल जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him now. I have already gone over to the next question. If he wants to shout, he may do whatever he likes.....After all, his leader has asked a question. If he wants a Scheduled Caste leader, then sixty or seventy of them may join together and elect a Scheduled Caste leader. Now, next question.

**Performance of Soviet-aided
Drug Projects**

*667. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the head of the recent Soviet Delegation, Dr. S. Skachkov, was critical of the poor performance of the three Soviet aided drug projects in the country;

(b) whether some measures were suggested for improving their performances; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Is it a fact that the management of the Rishikesh factory itself wrote to Government requesting them to fix a meeting with the concerned Soviet authorities to rectify the defects in the machinery which has been set up ? Giving a blanket 'no' answer does not do. I think the Minister has not read anything concerning this. If the reply to my question is in the affirmative, may I know whether the meetings were postponed ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I require notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This raises a matter of privilege. I shall have to seek your protection. This is misleading the House. Why is he sitting here and not answering questions ?

Are Government aware that the Public Accounts Committee in its report has said that these three Soviet-aided factories are incurring losses, and the loss in 1967-68 was Rs. 3 crores ? They had made certain recommendations. I would like to know whether these were also discussed with the Soviet mission which came here, or Govern-

ment have completely neglected all these things that have happened since the last three years ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Please look to the question-whether it is a fact that the head of the recent Soviet delegation, Dr. Skachkov, was critical of the poor performance of the three Soviet aided drug projects in the country to which the answer is 'No'. If the hon. members wants the profit and loss accounts of all these projects under IDPL, let him table a separate question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will Government place on the Table the letters which the management of the Rishikesh factory has written to Government so that you and the House can judge whether the Government are misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think I am prepared to ask Government to do that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Then I can do it

SHRI RANGA : This House is also entitled to that information. The hon. member has put two very relevant questions, to which the Ministers are expected to give replies. The question is whether some measures were suggested by the factory to rectify the defects, and if so what have Government done. Surely, it arises out of the main question. They have sent a letter complaining about the poor performance of the machinery and wanted certain improvements to be made. Why is it that the Ministers are not prepared to give any answer ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Russian satellites !

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know whether the Minister is aware that one of the plants, the one at Rishikesh, was first installed in China, then dismantled, and sent back to the Soviet Union, and that plant has been supplied to Rishikesh. I do not know whether the Minister is aware that the plant has not been able to manufacture consumable penicillin and is trying its hand at the manufacture of animal feed.

In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister, when was the agreement signed for the four plants, what was the date of completion of these plants, what was the rated capacity of these plants and what is the present production of these plants. All these questions are relevant to the original question that has been answered.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : For all these, I require notice (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is this ?

SHRI RANGA : Both the Ministers must be dismissed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know whether he understands the meaning of the word 'performance'.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Why is it not relevant ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री पीलू मोदी के सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिए। मैंने आज से कोई डेढ़ साल पहले एक लम्बा आवेदन पत्र भी दिया था मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even Mr. Panigrahi's question was pertinent. This question is also pertinent. It is not out of order, but they do not have the information. They want notice. They are not ready. I mean they can ask for time. They have asked for notice. The question is pertinent - there is no question about it. I am asking the Minister to place it later on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The letter written by the Management is not now with us. Therefore, I said, I will require notice. I have to examine whether such type of letters can be placed on the Table of the House. I cannot give the assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not asking you to place all the letters on the Table of the

House. Certainly not. But a gist of them or some information can be placed.

SHRI R. BARUA : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of point of order. This is question hour.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह बिल्कुल प्रक्रिया के अनुसार है। यहाँ प्रश्न आते हैं और पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I read out the question and the main reply. If they want general information concerning the IDPL... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : इस सवाल को स्थगित किया जाये।

SEVERAL HON. MEMEBRS *rose*--

MR. SPEAKER : You are losing time now. Will you kindly sit, all of you ? The hon. Minister will see the questions and then place the information on the Table of the House later on.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next items now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He has denied that any such statement has been made. It arises out of that. I want to know whether it is not known to the Government that so far as Rishikesh factory is concerned, whatever equipment they have brought from Russia, even one-third of the rated capacity cannot be manufactured there even if it works to the full capacity. Is he aware of it ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I am aware of it. The question was whether a particular person made critical remarks. I said

'No.' If they want further information, they may give notice and I will provide the information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Corruption and Management in Bailadila Iron Ore Project

*662. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 639 on the 10th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the cases regarding corruption and mismanagement in the Bailadila Iron Ore Project have since been examined;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Mineral Development Corporation was required to conduct a preliminary enquiry in these pseudonymous complaints. The N. M. D. C. has not reported any definite findings.

(c) In view of the reply to (b) above, it has been decided that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the investigations further.

हीरा-खाने

*663. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पन्ना हीरा खानों के अतिरिक्त दक्षिण भारत में हीरे की कुख्य और खाने प्राई यही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया गया है ; और

(ग) इन खानों से और अधिक हीरे निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) और (ख) : आनंद प्रदेश में कृष्णा धाटी के साथ-साथ बांगलम, कृष्णा, गुन्दूर तथा महबूबनगर जिलों में कोल्लूर और परतियाल के निकट, कुररूल जिले में बान्गनपल्ली तथा रामललाकोट के निकट तथा अनन्तपुर जिले में वज्रकूर के निकट हीरों की पुरानी खाने पाई गई है।

इन ज़ेत्रों में और इनके इदं गिदं हीरक युक्त चट्टानों के विस्तार का पता लगाने के लिये प्रादेशिक तथा विस्तृत मानचित्रण, नमूने इकट्ठे करने तथा हीरों के विस्तार के लिए उन नमूनों की जांच करने के कार्य किये गये।

(ग) मारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा परतियाल तथा कोल्लूर के निकट की पुरानी हीरा खानों के चारों ओर पूर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राक-फास्फेट के निक्षेप

*668. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ममूरी, उत्तर प्रदेश में पाये गये राक फास्फेट के निक्षेपों का उपयोग करने के लिये देहरादून में सरकार का विचार कीन सी परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर एक फास्फेट पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने में बिजली की कमी एक बाधा है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डा० रा०

चक्षण) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में मसूरी के निकट पाये गये राक फासफेट के निजेपों की अभी जांच हो रही है। निजेपों की जांच पूरी होने और इनकी व्यापारिक व्यवहारिकता सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात उचित समय पर इन निजेपों के उपयोग के प्रश्न को हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

(ख) उपर्युक्त बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये, यह प्रश्न अभी नहीं उठता।

हिन्द महासागर में तेल के कुओं का निर्माण

*669. श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगननाथ राव जोशी :

श्री डॉ कृ० वासवोधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्द महासागर में तेल के कुओं के निर्माण के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) तेल के कुओं के निर्माण कार्य को करने के लिये कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डॉ. ब्रिजुल सेन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार का इस समय हिन्द महासागर में व्यधन कार्य करने का कोई विचार नहीं है और न ही इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव मिले हैं।

(ग) प्रस्ताव नहीं उठता।

Reserve Bank Governor's Statement on Demand for Funds for New Industries

*670. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India that while finance for starting new industry and for development of industry in the country was available, curiously the demand for funds from entrepreneurs was lacking;

(b) if so, the precise position in this regard; and

(c) the steps which have been and are being taken in co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Industrial Development Bank of India and other allied institutions to find remedy for this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India referred to in part (a) of the question.

In the past two years or so, there has been a relative slackness in the demand for funds from the entrepreneurs on financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited. This may be mainly attributed to the effects on investment levels of the slowing down in the growth rate of industrial output as a result of the droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

The measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the investment climate in industry have already been mentioned in the 'Economic Survey' and the budget proposals submitted to the Parliament. As far as the financial institutions are concerned, the Industrial Develop-

ment Bank of India, as an apex institution has started giving favourable consideration to a much wider range of applications. The Industrial Development Bank of India also adopted several measures for widening and cheapening its refinance and rediscounting facilities to augment the flow of funds to industry. In order to be more active assistance in the generation of projects in different areas and particularly to be of greater help to the medium and small sectors of industry, the Bank is improving its liaison with offices of banks and State, Financial Corporations in a number of ways. It expects to have branch offices in the near future in different parts of the country. It is also considering taking steps to provide initially on a modest scale advisory services on technology, management and marketing for the benefit of small entrepreneurs who are not always in a position to take adequate care of these aspects. More recently, the Bank extended its Scheme for rediscounting of machinery bills, which was hitherto restricted to purchaser users in the private sector to cover purchaser-users in the public sector such as autonomous bodies like Electricity Undertakings, Transport Corporations and Government Industrial Companies. There has also been some pruning down in the cost of credit by paring the maximum discount rates chargeable by approved banks under the Scheme by 1 per cent. In addition, in December, 1968, the Industrial Development Bank of India announced a new scheme under which it agrees to participate with approved commercial banks for providing direct assistance by way of term finance and guarantee facilities to industrial concerns, both in the public and private sectors, exporting capital and engineering goods on deferred payments basis.

Visit of Delegations Abroad

*671. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad during the last two years by his Ministry ;

(b) the name of countries visited by those delegations;

(c) the amount spent by each delegation; and

(d) the result achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 34.

(b) The names of the countries visited were Switzerland, U. S. A., U. S. S. R. France, Mongolia, Uganda, Thailand, Chile, Denmark, United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, Japan, Sweden, Italy, Canada, Poland, Hungary, Hawaii (Honolulu), Nepal, West Germany (Berlin), Afghanistan, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

(c) The amount spent by each delegation was as follows :-

	Rs.
(i)	21,034.00
(ii)	8,058.00
(iii)	7,585.00
(iv)	11,287.00
(v)	32,532.00
(vi)	45,671.00
(vii)	19,190.00
(viii)	1,756.00
(ix)	3,750.00
(x)	6,703.07
(xi)	11,272.00
(xii)	26,531.60
(xiii)	14,253.00
(xiv)	12,540.50
(xv)	8,443.00
(xvi)	7,366.22
(xvii)	450.30
(xviii)	3,205.00
(xix)	16,031.82

In 14 of the remaining cases, the expenditure on travel and living abroad was met by Foreign Governments or other agencies. In one case, details of the

expenditure incurred are awaited from our Embassy abroad.

(d) The objects of the visits were to participate in international conferences, workshops, seminars, etc. and to inspect certain Works undertaken by the Government of India abroad; these objects were fulfilled.

Allotment of Accommodation for M. Ps.

*672. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the flats and bungalows or other kind of housing accommodation meant for Members of Parliament left over after allotment to them lying vacant;

(b) the number thereof;

(c) the difficulties in allotting this accommodation to other suitable persons on market rates; and

(d) the loss being incurred monthly as a result of their being lying vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The allotment of accommodation in the M. Ps. Pool is controlled by the respective House Committees of Parliament. The accommodation declared surplus by these Committees, from time to time, is allotted temporarily to Government servants and is fully utilised. As on 15th March, 1969, 27 units including a few bungalow/flats etc. in the M. Ps. Pool are lying vacant as these have not been allotted by the House Committees.

(d) These residences remain vacant for short periods for unavoidable reasons. No estimate is readily available of the difference between the actual and the theoretically maximum realisable rent in these cases.

Shortage of Drinking Water in States:

*673. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : 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 of the country during 1968;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether any financial help has been given to those States for digging tube-wells and storage tanks during the current year or proposed to be given next year; and

(d) 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). Scarcity conditions of varying intensity and extent including shortage of drinking water were reported by all the States except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab in 1968.

(c) and (d) : A statement containing information about central assistance released to States towards drought relief expenditure (including expenditure on emergency water supply arrangements) during 1968-69 (upto 20th March, 1969) is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Central assistance to States towards drought relief expenditure (including expenditure on emergency water supply arrangements) during 1968-69.

(Rs. in crores)

State	Central assistance released during 1968-69 so far (upto 20th March, 1969)	
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh		12.55
2. Mysore		8.13

1	2
3. Orissa	5.00
4. Rajasthan	6.00

Note :

1. The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Nagaland and West Bengal have not made any request for financial assistance from the Centre towards drought relief expenditure in 1968-69.

2. In the case of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu, the quantum of assistance to be provided will be decided in the light of the report of the Central teams set up to make an assessment of the requirement of funds for various drought relief measures.

3. For Uttar Pradesh, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 80/- lakhs during 1968-69 has been adopted for purposes of Central assistance. The State Government have not so far asked for the release of any assistance against this ceiling.

सरसों के तेल में मिलावट के कारण
कलकत्ता में बेरी-बेरी महामारी

*674. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 दिसंबर, 1968 को 'दि टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' में प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें सरसों के तेल में मिलारट होने के कारण कलकत्ता में बेरी-बेरी महामारी बढ़ पैमाने पर फैलने का समाचार दिया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति मर गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हो, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में एक कानून बनाकर ऐसी मिलावट को दण्डनीय अपराध बनाने तथा इस तरह की मिलावट करने वाले लोगों के लिये कड़े दण्ड को ट्यूबस्था करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके स्थान कारण है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हाँ। कलकत्ता में बेरी-बेरी की कोई घटना होने की स्वर नहीं मिली है जलशोष-महामारी के तीन रोगियों को अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया था।

(ख) खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करना खाद्य अपमिथण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन पहले से ही एक दण्डनीय अपराध है और इसके लिए कठोर दण्ड विहित है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Finalisation of Study Report by Dr. Bose Re. Delhi's Land and Housing Problems

*675. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : 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. 451 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the report of Dr. Bose regarding tackling of Delhi's land and housing problems has since been finalised and submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The study on the land and housing problems of Delhi undertaken by the Institute of Economic Growth under the control of Dr. Ashish Bose, has been received by the National Buildings Organisation at whose instance the work was done.

(b) The study is being examined by the National Buildings Organisation who, it is

expected, will refer to Government points requiring consideration and action.

at the end of the years 1968, 1967 and 1966; and

Raids to unearth Unaccounted Money from Film Stars.

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

(a) the number of raids conducted on the premises of Film Stars to unearth unaccounted money during the last two years;

(b) the total amount recovered; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) During the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, two raids were conducted in the premises of Film Stars.

(b) Nil.

(c) In one case, no concealment was found and so, the question of taking any penal action does not arise. In the other case, the concealed income has been brought to tax and penalties have also been levied.

Income-Tax Arrears Due From Former Chief Minister of Orissa

*677 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of Income-tax arrears due from the former Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik and the concerns with which he is connected ;

(b) the arrears that were due from him

(c) the steps taken to realise the same and the success achieved so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-464/69]

Oil Find at Bodra (West Bengal)

*678. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil strike at Bodra (West Bengal) has turned out to be a hoax ;

(b) the total loss incurred in the Bodra drilling operations with location-wise details ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the entire matter and take action against the officials concerned responsible for giving publicity in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) It had never been claimed that Borda is an oilfield. The Press note issued by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in June, 1968 only gave factual information about the results obtained in the course of drilling namely interesting existence of a sand at depth which gave indication of oil under fluoroscope and indications of oil in drilling mud. The Press release clearly stated that while these indications appear to be favourable, it was too early to say whether or not this well had revealed the presence of an oilfield and that this will be known only after several wells had been drilled.

(b) Testing in a number of horizons in Botra Well No. 1 is still in progress. In oil exploration loss or gain cannot be related to the expenditure incurred on the drilling of any single well; it has to be assessed on the basis of the overall result of exploration and development over a period of time.

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

**Protest Day by Doctors on
1st July, 1969**

*679. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that the doctors in the country are planning to observe the 1st July, 1969, as a protest day ;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of the doctors ; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to redress them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Government have seen a report in the press in this regard.

(b) The main grievances of the doctors are regarding (i) lack of adequate facilities in the rural areas ; (ii) working conditions under various employing authorities ; (iii) inadequate remuneration ; and (iv) the proposal to exempt existing unqualified medical practitioners from prosecution.

(c) It is understood that the Indian Medical Association will be sending a detailed memorandum to the Government which will be examined.

**Extension of C. G. H. S. in
other Cities**

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to extend the Central Government Health Scheme in other cities in the country ; 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). The Central Government Health Scheme is being extended to Allahabad with effect from the 25th March, 1969. Depending upon the availability of funds, trained personnel and suitable accommodation, the Scheme is proposed to be extended by stages during the Fourth Five Year Plan period to other cities where there is large concentration of Central Government employees.

**Import of Nylon and Polyester
Yarns into Nepal.**

*681. SHRI MADAU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4720 on the 16th December, 1968 regarding import of nylon and polyester yarns including lurex metallic yarn by Nepal during the year 1967-68 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of one kilogram of nylon and polyester yarn anything between 14 to 18 metres of fabrics can be manufactured ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the manufacture of the cloth out of the total imported yarn by Nepal is likely to exceed the total figure which Nepal has voluntarily agreed to export to India ;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the possibility of the excess fabrics and yarns entering into India in an unauthorised manner and without being detected by the Customs authorities ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The metrage of fabrics manufactured out of one kilogram of nylon and polyester yarn is dependent on the denierage of the yarn, construction of the cloth and other factors.

(b) His Majesty's Government of Nepal have agreed to regulate the export of synthetic fabrics to India with a view to limit them in quantity and value to the level of 1967-68. The figures for such quantity and value are being worked out in consultation with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to say whether the fabrics manufactured out of the total quantity of yarn imported by Nepal are likely to exceed the total figure which Nepal has voluntarily agreed to export to India.

(c) and (d). The question of the synthetic fabrics of Nepalese origin entering into India in excess would arise only after the figures of the ceiling for export have been arrived at. All feasible steps will be taken to detect such unauthorised imports.

पाकिस्तान को रावी नदी से पानी देना

*682. श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर :

श्री चैतलराय नायडू :

श्री निं० र० लास्टर :

क्या सिचाई और बिलून मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान को रावी नदी से निःशुल्क पानी देने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इससे पाकिस्तान को कितना लाभ होगा; और

(ग) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

सिचाई तथा बिलून मन्त्री (डॉ कृ० ल० राव): (क) विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

सिन्धु जल संनिधि 1960 के अधीन भारत ने पाकिस्तान को "संक्रमण काल" के दौरान रावी, व्यास और सतलज नदियों से जल की कुछ अदायगी करनी है। वर्तमान समेतों से पता चलता है कि यह अवधि 31 मार्च, 1970 को समाप्त हो जाएगी संक्रमण काल समाप्त होने के पश्चात् भारत को रावी व्यास और सतलज नदियों से पाकिस्तान को कोई जल की सप्लाई नहीं करनी होगी। किंतु 31 मार्च, 1970 के पश्चात् कुछ जल रावी और व्यास नदियों में बहकर जा सकता है। ऐसा केवल जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर-पूर्वादि के बाढ़ महीनों के दौरान ही होगा। ऊपर दिये गये बाढ़-जल को सुरक्षित रखने के उद्देश्य से संचयन कार्य पहले से ही शुरू कर दिया गया है और कुछ परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही हैं। जैसे ही संचयन कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा और राजस्थान नहर पूरणतया बिकसित हो जाएगी तो सारे के सारे बाढ़ के पानी का भारत में पूर्ण उपयोग हो जाएगा। इसलिए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि हमारी सरकार रावी का जल पाकिस्तान को निःशुल्क सप्लाई करेगी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rent paid by Public Undertakings in Metropolitan Cities

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the public undertakings located in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are paying about one crore rupees per annum as rent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for paying such heavy rents and the steps being taken to adopt economy measures in this respect ?

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

(b) The accommodation is rented out by the Public Enterprises in the major cities for locating their Head Offices, Branch Offices, Purchase Organisations, Sales Offices, Show-rooms, Shipping Offices, Guest Houses, etc. Guidelines are issued from time to time to the enterprises for restricting the expenditure on this account by suitable location of their Head Offices, economy in Guest House arrangements, etc.

Increase in Bank Rate by U.S.A. and Canada

*684. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. A. and Canada have increased their bank rates recently; and

(b) if so, to what extent this would affect India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 18th December 1968 the Bank rate in the U.S.A. was raised from 5.25 per cent to 5.50 per cent and in Canada from 6 per cent to 6.50 per cent. Canada has further increased its bank rate to 7 per cent with effect from 3rd March 1969.

(b) These changes would have only a limited effect in-so-far as India is concerned. The increase in the cost of credit in the U. S. A. and Canada consequent upon the raising of their Bank rates may affect slightly their demand for India's exports.

Building for Lawyers of Delhi Courts

*685. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : 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. 3788 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any steps have since been taken by Government to provide better accommodation for lawyers of Delhi Courts; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to place the adjoining bungalow presently occupied by the Superintendent of Police (South) at the disposal of the Delhi Administration to serve as additional space for the New Delhi Courts till such time as a new court building is built.

Pollution of River Water by Industries

*686. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of the growing number of industrial establishments in the country and in view of the dangerous consequences involved for the people who are mainly dependent on the river water for agricultural and drinking purposes, Government have taken substantial measures to prevent the pollution of river water by the discharge of dangerous by-products of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have been considering the subject and now propose to introduce in the Parliament a Bill to prevent water pollution in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Planning Device

*687 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a block device of nylon silk is being developed to block the flow of sperms through the vas deferens for use by males to prevent conception in women;

(b) the names of countries where this block device is being developed and with what results so far: and

(c) whether an advance order for this device has been placed by India with the countries where it has been developed and if so, the quantity and value thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Research is in progress in India on the introduction of suture and other materials in the vas deferens.

(b) As far as Government is aware, work in this field on an experimental basis is being done in U. S. A.

(c) No, Sir. Some material for experimental purposes has been received as a grant for laboratory experiments. The question of Procurement of the device would arise only after the completion of research work.

Development of Calcutta

*688. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government submitted a scheme of Rs.80 crores for the development of Calcutta to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have refused to meet the request of the State Government regarding Central assistance as asked for;

(c) if so, the reasons for such refusal;

(d) whether Government disagreed with request of the State Government to permit it to seek financial assistance from World Bank and P. L. 480 USA Fund for development of Calcutta;

(e) if so, the reasons for such refusal and on what considerations similar foreign assistance of Rs. 60 crores for the development of water supply system of Bombay was allowed; and

(f) whether Government propose to find any alternative resource for helping the development project for Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Originally, in their draft Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of West Bengal had proposed an outlay of Rs. 79.52 crores for various development schemes for the Calcutta Metropolitan District. After discussion with the planning Commission, the State Government have proposed a revised outlay of Rs. 43.38 crores, keeping in view their own priorities for other programmes.

(b) The Development schemes of Calcutta will be continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan as State Plan Schemes for which Central financial assistance will be provided in the usual manner. However, loan assistance will be provided to the State Government, outside the State Plan, to cover the expenditure on the second bridge over the river Hooghly, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No request has been received from the Government of West Bengal for permitting it to seek financial assistance from the World Bank and P. L. 480 Funds. Foreign aid, whether from the World Bank or from P.L. 480 Funds, is part of the resources for the Five Year Plan and, as far as the States are concerned, is part of the flow of Central financial assistance. The Government of India have not permitted foreign assistance of Rs. 60 crores for the development of water supply system in Bombay.

(f) : Does not arise.

N. U. Development Programme

*689 **SHRI R. BARUA :**

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. N. Development Programme has approved four new pre-investment projects in India during 1969 ;

(b) if so, the names of the projects that will be undertaken ; and

(c) the total amount that will be provided by U. N. for these projects ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development approved in January, 1969 assistance to two new Indian projects and authorised supplementary assistance to two existing projects.

(b) The two new projects are Pelagic Fishery Investigation on the Southwest Coast ; and Farmers, Training and Functional Literacy.

The two existing projects for which supplementary assistance has been approved are the National Apprenticeship Scheme and the Power Engineering Research Organisation, Bhopal.

(c) 4 million.

Incidence of Deaths due to Cancer

*690. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

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 study made by the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Medical College at Agra on the incidence of cancer in the country has revealed that 4,25,000 persons die of cancer every year in India ; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to check the high incidence of deaths due to this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) So far as it is known no study has been carried out in the S. N. Medical College, Agra, which would give the incidence of cancer in the Country as a whole. The Cancer Unit of the Department of Pathology S. N. Medical College, Agra has been primarily interested in studying the oral and oropharyngeal cancer in the district of Mainpuri. This work has been carried out under the auspices of the World Health Organisation which had also established an International Centre at Agra for these studies under Prof. Wahli. From these studies it was found that the incidence rate for oral and oropharyngeal cancer was 21.4 per 100,000 of the population of the district. No accurate information is available on the extent of the problem. The Cancer Committee have estimated 200,000 deaths annually.

(b) The Government is encouraging research in the causation and treatment of cancer. Cancer research centres exist at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. There are 31 Cobalt units for radio therapy in the Country. Assistance is also given by Central Government for obtaining Cobalt units for radio therapy in the Country. Surgical treatment of operable cases of cancer is given free to poor patients in all General Hospitals in the Country, where adequate facilities are available. The Indian Cancer Society is publishing periodically literature giving early symptoms and warning signals of cancer with a view to detect cases of cancer as early as possible.

Christian Missions involved in Foreign Exchange Racket

4052. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses in India of Christian Missions who have so far been caught doing illegal transactions in foreign

exchange and the amount involved in each case with nature of transactions;

(b) the name of the Doctor--dentist of Bangalore who has made a confession of the money remitted by him to his daughter in U. S. A. through a Christian Missionary with the name of the missionary and the the amount of foreign exchange involved therein;

(c) the names of American brokers and Missions involved in this racket with names of their contacts and clients in India; and

(d) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to investigate and if so, with what results so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORA-RJI DESAI) : (a) Some persons connected with Christian Missions in India have come to the adverse notice of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange. In cases already adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement, a total amount of approximately Rs. 32 lakhs is involved; some others at various stages of investigation/adjudication. Mainly, the transactions involved, receipt of donations from abroad through unauthorised channels.

The question singles out Missions of one particular religious faith to seek information about illegal transactions in foreign exchange. The Government feel that it would be invidious to disclose the names.

(b) As the case is still under adjudication, it would not be proper to disclose any details at this stage.

(c) The enquiries made by the Enforcement Directorate indicate that two 'American brokers' involved in these cases are Messrs. Cooper & Co. Inc. and Messrs. Deak & Co. It is not possible to furnish names of their 'contacts' and 'clients' in India.

(d) No such case was referred by the Enforcement Directorate for investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

General Insurance Companies

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

(a) the number and names of General Insurance Companies under investigation by the Controller of Insurance for alleged misappropriation of funds, the sums involved in each case and the nature of frauds and complaints against each one of them;

(b) the manner in which the Controller pins down the crimes when under the present Insurance Act, 1938. There are no powers to seize papers and account books; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy this situation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORA-RJI DESAI) : (a) The Central Government ordered, under Section 33 of the Insurance Act, 1938, an investigation into the affairs of the Advance Insurance Company. The company filed a writ petition before the High Court of Delhi challenging the order on the ground amongst others that section 33 was ultra-vires the Constitution. The petition is still pending before the court. Since the court had meanwhile passed a stay order no progress has been made in the investigation.

A voluntary investigation into the affairs of another insurer by an auditor appointed by the Controller of Insurance is in progress. The investigation was undertaken as a result of certain complaints alleging payment of illegal rebate and manipulation of accounts. Since the investigation is a voluntary one and not under any section of the Insurance Act and was agreed to by the insurer, when it was aware that action under section 33 against another insurer is of had been stayed by a court of law, it is considered appropriate that the name of the insurer should not be made public.

Until the investigations are complete it would not be possible to say whether the allegations are well founded and if so the funds involved.

(b) and (c) The absence of powers to

search and seize records has been a serious handicap, notwithstanding the fact that sub-section (2) of Section 33 requires officers of the insurer to produce before the investigator whatever documents he may demand. However Section 34H newly inserted by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1958 giving the Controller the power to search and seize records remedies the position.

**Contraband Gold Seized from I. A. C.
Passengers and Freight
Offices**

4054. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and quantity of contraband gold seized from Indian Airlines Corporation passengers or freight offices during the last two years; and

(b) the names of persons or firms involved in the crimes and action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 162.6 Kgs. of gold valued approximately at Rs. 13.6 lakhs (at the international rate) were seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1967 and 1968 from the Indian Airlines Corporation passengers or freight offices.

(b) the names of 31 persons who were arrested are as under:-

1. Amarchand Agarwal, 2. Arun Manik Sampath, 3. M. Prakash, 4. D.K. Kader T.A. Mohd, 5. Narayanswamy Ramamanthan, 6. Joseph Mathews, 7. Mohamed Hassan Khan, 8. Mrs. Biju alias Suseela, 9. R.S. Kalyanaraman, 10. Kumari Saroja, 11. K. Champalal, 12. Manilal J. Sheth, 13. Rikabchand, 14. M.C. Joseph, 15. Smt. Santosh Rani Gupta, 16. Vir Singh Dhuraji Rachor, 17. Roshan Lal Jain, 18. Lok Pal Jain, 19. Smt. Sumitra Devi, 20. Narinder Kumar Jain, 21. Miss Shashi Jain, 22. Fransis Romeo Britto, 23. Champalal alias Champaklal, 24. Vilas Vishnu Lachke, 25. Deepchand, 26. Rajendra Kumar, 27. Vimal Kumar, 28. M.D. Bhore, 29. Nirmal Kumar

Motilal Gupta, 30. Smrathmal Nandram Jain and 31. Bimalendu Sekhar Roy.

57 Kgs. of gold valued at Rs. 4.8 lakhs has so far been confiscated. Apart from this, personal penalty of Rs. 31,000/- has also been imposed on 8 persons. Adjudication proceedings for the remaining cases are in progress.

Prosecutions against 11 persons have so far been launched, out of which one person has been convicted, one discharged, and the rest of the cases are pending in courts. The question of launching prosecution in other cases will be considered after completion of the adjudication proceedings.

**Posts And Telegraphs Engineers On
Deputation To C.P.W.D. For Mainte-
nance of Automatic Vote Recor-
ding Equipment in Parliament
House**

4055. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Officials of Posts and Telegraphs Department are on deputation to Central P. W. D. for the specialised maintenance of Automatic Vote Recording Equipment in Parliament House Since last year;

(b) if so, whether they have been able to maintain the Voting Equipment properly and whether C. P. W. D. authorities feel entirely satisfied with their work;

(c) whether the P&T engineers have any difficulties and if so, the nature thereof;

(d) whether in the absence of deputation allowance, certain amenities viz. Government accommodation and Special Pay for specialised work have also not been sanctioned to them so far;

(e) whether Government have any proposal to remunerate them with retrospective effect for their arduous and specialised job; and

(f) if so, to what extent and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Services of two officers of the P. & T. Department have been requisitioned for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The P & T Officials have been wanting Government accommodation near the Parliament House where they are working.

(d) to (f). Government accommodation will be given to them in their turn according to the prescribed rules. As regards grant of Special Pay, a proposal in this regard is presently under examination.

**Implementation of Recommendation of
Second Pay Commission in respect of
C. P. W. D. Engineers**

4056. 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 Government had accepted the recommendation of Second Pay Commission to make 80 per cent of the posts permanent which are continuing for more than 8 years ;

(b) if so, whether the above decision has been implemented in respect of C. P. W. D. engineers in all ranks keeping in view the constant work-load of the Department for several years;

(c) the details of permanent and temporary posts sanctioned at present in all ranks;

(d) whether all permanent posts created have been filled up, and

(e) if not, the number of posts having been kept vacant and since when and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Orders were issued by the Government in 1960 that 80 per cent of the temporary posts which have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than 3 years and which are required for works of a permanent nature may be converted into permanent posts. This basis is being generally adopted in the case of the Engineering establishment in the C. P. W. D.

(c) A statement giving the required information is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-465/69]

(d) and (e). A statement giving the required information is given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-565/69]

**Medical Council for Indigenous Systems of
Medicines**

4057. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a comprehensive Bill for setting up of the Council of Indian Systems of Medicines;

(b) whether it has been circulated to all the States for comments;

(c) if so, the comments received from the Government of Tamil Nadu on the Bill; and

(d) the further action which has been taken on the comprehensive Bill ?

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

(b) No. The proposal to enact Central legislation to set up a Central Council for

Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy was, however, circulated to State Governments in January, 1966, for comments.

(c) The State Government of Tamil Nadu (then Madras) agreed to have a common legislation for the Indian Systems of Medicine subject to the following conditions :

- (i) that Siddha System is treated as a separate system;
- (ii) that a separate Board or Committee or Council is formed to deal with Siddha System as for Ayurveda and Unani; and
- (iii) whenever any co-ordinating or common Committee for the Indian or Indigenous Systems of Medicine is created, adequate representation is given to Siddha system in consultation with that Government.

(d) The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1968 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th December, 1968, and came up for consideration on the 25th February, 1969, when it was decided to refer it to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses.

Separate Committee For Siddha System

4058. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the reasons for not setting up a separate Committee for Siddha System of medicine as has been done in the case of Ayurveda, Unani and Yoga Systems ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The Siddha System of medicine is practised in a limited area in the country and as such a separate Committee for it on the analogy of the other Advisory Committees has not been considered necessary. However, an expert in Siddha has been nominated on the Central

Council of Ayurvedic Research. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee has constituted a Siddha Pharmacopoeia sub-committee. Provision has been made in the 'Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1969' for a separate Committee for Siddha as for Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy.

Eviction of Quarters from Staff of Telephone Revenue Accounts Office on Transfer to Posts and Telegraphs Department

4059. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Central Government employees, on transfer from Telephone Revenue Accounts Office to Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi are being evicted from Government quarters allotted to them by the Directorate of Estates without providing them any alternative accommodation while they are still Central Government employees stationed in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing them alternative accommodation before they are evicted ;

(c) the number of persons who are affected in this way ;

(d) whether there is any difficulty in transferring these quarters to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, who have a separate Pool, in lieu of quarters given to Posts and Telegraphs Department by the Works, Housing and Urban Development Department ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that they are being charged about Rs. 170 P.M. as market rent and are also not being paid house rent allowance ;

(f) whether it is further a fact that, in the past in similar cases, quarters were transferred to the Departments (who had a separate Pool) to which employees were transferred ; and

(g) if so, the reasons for not doing the same in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). It has been decided that the accounting functions of the Telecom Branch of the P&T should be transferred from the office of the C. & A.G. of India to the D.G.P&T. The staff working in the D.G.P&T. and Telephone Revenue Account Office is eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation as this staff is not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the departmental pool. Due to the transfer of the work of accounts of the DGP&T, some of the members of the staff have been transferred to the office of the General Manager, Telephones, which is an ineligible office for allotment of general pool accommodation because they have a separate pool for their employees. It is the policy of the Government that the employees working in those offices which have got their own departmental pools, should not be made eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation so as to avoid double benefit to such employees.

Since the staff has been transferred to an office which has got its own pool, it is for that office to provide them alternative accommodation from the departmental pool. The Directorate of Estates issues notices for vacation of general pool accommodation as and when the facts about the transfer of staff from eligible to ineligible offices are known. So far the facts of transfer from Telephone Revenue office to the Office of the General Manager Telephones etc. has been conveyed in respect of 3 employees in whose cases the allotments have been cancelled after giving them the usual concession for retention of accommodation.

(d) to (g). The general pool residences are not transferred from this pool to the departmental pools with the transfer of Government employees, in occupation of general pool accommodation, to other offices which have got their own departmental pools. The P&T Department have got its own pool constructed from

its funds and it is for that Department to augment its pool by making necessary provisions of funds. There is an acute shortage of general pool accommodation in Delhi and in case it is decided to transfer general pool residences to other departmental pools with the transfer of employees, the interest of the Government employees working in Offices eligible for general pool accommodation will be jeopardized. There is already a shortage of accommodation in the general pool and in Delhi/New Delhi it has been possible only to meet 40% of the demand.

The employees in whose names the allotment of general pool accommodation is cancelled, have to pay the damages at market rate of rent which is different for house to house. The Government employees, till they are in occupation of Government accommodation are not eligible to draw house rent allowance.

The cost of construction, plinth area etc. vary from pool to pool and change of accommodation from one pool to another pool therefore creates administrative difficulties of adjustment. This pattern is therefore avoided.

Gold Deposits in Mysore

4060 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1802 on the 30th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether investigation undertaken in 1967 regarding the occurrence of gold in Kappat Hill Range in Dharwar District of Mysore has since been completed;

(b) whether any report has been prepared ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No. The investigation is still continuing.

(b) and (c). An interim Progress Report is under preparation. Samples collected by the Geological Survey of India are being sent to Hutt Gold Mines Laboratory for analysis.

Non-Payment of Dues by Ex-M.Ps. and Ex-Ministers

4061. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : 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. 3646 on the 12th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the outcome of the action taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 against 11 cases of ex-M. Ps. and 7 Ex-Ministers for arrears of rent, stating the result in each individual case separately :

(b) how these arrears accumulated ; and

(c) the reasons for not applying the usual rule of deducting rent from the monthly salary in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) As per statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-466/69] No case has been initiated against any ex-Minister under the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

(b) and (c) . The outstanding amounts consist of rental arrears for periods of over-stay i.e. periods during which the accommodation was retained after the expiry of the concessional period, and the cost of missing articles of furniture, etc. As during these periods the Ex-Ministers and Ex-M. Ps. concerned did not draw any salary, the question of effecting the outstanding amounts from their salaries did not arise. However, when the accommodation was vacated by them, the outstanding amounts were sought to be recovered

through their final dues through the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats and whatever amounts were available have already been adjusted against the outstanding amounts originally worked out.

Rent charged from Class IV Employees after their Promotion to Class III For Lower Type of Accommodation

4062. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : 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 some Class III employees of the Central Government after their promotion from Class IV Posts are continuing to occupy type I accommodation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rent charged from such employees is for type II accommodation while they are actually occupying type I accommodation ; and

(c) whether, with the merger of a part of Dearness Allowance with the basic pay, the rent paid by these employees is considerable and whether Government are considering to allot them the accommodation according to their entitlement or charge rent at lower rates according to the type of accommodation they are actually occupying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. In those cases where either the Government servant concerned has not reached his turn for allotment of accommodation of the entitled Type or where, such a turn having been reached, allotment made has been refused.

(b) Yes. In those cases only where the Government servants have refused allotments of accommodation of their entitled class (viz. Type II) and are continuing to occupy accommodation of Type I.

(c) Under the existing rules, rent

or Government accommodation is charged on the basis of the standard rent under FR. 45-A of the accommodation allotted or 10%/7½% of the emoluments, whichever is less (7½% is recoverable in the case of class IV employees). In the case of allottees of Type I accommodation, the rent under FR. 45-A being generally higher than those recoverable on the basis of emoluments, recovery from such allottees is generally made on percentage of pay basis. Thus, with the merger of a part of D. A. into pay, the rates of recovery of rent in such cases has increased proportionately.

There is no proposal to consider employees in occupation of Type I residences for allotments of accommodation in Type II, as this would mean large-scale out of turn allotments, at the cost of others awaiting such allotments. There is also no proposal to charge rent at lower rates, as this would result in loss of revenue to Government (there being already an element of subsidy in the existing formula of rent recovery from Government employees) besides the necessity to change the allotment rules.

Relief For Drought In Gujarat

4063. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAIHDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have prepared a scheme for providing relief to the various drought affected areas ;

(b) whether the State Government have urged the Central Government for more funds for tackling the problem of the said districts of the State; and

(c) if so, the amount that the Central Government has already advanced to the State and whether in pursuance of the above request more funds will be advanced to this State ?

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

(b) and (c) . The State Government had sent a report some time ago regarding the occurrence of drought conditions in parts of the State and requesting for Central assistance towards their relief programme. A Central team of officers visited the State towards the end February, 1969 for assessing the requirement of funds. In the light of the team's report, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.27 crores on various relief and rehabilitation measures during 1968-69 has been adopted, for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has so far been released to the State Government. The release of further assistance will be regulated in the light of the progress of actual expenditure.

Allotment of Funds to Gujarat

4064. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAIHDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the institutional funds sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank, State Finance Corporations, Agricultural Finance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation in Gujarat for capital investment during the period from the inception of the State to November, 1968, have been inadequate ;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government have asked for more funds during the above period and that they have not been given its due share ; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Central Government propose to increase these funds ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c) . The financial assistance sanctioned for the period from the inception to the dates indicated against each, by the financial institutions referred to in the Question to the industrial concerns located in Gujarat State is as below :--

	<i>Rs. In Crores.</i>
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India. (upto 31-12-1968)	22.35
2. Industrial Development Bank of India. (upto 30-11-1968)	35.32
3. Life Insurance Corporation of India. (Upto 30-11-1968)	7.95
4. Gujarat State Financial Corporation. (upto 31-3-1968)	9.13
5. Agricultural Refinance Corporation (contributions to Schemes for land reclamation and Development, minor irrigation, plantation and horticulture) (upto 30-11-68)	7.84

Besides the above financial assistance in the form of term loans, underwriting of debentures, preference and equity shares of joint Stock Companies, the Life Insurance Corporation of India had also investments in Gujarat State in State Government Securities, approved securities, municipal securities, loans to State Government for Housing Schemes, loans to municipal committees, loans to Industrial Estates, loans to co-operative housing finance societies and loans to Electricity Board totalling Rs. 50.78 crores. The Industrial Development Bank of India has also contributed Rs. 0.22 crores by way of subscription to the bonds of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

So far as these institutions are concerned, the Gujarat State Government had not asked any funds from them during the above period; in fact these institutions sanction financial assistance to eligible industrial projects in various States and do not grant financial assistance directly to States as such beyond the normal support (in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation) to the loans floated by State Governments. The extent to which the institutions are actually in a position to assist projects in Gujarat State depends not so much on the willingness of these institutions, but on the initiative of the entrepreneurs and their approaching them with viable projects for financial assistance. The all India financial institutions do not earmark funds for financing of industrial projects on State-wise basis.

Filing of Income-Tax Returns by Ministers

4065. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of present Central Ministers and of those in office before February, 1967, who did not file their Income-tax returns for any year from assessment year 1965-66 to 1968-69;

(b) the names of such Central Ministers who filed their Income-tax returns of any year late in the aforesaid years; and

(c) the action which has been taken against the Ministers who either did not file the Income-tax returns or filed their returns late ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Provision for Shed and Shelter near Pak. Embassy, New Delhi

4066. 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 there is no latrine, shed and shelter near Pakistan Embassy, New Delhi, for use of visitors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide these amenities for the visitors ?

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

(b) The provision of normal conveniences for visitors to the Foreign Missions in India is the responsibility of the Mission concerned and not that of the receiving State.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

4067. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विश्वार्यो :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् वर्ष 1947 से 1968 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी रही है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे महत्वपूर्ण राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति आय लगातार गिरने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय में गिरावट को रोकने और उसे अन्य राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के बराबर लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) : से (ग) के द्वाये अंक संकलन संगठन (सेण्ट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल अर्गेन-इजेशन) ने, 1964-65 में समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों की अवधि के जो तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दिये हैं उनके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में बढ़ि होने की प्रवृत्ति थी। इससे पहले की अवधि के इस प्रकार के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपनी आयोजनागत योजनाओं को स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसा उपयुक्त रूप देगी जिससे राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में बढ़ि हो सके।

Enquiry against Officers of F. A. C. T. or spending money on certain Fares

4068. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 136 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the responsibility has since been fixed on the officers in the management of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., for spending Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs each on Madras and Delhi fares;

(b) if so, on which officers;

(c) the nature of action taken against them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(d) It is not considered necessary to fix the responsibility as there is no *malafide* involved in the expenditure incurred.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफलता के लिये सरकारी उपकरणों के प्रबन्धकों पर उत्तरदायित्व डालना

4069. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने, विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को ठीक समय पर पूरा करने, पूर्ण क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन हासिल करने और सरकारी कारखानों तथा कम्पनियों को तीन वर्ष बाद सामांश दे सकते योग्य बनाने के लिये सरकारी उपकरणों के प्रबन्धकों को जिम्मेदार बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोई उपबन्ध बनाने का है जिसके अधीन

उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करने तथा हानि के लिये पूरी तरह जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। जहां तक सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यचालन का संबंध है, प्रणासनिक मुद्धार आयोग द्वारा “सरकारी देवत के उपक्रमों” संबंधी अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों के अनुसार हाल ही में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित फैसले किये हैं।

“सामान्यतः एक ही पूर्णकालिक व्यक्ति अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक होना चाहिए। फिर भी, इस संबंध में अपवाद हो सकते हैं जहां अध्यक्ष केवल अंशकालिक ही हों। ऐसे उद्यमों में प्रबन्ध-निदेशक पूर्णकालिक होना चाहिए।

जहां अध्यक्ष अंशकालिक हो, वहां भी उसे चाहिए कि वह पूरी जिम्मेदारी उठाए तथा उसे पूरा पूरा अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक के अधिकार स्पष्ट होने चाहिए। इस संबंध में यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि ऐसे उपक्रमों में, जिन के बहुत से एक हों, जिम्मेदारी महा-प्रबन्धकों की मारकत स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित हो।”

इन उद्यमों में प्रबन्ध संबंधी तरीकों के सभी विभिन्न पहलुओं में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार समय समय पर उपाय कर रही है और मार्ग-दर्शन के लिये हिदायतें जारी कर रही है। सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य की समय समय पर समीक्षा और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक प्रभावकारी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(क) और (ग) . ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

चौथी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में कूड़ा कर्कट मल आदि की सफाई के काम को नगर पालिकाओं को सौंपने के लिये धन भी व्यवस्था

4070. श्री मोरारजी देसाई :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में कूड़ा कर्कट मल आदि की सफाई के काम को नगरपालिकाओं को मौं ने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अतिरिक्त धन राशि का नियतन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना तथा कब ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जो नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कूड़ा कर्कट, मल आदि की सफाई के काम को नगरपालिकाओं को सौंपने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Loans by Commercial Banks to Agriculturists in Gujarat

4071. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of commercial banks in Gujarat who have been permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to give loans to the farmers; and

(b) the amount of loans given by them in the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank

has asked all commercial banks to increase their lending to farmers in the country. No information is available regarding quantum of commercial banks' loans to farmers in Gujarat. Efforts will be made to collect it and lay it on the Table of the House.

उर्वरक कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता

4072. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सब उर्वरक कारखानों की अधिकतम उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना है :

(ख) यदि उत्पादन क्षमता कम है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि कारखानों की अधिकतम उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाये तो उर्वरकों के मूल्य प्रति 100 टन कितने कम हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० बहारा) : (क) उर्वरकों की वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता और वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है:-

क्षमता	
नाइट्रोजनी	1.024 मिलियन मीटरी
उर्वरक	टन नाइट्रोजन
फास्फेटिक	0.421 मिलियन मीटरी
उर्वरक	टन पी 2 ओ 5

उत्पादन (अप्रैल 68 से फरवरी 69 तक)

नाइट्रोजनी	0.492 मिलियन मीटरी
उर्वरक	टन नायट्रोजन
फास्फेटिक	0.105 मिलियन मीटरी
उर्वरक	टन पी 2 ओ 5

(ख) 1.024 मिलियन मीटरी टन में से 0.260 मिलियन मीटरी टन का केवल पिछले कुछ महीनों में परिचालन हुआ और इन सन्यन्त्रों ने अभी व्यापारिक उत्पादन को प्राप्त करना है। उत्पादन में कमी के कई तथ्य तथा कारण हैं जो प्रत्येक सन्यन्त्र में मिन्न मिन्न हैं। कच्चे माल (जिपसम-कोक-गंधक) की कमी, सन्यन्त्र में खराबी, प्रदायकों द्वारा दिये गये त्रुटिपूर्ण रूपाकान और विजली की सप्लाई में कमी के अलावा रुक-रुक कर (असतत) विजली की सप्लाई, उत्पादन में कमी के कुछ कारण हैं।

(ग) हर एक मासले में कमी के कारणों को जान लिया गया है और सही कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) अधिकतम क्षमता का उपयोग हो जाने पर उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी की उचित वर्षार्थिता का आंकन करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Allotment of Quarters to Government Employees in Chandigarh

4073. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees in the Urban Territory of Chandigarh who have applied for the allotment of Government houses but have not been able to get Government accommodation so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) . At present no general pool accommodation is available at Chandigarh and as such no statistical data, relating to the number of Central Government employees at Chandigarh and the number out of those who have applied for allotment of Government residences but have not been able to get accommodation so far, is available in the Directorate of Estates. Sanction has been accorded for construction of 132 residential units at Chandigarh and these are likely to be completed by the middle of 1969. It is also proposed to take up construction of 520 residential units at Chandigarh during the Fourth Five year Plan, subject to the availability of funds.

Financial Assistance to Orissa

4074. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance granted by the Centre to Orissa in the form of loans and grants during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Central assistance allocated for the Annual Plans of Orissa during the last three years has been as follows :

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	Loan	Grant	Total
1966-67	25.24	4.71	29.95
1967-68	20.10	5.90	26.00
1968-69	21.21	3.99	25.20

डीजल तेल पर कर-भर

4075. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बड़े दंगाने पर डीजल तेल के रूप में बाजार में बेचे जा रहे अपविधित तरल, तथा डीजल तेल में मिट्टी के तेल की विलावट को

रोकने के लिये, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप मिट्टी के तेल की कमी हो गई है और डीजल तेल आवश्यकता से अधिक हो गया है, सरकार का विचार डीजल तेल पर कर-भार कम करने का है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

दिल्ली में सामूहिक आवास योजना

4076. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :
श्री सूरज भास :
श्री बृज मूर्खण लाल :
श्री अग्ननाथ राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2917 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सामूहिक आवास योजना के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच निर्णय ले लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बृ. सू. मूर्ख) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Import of Naphtha for Berauni Fertilizer Plant

4077. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 767 on the 16th December 1968 and state :

(a) whether naphtha will be imported for Barauni Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent every year on this import and for how many years it is likely to be continued to be imported?

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.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Zinc

4078. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange was sanctioned in 1968-69 for import of various grades of zinc; and

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). During 1968-69, in view of indigenous availability of electrolytic zinc, import of zinc was placed under 'Actual Users Restricted' category from September, 1968, except for high purity zinc.

Before that date, actual users in certain priority category of industries were able to use their normal licences for raw materials for import of zinc also, if zinc was among the raw materials needed by the industry. No specific foreign exchange was allocated to them for import of zinc. As for the rest, Rs. 253.24 lakhs of US AID funds had been allocated for import of zinc. M.M.T.C. was also allotted Rs. 200 lakhs for U.S.S.R. imports and Rs. 30 lakhs of Free Foreign Exchange for import from General Currency sources.

राज्यों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता का उपयोग

4079. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवें वित्त आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता का बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण प्रयोग करने की सलाह दी है;

(ख) क्या ऐसा कोई उदाहरण मामने या हैं जहां राज्यों द्वारा वित्तीय महायता का बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया गया हो और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता का बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये कहने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . कुछ समय पूर्व त्रिवेन्द्रम में हुए पत्रकार-सम्मेलन में, पांच वित्त आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके पास उपलब्ध, धन का उपयोग करने में अधिक समझदारी बरते जाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया था। उन्होंने किसी ऐसे मामले का जिक्र नहीं किया था जिसमें राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण ढंग से उपयोग न किया गया हो और न ऐसे किसी मामले की ओर वित्त आयोग ने सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। भारत सरकार राज्यों को अपने साधनों का उपयोग यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक अच्छे ढंग से करने तथा अनावश्यक लंबे से बचने की हमेशा सलाह देती रहती है।

Survey of Ghagra River

4080. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 464 on the 2nd December, 1968 regarding survey of Ghagra River and state :

(a) whether the joint inspection has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

आयुर्वेदिक भेषज प्रणाली के द्वारा लंसर तथा क्षय रोग की चिकित्सा;

4081. श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आयुर्वेदिक भेषज प्रणाली से कैंसर तथा तपेदिक जैसे असाध्य रोगों की चिकित्सा हो सकती है और इसे सिद्ध करने के लिये बहुत से वैद्यों ने कुछ मामले सामने रखे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इन असाध्य रोगों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये वैद्यों को उसी प्रकार की मुविधाएं तथा संसाधन प्रदान करने का विचार है जैसा कि वह एलोपेंथिक डाक्टरों को प्रदान करती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). आयुर्वेदिक भेषज प्रणाली से कैंसर तथा असाध्य रोगों का इलाज नो सकने सम्बन्धी दावे के बारे में किसी समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है वैसे, अलग-अलग वैद्यों से औषधियों की जांच करने के मम्बन्ध में कतिपय आवेदन पत्र सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनपर विचार किया जा रहा है :

Tariff Commission's Report on Prices of Drugs and other Medicines

4082. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 602 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the report of the Tariff Commission on the prices of important drugs and other medicines has since been considered by Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Extension to Officers in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

4083. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the number of cases in which extension or appointment has been given to Class I officers who were going to be retired at the age of 58 during 1968;

(b) the names of those officers; and

(c) the reasons for their extension or re-appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There has been no such case in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

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

Chinese Currency Seized in Shillong

4084. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise and Land Customs unearthed huge quantity of Chinese currency notes of old regime sometime during the second week of December, 1968 at Shillong; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation in the matter has been conducted and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On the 12th December, 1968 officers of the Shillong Central Excise Collectorate, recovered from a dwelling house in Shillong, Chinese currency notes of Kuomintang regime of the face value of 2,32,200 yuans which are of no value now.

(b) On investigation it was learnt that these old currency notes had been collected by the local Khasi people from the wreckage of a Chinese aircraft which crashed in 1944 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and had been passed on to different hands.

Supply of Cooking Gas

4085. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has sent a scheme to his Ministry to supply cooking gas to the city ;

(b) whether it has found favour with Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Industrial Finance Corporation

4086. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was set up, what were its aims and how far it has been possible to achieve the aims and targets;

(b) what financial assistance the Corporation rendered to the industries in the country during the last three years;

(c) how much loan was advanced during the last three years with the names of parties who received loans of more than Rs. 5 lakhs;

(d) how many bad debts have accumulated during the last three years with the names of parties whose loans have turned into bad debts upto the 31st March, 1968

along with the amount of each bad debts: and

(e) the total amount of loans which have not been repaid according to the schedule, and what part of it is principal and what part is interest?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established on the 1st July, 1948, under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 with the object of "making medium and long-term credits more readily available to industrial concerns (public limited companies and cooperative societies) in India, particularly in circumstances where the normal banking accommodation is inappropriate or recourse to capital issue method is impracticable." Its primary role is to finance industrial projects in the private sector. In accordance with these objectives, the Corporation is playing an important role in the industrial development of the country. During the last 20 years of its existence upto 30-6-68, the Corporation has sanctioned net financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 305.05 crores for 443 industrial projects on 952 applications. Net assistance of Rs. 199.97 crores was for new project and Rs. 105.08 crores for expansion, modernisation and diversification of existing concerns. The total amount of assistance disbursed amounted to Rs. 266.19 crores out of which cash disbursements amounted to Rs. 215.42 crores. The assistance extended by it covers a wide variety of industries and the projects financed by it are distributed all over India. The Corporation has been able to secure a fair amount of diversification of its activities on a regional basis. In consonance with the Government's policy of affording special encouragement to industrial cooperatives, the Corporation has played a significant role in the development of the cooperative sector. The financial assistance of Rs. 56.84 crores sanctioned by the Corporation to industrial cooperatives upto 30-6-68 represents about 18.6% of the total net financial assistance sanctioned by it upto that date.

(b) and (c). The accounting year of the Corporation is from July-June. The information about the financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation during its

last three accounting years ending 30th June, 1966 30th June, 1967 and 30 June, 1968 along with the names of all the parties to whom the assistance was sanctioned is contained in Appendix 'B' of the Industrial Finance Corporation's 18th, 19th and 20th Annual Reports which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10th November, 1966, 23rd November, 1967 and 18th November, 1968 respectively.

(d) The Corporation has not written off any loan or part of a loan as bad debt during its last three accounting years ended 30-6-68. However, there has been an increase in the amount of defaults in the payment of interest and instalments of principal by the loanee concerns because of adverse business conditions in most cases and not due to any deliberate intention to avoid payment of dues of the Corporation. However, as a measure of prudence a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was transferred to the Reserve for Bad Doubtful Debts in each of the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(e) Out of the 261 concerns from whom loans were outstanding as on the 30th June, 1968 for a total amount of Rs. 139.68 crores, 48 concerns were in default as on that date, in payment of instalments of principal and interest amounting to Rs. 149.32 lakhs and Rs. 202.81 lakhs respectively.

Demographic Training and Research Centre Bombay

4087. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any fresh representations concerning the administration of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, in Bombay;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) the steps taken in the matter; and

(d) whether inquiries into the allegations against the conduct of the Director of the Centre have been completed?

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

(b) Regarding maladministration, and misuse of power.

(c) The matter is being enquired into.

(d) Enquiries into the allegations against the Director of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, will be completed shortly.

Lepers in Sacred Places

4089. 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 a very large number of lepers through the sacred places like, Hardwar, Rishikesh etc. and foreign tourists are taking photos of these people for anti-Indian propaganda purposes abroad; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to remove these persons to appropriate Ashram/Hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) It is true that beggars including those suffering from leprosy frequent places of pilgrimage. It may be that some tourists might have taken their photographs.

(b) There are Central and State laws to deal with the problem.

Enquiry Into Working of Directorate of Estates

4090. 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 the Directorate of Estates has been empowered to issue eviction notices and cancellation of allotment of Government quarters;

(b) whether any case of misuse of the power vested in the Directorate of Estates has come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into its working; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The allotment of general pool residences to the eligible Government employees is governed by the Allotment of Government Residence (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963. Under the said rules, allotments are liable to be cancelled by the appropriate Officer of the Directorate of Estates or deemed to be cancelled on the happening of certain events like retirement, leave, transfer, resignation subletting etc. After cancellation of his allotment, the occupant becomes unauthorised in the premises and in case he does not vacate the premises, the case is referred to competent authority i. e. Estate Officer appointed under Section 4(1) of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. The Estate Officers commence proceedings for eviction by issue of show cause notices under Section 4(1) of the said Act and finalise the proceedings according to law. The orders of the Estate Officer made in this regard are subject to judicial scrutiny by the District Judge and he can, if satisfied, set aside the orders of the Estate Officer. Accordingly it is the appellate authority i. e. District Judge or the Additional District Judge, who is to judge whether there has been any abuse of powers vested in the Estate Officer. So far no case has come to the notice of the Government wherein the District Judge has pointed out the misuse of powers by the Estate Officer.

Appointments of Superintendents in Hospitals

4091. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :

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 while inaugurating the annual conference of the All India Medical Association in New Delhi, he had mentioned that mostly such persons were appointed as Superintendents in Hospitals who did not have knowledge of Hospital Administration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) While inaugurating the 8th annual convention of the Indian Hospital Association on the 14th December, 1968, the then Health Minister had observed that "the Medical Superintendent, the Deputy Medical Superintendent and other officers in most hospitals have no formal training in this field."

(b) A post-graduate course in Hospital Administration is conducted at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The National Institute of Health Administration and Education has staff college courses.

दिल्ली में डाक्टरों द्वारा रोगियों की जांच

4092. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (भी के० के० शाह) (क) और (ख). विलिंगड़न और सफदरजंग अस्पतालों से प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि विलिंगड़न अस्पताल के बहरिंग विभाग में एक रोगी की जांच करने में श्रीसतन पांच मिनट तथा सफदरजंग अस्पताल में तीन मिनट लग जाते हैं। रोगियों की हालत के अनुसार उनके रोग की जांच करने की अवधि भी बहुत : अलग-अलग होती है। पुराने रोगियों की अपेक्षा नये रोगियों पर अधिक समय लगता है और जिन रोगियों की विस्तार से जांच करने की जरूरत होती है उन्हें विशेषज्ञों के पास भेज दिया जाता है।

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त समय में रोगी की सन्तोषजनक रूप से जांच करना संभव है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो डाक्टरों द्वारा रोगियों की सन्तोषजनक रूप से जांच करने के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति में सुधार करने की हिंट से कोई उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इनके कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (भी के० के० शाह) (क) और (ख). विलिंगड़न और सफदरजंग अस्पतालों से प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि विलिंगड़न अस्पताल के बहरिंग विभाग में एक रोगी की जांच करने में श्रीसतन पांच मिनट तथा सफदरजंग अस्पताल में तीन मिनट लग जाते हैं। रोगियों की हालत के अनुसार उनके रोग की जांच करने की अवधि भी बहुत : अलग-अलग होती है। पुराने रोगियों की अपेक्षा नये रोगियों पर अधिक समय लगता है और जिन रोगियों की विस्तार से जांच करने की जरूरत होती है उन्हें विशेषज्ञों के पास भेज दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). कर्मचारियों की संख्या में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप समय - समय पर वृद्धि की जाती है।

Drinking Water Schemes of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

4093. 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 schemes submitted by the Governments of Andhra pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding the supply of drinking water with details thereof during the Fourth Five Year plan period ;

(b) the number out of these which have

(क) नई दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली के सरकारी तथा अन्य सरकारी अस्पतालों में एक रोगी की जांच करने में डाक्टर द्वारा श्रीसतन कितना समय लिया जाता है ;

been approved by the Central Government and those which have been referred back ; and

(c) the reasons for referring them back to the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statements Annexures I & II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-467/69]

(c) The reasons for referring back the schemes to the State Governments are summarised below :-

In the case of Urban Schemes. They were returned for modification and revision or re-examination for one or more of the following general reasons :-

(1) Only outlines were received without details of the proposals or drawings or without full justification for the proposals ;

(2) Re-examination necessary to reduce the high *per Capita* cost without affecting efficiency by revising the several technical details on the lines suggested ;

(3) Exploring the possibility of tapping a ground water supply in consultation with the officers of the Geological Survey of India in preference to a fully treated surface source ;

(4) Re-examination of the source and its location with a view to avoid contamination of the supply.

In the case of the Rural Schemes.

(1) Many of the schemes could be approved by the State Government under powers delegated to them by the Ministry of Health etc. ;

(2) Revision of the scheme with a view to reduce the high *per capita* cost on the lines indicated ;

(3) Additional details called for to justify the proposals ;

(4) Examination of an alternative regional water supply scheme to serve the group of villages to ensure a reliable and safe supply.

Crisis in Aluminium Industry

4094. SHRI M. N. REDDY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the flourishing condition of aluminium industry in the private sector, the two Public Sector plants which are to go into production in 2/3 years are faced with the problem of finding suitable markets for their produce;

(b) if so, the necessity of setting up plants in the public sector at huge cost;

(c) whether a detailed study was made before considering the desirability or otherwise of setting up plants in the public sector; and

(d) how the present situation is proposed to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No. The two public sector aluminium projects under implementation are likely to go into production during the years 1973 and 1974 and will not be adversely affected by the production of aluminium in the private sector.

(b) The Public Sector plants are being set up with a view to meeting increased in the demand for aluminium during 1969-74.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Undertakings in Gujarat

4095. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested in the Central Government Industrial and commercial public sector undertakings in Gujarat upto 1967-68 ; and

(b) the further amount which was proposed to be invested in the State for the same purpose in 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The value of gross block in the units of Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings located in Gujarat, as at the end of 1967-68 was Rs. 77.8 crores.

(b) - The exact figures relating to the State-wise investments during the current year will be available only after the annual accounts for the year are closed. However, multi-unit undertakings like Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. are expected to make substantial investments in Gujarat during 1968-69.

नियिद्ध सोना और माल पकड़ा जाना

4096. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या विस्त मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4575 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में नियिद्ध सोने तथा वस्तुओं के पकड़े जाने के बारे में मांगी गई सूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ल). वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में (30-11-1968 तक) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय

उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये तस्कर-आयात किये गये सोने तथा अन्य माल का मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है। यह सूचना अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4575 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति में पहले ही समा को दी जा चुकी है।

वर्ष	पकड़े गए सोने का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये)	पकड़े गये अन्य माल का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये)
1967-68	5.32	11.74
1968-69 (30-11-68 तक 8 महीनों के लिए)	1.75	9.08

इंडिया गेट (दिल्ली) पर महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगाना

4097. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्वाचन, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डिया गेट पर, जहाँ से जार्ज पंचम की प्रतिमा हटाई गई थी, महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा इस बीच लगा दी गई है;

(ल) जार्ज पंचम की प्रतिमा को हटाने तथा महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा को लगाने पर क्रमशः कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) हटाई गई प्रतिमा का मार कितना है और क्या सरकार का विचार उसे ब्रिटिश सरकार को बेचने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्वाचन, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० म० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ल) किंग जार्ज पंचम की प्रतिमा को

हठाने पर 4200/रुपये का अनुमानित खर्च हुआ। महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा के लगाने के खर्च का अनुमान अभी नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ग) किंग जार्ज पंचम की प्रतिमा का भार लगभग 32 टन है। इस प्रतिमा को ब्रिटिश सरकार को बेचने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Impact of India's Exports on Balance of Payments

4098. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign trade figures for the first nine months of current financial year from April to December, 1968 and the balance of payments position for this period;

(b) the estimates about the foreign trade and the balance of payments for the remaining three months and for the year as a whole; and

(c) the special efforts being made to reduce the balance of payments' gap during the last three months of the year ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). India's imports and exports during April-December 1968 were about Rs. 1376 crores and Rs. 1019 crores respectively. The trade deficit was accordingly Rs. 357 crores as compared to Rs. 582 crores during the corresponding period last year. The trend to increase in exports and decrease in imports resulting in the total trade deficit being lower, is expected to hold good for the year as a whole. However, debt servicing payments in the year will be higher than in 1967-68, and net IMF repayment will be \$ 78 million against net drawal of \$ 32.5 million in the previous year. As a result, foreign exchange reserves are expected to show just a marginal improvement over the year as a whole.

(c) The efforts made for export promotion and import substitution have been continuing.

Allegations Made Against Officers of Enforcement Directorate by Shrimati Mala Sinha

4099. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of complaint all allegations made by Shrimati Mala Sinha against the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) the names and designations of the officers concerned;

(c) whether this complaint was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It was alleged that the Enforcement Officers who conducted search at the residence of Smt. Mala Sinha at Bombay on 24th August, 1964, misappropriated (i) a transistor Tape recorder and (ii) ten gold sovereigns from the cash and valuables seized at the time of search.

(b) (i) Shri S.G. Sahasrabhojne, Deputy Director, Enforcement, Bombay and

(ii) Shri G. I. Sirguruh, Enforcement Officer, Bombay.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On investigation, the Central Bureau of Investigation, found the allegations to be unsubstantiated and came to the conclusion that there was no material for taking any action against the concerned officers.

Slums in Calcutta

4100. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of slums in Calcutta and the number of inhabitants living there;

(b) whether such huge population living in slums created various problems for the greatest city of India which is known as the nerve centre of Indian economy in the eastern region of our country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to assist with funds for the development of these slum areas by offering better housing facilities for the slum dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY FLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) About 7 lakh persons are living in about 3200 bustee holdings in Calcutta.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The problem, which is common to all Metropolitan and other large cities in the country, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Central Government have been assisting them to the extent possible under the slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme, which was introduced in 1956. By the end of 1967-68, Central Assistance amounting to over Rs. 3 crores had been made available to the Government of West Bengal under this Scheme.

Aid For Night Shelters For Homeless Persons in Calcutta

410t. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of homeless people other than slum dwellers are found in Greater Calcutta area;

(b) whether these people are creating social and health hazards for this city; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to offer Central help for building night shelters for these homeless persons ?

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

(b) This is not unlikely.

(c) The Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme which was introduced by this Ministry in 1956, provides for grant of financial assistance to State Governments, *inter alia* for the construction of night shelters. It is entirely upto the State Government to utilise an appropriate part of the financial assistance available to it under the Scheme, for the construction of night shelters at appropriate places.

Incidence of Abortion in India

4102. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURY : 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 incidence of abortion in India is estimated at more than six times than in the United States; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the basis for arriving at this conclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SEKHAR) : (a) and (b). In India statistical data regarding abortions are maintained in respect of cases treated in hospitals only. In the absence of complete and reliable data, it is not possible to make any comparison about incidence of abortions in India and the U. S. A.

दिल्ली में मरकानों की कमी

4103. श्री कंबर साह गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य संया परिवार विवोलन शीर लियेंगे,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली में कितने मकान और फ्लैट बनाने का विचार या और उनमें से कितने मकान तथा फ्लैट बनाये गये; और

(ख) इस समय दिल्ली में मकानों की कितनी कमी है और आगामी तीन वर्षों में यह कमी किस सीमा तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (थी के० के० शाह) : (क) दिल्ली की बहुत योजना (मास्टर प्लान आफ दिल्ली) जिसे कि सितम्बर 1962 में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था, ने तृतीय योजना के दौरान निष्पादन करने वाले विभिन्न अभिकरणों के द्वारा 1.25 लाख मकानों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की थी। इसके स्थान पर वास्तव में लगभग केवल 71,000 निर्माण का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

(ख) दिल्ली की बहुत योजना में दिये गये संकेतों के अनुसार 1968-69 के अन्त में दिल्ली में आवास की कमी 3,60,000 रिहायशी यूनिटों की होगी।

विकासित भूमि तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन, इस मन्त्रालय की मामाजिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत, तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य पूल वास के रूप में 1971-72 में समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 55,000 रिहायशी यूनिट, (जिसमें सुगमी फोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लाट शामिल है) उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे।

Cheap Electricity For Agricultural Purposes in Uttar Pradesh

4104. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh in 1968-69 to increase the quantum of power in the State for utilising cheap electricity for agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the year 1968-69, earmarked Central Assistance amounting to a total of Rs. 11 crores was given to Uttar Pradesh as per details below :

(i) Ramganga Multipurpose Project -Rs. 3 crores

(ii) Rural Electrification Schemes -Rs. 8 crores.

(c) : Does not arise.

National Water Supply And Sanitation Scheme in U. P.

4105 SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent and nature of assistance provided by the Government for Uttar Pradesh during Third Five Year Plan and in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for introducing National water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in urban and rural areas of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The water Supply and Sanitation Schemes, both urban and rural, of all the States under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, are entitled to assistance from the Centre in the following manner:—

(i) Urban water Supply Schemes—100% loan.

(ii) Rural Water Supply Schemes:—
50% grant-in-aid. (Water Supply

Schemes of small towns with population upto 20,000 as per 1961 census are also entitled for 50% grant-in-aid with effect from 1966-67.

(iii) Sewerage Schemes—100% loan upto Third Plan which has been amended to 75% loan and a subsidy of 25% to be shared equally by the Centre and States in the case of schemes where the effluent is used for agricultural purposes from 1966-67 onwards.

Assistance provided by the Centre under the programme to Uttar Pradesh during III Plan and 1966-67 and 1967-68 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

III Plan	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Urban	818.51	229.38	147.50
Rural	65.93	10.80	1195.39
			90.53

Grant to Medical Colleges in U. P.

4106. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given by the Central Government to each of the Medical Colleges in Uttar Pradesh During 1967-68; and

(b) the amount of grants allocated for the development of these medical colleges during 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) & (b). Central assistance for the development of medical education is given to the State Governments under two schemes, namely, the centrally aided schemes and centrally sponsored schemes.

Assistance for the Centrally aided schemes, which include the scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges, is released as a whole for such schemes in

groups and not for individual institution separately. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance released for individual medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh in the year 1967-68 and the amount allocated for the purpose in the year 1968-69. Rs. 0.61 lakhs and Rs. 30.24 lakhs were, however, released in the year 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively, as Central assistance for the Centrally aided schemes in the State for the year 1967-68.

As regards the centrally sponsored schemes, which include the schemes for the expansion of the admission capacity of the existing medical colleges and the establishment of Post-graduate medical/dental departments, an amount of Rs. 6.17 lakhs was released in the year 1968-69 as Central assistance on account of the year 1967-68. The allocation of central assistance to different medical colleges was the responsibility of the State Government.

During the current financial year a provision of Rs. 4.22 lakhs has been made for the Centrally sponsored schemes relating to medical education in Uttar Pradesh.

Ministers and Delegations visit Abroad

4107. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Ministers, Ministers of state, Deputy Ministers and delegations visited the foreign countries during the period from the 1st December, 1968 to 15th February, 1969;

(b) the purpose of their visit to the foreign countries; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on them during their foreign tours ?

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

Ammonia Plant of Trombay Unit of F.C.I.

4108. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ammonia Plant of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was out of commission for 3 months from June, 1968;

(b) whether an expert was summoned from U.S.A. to repair the defective Oxygen pump;

(c) whether a new Oxygen pump was also imported from U.S.A.;

(d) the cost of the imported oxygen pump and the expenses of the expert who came to India;

(e) whether it is a fact that the newly imported pump was found to be defective when opened; and

(f) how the plant was finally put in working order; and the total loss in production due to closure of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) No. The period during which the plant was totally shut down was seven days in August, 1968.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Only a spare rotating element was ordered from U.S.A.

(d) (i) Cost of the imported Component amounted to \$ 7663.00 in foreign currency plus Rs. 17860.93 in Indian currency.

(ii) The expenses on the expert amounted to \$ 2079.00 in foreign currency plus Rs. 11666.60 in Indian currency.

(e) The imported component was found defective.

(f) The company has utilised the old working parts by salvaging them in their workshops. The expert had arranged to bring with him the following items :

(i) A new modified type of coupling

(ii) A modification kit to arrange to have downward thrust on the bearing of the motor instead of previously designed upward thrust.

(iii) A modification kit to arrange for oil lubrication for the mechanical seal instead of previously designed grease lubrication.

The modifications were carried out on the oxygen pump and the pumps were put back successfully into operation by Trombay engineers and technicians.

The total loss in production on the basis of established targets amounted to 4440 tonnes of Ammonia.

Criticism Against a Former Income Tax Officer by a Judge of Calcutta High Court

4109. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the adverse criticism made by Mr. Justice P. B. Mukherji of Calcutta High Court in the suit No. 2005 of 1965, Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. versus Hunger Ford Investment Trust Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) against a former Income Tax Officer, now an employee of Messrs Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., as the Head of an Internal Audit Department; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government on the said judgment ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORA-JI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Calcutta High Court judgment has been received only very recently by the Government and is under examination for appropriate action in the matter.

Daltri Iron Ore Mine

4110. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Daitri Iron Ore Mine has commenced mechanised production from June, 1968;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ore Handling Plant has been commissioned;

(d) the total amount spent so far in the Daitri Iron Ore Project; and

(e) when the export target of 1.5 million tonnes of ore from this project is likely to be achieved ?

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

(b) The Daitri Iron Ore Mine is being developed by the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., which is a Orissa State Government undertaking. The Corporation have indicated the following reasons for not going into production as yet : (i) paucity of funds, (ii) delay in procurement of imported machinery, and (iii) delay in obtaining the scarce materials like Cement and Steel Plates.

(c) No.

(d) Rs. 7.90 crores approximately.

(e) According to present estimates it should be possible to achieve this by 1971-72.

Foreign Collaboration

4111. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of the Reserve Bank of India has remarked recently that foreign collaboration of industries hamper the flow of foreign exchange earnings of the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such remark of the

Governor, Reserve Bank of India, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Pattern of Fertilizer Production

4112. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to effect major changes in the pattern of fertilizer production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No. The Government do, however, encourage the production of complex fertilizers and fertilizers of higher nutrient content wherever possible.

Seizure of Goods by Customs and General Excise Departments

4113. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main items seized by the customs Department and Central Excise Department during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far and the mode of their disposal;

(b) whether all the goods seized have been disposed of;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total value of goods still lying with the Customs Department for disposal ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pilot Project Under Rural Housing Development Programme

4114. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approximate amount to be spent on the projects for Rural Housing ?

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

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

Suggestions Made by American Expert Re-pumping Iron ore Through Pipelines

4115. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some American experts have recently suggested the feasibility of pumping iron ore through pipelines from the mines to the Port;

(b) whether this suggestion has been examined; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the details of the economics of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Presumably the question is with regard to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The National Mineral Development Corporation have entered into an agreement with Marconia Corporation of U. S. A. and three

Japanese Trading Companies (collectively called the MON Group) for undertaking techno-economic feasibility and pilot plant studies in respect of Kudremukh Iron Ore deposits in Mysore. One of the items of study within the scope of the agreement in respect of methods of storage, ship loading and discharge of iron ore in slurry form to be undertaken by Marconas at their own cost keeping the National Mineral Development Corporation, MON Group and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation informed. The pilot plant studies are expected to be completed by 1970. It is only then that adequate data will be available with regard to the transportation problems.

Expenditure on Public Sector Industries

4116. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of capital invested so far in various public sector industries;

(b) the total income accrued thereon so far; and

(c) the amount by which the income from the capital in public sector industries increases or decreases over the average income from the capital in private sector ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The investment at the end of 1967-68, the last financial year, both by way of equity and loan, in Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings was Rs. 3333 crores.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the annual return from the investment. In respect of 1967-68, the Public Enterprises, other than the undertakings under construction and also Life Insurance Corporation of India, made a total net loss of Rs. 35 crores. This was, however, after providing Rs. 121 crores for depreciation, Rs. 74 crores for interest and Rs. 19 crores for tax. When these provisions are taken into account, the working results for the year show a gross surplus of Rs. 179 crores.

In the case of Life Insurance Corporation, the surplus as determined by the latest valuation covering the period of two years from 1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1967, amounted to Rs. 72.28 crores, out of which Rs. 68.67 crores was allotted to policy-holders and Rs. 3.61 crores to the Government.

(c) The private sector investments to which the Honourable Member is referring are not clear whether it is to the entire investments in the private sector or in the different segments thereof. Moreover, since the investment in the private sector is not comparable with the investment in the public sector, it may not be feasible to make a realistic comparison of the returns in the two cases.

नई गर्भ निरोधक औषधि का पता लगाया जाना

4117. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम कू मिह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज-कीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, जयपुर के एक प्रोफेसर ने महिलाओं के लिये एक ऐसी गर्भ-निरोधक औषधि का पता लगाया है जिसके प्रयोग से कोई प्रतिहूल प्रभाव नहीं होगा; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस औषधि का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करने तथा इसे लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यान्वयी की है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति अनंदशेषराव): (क) और (ल). एक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, जयपुर के एक बरिष्ठ डाक्टर के द्वारा अनुसन्धान की गई औषधि के विस्तृत विवरण राजस्थान सरकार

से मांगे गये हैं। आवश्यक विवरण प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जायेगी।

Construction of Dam at Kishan

4118. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, Central Water and Power Commission and his Ministry was held at Lucknow on the 17th and 18th January, 1969 to discuss the construction of a dam at Kishan; and

(b) if so, the details of decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Undeclared Imported Goods

4119. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Officials recently raided a number of shopping centres and houses on the 25th January, 1969 in Delhi and seized undeclared imported goods;

(b) if so, the total amount of goods seized and action taken against persons involved;

(c) the total number of undeclared goods seized by the customs authorities in Delhi and other parts of the country after the expiry date prescribed in the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against those who did not declare their goods?

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

(b) Cosmetics, sarees & nylon crape valued at Rs. 18,925/- were seized on the 25th January, 1969 in Delhi. No person was arrested in the above seizures. Adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(c) The following undeclared goods were seized by the Customs authorities in Delhi and other parts of the country after 10th February, 1969 :--

(i) Goods seized in Delhi.

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Value (Rs. thousands)</i>
Watches.	21
Fabrics, Sarees & knit wears etc	54
Alcoholic liquor.	20
Cosmetics.	24
Transistor Radios	15
Photographic Goods.	47
<hr/> Total : 181	

(ii) Goods seized in other parts of the country :

Watches	4696
Synthetic & Metallised yarn.	3298
Fabrics, sarees and knitted wear.	4523
Alcoholic liquors.	2205
Cigarettes.	53
Cigars.	1
Cigarettes lighters and flints.	83
Fountain pens etc.	15
Perfumes	16
Cosmetics	5
Blades	40
Playing cards and Battery operated toys.	38
Transistor Radio.	99
Transistor, and diodes etc.	25
Stereo, Tape Recorders, tape and cartridges.	90
Electric appliances.	10
Photographic	282
Other Goods	11
Silver.	1770
<hr/> Total : 17960	

(d) In all the cases adjudication proceedings have been initiated.

Development of know-how for Fertilizer Industry

4120. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one major handicap from which industry is suffering, particularly the fertilizer industry, is the lack of initiative to organise and develop adequate know-how for the preparation of drawings for the machinery for indigenous production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the foreign collaborators provide the public sector projects with know-how, they do not provide the required drawings;

(c) whether there are many private sector organisations like the Dastur and Company, Dalal Engineering, etc. who have both the requisite experience and resources to prepare drawings for complicated machinery; and

(d) if so, whether effort has been made to pool all available talents both in the public and the private sectors to set up an organisation to undertake drawing and designing of machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is some gap in the matter of workshops in the country being able to prepare shop drawings based on basic design data from Process Engineering Organisations.

(b) No. The foreign collaborators provide such information as is considered necessary for carrying out Process Engineering drawings.

(c) There are a few private Engineering organisations besides the public sector organisations which are in a position to do detailed engineering work provided basic know-how is made available to them.

(d) P&D Division of FCI and FEDO of FACT are doing everything possible to prepare drawings, designs, etc. or help private fabricators in their preparation whenever necessary and suitable. In addition fabrication shops are being encouraged to set up in their own shops the necessary design and engineering facilities, as part of their activities. In view of these it is neither desirable nor necessary to set up one organisation for the purpose.

Transfer of Assets Abroad by Shri Haridas Mundhra

4121. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Haridas Mundhra is winding up his concerns here and transferring his assets to foreign countries particularly Great Britain.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Mundhra has already floated a number of *benami* companies in U. K.

(c) whether it is further a fact that these *benami* foreign companies floated in London are operated through one Shri Sukhdev Varma, Sydney Tailors and others; and

(d) if so, the steps, if any, which have been taken by Government to stop these activities of Shri Haridas Mundhra ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Some reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate and necessary enquiries are in progress. Appropriate action will be taken according to law in the light of the results of enquiries.

Loans given to 'Birlas' by Government Financial Agencies.

4122. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loans given to the "Birlas" by Government sponsored and other financial agencies till date;

(b) whether any interest free loans has been advanced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The loans disbursed to the industrial concerns belonging to the 'Birla Group' by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited upto 31.12.1968 and by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India upto 31.1.1969 aggregated to about Rs. 8.95 crores.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking Water in Villages

4123. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 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 at present only 1 lakh and 20 thousand out of 5 lakh and 70 thousand villages and towns in India have arrangements for drinking water supply; and

(b) if not, what is the exact position ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). According to the census report of 1961, there are 5,67,718 inhabited villages and 2,690 urban towns in the country. A survey of Drinking water facilities available in rural areas conducted through the Block Organisation in 1964-65 revealed that 1.19 lakh villages were still without any source of drinking water. On a rough assessment made some time back, it was estimated that 675 towns had established water supply facilities.

Government Officer's and Industrialists Visits Abroad

4124. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government officers including Officers working in the public sector undertakings and industrialists who visited foreign countries during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange allotted for the purpose ?

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

Ganga Water Pollution Enquiry Commission

4125. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Ganga Water Pollution Enquiry Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(b) 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) By end of April, 1969.

(b) As per revised terms of reference, to enable the Commission to suggest suitable measures against recurrence of such happenings, the Commission had to visit other refineries in the country. It had also to examine a large number of witnesses.

नेपाल से माल का चोरी छिपे लाया जाना

4126. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल द्वारा अन्य देशों से आयात किये गये माल के भारत में चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने की स्थिति में कोई सुधार हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भारत-नेपाल व्यापार को नियंत्रित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) . 1968 में भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य 1967 में पकड़े गये माल के मूल्य की अपेक्षा अधिक है और 1969 के पहले दो महीनों में पकड़े गये माल का औसत मूल्य 1968 में पकड़े गये माल के मासिक औसत के लगभग बराबर ही है। लेकिन यह कहना कठिन है कि ऐसे माल के तकर-आयात नियर्त में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर चोरी छिपे रूप में माल लाने-लेजाने की रोक के लिए अंतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है और निरोधक उपायों को ढूँढ़ते कर दिया गया है।

Aid From U.S.S.R. For Research and Practical Paediatric Centre of Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi

4127. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether an agreement was signed at New Delhi on the 30th January, 1969 between the Governments of the U. S. S. R. and India concerning technical assistance for the research and practical paediatric centre of the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New 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) Yes, Sir,

(b) The salient features of the Agreement signed by the Government of India and the U.S.S.R. are the following :—

(i) The agreement will remain in force for a period of two years. Thereafter it shall continue until three months' notice of termination is given by either side.

(ii) A team of Soviet Experts consisting of one Director, two Paediatricians, one Haematologist, one Biochemist and two Scientific workers assisted by three Interpreters will coordinate their activities with their counterparts in the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital for the establishment of a Research and Practical Paediatric Centre. The Soviet team will work for curative, consulting, pedagogical and scientific research purposes.

(iii) The appointment of the personnel of the Soviet team will be made for a period of two years in the first instance which may be extended by mutual agreement.

(iv) The cost of passage salary and other related expenditure of the Soviet experts will be borne by the Government of U.S.S.R. The Government of India will meet local costs and provide facilities normally given to foreign experts.

(v) Accommodation will be provided to the Soviet experts in accordance with the rules of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

(vi) The Soviet team will be provided free medical treatment and the use of transport for official purposes.

(vii) The equipment, apparatus, medical literature, drugs and ambulance car needed by the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital for the laboratories, workshop and hospital, which may be agreed to be supplied free of cost by the Government of the U. S. S. R. will be treated as a gift from that Government to the Hospital.

दिल्ली स्थित बिहला मिल को दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना

4128. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के प्रन्तर्गत लघु तथा बड़े उद्योगों को पृथक-पृथक दूसरे स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहला मिल को, जो नगर के धनी जनस्थां वाले देश में स्थित है, अब तक स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है;

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

(घ) इस मिल की चिम्नी से निकलने वाले धुएं से हजारों लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार तथा सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 109 लघु उद्योग स्थानान्तरित किये जा चुके हैं। अभी तक कोई मारी उद्योग स्थानान्तरित नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ) . बिहला मिल अभी तक नहीं हटाया गया है। दिल्ली की बहुत योजना (मास्टर प्लान फार दिल्ली) में उद्योग को नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले देश (नॉन-कन्फिंग एरियाज) से नियमों के प्रनुरूप देश (कन्फिंग एरियाज) में स्थानान्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है। तथापि योजना में मारी उद्योग जैसे बिहला मिल को हटाने के लिये 20 वर्ष के बिलम्बकाल की व्यवस्था है।

Purchase of Shares by Life Insurance Corporation

4129. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stock broking firms in Calcutta, Delhi and Madras are at a disadvantage compared to their counterparts in Bombay with regard to the purchase of shares by the Life Insurance Corporation as all purchases are made from the Bombay Central Office ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine this issue and provide remedial measures ; and

(c) whether powers are proposed to be enforced upon regional managers to conduct such purchase locally within pre-determined limits ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. Offers for investment are received in LIC Office not only from brokers at Bombay but from other places as well. Under the practice followed by the Corporation in the matter of considering such offers, the brokers in Bombay do not get any special advantage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Top Ten Income Tax Payers in Kerala

4130. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of top ten individuals who pay the highest Income-tax in Kerala with the amount of income assessed and tax paid in each case during 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the arrears due from each of the above as on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

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

Foreign Jute Plantations and Jute Factories sold by Foreigners in India

4131. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of plantations and jute factories sold by the foreign owners to the Indians during the last three years ;

(b) the resultant increase in foreign exchange payments during the above period from the repatriation of capital investment ;

(c) the reasons why Government have not investigated if the fall in tea and jute exports is due to the loss of connections which the foreign owners had with the London markets; and

(d) whether Government have considered any measures to encourage foreign investment to remain in plantations and jute factories ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The sale proceeds of plantations and jute factories sold by companies incorporated abroad to Indians during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 were Rs. 108 lakhs, Rs. 48 lakhs and Rs. 106 lakhs respectively. Information regarding sale of shares of Indian companies engaged in the plantations and jute industry from foreign shareholders to Indians is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it is available.

(b) The amounts remitted abroad on account of sale of plantations and jute factories were Rs. 43 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively. Information regarding the amounts remitted abroad on account of sale of shares of Indian companies engaged in plantations and jute industry is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it is available.

(c) The decline in exports of jute goods has been due to serious competition from Pakistan and from synthetics. Bulk handling has also resulted in loss of markets abroad.

The decline in exports of tea is not due to the few sales of tea estates owned by sterling companies but to other international factors. Further, sterling companies still account for about 50% of the total production of tea in India and there is, therefore, no loss of connections as suggested by the Hon'ble Members

(d) Government do not encourage fresh foreign investments in plantation and jute industry ; Government also neither encourage nor object to the continuance of the existing foreign investments in these industries.

Newspaper Report re : Foreign Spies in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4132. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the *March of the Nation Weekly* of the 1st February, 1969 regarding the Oil and Natural Gas Commission being infested by foreign spies; and

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

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

(b) Government have no reason to believe that there is any truth in the report.

Legislation to regulate Functioning of Chit Funds

4133. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that functioning of the Chit Funds in the different parts of the country has been far from satisfactory and it often results in fraudulent practices leading to huge loss of money by the small income group investors;

(b) whether some financial companies also take loans on high interest rates and very often go into liquidation or show their inability to pay to the creditors in time; and

(c) whether Government propose to suggest any legislation for adoption by the State Governments for regulating the activities of such institutions and if so, when ?

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

(c) A survey conducted by the Reserve Bank shows that about 80% of the turnover of the chit fund companies is concentrated in the States of Kerala and Madras. Legislation regulating the conduct of chits is in force in Madras City, the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts of Madras, and in Kerala and the Delhi Union Territory. It has been suggested to the Madras Government that the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 should be brought into force in the other districts of Madras State. The question of taking further action in regard to chit funds or other financial companies

will be considered, if necessary, in the light of the report of the Banking Commission.

Demonstration in Barauni Fertilizer Factory

4134. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big demonstration was held in Barauni Fertilizer factory on the 7th March, 1969;

(b) if so, the demands of the demonstrators; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, about 80 to 100 persons led by the Secretary, Gaon Bachao Samiti held a demonstration before FCI Office on 7th March, 1969.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Similar demands were raised by this organisation in an earlier demonstration and meetings with the senior executives of the Corporation, including the Chairman. Wherever possible the management has made every effort to accommodate the demands of the local people, keeping in view the overall interest and policy of the Corporation. A formal reply to the earlier demonstrators' demand which covered most of the points included in the statement in reply to part (b) has also been given to the Gaon Bachao Samiti and Barauni Parkhand Yuval Congress, who had organised the demonstration. The management have also brought out a hand-out both in Hindi and English, explaining the action being taken by the Corporation to rehabilitate the Oustees and the concessions they have offered for recruitment of Oustees/Local people.

The demands of the demonstrators were :

- (1) Intimation of sanctioned posts in each category to Gaon Bachao Samiti and the State Government.
- (2) Number of persons appointed in each category showing therein the number of oustees, the number of local people and number of persons brought by lateral transfer should immediately be furnished to Gaon Bachao Samiti and the State Government.
- (3) Lateral transfer should be stopped for providing employment opportunities to oustees and local people.
- (4) Knowledge of typing should not be made an essential qualification for the post of L.D.C.
- (5) All vacant posts of senior Accounts Clerk should be filled in by oustees and local people who appeared for interview.
- (6) In the matter of new appointments, experience and other qualifications are so added in the advertisement that oustees and local people are easily excluded. This should be removed and oustees and local people possessing minimum qualifications should be appointed.
- (7) Science graduates, educated people, engineers and stenographers among the oustees and local people should be given first preference in appointments.
- (8) Local M. P. and M. L. A. should be associated in the Interview Board.
- (9) Contractors of FCI should also give preference to oustees and local people in the matter of appointments of their staff.
- (10) Copies of advertisements should be sent to the Gaon Bachao Samiti.
- (11) All promotions made so far have been done not according to the

established rules and procedures and Biharis have been excluded from these promotions. This should be enquired into.

(12) Highhandedness of the authority should be stopped. The Officer who made appointment of two persons in Mechanical Department without interview should be punished.

Evaluation of Family Planning Programme by U. N. Mission

4135. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
 MAHIDA :
 SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-
 APPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an U. N. Family Planning Mission visited India recently to evaluate the progress of family planning programme in the country since 1965 when the last team was here;

(b) if so, the nature of evaluation made and improvements suggested; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) A copy of the terms of reference of the Mission is enclosed.

Their Report has not been received so far.

(c) The question does not yet arise.

Statement

The teams principal task was to make an evaluation of the Indian Family Planning

Programme within the context of the Third Five Year Plan and subsequent Plans, with a view to making recommendations, as deemed appropriate, for the improvement of the Family Planning Programme :-

In more specific terms, the Team was required to :

- (1) Make an evaluation, in relation to established national objective, of the organisation of the Family Planning programme being implemented at the Centre, State and local levels by public and voluntary agencies, and of the resources available for the programme;
- (2) Evaluate the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the programme, giving due attention to the effectiveness of the various components of the national family planning programme, and the regional differences in performance and their causes; these regional differences should also be examined with respect to differences in other developmental fields;
- (3) Examine social and socio-psychological factors in relation to their implications for the family planning programme, including attitudes, motivations and communication regarding the desirability and acceptability of the small family norm;
- (4) Identify special problems being encountered in implementing the programme, such as problems related to administration, staffing, training, finances, equipment and supplies, motivation, technical cooperation with international and private agencies, etc;
- (5) Study the types of research, information and data needed and make necessary recommendations for improvements in these areas in general and, in particular, for a continuing evaluation of the family planning programme at various levels.

Caustic Soda Plant in Ethiopia

C. G. H. S. Doctors

4136. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian firm has been requesting for the setting up of a caustic soda plant in Ethiopia;

(b) if so, the name of the party and the details of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of the Ethiopian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any request from any Indian firm for setting up of a caustic soda plant in Ethiopia.

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

Shifting of Offices from Delhi to neighbouring Towns

4137. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government have any fresh proposal under consideration to shift some offices from Delhi to the neighbouring towns of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of expenditure involved therein ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

4138. 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 a doctor in a Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary has to dispose of more than 150 patients in 2 hours' time;

(b) whether as a result, the doctors are not able to devote adequate attention to patients;

(c) whether because of the lack of time, a large number of cases are referred to hospitals for further treatment which could otherwise be done in the dispensaries;

(d) if so, the basis of allocating doctors to a dispensary and whether any survey has been made to find out that the dispensaries of the Central Government Health Scheme are adequately staffed; and

(e) if not, the shortfall under each dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b) . The dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme function for a period of six hours each day. In 1967-68 the average number of patients attended to by a medical Officer was 122. During this period on the average 40 posts of Doctors remained unfilled inspite of attempts to make *ad-hoc* recruitment.

(c) Only such cases as require specialised investigations or advice are referred to hospitals.

(d) and (e) . Doctors are allocated to a dispensary on the basis of the number of patients required to be attended. A Committee which reviewed the working of the scheme in 1961 recommended the posting

of one medical Officer to cater to the needs of 2,000 beneficiaries. Judged by this criterion the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries are adequately staffed.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

4139. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inter-State river water disputes take an inordinately long time before any decision in the matter is reached;

(b) the number of such disputes which are eluding solution for a long time; and

(c) whether Government propose to resort to constitutional methods to settle such disputes instead of depending on mutual discussion as at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) and (b) . There are three major inter-State river water disputes, viz. those relating to the Krishna, the Godavari and the Narmada, which are pending settlement for quite some time.

(c) A further effort is being made to settle these disputes through negotiations, failing which these will be referred for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Irrigation Programme in Bihar

4140. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the extent of cultivable land in Bihar which is lying without irrigation facilities;

(b) the irrigation programme in Bihar State for inclusion under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the additional land which would be brought under irrigation under the State's irrigation programme for the Fourth Plan and the percentage of cultivable land which will still remain without irrigation facilities at the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) About 24 million acres.

(b) and (c) . The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Irrigation Programmes during Fourth Five Year Plan

4141. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation schemes proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total outlay proposed to be allocated for irrigation in the Fourth Plan and the proposed share of the Centre and each State out of it; and

(c) the extent of irrigation potential of India's rivers which still remains unutilised and how far these are likely to be utilised by the end of Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (c) . The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Agreements for Off-Shore Drilling in Cambay

4142. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of PETROLLOUM

AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any collaboration agreement has been reached for undertaking off-shore drilling in Cambay area with some Iranian or other firm;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) the amount set apart under the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for this scheme ?

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) Rs. 84 crores have been earmarked for off-shore drilling in the Gulf of Cambay during the Fourth Five Year Plan period,

Sources and Ways of spending of Indian Rupee

4143. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* of the 7th February, 1969, captioned "Dollar Story" detailing sources from which the 100 cents in each dollar come from and the ways in which these 100 cents are expended in the U. S. Financial system; and

(b) if so, what is the corresponding break-up of the Indian Rupee with regard to its source and the ways in which it is spent ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-468/69]

National Projects Construction Corporation

4144. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees whose services have been terminated by the National Projects Construction Corporation since September, 1968;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such employees would be absorbed in the fresh projects that the National Projects Construction Corporation would take up; and

(d) whether alternative jobs have been provided to these employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The services of 15 Engineering Officers have been terminated since September, 1968. In addition, 25 non-technical personnel who were found surplus to the requirements of the Corporation have also been discharged from service.

(b) In view of the fact that the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation showed a loss of Rs. 29.21 lakhs in the year 1967-68 a number of economy measures are being taken to reduce expenditure on establishment contingencies etc. Also, due to substantial completion of works awarded to the National Projects Construction Corporation at Farakka, Gandak and Chandan Units, reduction in the strength of staff was unavoidable. After a detailed review of the position, action was initiated by the National Projects Construction Corporation, which is an autonomous body, for retrenching some personnel. They were given three months'/one month's pay in lieu of notice in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service.

(c) Depending on the requirement of additional hands, if and when new works are allotted to the Corporation such of those personnel who had a good record of service and who are interested in employment in the Corporation would be considered.

(d) The names and particulars of personnel who have become surplus and therefore retrenched from the Corporation's service have been circulated to the various Public Sector Undertakings through the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Conference of Agricultural Banks in Asian Countries

4145. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has suggested the holding of a Conference of the Agricultural Banks in Asian Countries to examine rural credit plans and problems;

(b) if so, the probable date and venue of the Conference; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Asian Development Bank is yet to consider the question of making such a suggestion.

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

राजस्थान में जीवन बीमा निगम की आवास योजना

4146. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर तथा श्री गंगानगर जिले में जीवन बीमा निगम की आवास योजना को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम अपनी आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन के बीकानेर तथा श्री गंगानगर जिलों में श्रण देन की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) . 'अपनी मालिकों का घर बनाओ' योजना केवल शहरों में लागू है, जिलों के सारे विस्तार में नहीं। यह बीकानेर शहर में लागू है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

जिप्सम का उपयोग

4147. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान से कितने और किन-किन राज्यों को और कितना-कितना जिप्सम भेजा जाता है, और

(ख) इस समय जिप्सम का उपयोग किन-किन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में किया जाता है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) राजस्थान में 1967 के दौरान उत्पादित जिप्सम की कुल 9,30,114 मैट्रिक टन की मात्रा में से 5,56,727 मैट्रिक टन की मात्रा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की सीन्सी (बिहार) फैक्टरी को प्रेवित की गई थी। शेष मात्राये बिहार, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, ग्रसम, हरयाणा, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा महाराष्ट्र को प्रेवित की गई थी।

(ख) जिप्सम का उपयोग सीमेंट उद्योग तथा उर्वरकों में होने के अदिक्षित पेरिस-

पलास्टर, शत्य-पट्टियों, मिट्टी के बरतनों के सांचे, रंगदार चाक आदि के उत्पादन में, कृषि में (रेतीली मिट्टी में नमी बनाए रखने के लिए), कीटनाशी दवाओं में, कागज, रंगरोगन तथा रबड़ उत्पादों में पूरक के रूप में, फिन चादरों को पालिज करने में, जस्ते के प्रदावण आदि में किया जाता है।

Irrigation Dams in South Kanara

4148. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation dams Salt Water Exclusion and Vented kinds-in South Kanara and the area likely to be irrigated by them;

(b) the area actually irrigated by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of them are in disuse and if so, why a plan for their restoration is not prepared after expert examination of their common defects;

(d) how the idle investment on them is justified particularly in the circumstances of food shortage; and

(e) the assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government considering the issue of food production and idle investment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (e). Information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects in South Kanara, Mysore

4149. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Bijnor, Kambibhole and Gurpur irrigation

projects in the South Kanara district and the areas irrigated by the scheme against the tentative estimates;

(b) the reasons for which the Planning Commission has failed to advise the Mysore State to complete these projects considering the claim of Mysore for inter-state waters;

(c) the reasons for which the defects were ignored and the officials responsible therefor in case of their being technically defective; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission propose to associate its experts in reviving these projects since large public funds and considerable potentials of production are involved and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d). Information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

स्टेट बैंक, इन्दौर के निदेशक

4150. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में स्टेट बैंक, इन्दौर के कौन-कौन निदेशक थे और उक्त अधिकारी के दोरान उन्होंने बैंक के नाम पर कितना-कितना ऋण लिया;

(ख) उनमें से कितने निदेशकों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) स्टेट बैंक, इन्दौर द्वारा उनको दिये गये ऋण को बापस वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) महाप्रबन्धक को जिसके अधीन यह सब कुछ हुआ, इन्दौर में नियुक्त किये रखने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस धनराशि को वसूल करने में सरकार को किन्हीं कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(इ) क्या बैंक के नये निदेशक स्थानीय यापारी हैं अथवा बाहर के ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहां आकर बस गये हैं और क्या उनको महाप्रबन्धक के परामर्श से नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में समूची प्रक्रिया के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारत्नी देसाई): (क) से (च) . एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखा गया है। [पुस्ताकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-469/69]

गर्भ निरोधक उपकरणों का आयात

4151. श्री शोरारत्नी देसाई: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मच है कि भारत परिवार नियोजन के लिए अनेक विदेशी कम्पनियों से गर्भ-निरोधक उपकरणों का आयात कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों का नाम क्या है और इन गर्भनिरोधकों का क्य मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) भारत में इस प्रकार के गर्भ-निरोधकों का कितना उत्पादन होता है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति बन्देश्वर): (क) जी हां, निरोध और डायफाम का आयात किया जा रहा है।

(ख) बर्तमान में निरोध और डायफाम जिन कम्पनियों से खरीदे जा रहे हैं उनके नाम और उनके क्य-मूल्य की सूचना इस प्रकार है:-

1-निरोध

मंससं डानकुक 6 रु 45 पंसे प्रति ग्रौस, ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, भाड़े सहित और पंक सियोन (कोरिया) किए हुए।

3 रु 75 पंसे ग्रौस भाड़े महिल थोक के लिए।

मंसमं मितमुई एन्ड 7 रु 48 पंसे प्रति ग्रौस कम्पनी, टोकियो (जापान) भाड़े सहित और पंक किए हुए।

निरोध कुछ मित्र दणों में महायता के रूप में भी प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

2-डायफाम

डायफाम गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा जिस मूल्य पर आयात किया जा रहा है उसकी सूचना सरकार के पास तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं।

(ग) फिनहाल मार्बंजिनिक देश में निरोध का उत्पादन हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड के द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिसकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 14 करोड़ 40 लाख निरोध है। निजी देश में लंदन रबड़ कम्पनी, मद्रास इसका उत्पादन कर रही है जिसकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 7 करोड़ 50 लाख निरोध है। हाल ही में हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड का उत्पादन परीक्षण के तौर पर शुरू किया गया है। लंदन रबड़ कम्पनी व्यावसायिक पंमाने पर उत्पादन कर रही है।

लघु-पंमाने पर कुछ कारखानों ने मिलकर निरोध की उत्पादन क्षमता 3 करोड़ वार्षिक तक कर ली है।

डायफाम इस समय देश में तैयार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

आयकर विभाग, कोटा के कम्बारियों के लिये व्यापार

4152. श्री शोरारत्नी देसाई: क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोटा, राजस्थान में आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के लिए बवाटरों तथा कार्यालय के निर्माण संबंधी योजना कई वर्षों से सरकार के पास अनिरुद्ध पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण कार्य के कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है और उस पर कितनी नागरिक आयेगी ; और

(ग) इस समय कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी मकानों के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया दिया जा रहा है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नवा(व) . आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्तरादन-गुरुक विभागों के एक सयुक्त कार्यालय भवन के निर्माण के लिए कोटा में 1955 में जमीन खरीदी गई थी । फिलहाल यह जमीन संनिक अधिकारियों के वास्तविक कब्जे में है जिन्होंने इस जमीन के बारे में अपना दावा प्रस्तुत करके इस पर कङ्जा कर लिया था । उनके कब्जे से जमीन को छुड़ाने की कार्यवाही पहले से ही जारी है । संनिक अधिकारियों से जमीन छुट जाने के बाद ही कार्यालय भवन के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा ।

(ग) कार्यालय स्थान के लिए 4,880 रुपये । सरकार द्वारा आवास देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

कुड़णा—गोदावरी नदी अल विवाद के बारे में न्यायाधिकरण

4153. श्री गोकार लाल देरवा :

श्री जे. एच० पटेल :

श्री जे० मुहम्मद इमाम :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री मु० न० नाथनूर :

क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसूर, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कृष्णा और गोदावरी नदियों के पानी के बटवारे बन्धी विवाद को हल करने के लिए न्यायाधिकरण नियुक्त करने के पक्ष में अपना मत व्यक्त किया है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) न्यायाधिकरण कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) . इस विवाद को बातचीत द्वारा मुलभाने के लिए और प्रयत्न करने का विचार है और यदि इसमें सफलता न मिली तो इसे अन्तर्राजीय जल विवाद अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन न्यायनिर्णय हेतु भेजने के लिए कार्यवाही करनी होगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण गृह निर्माण योजनाएँ

4154. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4539 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रामीण गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए 1968-69 में कितनी घन राशि दी गई है ।

(क) 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में अब तक इन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और कितनी धनराशि अन्य प्रयोजनों हेतु व्यय की गई है और कितनी धनराशि अभी तक व्यय नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु अन्य राज्यों को राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) आवासीय विकास शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत जिसमें इस मंत्रालय की ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम भी शामिल है, 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 30 लाख रुपयों की केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि नियत की गयी। उपर्युक्त योजना के अधीन इस राशि के समुचित भाग का उपयोग राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 1966-67 के दौरान 1.60 लाख ह० के नियतन के विपरीत राज्य सरकार ने 1.13 लाख ह० निकाले। 1967-68 के दौरान आवास शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत नियत किये गये 25.40 लाख रुपयों का योजनानुसार व्योरा राज्य सरकार ने नहीं भेजा। तथापि उस वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उनके द्वारा 3.05 लाख रुपये की राशि निकाली। योजना के अन्तर्गत 1968-69 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक खर्चों की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है।

(ग) विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को नियत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का योजनानुसार व्योरा राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अभी तक नहीं भेजा गया है। वर्तमान प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारे

अपना खर्च पूरा करने के लिए अधिक साधन के रूप में 1.0 समान मासिक किस्तों में नियत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का 10/12वां भाग निकाल सकती है।

आयुर्वेदिक औषधासम्पद

4155. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने नये आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोले गये हैं ; और

(ख) इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री क० क० शाह) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को विशेषतः इसी कार्य के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती है।

Loans to Industries in States by Financial Institutions

4156. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the loans given during the last three financial years upto the 31st March, 1968 to the various industries in the various States by the Central Financial agencies ?

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

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में दुर्घटना

4157. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :

श्री उमानाथ :

श्री गणेश घोष :

श्री के० रमानी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 फरवरी, 1969 को सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के स्टफेट प्लांट में एक दुर्घटना हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा कितने धायल हुए ;

(ग) दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या इस मामले में उच्चस्तरीय जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ड) क्या सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा धायल व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकर दिया है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको प्रतिकर कब तक देने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राय मन्त्री (श्री द० रा० चण्हाण) : (क) नहीं। दुर्घटना 14 फरवरी, 1969 को हुई थी।

(ख) तीन व्यक्ति मरे और एक व्यक्ति धायल हुआ था।

(ग) दुर्घटना पंज लिंक टैक की संरचना की स्तरावी के कारण हुई।

(घ) जी, नहीं। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के सिन्दरी यूनिट के तीन मुख्य इन्जीनियरों की

एक समिति दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच पहले ही कर चुकी है। मैनेजिंग (प्रबन्ध निदेशक) डाइरेक्टर, बाहर के एक जनरल मैनेजर और कारपोरेशन के तकनीक परामर्शदाता सहित एक दूसरी कमटी नियुक्त कर रहे हैं।

(ड) सरकार को कोई प्रतिकर नहीं देना है। मृत व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकर भविष्य नियंत्रित और उत्पादन आदि के भुगतान का प्रबन्ध भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने तत्काल महायता के रूप में प्रत्येक मृतक के परिवार को 500 रुपये और प्रत्येक धायल व्यक्ति को 250 रुपये की अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी की है।

Appointment of Professor of Neurology at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4158. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : 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. 4733 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidate selected for appointment as Professor of Neurology in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has never taught the Post-Graduate students in Neurology;

(b) whether the same candidate had been rejected earlier by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment as Junior and Senior Neurologist in 1965 and 1967 respectively;

(c) if so, the reasons for selecting such a candidate with no specialisation in Neurology and Post-Graduate teaching experience; and

(d) the terms, conditions and tenure, if any, for the present appointment of Professor of Neurology ?

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

MENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

In the year 1965, she applied to the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Additional Professor of Medicine in the Medical College Pondicherry. She did not, however, appear for interview as she was abroad.

In the year 1967 she again applied to the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Senior Consultant in Neurology which is a higher post than the post of Professor, and for the post of Professor of Medicine in the supertime grade II scale of the Central Health Service. No candidate was found suitable by the Commission for appointment to the post of Senior Consultant. She was, however, selected for appointment to the post of Professor of Medicine.

(c) She was adjudged to be the most suitable candidate for the post.

(d) The terms and conditions for the present appointment of the Professor of Neurology, *inter-alia*, include :

- (i) Pay—To be fixed in the scale of Rs. 1900 - 75 - 2200- 100-2500 inclusive for non-practising allowance, in accordance with the normal rules after taking into consideration the pay last drawn by the incumbent while working in the Central Health Service.
- (ii) Private practice of any kind is prohibited.
- (iii) The appointment is temporary and terminable at any time with a month's notice on either side or pay in lieu thereof.

Foreign Collaboration

4159. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India was

paying Rs. 30 crores as royalties and management fees for the existing 2500 foreign collaborations ;

(b) whether the amount is likely to rise to nearly Rs. 100 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the steps envisaged to check the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement showing the remittances made abroad during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 on account of royalties, technical know-how fees, technicians and other professional services and management fees is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-470/69].

(b) and (c) With the progress of industrial development of the country and the need for foreign collaboration agreements in advanced technology it is possible that payments on account of royalty and technical know-how fees in respect of foreign collaboration agreements already existing and to be entered into and management fees may rise from time to time. However, foreign collaboration is sanctioned only when the technology is likely to be of benefit to the country and indigenous technical know-how is not available. Care is also taken to ensure that, in future, foreign collaboration agreements do not, as far as possible, include any restrictive clauses regarding exports. The export potential of industrial concerns with foreign collaboration agreements is likely to increase so as to offset to some extent the increased foreign remittances. In any case, it is unlikely that remittances on account of royalty payments, technical know-how fees etc. will rise to Rs. 100 crores per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Geological Survey of Manipur

4160. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological survey is being carried out in the Union Territory of Manipur to find out the mineral resources of the territory;

(b) if not, whether exhaustive geological survey has already been carried out; and

(c) if any survey has been done, the areas covered by the survey and the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). Systematic geological mapping and mineral investigations including drilling have been conducted in parts of Union Territory of Manipur. As a result of the investigations carried out, small deposits of nickel-copper-chromite and limestone in Ukhral and Tengnoupa Sub-divisions and saline springs in Thoubal Sub-division, have been located by the Geological Survey of India.

World Bank Members' Visit to Upper Krishna Project

4161. SHRI R. V. NAIK : Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether members of the World Bank visited the Upper Krishna Project site at Almatti in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit; and

(c) whether the visit has expedited the work on the project ?

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

(b) An Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Bank visited India in January-February, 1969. The objects of the Mission were broadly to (i) review the water resources development programme of the Government of India in the context of Fourth Five Year Plan, (ii) identify large

scale irrigation projects potentially suitable for World Bank/I.D. A. support and (iii) ascertain the extent, nature and phasing of further preparation work required to enable appraisal of projects so identified.

(c) Does not arise as the visit was purely exploratory.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में परिवार नियोजन के लिये ओपरेशनों और उपकरणों का वितरण

4162. SHRI NIHAIL SINGH : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में परिवार नियोजन के लिये ओपरेशनों और उपकरणों का निःशुल्क वितरण नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन दोनों राज्यों को राज्यवार किनी घनराशि तथा ओपरेशनों और उपकरण आदि दिये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है। सूचना राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त होते ही समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में निम्नलिखित घनराशि मंजूर की गई:-

	₹० लाखों में	₹० लाखों में
	1966-67	1967-68
उत्तर प्रदेश	197.326	293.27
बिहार	47.520	124.47

प्रब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार गत दो वर्षों में इन राज्यों को निम्नलिखित मूल्य के

निरोध, जंली, भागदार टिकियां, लूप और इन्स्टर्सं जैसे प्रचलित गम्भ-निरोधक भी सप्त ई किये गये :

	रुपये	रुपये
	1966-67	1967-68
उत्तर प्रदेश	41,900	1,78,500
बिहार	17,200	62,900

दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सस्ते मकान

4163. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सस्ते मकान देने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी शर्तें क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में उनको इस प्रकार के कितने मकान दिये गये हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली के निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के नागरिकों को आवंटन करने के लिये फ्लैटों के निर्माण का उत्तरदायित्व लिया है। फ्लैट्स 'बिना लाम-बिना हानि' के आधार पर किराया-क्य पद्धति के अनुसार लाटरी द्वारा आवंटित किये जाते हैं। तथापि, ऐसे फ्लैटों का 50% बेतन लेने वाले वर्गों के लोगों को आवंटन के लिये आरक्षित हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में एम्बूलेंस

4164. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में कुल कितनी एम्बूलेंस गाड़ियां हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी एम्बूलेंस गाड़ियां चालू स्थिति में हैं और कितनी खराब होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री क०क० शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में 12 एम्बूलेंस गाड़ियां हैं जिनमें 7 विलिंगन अस्पताल में और 5 सफदरजंग अस्पताल में हैं।

(ख) छ: गाड़ियां चलने योग्य हैं जबकि शेष छ: गाड़ियों की मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है।

गोल्वा प्रापरटीज (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, जदो दिल्ली

4165. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री गोल्वा, श्री बजीर बन्द सक्सेना और गोल्वा प्रापरटीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड से सम्बन्धित उनके अन्य सम्बन्धियों की निजी चल आस्तियां (आमूल्यां सहित) की जांच की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या इन आस्तियों को उनकी आय से अधिक पाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका औरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या छलादाताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिये उनकी आस्तियों को जब्त करने के लिये कोई कायदाही की गई है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन नयी दिल्ली के पालंमेण्ट पुलिस थाने में दर्ज किये गये थोखेबाजी और गबन के एक मामले के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस ने 1966 में श्री वजीर चन्द सक्सेना के रिहाइशी मरण की तलाशी ली थी और कुछ कागजात पकड़े।

(ख) आय-कर के निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ग) कम्पनी के समापन की कार्यवाही शुरू की गयी है और राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के निदेशों के अनुसार सरकारी परिसमापक लेनदारों के दावों का निपटारा करेगा। आय-कर विभाग ने श्री महताब चन्द गोलचा की कुछ सम्पत्तियों को कुर्क कर लिया ताकि उनके द्वारा दी जाने वाली लगभग 10 लाख रुपये तक की कर की रकम वसूल की जा सके।

Use of Gas for Production of Fertilizers

4166. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the average cost of production of fertilizers with feed-stocks respectively of naphtha, ammonia and gas;

(b) the quantity of gas available in the country and the percentage of it which is used or planned to be used for fertilizer production; and

(c) the objections for using all the gas which is wasted and which will save foreign exchange required for other feed-stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The cost of production depends upon not only the feedstock used, but on various other factors such as process routes, initial investment, size of plant, its location, cost of various

other raw materials, utilities and the product mix etc. The cost of production of fertilizers with feed-stock as ammonia will depend upon the particular type of fertilizer produced. It is not therefore possible to indicate average cost of production on a comparable basis for the three feedstock materials.

(b) 1.57 million cubic metres per day of gas will be available in 1969-70. The gas is used among other things, for production of fertilizers to the extent of 0.57 million cubic meters per day. According to the present plans, by 1973-74 the use of gas in fertilizer manufacture is expected to rise to 2.1 million cubic metre per day subject to availability.

(c) The utilisation of all available gas for fertilizers is sometimes not possible due to other prior commitments such as for power, the quality of gas, the limited demand for fertilizers in the area etc. The aim nevertheless, is to maximise the use consistently with other relevant factors.

Foreign Aid and Loans

4167. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts and sources of foreign aid and loans in 1968;

(b) their distribution under broad heads of utilisation;

(c) the total amount of aid and loans which has not been applied to investment and how Government propose to make repayment, when there are no equivalent returns for them;

(d) the programme of aid and loans for 1969 and how much of it has been promised; and

(e) whether, in view of devaluation, Government have asked Ministries spending foreign exchange, to postpone avoidable expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI: (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-471/69]

(c) All aid, whether project or non-project, is used for purposes of strengthening and developing the economy, the growth of which will make it easier for discharging the liabilities. As regards the foreign exchange needed for repayment, it is to be found out of earnings from export, which is also emphasised in this context.

(d) In 1969, so far, credit agreements have been signed for a total of \$ 193.67 million. It is difficult to estimate how much of foreign aid agreements will be signed in the remaining months of 1969. An indication of availability of fresh aid for 1969-70 may be possible only after the Consortium meets and considers the question.

(e) The fact that devaluation has increased the rupee value of foreign exchange expenditures as well as the fact that foreign exchange is a scarce resource, is borne in mind when foreign exchange expenditure is proposed and every effort is made not to incur avoidable expenditure.

सन्निज तेल उद्योग

4168. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :
श्री लखन लाल गुप्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान खाता बातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन्निज तेल उद्योग में 200 करोड़ रुपये विनियोजित करने के परिणामस्वरूप इससे कितनी वांगीक आय हुई है;

(ख) क्या उस उद्योग में बड़ी राशि विनियोजित करने के बाद उक्त आय को सन्तोषजनक समझा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक सन्तोषपूर्ण आय प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान खाता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० चण्हारा) : (क) सरकारी केत्रीय तेल उद्योग में लगभग 190.71 करोड़ रुपये के विनियोजन से 1967-68 में लगभग 23.61 करोड़ का लाभ हुआ है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी भवनों के पानी और विजली के बिलों का भुगतान

4169. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) 1 मार्च, 1967 से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा उन भवनों जिनमें अन्य मंत्रालय हैं, द्वारा विजली तथा पानी के संबंध के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी;

(ख) उक्त ग्रवधि में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा भेजे गये बिलों में कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई थी; और

(ग) विजली और पानी के बिलों में मांगी गई धनराशि में से प्रभी भी कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना चाही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Power Supply In Manipur

4170. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in augmenting the power supply in Manipur during 1968-69 and the progress made in the purchase of power from Assam;

(b) how much time is likely to be taken to make the power available to the people of Manipur and approximate power to be purchased; and

(c) whether the power supply will be left to some Electricity Board or whether Government will be increasing the number of Divisions under the P. W. D., Manipur to tackle the increasing power supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) During 1968-69, new generating capacity of 960 kw. was added to the existing capacity of 2,453 kw. The agreement for bulk power supply from Assam was signed and the construction of the lines and substations is expected to be taken up shortly.

(b) Bulk power supply from Assam is expected to be available in Manipur during 1971-72. Initially, about 5,000 kw. of bulk power supply will be available and it will be gradually increased to 15,000 kw.

(c) The Government of Manipur is considering the creation of an Electrical Circle to handle the power development programme in the territory. Further augmentation to the Circle for tackling problems associated with the increased power supply will be considered in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

4171. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ाने के बारे में पंजाब के उदाहरण का अनुकरण मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में भी किया जा सकता है; और

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

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय, बिलकुल हाल के उपलब्ध अनुमानों अन्तर्गत 1964-65 के अनुमानों के अनुसार, 373.00 रुपया है। यह 11 राज्यों (पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, हरियाणा, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, आनंद प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु, मैसूर, केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश) की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय से कम है और 4 राज्यों (राजस्थान, उडीसा, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा बिहार) की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय से अधिक है।

(ख) इसके कारणों में ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियाँ और विभिन्न सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थितियाँ शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य का आर्थिक विकास करने के प्रति-व्यक्ति आय बढ़ायी जा सकती है और विकास-योजनाओं द्वारा राज्य का आर्थिक विकास करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के आर्थिक विकास के परिणाम-स्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय बढ़कर पंजाब जैसे कुछ अन्य राज्यों की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय के बराबर हो जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश की जल सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ

4172. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नारीव विनान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में आगामी वर्ष पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में कुछ योजनायें केन्द्रीय

सरकार को अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी घनराशि का नियन्त्रण दिया जायेगा?

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

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से आज तक मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे नगरों एवं ग्रामों के नामों की एक सूची सभा पट्टि पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संस्पा LT-472/69] जिनके लिए जल पूर्ति योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित हो चुकी हैं। इस सूची में उन जल-पूर्ति योजनाओं (नगर एवं ग्राम) के नाम भी हैं जो कि अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं और जिन्हें केंद्रीय जन-स्वास्थ्य इन्जिनियरी संगठन की टिप्पणी के परिक्षण में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को संशोधन के लिए लौटा दिया गया है।

(ग) योजनाओं को चारू करने के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित नियम के अनुसार केंद्रीय सहायता मांगना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

नगर जल पूर्ति योजनाएं - 100 प्रतिशत अरु ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनाएं - 50 प्रतिशत सहाय्यानुदान (1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार 20,000 तक की आवादी वाले देशों तथा छोटे-छोटे नगरों सहित)

मध्य प्रदेश में आवास-निर्माण सहकारी समितियां

4173. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को 1968-69

में अब तक आवास निर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिये कितनी घन राशि दी गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० भ०) : किसी राज्य सरकार को हाऊस बिल्डिंग को प्राप्तरेति य सोसायटियों को अनुदान देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट राशि नियत नहीं की जाती। तथापि, 1968-69 में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, राज्य में इस मंत्रालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 37.88 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता नियत की गई, जो 21.50 लाख रुपये अरु रुपये 16.38 लाख रुपये एक अनुदान के रूप में है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा ली गई वास्तविक राशि मार्च 1969 के पश्चात् मालूम होगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में आय-कर की बस्ती

4174. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1968 और 31 जनवरी, 1969 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर के रूप में कितनी घनराशि बस्ती की गई; और

(ख) गत वर्ष में इसी अवधि के ये आयकर कम हैं अथवा अधिक?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के आयकर आयुक्त के कार्य-केत्र (जिसमें नागपुर तथा मन्डारा भी शामिल हैं) संबंधी सूचना नीचे दिये अनुसार है:-

अवधि बस्ती की गई (निगमित-कर सहित) आयकर राजस्व की रकम, जो विभागीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर है-
(लाख रुपयों में)

(क) 1-4-68 से 31-1-69	920
(ख) 1-4-67 से 31-1-68	863

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में हुई वसूलियों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि आंकड़ों का संकलन राज्य-वार न होकर आयुक्त के कार्य-देवत के संबंध में किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामों में विजली का लगाया जाना

4175. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने तथा जिलेवार कितने-कितने ग्रामों में अप्रैल, 1968 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक विजली सप्लाई की गई है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने नलकूपों को विजली सप्लाई की गई;

(ग) ग्रामों में तथा नलकूपों का विजली सप्लाई करने पर कुल कितना अपय किया गया है; और

(घ) इके फलस्वरूप सरकार के राजस्व में प्रति वर्ष कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री तिष्ठेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में अप्रैल, 1968 से जनवरी, 1969 के अन्त तक 838 गांवों में विजली लगाई गई थी। उसका जिलेवार व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संलग्न LT-473/69)

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान 33 नलकूपों समेत 9032 सिवाई पंप ऊर्जित किये गए।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण और

पंपों के ऊर्जन पर 249.89 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

(घ) विजली बोर्ड ने 11.47 लाख रुपये के वार्षिक राजस्व का अनुमान लगाया है।

Thefts in Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi

4176. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of thefts that took place in the whole jurisdiction of the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi during the last two years and on what dates;

(b) the total amount of loss caused to Government exchequer, directly or indirectly, due to such thefts; and

(c) the action taken in all such cases?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The following four thefts occurred in the Delhi Central Excise and Customs Collectorate :

S.No.	Date of theft.	Name of theft.	Value.
1.	20.2.68	Steel trunk and lock.	Rs. 50/- (cost of box and lock)
2.	19-11-67	Precious stones and semi-precious stones.	Rs. 2,600/-
3.	23-11-67	-do-	Rs. 4,400/-
4.	3-12-67	-do-	Rs. 650/-

In addition to the above, one package of precious stones valued at Rs. 18,395/- was stolen on 4-9-68 by two employees of the Handling Agents, of M/s. Pan American Airways. The consignment was, however, recovered on the same day on account of

prompt action taken by the Customs officers at Palam.

A loss of Rs. 50/- has occurred on account of theft No. 1. So far as the theft No. (2) to (4) are concerned, no loss to the exchequer by way of import duty has been caused, as these goods had been reimported; nor has compensation been claimed and paid by Government in respect of them.

(c) Complaints were lodged with the local police in all the four cases. The steel trunk could not be traced by the police and the investigation has been closed; the files lost in the trunk have, however, been reconstructed. Loss of the consignments at Sl. Nos. (2), (3) and (4) is still under investigation by the police. So far as the theft which took place on 4-9-1968 is concerned, a complaint against the two accused persons who are at present on bail is being filed in the court of law.

Excise and Customs Duty Arrears of Central Excise And Customs Collectorate, Delhi

4177. SHRI LATAFATALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central Excise and Customs duty in arrears as on the 1st February, 1969 in the whole jurisdiction of Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi.

(b) the reasons for non-realisation of that amount; and

(c) the total amount of loss caused to Government exchequer in the form of interest due to non-realisation of that amount.

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

C. P. W. D. Sectional Officers (CIVIL)

4178. 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 he pleaded inability to promote the eligible Sectional Officers (Civil) in C. P. W. D. due to reduction in the work-load of the Department while addressing the Central Public Works Department Sectional Officers Association recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission goes unabated even though there is a reduction in the work-load and some Assistant Engineers are being reverted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the requisition to the Union Public Service Commission was given for more number of candidates in 1967 and 1968 inspite of reduction in work load ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There has been no reduction in the work-load of the C. P. W. D. and no need for stopping or reducing the direct recruitment of Assistant Engineers through the Union Public Service Commission. The reversion of Assistant Engineers is avoided as far as possible but as Sectional Officers have been promoted much in excess of the promotion quota in vacancies meant for direct recruits, these *ad hoc* promotees may occasionally have to revert to lower posts when the direct recruits join.

(c) No, Sir. The requisitions for candidates through the 1967 and 1968 examinations were for less number of candidates than in 1965 and 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान नहर के अन्तर्गत भालड़ा और गंगा नहरों को पानी की सप्लाई

4179. श्री प० सा० बालपाल : क्या सिवाई तथा विष्णुत मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रदूष संख्या 4697 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के अन्तर्गत भालड़ा और गंगा नहरों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि पाकिस्तान को पानी सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की मूचन मिली है कि गंगानगर जिले के किसानों की फसलें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी सप्लाई न किये जाने के अभाव में सूख रही हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विष्णुत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिंहौश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 21 फरवरी, 1968 से सिंधु जल संचय की शर्तों के अनुसार, पाकिस्तान को पानी की सप्लाई पुनः आरम्भ कर दी गई है और भारत के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, गंगा नहर को पहले की मात्रा उतना ही पानी दिया जा रहा है जितना कि व्यास के पानी में इसका अंश है। राजस्थान में भालड़ा के क्षेत्रों को भालड़ा नंगल करार के अनुसार सतलज नदी से पानी दिया जाता है और पहले की तरह उनको बहां से पानी मिल रहा है।

(ख) बीकानेर नहर के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी और इसमें प्रशांति होने वाले पानी की मात्रा को बढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया था।

Standards of Black and Green Teas of Himachal Pradesh and Dehra-Dun

4180. श्री HEM RAJ : 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 Indian Standards Institution has been entrusted with the task of analysing the standards of black and green teas of Himachal Pradesh and Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, since when this matter is pending with this Institution; and

(c) when the work of analysis is likely to be finalised ?

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

(b) and (c) . The task was assigned to the Indian Standards Institution in January, 1967. No decision could be arrived at on the basis of available data which is not sufficient. It was therefore decided to prepare a document on suitable sampling procedure. The document is since ready on the basis of which samples will be collected during the forthcoming plucking season (April-October, 1969) and the Indian Standards Institution would formulate its recommendations towards the end of this year.

Taxation on Inter-State Sales

4181. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry protesting against the Central Government trying to utilise the effect to the Supreme Court's judgment regarding the Central Sales Tax Act in the matter of taxation of inter-State sales;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ;

(c) whether before initiating action for undoing the effect of the Supreme Court's

judgment, the Central Government consulted State Governments also;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any amendment to the Central Sales Tax Act has been asked for by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(b) The matter is under examination of the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry have suggested that the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 should not be amended as a result of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of State of Mysore Vs. Yadalam Lakshminarasimhiah Setty & Sons. They have further urged that in case the Government decides to amend the Act, such amendment should not have any retrospective effect. As already stated in reply to part (b) of the question, these suggestions are under examination.

Oil Find in Iranian Shore

4182. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck a second oil bearing structure in the concession off the shores of Iran;

(b) whether any estimate of the yearly yield from this structure has been made; and

(c) if so, the expected gain from this venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Detailed Seismic Surveys have recently indicated the existence of a Structure adjacent to the Rostam Oilfield of Iran offshore. However, as this structure has not been tested by drilling, it is not possible to say at this stage whether or not it is oil-bearing.

(b) and (c) No reliable estimate can be made at this stage.

विभिन्न राज्यों में रिहायशी बस्तियों का विकास

4183: श्री घोकारलाल बोहरा: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में रिहायशी बस्तियों के विकास पर लक्ष्य की गई और चालू वर्ष में लक्ष्य की जाने वाली धन राशि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ल) सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में नई रिहायशी बस्तियों बनाने और आवास योजनाओं का विकास करने के द्वारे में ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने राजस्थान में रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिये क्या सहयोग प्रदान किया और अगामी वर्ष में क्या महयोग देने का प्रस्ताव है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास बंधालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ शूरी) : (क) इस बंधालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यों

को निम्नांकित राशि दी गई है :

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपयों में)	जीवन बीमा निगम
1965-66	13.14	15.00
1966-67	7.53	12.00
1967-68	7.56	12.00

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में, 20.64 करोड़ रुपये की राशि (8.64 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में तथा 12.00 करोड़ रुपये जीवन बीमा निधियां) राज्यों को नियत की गई हैं। दी गई वास्तविक राशि मार्च, 1969 के बाद मालूम होगी।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय की सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनायें राज्य योजनाओं में शामिल हैं, और उन्हें चौथी पञ्च वर्षीय योजना में जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है। तथापि, प्लान की अवधि में राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का अभी विनियोग नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस मंत्रालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये 3-10 करोड़ रुपये लिये हैं (0.28 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में, तथा 2.82 करोड़ रुपये जीवन बीमा निधियां)। 1968-69 के वर्ष के लिये उनको 5.67 लाख रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में तथा 60 लाख रुपये जीवन बीमा निगम निवि से नियत किए गए हैं।

1 अप्रैल, 1969 से आरम्भ होने वाले चौथी योजना की अवधि में, राज्य द्वारा के सभी कार्य-क्रमों के लिये, जिनमें इस मंत्रालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाएँ शामिल हैं, राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता 'बलाक अनुदान' तथा 'बलाक आरण' के रूप में, इन्हें विकास के किसी विशिष्ट शीर्ष से दिना संलग्न किये, दी जायेगी।

राज्यों को राज्य द्वारा में, आवास सहित, विभिन्न कार्य-क्रमों के लिये उनकी प्रायमिकता के अनु-मार निवियां नियत करने की स्वतन्त्रता होगी, अगले वर्ष में अर्थात् 1969-70 में, केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्य-अनुसार नियतन को, जिसमें राजस्थान शामिल है, अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

नेशनल बिल्डिंग्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन

4184. श्री रघुनीर सिंह शास्त्री : वया स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत्त है कि नेशनल बिल्डिंग्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन को अब तक लगभग 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो चुकी है;

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

(ग) इस कारपोरेशन को व्यापारिक आधार पर चलाने और उसके ऊपरी खर्च में कमी करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डॉ सू. सूर्ति) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम समिति को इस के नवम्बर 1960 से आरम्भ होने से लेकर, और 31 मार्च, 1968 तक, 1.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की हानि हुई।

(ख) तथा (ग) . एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

अगस्त, 1964 में निर्माण, 'आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने कारपोरेशन को हुई हानि के कारणों की तफतीश की। यह ज्ञात हुआ कि हानि के अंशतः कारण तो सामग्री तथा मढ़ूरी की लपत के

नियंत्रण में क्षेत्रीय यूनिटों की अकुशलता कहा जा सकता है और कुछ कारण कार्य के पूरा होने में देरी का होना है, जिससे मजदूरी और सामग्री की लागत बढ़ गई।

इन खामियों को दूर करने के लिये कारपोरेशन ने, उन कर्मचारियों को जिन का कार्य असम्भवजनक था तथा जिनकी ईमानदारी सन्देहपूर्ण थी, निकालने का प्रयत्न किया। लगभग पन्द्रह कार्यपालक इन्जीनियर तथा अधीक्षक इन्जीनियरों जैसे पद के वरिष्ठ इन्जीनियरों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई। केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से कार्यपालक तथा अधीक्षक इन्जीनियरों के पद के अधिकारियों को अहर पर (लोन) लेने के लिये भी कदम उठाए गए। एक योजना कक्ष खोला गया। कारपोरेशन के पुराने कार्य को शीघ्र ही पूरा करने के लिये भी प्रयत्न किये गए।

2. 1965 में, कारपोरेशन के काम की और अधिक व्यौरेवार जांच करने के लिये तथा भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का मुझाव देने के लिए, योजना आयोग के उम समय के (निर्माण) सलाहकार भेजर-जनरल हरकीरतसिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की नियुक्ति की गई। इस समिति ने यह मुझाव दिया कि कारपोरेशन वार्य की विशेष मदों जैसे कि पाईल-ड्राइविंग, स्टील फैब्रिकेशन, और मशीनों की सहायता से सड़के बनाना, तथा डीप सीवर वर्क्स पर अपना ध्यान दे और उसे उन दुर्गम लेत्रों में कार्य लेना चाहिये जहां गैर-सरकारी टेंकरों द्वारा ऊंचे दर बताये जाते हैं। इस मुझाव के परिणामस्वरूप यह निरांय किया गया कि कारपोरेशन को नेफा जैसे दुर्गम स्थानों में कार्य लेना चाहिये और उसे पाईल-ड्राइविंग, डीप-सीवर ढालने, तथा मशीनों की सहायता से सड़कों के निर्माण जैसे कार्य की विशेष मदों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

3. कारपोरेशन के कार्य की जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप, कारपोरेशन के कार्य में प्रश्न-

सनीय सुधार हुआ है। 1967-68 में कारपोरेशन को इसके द्वारा लिए गए निर्माण कार्यों में 4.52 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई, जो कि इसके बर्दं के क्षय-विक्रय के 1.8 प्रतिशत वे लगभग है।

4. कारपोरेशन की पिछली कारशुजारी (कार्यों) का पुनरीक्षण करने उसके कैपिटल स्ट्रक्चर की जांच करने तथा इसके संचालन में सुधार के लिये उपायों का मुझाव देने के लिये, अभी हानि ही में, संयुक्त मन्त्रिव, निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति भंगालय तथा ब्लूरो आफ पर्सनल एन्टरप्राइज के निर्माण तथा वित्तीय सलाहकारों की एक समिति की स्थापना की गई। प्राप्ता है कि समिति सरकार को शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

Production of Crude Oil and Diesel Oil

4185. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to double the production of crude oil and diesel oil in the country in the public sector during the current year and the coming year;

(b) the present capacity of the three Government owned refineries in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have asked the four private sector companies to increase the output considering the additional requirements of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a). Crude oil is produced from oil fields whereas Diesel oil is a product of the refinery. The country is at present deficit in crude oil but self-sufficient in Diesel oil. There is no immediate necessity to double the production of diesel oil. Extensive exploration/drilling in prospective oil bearing areas is

being made to increase production of crude oil. No forecast is possible as to when the production will be doubled.

(b) During 1968 the crude throughput was 5.2 million tonnes from three Government owned refineries of which the production of Diesel oil was about 29%

(c) No. Additional production of diesel oil is not required at present.

**Extension to Ministerial Employees of
A. I. I. M. S., New Delhi**

4186. SHRI NIHIL 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 some ministerial employees of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi are being granted extension even beyond the age of 58 years in deviation of Government Policy; and

(b) if so, the number of employees who are being granted extension and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Incomplete Fitting in Four Storey Quarters
in Sector 12, R. K. Puram, New Delhi**

4187. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

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 four storey quarters in Sector 12, R. K. Puram, New Delhi have been allotted to Government employees before the completion of electricity, water and other fittings;

(b) whether senior Officers inspected those quarters before allotment;

(c) if not, whether any higher officials have been deputed to find out the difficulties being faced by the residents for want of essential amenities in these quarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a). No, Sir. The 400 four-storeyed quarters in sector XII of Ramakrishnapuram were allotted after water and electricity were available. Costly fittings like fans etc. were as usual, provided after occupation to avoid pilferage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answers to parts (a) and (b).

संसद निर्माण विभाग के चौथो श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को राजपत्रित छुट्टी पर काम करने के बदले नकद मुआवजा न दिया जाना

4188. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद निर्माण विभाग के चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को राजपत्रित छुट्टी पर काम पर आने के बदले नकद मुआवजा न देकर उसके स्थान पर एवजी छुट्टी दी जाती है जबकि ग्रन्थ मन्त्रालयों में राजपत्रित छुट्टी वाले दिन काम पर आने वाले कर्मचारियों को नकद मुआवजा दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कर्मचारियों को राजपत्रित छुट्टी वाले दिन काम

पर आने के लिए नकद मुश्तावजा देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार रनियोजन और नियमण, आवास तथा नागरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) प्रश्न के प्रथम मार्ग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है। अन्य स्थानों में, जब तक स्वयं कर्मचारी प्रतिपूरक छुट्टी लेना न चाहे, इस विषय पर सामान्य आदेशों के अनुसार छुट्टी की दर पर समयो-परान्त मत्ता दिया जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रसंगाधीन मामलों में सामान्य आदेशों का पालन करने के लिए नियम दिये जा रहे हैं।

Violation of Customs Rules in West Bengal

4189. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases initiated by the Customs Department for the violation of customs rules against various persons in West Bengal in 1968 and upto February, 1969; and

(b) the total number of cases against which prosecution proceedings have already been launched?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 6737 cases were initiated by the Customs authorities for violation of Customs Rules including smuggling and contravention of Imports and Exports (Control) Act, Baggage Rules, Custom House, Agents Licensing Regulations and Foreign Exchange Regulations, all of which are punishable under the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) In 34 cases prosecution proceedings have already been launched.

Medical Colleges During Fourth Plan in West Bengal

4190. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of setting up more medical colleges during the Fourth Plan period in West Bengal State is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the proposed locations thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof and when these colleges will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) Two medical Colleges are being established in the Fourth Five Year Plan, one under the North Bengal University at Siliguri, and the other under the Burdwan University at Burdwan. The first year M. B. B. S. course has been started from 1968-69 session in the North Bengal University premises. The Medical College at Burdwan is expected to start functioning in the year 1970-71. The estimates of the cost of establishment of these colleges have not yet been finalised.

Housing Schemes in West Bengal

4191. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new houses constructed in West Bengal during the last three years under the various Housing Schemes of the Central Government;

(b) the total amount allotted and utilised by the State; and

(c) the number of persons who were benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b) 19096 houses were completed during the three years ending March, 1968, under the various Social Housing Schemes of this Ministry During this period, an amount of Rs. 699.72 lakhs (including Rs. 155 lakhs of L. I. C. funds) was allocated to the State Government for construction of houses. Against this, a sum of Rs. 612.94 lakhs was drawn by the State Government on the basis of expenditure reported by them.

(c) 10696 families were benefited.

इण्डियन कारबन लिमिटेड

4192. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मंत्री 3 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1577 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोक की सप्लाई के बारे में सरकार ने इण्डियन कारबन लिमिटेड से कितने वर्ष का ठेका किया और ठेके के कितने वर्ष वाकी है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा तैयार कोक की बिक्री से इतना अधिक मुनाफा लिये जाने को हिट में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार इसका प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री द० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) भारतीय तेल निगम ने गोहाटी शोधनशाला के समस्त बिकाऊ पेट्रोलियम कोक की सप्लाई के लिए मैससं इण्डियन कारबन लिमिटेड के साथ प्रारम्भ में सात वर्षों की अवधि के लिए एक ठेका, जिसका स्वीकार की इच्छा पर आगामी पांच वर्षों की अवधि

के लिए नवीनकरण हो जाये, किया था। प्रारम्भिक सात वर्षों की अवधि मई, 1969 के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1969 के अन्त तक बरीनी शोधनशाला से 132,000 मीटरी टन की एक और मात्रा की बिक्री बचनबद्ध है।

(ख) और (ग) . जी नहीं। यह माना जाएगा कि किसी कम्पनी का बहुत अधिक लाभ कमाने का तथ्य ही, उसके राष्ट्रीयकरण का आधार नहीं बन सकता।

प्राकृतिक गैस को तरल पदार्थ में परिवर्तित करना

4193. महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोहाटी तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा प्रति वर्ष 17,000 टन प्राकृतिक गैस को जला कर उससे केवल 6000 टन गैस को तरल पदार्थ में परिवर्तित करने की योजना को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के बया कारण हैं; और

(ख) शेष 11,000 टन गैस को जला कर बेकार करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री द० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) गोहाटी में केवल 6,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस संबंधित रखने के मुख्य कारण निम्न प्रकार हैं:-

(1) गत समय में किये गये मार्किट सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आसाम राज्य में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की मांग प्रतिवर्ष 2,000 से 6,000 मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है।

(2) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का उत्पादन हक्के गंसोलीन/शोधनशाला गैस के

प्राप्य ब्रूटेन ग्रंथ तक सीमित है।

(ख) मुरक्का के विचार से, ईंधन गैस पद्धति में निश्चित दाव को बनाये रखने के लिए कुछ गैस जला देना आवश्यक है।

प्राकृतिक गैस खरीदने के लिए कम्पनियों से समझौता

4194. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : द्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय तेल तेंत्रों में प्रतिदिन जलाई जा रही 13 लाख घनफुट प्राकृतिक गैस खरीदने के लिए किन-किन कम्पनियों के साथ लिखित करार किये गये हैं।

(ख) ऐसी प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा उक्त गैस को कितनी मात्रा में खरीदने का वचन दिया गया था और प्रत्येक कम्पनी कब तक इसको खरीदती रहेगी; और

(ग) उस अप्रयुक्त गैस की मात्रा कितनी है जो इन करारों के अन्तर्गत नहीं बिकी है तथा उसका प्रयोग करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डॉ राठौर) : (क) और (ख) . यह अनुमान है कि सदस्य महोदय का आशय आयल इण्डिया लिंग द्वारा इसके आसाम के तेल तेंत्रों में गैस जलाये जाने से है। 1968 में प्रतिदिन जलाई गई 13.1 लाख घन मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस में से 5-5 लाख घन मीटर टन गैस कम दाव की थी; जो बिक्री के योग्य नहीं है। ऐसे 7.6 लाख घन मीटर गैस को निम्न पार्टियों द्वारा कम खपत (रखी गई मात्राओं की तुलना में) के कारण जला दिया गया:—

1. आसाम राज्य 3.1 लाख घ. मी. प्र. दि. विद्युत बोर्ड

2. भारतीय उर्वरक 1.8 घ. मी. प्र. दि. निगम	2.7	2.7
3 आसाम गैस कम्पनी	“	“
कुल	7.6	7.6

आयल इण्डिया और आसाम गैस कम्पनी के बीच हुये करार को, जिसके अन्तर्गत आसाम राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड तथा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम को भी 1973 के अन्त तक गैस की सप्लाई निहित है, अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) जब विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इस समय रखी गई गैस की मात्रायें वास्तविक रूप में उठाई जायेंगी तब अप्रयुक्त गैस जरा सी होगी।

L. I. C. Investment in Birla Group of Concerns.

4195. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of total investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation in the Birla Group of concerns (i) in equity and preference shares, (ii) debentures, and (iii) loans against mortgages and securities;

(b) the break up of investments under each category and the years in which made;

(c) the percentage of the investments so made to the total investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(d) the return received so far on such investments; and

(e) the present market value of such shares and debentures in relation to their respective book value ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total investment of the LIC in Birla Group concerns as on 28.2.69 is Rs. 2237.12 lakhs.

(b) The break-up of investment categorywise is as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Debentures :	482.66
Preference Shares :	705.32
Equity Shares :	941.64
Mortgage Loans :	107.50

Information about investment made from year to year not readily available.

(c) The percentage of investment made in Birla Group concerns to the total investment made by LIC in shares and debentures including loans is 8.94%.

(d) The return in 1967-68 was as under :

Debentures	7.16%
Preference Shares	9.04%
Equity Shares	8.60%

(e) The book value and the present market value of shares and debentures are as under :

Book Value :	Rs. 2129.62 lakhs
Market Value :	Rs. 2416.06 lakhs

**Unit trust Investment in
Birla's Concerns**

4196. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investments made by the Unit Trust of India in the Birla Group of concerns by way of purchase of (i) equity and preference shares, and (ii) debentures;

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned and their purposes; and

(c) the yield from the investments ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) : The total investments of the Unit Trust of India in (i) equity and preference shares and (ii) debentures of

the Birla Group of Concerns as at the end of 1958 were Rs. 5.08 crores and Rs. 2.36 crores respectively.

(b) The Unit Trust is not authorised to give loans and the question does not arise.

(c) The respective yields in respect of equity shares, preference shares and debentures work out at approximately 7.7%, 9.2% and 7.1%.

**Financial Assistance Given by I. D. B. I.
to Birla Group of Concerns**

4197. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Birla Group of concerns;

(b) the purpose for which each assistance was given;

(c) the return on such assistance received so far; and

(d) whether guarantees were given by the Industrial Development Bank of India on loans obtained by this group of concerns from other sources and if so, their details ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) : The total financial assistance disbursed by way of direct assistance (underwriting), refinancing and rediscounting of bills by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the industrial concerns in the 'Birla Group' since its inception in July, 1964 upto 31st January, 1969 amounted to Rs. 57 lakhs and Rs. 190 and Rs. 401 lakhs respectively aggregating to Rs. 648 lakhs.

(b) The direct financial assistance granted by the Industrial Development Bank of India to this group was for their cement, machine tools, etc., projects. The refinance assistance sanctioned was mostly for their cotton textiles, sugar, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering industries. The rediscounting facility related to sales of machinery by machinery manufacturing concerns of the group.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such guarantees have been given.

Guarantees Given by Financial Institutions on Behalf of Birla Group of Concerns

4198. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the financial institutions of the Central Government like the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, and Life Insurance Corporation of India etc. have given guarantees on behalf of the Birla Group of concerns for loans obtained by them from any other sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether complaints have been received that the companies are not carrying out the terms of such loans and if so, their details ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORA-JI DESAI) (a) and (b) . No, Sir. However, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India gave a deferred payment guarantee of about Rs. 36 lakhs on behalf of Hindusthan Heavy Chemicals in 1960 when it was being managed by M/S. Talukdar & Law. The Company has subsequently become a subsidiary of M/S. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Limited, Calcutta which is a Birla concern.

(c) No, Sir.

Export Bank

4199. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested establishment of an export bank on Japanese lines to meet special credit needs of exporters of capital goods especially to the neighbouring South-East Asian countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the establishment of an export bank as suggested by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORA-JI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) . The existing institutions appear to be adequate for dealing with export credit and Government do not consider it necessary at present to set up a specialised credit institution for this purpose. However, it is expected that the Banking Commission will examine the need for such an institution.

Removal of Health Officer of N. D. M. C.

4200. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to revert a Health Officer to the Armed Forces with effect from the 16th March, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Defence authorities have taken objection to this decision; and

(d) 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) . Due to administrative reasons the N.D.M.C. decided to revert with effect from 16th March, 1969. their Medical Officer of Health to the Armed Forces from where he was on deputation.

(c) and (d) . The Ministry of Defence objected initially to the unilateral decision

of the N. D. M. C. but subsequently agreed to the reversion of the Medical Officer of Health with effect from the 16th March, 1969.

Seizure of Contraband Gold and Wrist Watches Near Bombay

4201. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDAY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officials of Marine and Preventive Division of Central Excise seized contraband gold and wrist watches worth Rs. 15 lakhs from the Sea bed near Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any arrest has been made and action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b): On the 16th February, 1969, on information, officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate recovered 600 slabs of foreign marked gold, weighing 69,983 grams and valued at about Rs. 5.91 lakhs at international rate and 1990 wrist watches of foreign make valued at about Rs. 1.99 lakhs from the bottom of the sea off Manori near Bombay.

(c) No arrest has so far been made. Investigations are in progress.

Compensatory Allowance for C. P. W. D. Staff in N. E. F. A.

4202. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. E. F. A. compensatory allowance for the C. P. W. D. staff working in N. E. F. A. has not been renewed beyond the 31st December, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when the Assam Government have increased the pay scales of the employees in N. E. F. A.; and

(c) the steps taken to look into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The compensatory allowance for CPWD staff in NEFA was originally sanctioned for 5 years from 1962 to 1966 and thereafter the concession was extended for one year upto 31st December, 1967 subject to its further continuance beyond that date being reviewed yearly. The question of its continuance beyond 31st December, 1967 has been under review in the light of similar allowances sanctioned by the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and P. & T. Department, for their respective staff. It has been agreed to in principle to renew the grant of the concession. Orders in this regard are expected to be issued shortly.

Rise in British Bank Rate

4203. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Kingdom has raised the British Bank Rate recently;

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

(c) its effect on the Indian economy ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Bank of England raised the Bank Rate from 7 per cent to 8 per cent on 27th February, 1969.

(b) and (c). Changes in the U. K. Bank Rate mainly affect the Indian economy in respect of interest payable on official loans, movement of banking funds and India's exports to the U. K.

Interest payable on future withdrawals of loans out of the unutilised portions of the authorisation prior to October, 1965 would increase. Authorisation after October, 1965 are completely free of interest. The inflow of banking capital into India from U. K. may be lower due to higher short-term money interest rates in London and credit stringency in the U. K.

The rise in the U. K. Bank Rate coming soon after the introduction of the import deposit scheme may lead to a slight fall in demand for India's exports for stock holding purposes.

The rise in the U. K. Bank Rate will not effect India's outstanding payment obligations and the flow of official loans from the U. K.

Working of Gresham's Law in India's Monetary Circulation

4205. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gresham's Law is working in India's monetary circulation;

(b) if so, to what extent and the further details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government about it and with what success so far ?

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

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

Demolition of State Bank Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi

4206. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the old building of the State Bank of India in Parliament Street New Delhi was demolished through a contractor;

(b) whether it is a fact that a heavy sum paid to the contractor for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no tenders were invited for the purpose: and

(d) if so, the amount paid to the contractor and the reasons for not following the normal procedure in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) : No, Sir. No contract has so far been awarded by the State Bank of India for demolition of their existing building at Parliament Street as as there is at present no proposal to pull down the building.

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

भ्रष्टमूल्यन के बाद व्यापार संस्थानों द्वारा मुनाफाकारी

4207. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी कम्पनियों की बानकारी है, जो विदेशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये भ्रष्टमूल्यन से पहले देश की पूँजी भारत से बाहर ले गई थीं और लगभग 3 महीने बाद जब भ्रष्टमूल्यन के कारण उसका

मूल्य बढ़ गया, तो वह उस पूँजी के वापिस भारत में ले आई;

(ख) क्या अबमूल्यन के कारण कुछ व्यापार संस्थानों की मुनाफाखोरी के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

(ग) ऐसी कुछ कम्पनियों ने अबमूल्यन के कारण किन परिस्थितियों में अधिक मुनाफा कमाया; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार्जी देसाई) (क) : सरकार के पास ऐसी कम्पनियों के बारे में कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं है, किर मी यह बात असंभव सी प्रतीत होती है, क्योंकि विदेशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए नकद रकम बाहर भेजने की अनुमति सामान्यतः नहीं दी जाती। लेकिन अगर ऐसा कोई मामला हमारे सामने लाया जायगा, तो उसकी हर बात की मुनाफियाँ जांच की जा सकती हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : जिन व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों को विदेशी पाटियों से विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में रकमें मिलनी थी और जिन्हें रकमों की अदायगी अबमूल्यन के बाद की गयी थी, उनको अबमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप फायदा हुआ होगा, क्योंकि अबमूल्यन के अनुपात में तब तक रुपये के रूप में मिलने वाली बराबर की रकम काफी बड़ी होगी। इसके विपरीत उन मार्टीय कम्पनियों को नुकसान हुआ होगा जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में अदायगी करनी थी, क्योंकि देनदारी की विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम के लिए उन्हें और ज्यादा मार्टीय रुपये देने पड़े होंगे। इसके अबमूल्यन होने पर ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक है, इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई विशेष कारबाई नहीं की जहाँ कहीं पर लाम हुए उन पर सामान्य रीति से कर लगाया गया।

Assets Invested In Temples, Mosques and Churches

4208. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will The Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the hoarded wealth and the total assets invested in the temples mosques and churches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJEE DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information is not available regarding the total wealth of religious institutions in the country. There has been no occasion to collect this information, as under Section 5 (1) (i) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, property held under trust for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature, which includes assets of temples, mosques and churches, is exempt from wealth tax. However, declaration were received regarding gold held by religious institutions under the Gold Control Regulations. As stated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2251 in the Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1966, the estimated quantity of gold declared by all religious institutions in the country is as follows:-

(i) Non-ornamental gold 38,15,136 Grams

(ii) Gold ornaments 29 58,908 "

Total : 67,74,044 -

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

4209. श्री अनन्द शेखर सिंह :

श्री ना० रा० पाटिल :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और सान तथा चातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग सेवा के लिये उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के समय उन पर यह जोर देता है कि

वे मारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में अपने पदों से त्यागपत्र दें जिससे वे अपने मूल कार्यालयों में वारणाधिकार से बंचित हो जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे अनेक उम्मीदवार जो अपने पदों से, जिन पर वे अनेक वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं; त्यागपत्र देने के लिये राजी नहीं होते, इसके कारण इस आयोग में नियुक्त नहीं हो सकते; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य भंत्री (श्री ब० रा० चक्रवाहण) (क) से (ग) : तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की नीति की कमंचारियों का अपना धलग संवर्ग बनाने की है। अतः आयोग उन व्यक्तियों को भर्ती में तरजीह देता है जो आयोग में स्थाई तौर से नौकरी करने को तैयार हों। जब उप-युक्त योग्यता और अनुभव के व्यक्ति, जो आयोग में स्थाई रूप से काम करने को तैयार हों उपलब्ध न हो तब आयोग सीमित अवधि के लिये सरकारी संस्थानों के अक्सर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर ले लेता है। जब आयोग किसी प्रतिनियुक्ति अक्सर को अपने यहाँ स्थाई समावेशन (Absorption) के योग्य समझता है और वह व्यक्ति भी समावेशन के लिये इच्छुक हो, तब उससे कहा जाता है कि वह अपने मूल सरकारी विभाग संस्थान से सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करले।

Bhakra Nangal Project

4210. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have been overspending on the Bhakra Nangal Project against the Plan outlay and have asked the Centre to treat the amount overspent as Central loan;

(b) if so, the amount overspent by the Punjab Government during 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(c) the reasons for the over-spending; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard to the request made by the Punjab Government to treat the amount overspent as Central loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) . There has been only a small excusin expenditure over a long period above the sanctioned loan, but no reference has so far been received in this respect from the State Government.

(b) There was over-spending of about Rs. 27 lakhs during 1967-68.

State Bank's Scheme To Finance Agricultural Operations

4211. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has finalised a scheme to finance agricultural operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by the farmers/tenant cultivators therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The State Bank's scheme of financing agricultural operations of the farmers has been in operation for the last one year.

(b) The scheme envisages grant of (i) short-term loans for purchase of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, etc.,

(ii) instalment credit loans for purchase of agricultural machinery and implements and (iii) medium-term loans for provision of irrigation facilities, construction of farm structures, development of land, allied farming activities such as fisheries, poultry, dairy, etc. Working capital loans are granted on short-term basis for periods generally up to 12 months, instalment credit

loans for periods up to 5 years and medium-term loans generally up to 10 years. The rates of interest vary between 8½% and 9½%. Margin ranges between 25 to 33 1/3% for instalment credit loans and 50% for term loans. Margin in the case of working capital advance is dependent upon the borrower's own resources position; the main deciding factors being his own investments in the past and the portion of last year's profit likely to be reinvested during the current year.

(c) The bank's policy at present is to operate in areas where extension of its activities would result in maximum benefit from the point of view of agricultural production. As on the 15th February, 1969 the State Bank and its subsidiaries have sanctioned credit limits aggregating Rs. 12.22 crores in respect of 7931 farmers' accounts.

Indo-Iranian Collaboration In Oil and Petro-Chemicals

4212. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI G.C. DIXIT :
 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 prospects of closer collaboration between India and Iran in the fields of Oil and Petrochemicals which appeared bright after the recent visit of the Shah of Iran are now receding;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) : The Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation set up in January 1969 following the discussions between Shahanshah of Iran and the

Prime minister of India had appointed sub-committees to study different aspects of cooperation. The field of petrochemicals is at present under the study of one of the sub-committees. It is proposed that the Commission will meet as soon as possible after the sub committees complete their studies. The Government of India believes that increased economic trade and technical cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil and petrochemicals among others will be mutually advantageous and will be further considered on that basis.

भारतीय तेल निगम में तकनीकी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

4213. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा घात मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 मार्च, 1969 को अंग्रेजी देनिक समाचार-पत्र "इंडियन नेशन" में "सम्पादक के नाम पत्र" स्तम्भ में "इंजीनियरों की दयनीय स्थिति" नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे एक पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने तकनीकी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा घात मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री द० रामचंद्राल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण पत्र समा पट्ट पर रखा गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संक्षेप LT-474/69)

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) यान्त्रिक तथा बिजली इंजीनियरिंग विभागों में सीधी भर्ती के लिए निम्नलिखित नीति अपनाई गई है:—

(1) कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, आदि (बेतनमान रु 700-1250)

भर्ती के समय प्रत्याशियों से 7 वर्षों के अनुमति सहित स्नातक होने या लगभग 10 वर्षों के अनुभव सहित डिप्लोमा धारी (या इसके तुल्य अर्हताएँ) होने की आगा की जाती है।

(2) सहायक इंजीनियर, आदि (बेतनमान रु 400-950)

इनके लिए 3 वर्षों के अनुभव सहित डिप्लोमा या 7 वर्षों के अनुभव सहित डिप्लोमा (या इसके तुल्य अर्हताएँ) की तदनुरूपी अर्हताएँ हैं।

उत्पादन विभाग के पदों में नियुक्तियों के लिये रसायन-इंजीनियरिंग में डिप्लोमा धारियों को तरजीह दी जाती है, किन्तु शोधनशाला की जरूरतें विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा प्राप्त, परन्तु पर्याप्त अनुभवी, प्रत्याशियों से पूरी की जा सकती है।

आय-व्ययक पेश किये जाने के बाद करों का लागू किया जाना

4214. भी मृत्युंजय प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करों में किये गये परिवर्तन आय-व्ययक भाषण के कितने समय बाद लागू होते हैं और क्या वे परिवर्तन 28 फरवरी की अर्ध-रात्रि से या 28 फरवरी की संध्या से ही लागू हो जाते हैं; और

(ख) आय-व्ययक भाषण के बाद देश के हर कोने में इन परिवर्तनों की सूचना किस

प्रकार दी जाती है और क्या उन दुकानदारों को जिन्होंने नये आयव्ययक प्रस्तावों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त न होने के कारण 28 फरवरी, 1969 की रात को सामान खरीदा या बेचा दण्ड दिया जाता है या नहीं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (धी मोराराजी देसाई) : (क) वित्त विधेयक में करों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन, वित्त विधेयक में रखे गए उपबन्धों के अनुसार विधेयक के संसद द्वारा पारित किए जाने के बाद ही लागू होते हैं। परतु वे उपबन्ध जिनका सबंध सीमा-शुल्क अथवा उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने अथवा उनकी दरों में वृद्धि करने से होता है, सामान्यतः अनंतिम कर वसूली अधिनियम, 1931 की धारा 3 के अधीन “धोपणा” के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं। इस “धोपणा” से ऐसे प्रस्तावित शुल्क अथवा वृद्धियां उन दिन की समाप्ति के तत्काल बाद लागू हो जाती हैं जिस दिन विधेयक संसद में पेश किया जाता है।

(ख) जो बजट-प्रस्ताव तत्काल लागू किए जाने होते हैं, उन्हें सीलबन्द लिफार्कों में सम्बन्धित विभागों के अध्यक्षों को पहले ही भेज दिया जाता है जो उन लिफार्कों को वित्त मंत्री के बजट-भाषण दे चुकने तथा वित्त विधेयक के संसद में पेश कर दिये जाने के शीघ्र बाद खोलते हैं। बजट-प्रस्तावों का प्रेस तथा रेडियों के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार भी किया जाता है।

जो दुकानदार 28 फरवरी की रात के माल खरीदते अथवा बेचते हैं, उन्हें न तो लगाए गए नये शुल्क अथवा वृद्धियां देनी होती हैं और न ही उन्हें उन खरीदियों अथवा विक्रियों के लिए कोई दण्ड देना होता है।

बिहार में इनपुरी से उच्च तसीब नहर निकलता

4215. भी चन्द्र मेहर तिहार : देश

सिचाई और बिशुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में इन्द्रपुरी से एक उच्च तालीय नहर खोदने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यह नहर किन-किन स्थानों से होकर जायेगी;

(ग) यह नहर कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी; और

(घ) इस नहर के निर्माण पर कुल कितना धन खर्च आयेगा और इस नहर के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितनी राशि नियंत्र करने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा बिशुत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जब कि पश्चिमी नहर, शाहबाद जिले के चेनारी और देहरी ससाराम में से होकर गुजरेगी, पुर्वी नहर यथा जिले के टेकरी और बूरन, औरंगाबाद और फेसार में से होकर गुजरेगी।

(ग) यदि धन उपलब्ध हो जाता है, तो 1972-73 तक।

(घ) 884 लाख रुपये। 1968-69 के दौरान सोन उच्च स्तरीय नहर के लिए 70 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी गई है। चौथी योजनावधि में राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का 10 प्रतिशत, निर्माणाधीन बहुत सिचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं के आधार पर दिया जाना है।

प्रतिरक्षित नहरों तथा बांधों का निर्माण

4216. श्री अनन्दरोहर सिंह : क्या तिचाई तथा बिशुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए देश में किसी भी रूप से सिचाई क्षमताएँ वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार है; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में और कितनी नहरें तथा नये बांध बनाने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा बिशुत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

पुन धन नदी से नहर निकालना

4217. श्री अनन्दरोहर सिंह : क्या तिचाई और बिशुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बिहार में पुन धन नदी पर बांध बनाने के पश्चात् उससे एक बड़ी नहर निकाली जा सकती है और उससे लगभग एक लाख एकड़ भूमि को सींचा जा सकेगा;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा बिशुत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पुन-पुन सिचाई स्कीम, जिससे लगभग 48,000 एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई होने की सम्भावना है, बिहार सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रकल नहीं उठता।

Charges Against Doctors Indicated in the Report of Nurses Enquiry Commission

4218. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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. 780 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the precise charges against the four doctors against whom Government have taken action as a result of the report of the Enquiry Commission on the death of five student nurses; and

(b) the action which has been taken by the Medical Council on the doctors whose cases were referred to it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The allegations against the four doctors of the Willingdon Hospital are as under :-

One doctor who has been suspended on the findings of the Commission is alleged to have seduced student nurse;

Another doctor, who was then the Deputy Medical Superintendent of the Willingdon Hospital, has been charged by the Commission with displaying lack of administrative acumen in dealing with the complaint of a student nurse. Of the other two doctors whose names have been reported to the Medical Council of India, one has been held by the Commission to be guilty of improper conduct towards a student nurse. The other Medical Officer was held to have teased the same student nurse for making a complaint against a Medical Officer.

(b) The Medical Council of India have forwarded the cases of the two doctors to the State Medical Councils with whom the doctors are registered.

Dispute Between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on Distribution of Narmada Waters.

4219. SHRI D.R. PARMAR :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) when the dispute between the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh over the distribution of Narmada waters is likely to be resolved;

(b) whether a solution of the dispute acceptable to both has been found out ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (d). A further attempt is being made to settle the dispute by negotiations, failing which it will be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication.

Reduction in Commission of L.I.C. Agents on General Insurance

4220. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether commission of the Life Insurance Corporation agents on General Insurance has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Section 18 of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968 has fixed the rates of maximum commission in the case of fire and marine insurance

policies at 5% and in the case of miscellaneous insurance policies at 10% of the premium payable on the policy. These limits which apply to all agents, including those who procure general insurance business for the LIC, will take effect when the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968 comes into force. No date has yet been fixed for bringing into force that Act.

सरकारी बवाटरों का बिना बारी आवंटन

4221. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री क० हास्त्र :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष बड़ी संख्या में सरकारी बवाटरों का बिना बारी आवंटन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उससे पूर्व ये आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि सरकारी बवाटरों को बिना बारी आवंटन नहीं किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जब हजारों की संख्या में ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें 15 वर्ष की सेवा के बावजूद भी कोई सरकारी बवाटर नहीं दिया गया, तो ऐसी स्थिति में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बिना बारी बवाटर आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० ब० मूर्ति) : (क) 1968 के द्वैतान स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के 440 आवंटन, किये गये।

(ख) पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन, अलाटमैट आफ गवर्नमेंट रेजीडेंट (जनरल पूल इन दिल्ली) रूल 1963 के अनुरूप नियम 317बी-9 के द्वारा नियन्त्रित होते हैं। स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन 1964 में निलम्बित कर दिये गये थे किन्तु नियमों में की गई व्यवस्था बनी रही थी।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य के वास्तविक मामलों में कठिनाई के अनुमति को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन की प्रथा को किर से चातू करने का निर्णय 1967 में किया गया था। सामान्य प्रतीक्षा मूल्य पर प्रतीक्षा कर रहे कर्मचारियों के हितों को रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से जून 1968 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन को उपलब्ध रिक्तियों को 10 प्रतिशत तक सीमित कर दिया जाये। इस पर और आगे पुनर्विचार करने पर तथा जिन्हें आवंटन स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है किन्तु उन्हें वास्तव में आवंटन नहीं मिला है ऐसे मामलों की बड़ी संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभी हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रत्येक आठवीं रिक्ती स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन में दी जाय।

जिन कर्मचारियों के पास ध्यान में रखा जाना है उनको विस्तीर्ण में सरकारी बवाटरों का आवंटन

4222. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री क० हास्त्र :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

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

(क) ऐसे कमंचारियों की सब्जियां कितनी हैं, जिनके दिल्ली में अथवा उसके 10 मील के द्वेष में अपने मकान हैं और उन्हें सरकारी क्वार्टर भी मिले हुए हैं;

(ख) किराये की अत्यधिक दरों के इन दिनों में उन्हें अधिक किराया कमाने देने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि अन्य कमंचारी, जिनके पास अपने मकान भी नहीं हैं और जिन्हे क्वार्टर भी आवंटित नहीं हैं, अनेक कठिनाइयां सह रहे हैं।

(ग) ऐसे कमंचारियों के क्वार्टरों के आवंटन को रद्द करने के लिये क्या कायंवाही की जा रही है, ताकि उन कमंचारियों को क्वार्टरमिल सके, जिन्हें अब तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं; और

(घ) यदि कोई कायंवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धी ब० स० मूर्ति)। (क) तथा। (ख) वर्तमान एलाटमेन्ट आफ गवर्नेंमेन्ट रेजीडेंसिज (जनरल पूल इन दिल्ली) रुल्ज, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, मकान मालिक सरकारी कमंचारी, सामान्य किराया देने पर जैसा कि उन सरकारी कमंचारियों पर लागू है जिनके अपने मकान नहीं हैं, सामान्य पूल से बास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा उन कमंचारियों की संस्था के बारे में जिनके दिल्ली में अपने मकान हैं तथा जिन्हें सरकारी वास आवंटित किये गये हैं, कोई अंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) तथा (घ) अपने मकानों वाले सरकारी कमंचारियों को सरकारी वास के आवंटन के लिये 'अपात्र' घोषित करने के प्रस्तुत पर 1968 में पुनर्विचार किया गया था और सभी पहचानों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात यह

निरांय किमा गया था कि एलाटमेन्ट रुल्ज में वर्तमान उपबन्धों को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं।

बिना बारी के क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

4223. धी ब० हालवर :

धी स० म० घनजी :

धी चम्पाश्वर तिह :

धी रामावतार शास्त्री :

धी जगेश्वर यादव :

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

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967 तथा 1968 में दिना बारी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन आरम्भ करने से पूर्व सरकारी कमंचारियों से बिना बारी के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस आदेश की सूच्या, तारीख क्या है तथा उनमें क्या लिखा है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार का आदेश जारी किये बिना ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में नवीनतम आदेश क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धी ब० स० मूर्ति)। (क) तथा। (ख) विकिसा कारणों पर बिना बारी के आवंटन एलाटमेन्ट आफ गवर्नेंमेन्ट रेजीडेंसिज (जनरल पूल इन दिल्ली) रुल्ज 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किये गये थे। क्योंकि बहुधा मालिकों में आवेदक पूरे ध्यौरे नहीं थे रहे थे एक परिपत्र 27-12-67 को जारी किया गया जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा पट्टा पर रखी

गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रक्त गया देखिये संख्या LT-475/69] इस में चिकित्सा कारणों पर बिना बारी के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन भेजने की प्रक्रिया का स्वरूप दिया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें बिना बारी के आवंटन स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है उनमें से एक बड़ी संख्या अभी वास्तविक आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है। अतएव 31-3-1969 तक नये आवेदन पत्रों को न लेने का निरांय किया गया। जिसके बाद स्थिति पर पुनः विचार किया जायेगा। चिकित्सा आधार पर जिन्हे बिना बारी के आवंटन पहले ही स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं, उन कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी एक देने के लिये अभी हाल में यह निरांय किया गया है कि ऐसे मामलों में आवंटन करने के लिये प्रत्येक दसवीं रिक्ति के स्थान पर आठवीं रिक्ति उपलब्ध को जाय।

Payment of Wealth Tax by Ministers

4224. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4593 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding the Wealth Tax paid by Ministers has since been collected;

(b) if so, the value of the Wealth possessed by each Minister;

(c) the names of Ministers whose declared wealth has been increased by Wealth Tax Officers during the last four years and the amount of increase effected in each case; and

(d) whether Government have taken necessary steps to assess the wealth of these Ministers ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The information furnished while implementing the assurance given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 4593 laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-476/69]

Non-Conforming Factories in Delhi

4225. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : 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. 2790 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding non-conforming factories has since been collected;

(b) if so, the names of such factories and the reasons for issue of such instructions; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has not objected to the issue of a renewal of licences to the same category of factories situated in the walled city of Delhi ?

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

(b) Please see the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-477/69]. In the case of these non-conforming industrial units, which had originally applied for the allotment of alternative sites but later withdrew their applications and asked for a refund of earnest money, the D. D. A. had requested the Municipal Corporation of Delhi not to renew the licences. The D.D.A. were of the view that if the licences are renewed in these cases, the industries will not make

efforts to shift from the non-conforming areas.

(c) In the case of those non-conforming factories situated in the walled city of Delhi which had not withdrawn their applications for the allotment of alternative sites in conforming areas and were willing to shift from their present sites, the D.D.A. did not request the Corporation to withhold the renewal of licences.

Fertilizer Corporation of India

4226. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1045 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding losses in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The following are the details of the losses incurred by the Fertilizer Corporation under the different heads :-

(i) Irregularities **Rs. 1844.61**

(ii) Thefts Rs. 41,377.55 (Out of this, thefts to the extent of Rs. 1893.92 are still under investigation).

(iii) Stock shortages Nil

There are no stock shortages as such. However, there are computational differences thrown up in the inventories necessarily as a result of the methods of bulk measurement, density tests, and comparison which have to be followed in all bulk assessments. Utmost endeavour is made

to minimise these differences by improving on the means of computation, weighment system, checking up of calibration of existing weighers, etc.

(iv) Fire and other causes. Rs. 23,558.44 (Out of this, losses to the extent of Rs. 11,823.85 are still under investigation).

In addition to the items indicated a claim amounting to Rs. 2,56,295.00 has been preferred with the Custodian of enemy property in regard to certain consignments of stores which were impounded by Pakistan. This amount has not been treated as loss as such, in the accounts of Corporation.

In all cases of losses, investigations have been made, police reports have been lodged and Departmental inquiries have been conducted wherever necessary. Steps such as anti-theft measures, tightening the security arrangements, improving vigilance efforts as well as procedures etc. were also taken where they were found wanting. To avoid losses due to short receipt of material lost in transit, steps have been taken to ensure that consignments are covered under transit risk.

(c) Does not arise.

Counterfeit Currency in Circulation in the Country

4229. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the counterfeit currency in circulation at present in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government about it and with what success so far; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) . Reports about seizure of counterfeit currency and bank notes in different denominations are received now and then but it is not possible to make an estimate of such notes in circulation, as they come to light only when they are detected.

(c) The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and Bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code, which already provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by the State Police authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf. The Central Bureau of Investigation under the Ministry of Home Affairs also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeiting currency and coordinating the investigations in the States. The incidence of forged currency notes is small in comparison with the notes in circulation.

(d) Does not arise.

Khureji Khas No. 1.—Evacuee Property in Shahdara Zone, Delhi

4230. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kila Nos. 6/13, 6/18, and 6/19 in Khureji Khas No. 1 in Shahdara Zone, Delhi was an evacuee property or it was composite property on 13th November, 1959;

(b) whether it is residential area or otherwise in the Master Plan;

(c) the purpose for which it has been earmarked in the Delhi Master Plan if it is not an residential area;

(d) whether there is any Government scheme for the development of this area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) According to the Revenue Records, the land was a composite property on 13th November, 1959.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Geological Survey in Tamil Nadu

4232. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive geological survey to assess the quantum of petrol, kerosene, iron ore and other metals in Tamil Nadu particularly in Ramanathapuram District has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b) . Geological, gravity and magnetic surveys for oil exploration in Tamil Nadu have been completed. A large volume of seismic surveys, including some work in Ramanathapuram District, has also been carried out. Seismic surveys are being continued.

The seismic survey led to the discovery of favourable structures in several areas. The structures in the Karaikal, Thiruthuraipundi, Nagapatinam and Thirupundi areas have been tested by drilling a total of eight deep wells, but no accumulation of oil or natural gas of any substantial significance have been found present. Some other structures are yet to be tested by drilling.

Investigations for iron ore and other metals are being continued. The details of the mineral investigations carried out in Tamil Nadu by the Geological Survey of India for iron ore and other metals are as follows :

Iron Ore

Reserves estimated :

Salem district, Kanjamalai deposits	: 178 million tonnes (30 to 39% Fe)
Dharmapuri district, Tirthamalai hills	: 37.11 million tonnes (37% Fe)
Tiruchirapalli district, Valasiramani, Urakkrai and Mahadevi areas	: 44.25 million tonnes (32 to 41% Fe)
North Arcot district, Kelur area	: 34 million tonnes (23 to 39% Fe)
Nilgiri district	: 7.6 million tonnes (37 to 50% Fe)

Bauxite (Ore of Aluminum)

Salem district, Shevaroy hills	: 6.5 million tonnes (38 to 48% Al 2°3)
Madurai district, Palni hills	: 2 million tonnes (40% Al 2°3)
Nilgiris district	: 2 million tonnes (35 to 45% Al 2°3)

Chromite

Salem district, Sittampundi area	: 0.22 million tonnes to a depth of 6 m. Cr 2°3 varies between 18 to 31 Feo averages 23.
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Ilmenite and Monazite

Kanyakumari district, Between Colachel and Manavallakurichchi : Ilmenite 56,400 cu.m. Monazite About 7300 cu.m.

Vattakottai : Ilmenite 16,000 tonnes Monazite 311 cu.m.

Copper, Lead and Zinc

South Arcot district, Mamandur area

As a result of extensive diamond drilling it has been estimated that there are small deposits of ore of a grade of 0.63% copper, 2.00% lead and 2.73% zinc.

North Arcot district, Alangayam area :

Recently diamond drilling for lead ore was commenced in the Alangayam area and upto 10th March, 1969, 238 metres have been drilled. Initial indications are promising but a considerable amount of detailed work has to be carried out before the economic viability of the deposits can be established.

Other small occurrences of copper, nickel etc. are found in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts (Cheranadevi area).

Madurai district, Chitrapatti and Karadikuttam areas :

Occurrences of molybdenite (an ore of molybdenum) are being examined in detail in this area. It is proposed to carry out test diamond drilling here soon.

Substantial reserves of lignite in South Arcot district and limestone in various districts of the State are available. Recently an air borne mineral survey under the auspices of the United Nations Development programme has been carried out in parts of the State.

Ramanathapuram District

With specific reference to Ramanathapuram district available information is given below :

As far as the knowledge of Geological Survey of India is concerned, there are no important minerals deposits in this district. Only limestone and lignite deposits have been noticed in this district.

Chinnayapuram limestone deposits

Two bands of crystalline limestones were noted in Chinnayapuram area. The

total available reserves for mining upto an assumed workable depth of 15 feet from the surface is 5 million tons. The limestone is fairly of high grade with 46.59% of CaO on an average.

Lignite

Only few minor and insignificant bands of lignite were noticed at Managiri near Karikkudi town.

Capital Invested by Indians in Foreign Companies

4233. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate capital invested by Indians in foreign companies and the approximate dividend received by them annually;

(b) whether Government are aware that Income-tax at the appropriate rate is deducted from those dividends by the respective Governments, major portion of which is not claimed by Indian Share-holders as refund and thus it results in loss to them and to the Indian Government in the shape of much valued foreign exchange; and

(c) whether Government propose to evolve any scheme by which all such tax deduction at source could be brought back to India with a view to ease the position of foreign exchange to some extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) . Government are aware that income-tax at the specified rate is deducted from those dividends by the respective foreign Governments. In some countries, the with-holding tax represents the final tax liability and no part of it is refundable. However, in some cases, where the tax laws of the countries so provide,

shareholders can have their dividend income taxed at lower rates applicable to their incomes by filling the necessary income returns and getting the assessments made in the foreign country. Before allowing relief on double-taxed income or giving unilateral relief on such income, the Income-tax authorities in India always ask for a copy of the assessment order for the foreign tax paid. This automatically ensures that where there are any significant amounts involved, the Indian shareholders do claim the refunds due to them under the foreign tax laws.

Suspension of Supply of Kerosene Oil by Esso in Eastern Region

4234. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : **SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN** :

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

(a) whether M/s. ESSO have discontinued the selling of kerosene oil in the Eastern region of India with effect from the 27th February, 1969;

(b) if so, whether Government had prior information of the company's intention;

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of persons employed as distributing agents of ESSO have been put out of business as a result; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the question of rehabilitation of such affected persons by their absorption in the Indian Oil Corporation's distribution agency chain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) . Esso will discontinue the selling of Kerosene in the Calcutta Supply Area after 31. 3. 69.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) . Some agents and dealers of Esso in this region will be affected.

The Indian Oil Corporation have their own network of agents and dealers in this area. In the matter of appointment of additional agents, however, the Indian Oil Corporation, have been advised to consider the claims of the ex-agents of ESSO.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Peking Radio Advertisements in a Malayalam Weekly

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I call the attention of the Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon :

Reported statement by the Chief Minister of Kerala in the Assembly that a Malayalam Weekly printed at Calicut has been receiving advertisements from the Peking Radio.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS [SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have seen press reports of the statement reported to have been made by the Kerala Chief Minister in the State Assembly of March 13, 1969 that 'Chintha', a Malayalam weekly, published from Calicut was getting Peking Radio advertisements. Further inquiries have been made from the State Government whose report is awaited.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Symptoms are not very unclear that the Congress Government at the Centre is almost on the verge of collapse. Otherwise, how after 5½ years of the treacherous Chinese aggression of Indian soil and when, as the Defence Minister disclosed in this House, 15 divisions of Chinese army are standing on the northern border of India, an Indian weekly dare to commit such anti-national act by publishing advertisement of Peking Radio? According to the report of the *HINDU*, this Malayalam

weekly 'Chintha' is being published by a printing Press owned by the Marxists and the name of the printing press is 'Deshabhiman Publishing House.'

It is ironical that it should be called the Deshabhimani Publishing house; instead it should be re-named as 'Desadhrroi Publishing House'. These anti-national Maoist activities indulged in by the Indian Pekingites are not sudden upshots in our country. It has become almost a regular feature in our country. We find that the Indian Pekingites are raising Maoist slogans, distributing Maoist literature and they are also displaying publicly, openly and with impugnity pictures of Mao...

MR. SPEAKER : May I know, therefore,..... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question has to be concluded. The Chinese Embassy in New Delhi is also indulging in such activities. It has been found that due to the spineless stance of the Central Government they are indulging in distributing Maoist literature and sending letters and receiving telegrams from the Indian Pekingites. According to reports just now published from Kerala in the case of Tellicherry and Pulpalli episodes, the Chinese Embassy had a direct hand in instigating mass uprising in Kerala. The crux of the problem is that whenever such issues are raised in this House, Government pleads their inability to take action due to absence of legal provisions. In view of all these facts, I want to know from the hon. Home Minister, firstly, which party represents the brand of marxists which owns the so-called Deshabhimani publishing house in Kerala and whether the Government will take action against the weekly Chintha and this publishing house?

Secondly, as the Kerala Chief Minister refused to identify the channel of the Peking radio advertisement, will the Central Government institute an enquiry to find out the conspiratorial source of such anti-national Chinese advertisement? Thirdly, do they think that providing Smt. Mandakini Narayan, an under trial Naxalite prisoner with Maoist literature and a transistor radio to hear Peking broadcasts 'inside'

[Shri Samar Guha]

Kerala Jail amounts to encouraging Maoist politics and if so the steps taken by the Government to stop such acts ?

Lastly, will the Government take early steps to find suitable provisions to deal with such anti-national Peakingites politics of Maoist indoctrination and probing grounds for bloody insurrection according to Yanan pattern to subvert Indian freedom, Indian democracy and Indian sovereignty ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I remind the House that when the Unlawful Activities Ordinance was promulgated in 1966, it contained provisions to deal with situations that have arisen in the country now and at that time almost all the Members of the Opposition, including the party now represented by hon. Member Mr. Samar Guha, opposed those powers which the Government sought to take to curb those activities. Ultimately after discussion with them, the Bill was limited only to antisecessionist activities. Now we are finding it difficult to deal with this kind of a situation. While answering supplementary questions on a starred question a few weeks ago the hon. Home Minister mentioned this fact and also said that now that these things were happening, we had to consider this matter again. We are considering the matter and it is going before the Cabinet and after it is considered by the Cabinet, the Opposition leaders will also be consulted and then we shall take it up in this House so that we have powers to deal with such persons. At present the best legal advice available indicate to us that we have no powers to deal with this matter. It is a serious matter, I agree and we must deal with it properly but unless legal powers are granted to us by the hon. House, we cannot take action in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What about his three questions : to which party did it belong, who is the editor and then something else.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as this weekly is concerned, it is true that this is printed in the Desabhimani Printing House. It is a Malayalam

Weekly and we do not know who actually owns this weekly, but it is printed in the Desabhimani Press. (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Government does not know who publishes this weekly ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I referred to the report of the *Hindu* also.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have asked the Minister on your behalf, Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I will find out who are the people behind this. But as I said it has relation to a political party. As far as the publishing House is concerned, obviously, if it is published by the publishing house which is known as the Desabhimani Publishing House, they would be owning it, but it is printed there; that we know. And that particular publishing house is owned by the communist party, Marxist; CPI(M) is the owner. But actually who technically owns that paper, whether it is a party or some individual, I shall find out and if the House wants we shall lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I think you were also disturbed by the reply made by the hon. Minister who tried to plead the inability of the Government to act in this matter, because he said we do not co-operate in helping him to get the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill enacted here. I do not understand this kind of plea here. There are enough powers, if only the Government wants to act, to prevent this kind of activity. The IPO and the other powers are more than enough if the Government has the necessary determination and the will to act. But to try to cover this lack of will on the part of the Government, to cover up this indecision on the part of the Government, by pointing out that "you are guilty because you do not help us in getting that Act passed" was an extraordinarily specious plea that the hon. Minister thought fit to put before the House.

I would like to ask him this time a very straight and simple question. The Peking Radio is specialising in (a) denigrating, maligning and slandering this country and (b) in inciting the people perennially to overthrow this Government. If this Government is toppled by this Parliament, I do not think anybody is going to shed a tear. But the kind of advertisement and incitement from Peking Radio is to be taken along with what is now being displayed even by the Kerala Government in indictment against this young lady and the other acts in certain cases that are going on there. I do not want to go into them because they are *sub judice*, but along with this publication, the Peking Radio calls upon the people of India to engage in bloody revolution discarding the path of parliamentary democracy, and when this particular paper is publishing such things, for the Central Government here to say that we are awaiting the report of the State Government on this matter is once again nothing but a dereliction of duty.

In this connection, may I read out an extract from the speech of the Secretary of the West Bengal Communist Party (Marxist), Mr Promode Das Gupta, who has this to say ? This is the report published by the *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta Edition), dated the 18th February, 1969 :

"We have adopted the path of Parliamentary democracy in order to strengthen the democratic struggle, but we firmly believe that we would not be able to reach our goal through Parliamentary democracy. Our goal is socialism and for that is required the bloody revolution. We want to reach the state of clash between the Centre and the State through the path of Parliamentary democracy to such a level that would spark off the bloody revolution."

This is the speech of Mr Promode Das Gupta. So we have to act. This trial of the people in Kerala, the publication of this advertisement and the speech of this leader of the party-I am sorry that the leaders are not here, and I do not want to take this

occasion to insinuate anything are to be taken together. What is the Government doing, when we see the fabric here, the whole fabric of democracy is being overthrown ? Is it enough for the Minister to say "I do not have the powers ?" I say there are enough powers and duties enjoined by the Constitution to meet this. How are they going to meet this emergency ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I think the hon. Member is correct in the sense that I understand to which sections he is referring to in the IPC. He is probably referring to sections 504, 506 and also 124A of the IPC.

He should remember that the Supreme Court had occasion to give a judgment, interpreting 'sedition' in a particular manner. After that, we had the whole matter examined in a thorough manner and the advice given to us was that after that particular judgment and with the present wording of that section, it would not be possible successfully to prosecute any of these people. I would remind the House that particular ordinance and the subsequent Bill which came before the House did contain a provision which would have enabled action to be taken against the activities like propagating the cause of countries which had threatened India's security by war or aggression, the activities of Chinese agents and of those people who promote their activities and their thoughts. It also contained a provision which would have enabled the Government to prosecute those people who attempted or pleaded to overthrow the legal Government by force or violence. All those provision were deleted and a very innocuous law was enacted by Parliament, which restricts only anti-secessionist activities. Now this matter needs reconsideration. It is under active consideration and in consultation with the leaders of the opposition parties, we shall try to take up the matter soon.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I do not think anybody would be convinced by the arguments of the hon. Minister. It is not a question of banning, suppressing or taking action against unlawful or violent activities. The Chief

[Shri Surendranath Dwedi]

Minister of Kerala admits that Peking Radio advertisement is being published in a particular weekly, but he does not know the source through which the advertisement has reached the weekly. He may not like to disclose the facts. My question is, whether the Government of India are aware of the Peking Embassy here which is always in the habit of sending advertisements, money and letters to different parts of the country, to different persons and different parties. Sometime back when the Home Minister was replying about that telegram, it was mentioned that if it was not published in that paper, probably he would not have known about it. What is happening here? Recently I had written a letter to my personal friend in Bombay. He got the letter along with the typed sheet inside the letter saying, "Please inform your friend that his letters are being censored". Probably some good friend in the censors office wanted me to be informed that my letters are being censored. "So, they are censoring" private letters written by MPs to their friends.

Recently, the Government of Kerala have filed chargesheets against those persons, involved in firing, etc. There it is said that some files have been submitted which contain correspondence which passed between the Peking Embassy here and the persons concerned. I want to know specifically whether the Government of India are really taking any steps to see and to know the activities of the men engaged in the Peking Embassy, whether their correspondence is being censored and their activities are being watched or whether they have been given a free hand to do whatever they like in this country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The activities of such people are under strict watch. I do not think the hon. member expects me to divulge what we are trying to do to contain the activities of these people. We are taking the action which is necessary. As far as the information is concerned, I have indicated in my main statement that we have first asked the State Government to indicate to us...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He wants to evade the question. The Chief

Minister of Kerala has said, "Government does not know if it is being received through the Chinese Embassy".

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This is the statement which has appeared in the press. Now we have asked them for authentic information. It is not that we are going to depend entirely or solely on the information that may be or may not be provided by the State Government. We have our own sources of information.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : As I said, Sir, they have submitted a file in which there is the correspondence which passed between the Peking Embassy men here and the persons concerned. I want to know whether the Government knew of such correspondence?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would not go into the details of it, but we do keep information about this.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Bada-gara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have more information about this weekly and this publishing house than the mighty Government of India. I am glad that my home town has been limelighted by this Calling Attention Notice. This weekly is being run by a public limited concerned and it is a weekly with Marxist Communist leanings. The hon. Minister tried to treat it in a very causal and cavalier manner. These advertisements are not given to popularise Peking Radio. These are given as bribes in a disguised form. Anybody who takes bribes from foreign countries has no place in this country; he should be kicked out of this country. I thought the Government of India had looked at this problem from a more wider perspective. It is not only the Peking Radio but there are various embassies here which do this. The whole country, the whole capital is infested with lobbies of various foreign countries. They always hold gala parties where wine flows like Niagara, where even Members and responsible people participate. This giving of advertisements is only part of a diabolical conspiracy and that conspiracy has not been halted by this Government during the last 21 years. Everywhere you find some

foreign lobby functioning. There is the American lobby, the Russian lobby and even mushroom countries have lobbies here. If this Government has any sense of patriotism, if this Government has the backbone or the courage, may I know whether this Government has gone into the activities of these lobbies and embassies in this country who route out these advertisements? If they have done so, may I know what action has been taken during the last 21 years when they have been sleeping like Rip Van Winkle?

SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have definitely gone into it and we do keep in touch with these activities. We have also taken the necessary action wherever possible. I think this is not the time to give a catalogue of the action taken during the last 21 years. But, as I explained earlier, we have to work under the law and under the Constitution. Unless we have the power to stop them effectively we cannot do it. That is mainly the crux of the matter otherwise we are always prepared to solve the problem quickly in consultation with hon. Members of the Opposition.

—
12.24 hrs.

STATEMENTS RE : SECOND OIL REFINERY IN ASSAM

MR. SPEAKAR : Is Dr. Sen going to make a statement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : Sir, I can give some information.

After a week of my assumption of this new office in this new Ministry, in my enthusiasm to make India self-sufficient I had a series of discussions with the Planning Commission. I had been to Dehra Dun to discuss with our scientists in ONGC particularly regarding our sources of crude in Assam.

Sir, my interest in Assam is twofold. I was born in Assam and it was Assam which gave me shelter when I was exiled from the Presidency of Bengal.

I requested Shri D. K. Barua to suggest names of experts to study the feasibility of an additional refinery in Assam. This I did on my own long long ago. I went to Jaipur to study the progress of zinc mining and the zinc smelter. I came yesterday afternoon and found on my table a letter signed by Shri Hem Barua and Shri Dhireswar Kalita informing me that they had decided to stage a hunger-strike in front of the government house that I occupy on the question of the demand made by the people of Assam on the establishment of a second refinery.

I at once wrote to him and to Shri Dhireswar Kalita :

"I have just seen your letter on return from Jaipur. You know I have taken the charge only recently."

Then I explained what I had done in this matter and at the end I said:

"May I take the liberty to request you and Shri Kalita to give me some time to study this problem and not to register your protest in the way you have mentioned in your letter."

I wrote this yesterday and they sent me a letter this morning like this:

"Your letter of March 23 had reached us last evening. We must thank you for all the earnestness with which you have engaged yourself in the task of finding out the feasibility for a Second Public Sector Oil Refinery in Assam as demanded by the people there. Since our friends are staging a hunger-strike over this question in Assam and we are responding to the call of the Oil Refinery Action Committee in Assam, it will be difficult for us to comply with your kind request "not to register our protest" however much we might be inspired by our personal regards for you. It will be really very welcome if it could be possible for you to kindly announce your decision to appoint a Committee of Experts to go into the matter and submit a feasibility report as soon as possible on the floor of Parliament today. This will, we are sure, help all and contribute to

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

the lessening of mounting tension over the issue in the State."

I have stated before what steps we have taken long before this hunger-strike. I am sorry, responsible and respected friends of Assam have chosen this path which amount to putting pressure on me and the Government. This does not appeal to my of thinking. I request them to withdraw it. We will study the feasibility of it and the economics of it. Only on that I will be able to decide whether there should be a second refinery or not.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, he said in his statement that he has written to Shri D.K. Barua to give the names of experts. Am I to understand that only after the submission of names he will be able to decide about the experts who will constitute the committee or will he himself appoint the committee ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We must find out our experts and then take a decision.

12.27 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
PAPERS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT**

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers under subsection (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68
- (2) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-457/69].

Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority Amendment Act

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

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRAKAR) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority (Amendment) Act, 1969 (President's Act No. 6 of 1969) Published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-458/69.]

Notifiction under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, and papers under Companies Act

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

- (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 2107 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2804/68].

- (2) to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Development Company Limited, for the year 1967-68.

- (b) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Development Company Limited for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-459/69].

(ii) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 791 in Gazette of India dated the 15th march, 1969, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-460/69]

Notifications under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: On behalf of Shri Jagannath Rao I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:-

(1) G.S.R. 2053 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968, making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2611/68.]

(2) S.O. 4118 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968, making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 1923 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2612/68]

Notifications under Central Excises and salt Act and Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 775 in Gazette of India dated the 15th march, 1969.

(ii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in

Notification No. G. S. R. 776 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969.

(iii) GSR 777 published in Gazette of India 15th March [Placed in Library. See No. LT-461/69.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 548 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(ii) G.S.R. 549 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(iii) G.S.R. 550 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(iv) G.S.R. 551 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(v) G.S.R. 552 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(vi) G.S.R. 553 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(vii) G.S.R. 554 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(viii) G.S.R. 555 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th march, 1969 (Hindi version).

(ix) G.S.R. 556 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(x) G.S.R. 557 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(xi) G.S.R. 558 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(xii) G.S.R. 559 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

[**Shri P. C. Sethi**]

- (xiii) G.S.R. 560 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xiv) G.S.R. 561 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xv) G.S.R. 562 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xvi) G. S. R. 563 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xvii) G.S.R. 564 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xviii) G.S.R. 565 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xix) G.S.R. 566 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xx) G.S.R. 567 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xxi) G.S.R. 568 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xxii) G.S.R. 569 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 (Hindi version).
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 570 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1084 dated the 5th June, 1968 (Hindi version).
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 571 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 2019 dated the 16th November, 1968 (Hindi version).

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-first Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Seventy-first Report of the Estimates on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Defence-Defence Research and Development Organisation.

12.29 hrs

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 20th March, 1969, while there was a lot of noise in the House, I intervened to say:-

"I want just to say that the Hon. Speaker said that some people have taken the monopoly of shouting. Any one who shouts gets a chance."

In doing this, I was only trying to help in restoring order and discipline in the House. You yourself, Sir, are aware how on several occasions, the procedure of the House has been unduly interrupted by noise and shouting.

Thereupon, the hon. Member, Shri S.M. Banerjee, who rose on a Point of Order, made a personal reference to me. He said:-

"We do not shout. We raise our voice. Your voice is mild. That is not our fault. The hon. Lady Member is very vocal in the Congress Party. She defends Birlas by shouting."

The last sentence of the hon. Member, Shri S.M. Banerjee, namely, "She defends Birlas by shouting", is now a part of the record of proceedings of the Lok Sabha. I have, therefore, sought your permission to make a personal explanation under Rule 357 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

I would like to state:-

(1) that in so far as I am Member of the Congress Party, it becomes incumbent upon me to accept the Cabinet decision in respect of inquiry into the conduct of business of the Birla complex.

(2) that in a largely controlled economy such as ours, only the Government can have access to authentic information about the functioning of industrial houses. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Government to ascertain such information from their various agencies and to determine whether an inquiry is warranted.

(3) and, finally, that it is for the Prime Minister in council with her Cabinet to arrive at a decision regarding an inquiry into the Birla complex.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargone): Is it a personal explanation or a policy explanation?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : On previous occasions, the Government has held inquiries into the working of industrial houses. The Government can, if it deems it necessary, hold an inquiry into the working of the Birla group of industries.

श्री शशि भुशन : बिरला की इनकायरी तो होगी ही, उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This will make it clear that I have never defended the Birlas either by shouting, as the hon. Member, Shri S.M. Banerjee, has said, or otherwise.

I submit that this personal reference which is tantamount to an allegation by the hon. Member, Shri S.M. Banerjee, is untrue, unjustified and most unfortunate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : And unwarranted.

AN HON. MEMBER : And ungallant.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Who but we ourselves can impose upon ourselves the discipline necessary to uphold the dignity of this House?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got to say something about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not extend the controversy now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising any controversy.

MR. SPEAKER : You accept that with grace.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Although Shrimati Mukerjee is not my own sister, she is like my sister. I have great regard for her. After hearing her personal explanation that she never defended the Birlas, my regard for her has increased. I would only plead with her that there should be nothing in her heart after this but love and affection for me.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : May I record my thanks for that to the hon. Member?

12.32 hrs.

LIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item. Shri Goyal is not here; so, he is not moving his resolution. Shri Govinda Menon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Govinda Menon, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Limitation Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that the Limitation Act of 1908 was amended by an Act of 1963

[Shri M. Yunus Saleem]

reducing the limitation period in certain cases and in order to provide facilities for such litigants who were affected by the reduction of this limitation, one clause was introduced in section 30 of the Act providing a limitation of five years for the institution of such suits where the cause of action accrued before the commencement of the Act of 1963. That period of five years was to expire on 31st December, 1968.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

In the month of January 1968 letters were addressed to all the States inviting their attention that the limitation period envisaged in clause (a) of section 30 of the Limitation Act of 1963 was due to expire on 31st December, 1968 and suitable steps should be taken to institute suits where the cause of action had arisen before the enforcement of the Act of 1963 and where the limitation period was reduced. Unfortunately, no such suggestion was received from any State before the third week of December. In the third week of December we received letters from UP requesting for a further extension. Since both the Houses were not in session, an Ordinance was issued and this Bill had been introduced for the enhancement of the period by two years.

With these words, I move.

12.35 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Limitation Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

12.36 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS)
CONTINUANCE BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now go to next item;

Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY
(Kenrapara) : Where is he ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Balrampur) : Where is the Minister ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
You adjourn the House.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Sir, on
behalf of Shri Surendra Pal Singh, I move :

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration." (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें सिर्फ बिल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने का सवाल ही नहीं है, डिस्कशन भी होना है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The proper procedure is to be followed. I know the first item collapsed. That is one of the reasons. Even then, you should have at least got some authority and you should have informed the Chair before-hand that you are moving on behalf of Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I respectfully submit that for introducing a Bill, the formal authority is not necessary. As the Deputy Law Minister I am entitled to move the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Excuse me. You will have to write to the Chair. I do not accept that explanation. You should have written to the Chair. That is the proper way.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : But the Chair is entitled to give me permission. I seek the permission of the House to move the Bill. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You adjourn the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिल को सिर्फ पेश करने का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि बिल पर चर्चा भी होनी है। कन्सिड्रेशन के लिए ये नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I want to make a submission. I am all in sympathy for the hon. Minister. He is the Deputy Law Minister. He said that he can move the Bill. He can move the Bill pertaining to his Ministry. This is a Bill in the name of Shri Surendra Pal Singh. In all fairness, Shri Surendra Pal Singh should have been here. If he is not available, for some reason, he may seek

your permission to move the Bill in the name of Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : There is a difference between bringing a Bill to introduce and to move a Bill for consideration. I am moving for consideration. I am entitled to have the Chair's permission.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have been the member of the House for so long. You must follow the proper procedure.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Just now, I moved earlier Bill on behalf of Shri Govinda Menon for consideration. No Member took any objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have first at least requested the Chair, though in time no communication has passed between the Minister concerned and the Chair, for permission to move. That should have been your first plea.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am sorry for the omission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even now you can do. I know the Members are quite generous and they will accept it.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I request that I may be permitted to move the bill for consideration.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is a bad precedent. I would request you to go to the next item.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे आपत्ति है। मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं। आप उनको बचाना चाहते हैं। यह कौन या तरीका है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have pointed out the procedure to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You take the next item or adjourn the House. That item cannot be taken up as there is no intimation to you.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : There is another aspect also. The hon. Minister, while making a request for the permission to move the Bill for consideration has not even indicated the reasons why the Minister concerned is not able to present himself in the House. It is a great disregard to the House. He should not be allowed to move the consideration motion. It is not a question of whether he is the Law Minister or not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं चलेगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह गंगे कान्ती मंथी है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Adjourn the House. They should not treat the House like this.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I submit. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must show proper courtesy to the House and plead with the Opposition. If they were unreasonable, I would have listened to you. Now I can take up only the next item. That is the only way for me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : For the next item also, no Minister is present. The House should be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I adjourn the House to meet again at 2.00 P. M.

12.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Four Minutes Past Fourteen of Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL

(Contd.)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Sir, I would like to make a submission. I apologise very profusely for what happened before lunch hour. With due respect to the Chair and to the House, I may say, it was a miscalculation on my part, for which I express my profound sorrow, once again. I am very sorry.

May I have your permission to move the motion ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, is an enabling Regulation and empowers the Governor to declare the whole or any part of Nagaland as a disturbed area if, in his opinion, disturbed or dangerous conditions prevailing in the area necessitate the use of Armed Forces in aid of civil power. It is only when such a declaration is made by the Governor in the official gazette that the substantive provisions of the Regulation come into force. The regulation confers special powers on Service Officers not below the rank of Havildar, to enable them to aid effectively the civil power in the disturbed areas of Nagaland.

The Regulation was initially in force for a period of one year. It was extended from time to time having regard to the prevailing circumstances. After the formation of the State of Nagaland on the 1st December, 1963, the Regulation was continued by Parliamentary legislation. It will cease to have effect on the 5th April, 1969. The Bill seeks to continue the Regulation in the territory of Nagaland for a further period of three years upto the 4th April, 1972.

On this occasion the extension is sought for three years and not for the usual one year, for administrative convenience. The unusual situation obtaining in Nagaland especially the collusion of the Underground with China and Pakistan, can bring about circumstances which might require the exercise of the powers conferred by the Regulation on the Armed Forces, on a relatively long term basis, to deal with the unlawful activities of the remnants of the Underground.

A heartening feature of the situation in Nagaland has been the peaceful and democratic manner in which recent elections were held and the success of the ruling Naga Nationalist Organisation at the polls. This party supports the Agreement reached with the Naga leaders in 1960 which brought the State of Nagaland into being and rejects the demands and the methods of the Underground. In voting for this party, the people have rejected the violent creed of the Underground and have reiterated their faith in the lawfully constituted Government of Nagaland. The Government of India will do every thing in their power to lend weight to the Government of Nagaland in the latter's efforts to restore peaceful conditions in Nagaland. The policy is already beginning to show results as is evident from the recent successes of the security forces against the Underground gangs that had managed to gain entry into Nagaland.

Sir, move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, I rise to say a few words on this Bill. As a matter of fact, it seems that the Bill is very simple. It wants to extend for three years, that is, upto the 5th April 1972, the application of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958.

This particular power given to the Armed Forces, to certain officers, Commissioned or non-Commissioned, has been extended year after year and today this Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, seeks to extend it for three years.

In discussing this Bill, it is relevant to refer to the situation prevailing in Nagaland and its neighbourhood. It is heartening to see that the situation is improving and has been improving for the last one or two years and there has been a general election in Nagaland. There has been a lot of difference between the last general election and the present one. In the last election, there was the question of boycott by the underground forces, and the election was very haphazard. But during the present election we have seen not only the ruling party there but also the united front being manned by some supporters of the underground. This shows that in Nagaland the elements or forces which love peace are exerting, and this is a good sign and this must be brought forward.

I do not want to go in to details, but I see that there has been some split in the ranks of the underground forces. The federal government is being confronted by another revolutionary government and so on. May I submit that all these things have come about not because the Armed Forces had been given some special powers to aid the civil authorities but because there has been a political approach to the problem? Nagaland has been granted Statehood and there have been some economic measures in the interests of the Naga people. As a result, there has been change in the situation in favour of peace. This must be borne in mind.

So, while discussing this Bill, I would like to deal with some other problem which is very much connected with the Naga problem. For instance, there is the claim of the people of Manipur for Statehood. In Manipur also, there have been uprisings and there have been armed rebels moving from one part to another. All these problems are these and many areas hav-

[Shri M. Meghachandra]

been declared as disturbed areas. In the light of this situation in Manipur also there has been the CRP and there have been the Armed Forces tackling the problem. But I would submit that merely posting military or the police there to tackle the problem will not do. The result is that there has been no solution to the problem and it continues to remain unresolved. I suggest that the Government of India should take some initiative. I am glad the Home Minister is here. I would submit that Government should come forward to do something regarding the claim of the people of Manipur for Statehood. There must be some administrative changes also. Autonomy should be granted to the different tribes living in Manipur. It is only in this way that this problem can be tackled.

At the same time, I would like to suggest that there should be restraint and care exercised by the Armed Forces while tackling the problem. At the same time, they must be vigilant and tactful. If that is done in the present favourable situation, it will be good. There may be need for extending the grant of these special powers to the Armed Forces for some more time, but if coupled with this, there is a political approach as well, I think the situation will further improve.

Therefore, I would once again urge that Government should do something to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Manipur. If there has been all this trouble in Manipur it is because there has been no political approach. Manipur still remains a Union territory. There are Nagas, there are Kukis and there are also Mizo elements inside Manipur. If those elements are not given some autonomy, if there is no administrative change, I do not think that the problem can be solved in Manipur. If we go by our experience in Nagaland, we find that the grant of Statehood to Nagaland and the granting of more political rights to Nagaland, and the grant of funds to Nagaland has solved the problem and today the situation is better and it is advancing towards peace.

So I would appeal to Government that the claim of the people of Manipur for

Statehood should be considered. With these words, I give my qualified support to the extension of these special powers to the Armed Forces for a further period.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA(Kaliabor):

It appears that the Naga problem as we tried to define it for the last so many years has imperceptibly changed from a law and order problem to a genuinely political problem which has to be approached at the political level. And very correctly, special powers have been given to the Armed Forces to tackle the situation. At the time these powers were conferred on the Armed Forces, voices were raised that more powers should be given to the Armed Forces and there were suggestions to put down the Naga rebellion with a firmer hand. At the same time, there were also voices suggesting that the problem must be handled and solved at the political level and no effort whatsoever to use the powers in a drastic way should be tolerated.

Now, we have come to this position where we now realise that here is a problem that needed a solution at the political level, but also a problem that needed equally handling as a law and order problem. Having taken these two things together, in 1969, we may come to the conclusion, which has been generally accepted in the country, that in the Naga problem a water-shed has been reached. The Nagas themselves have come to realise the benefits of peaceful conditions and the benefits of peaceful economic development. They have also come to realise the need for economic transformation. Earlier, the forces in Nagaland like all elements of tribal societies used to harken to the past to the exclusion of what happened in the present; they used to have those formal attitudes which were not in conformity with the society that they came across; there was an attitude of complete rejection of the society around them, of the facts of science and technology around them which led them to say "We lived for a thousand years in complete isolation; we had some relations with the Assam Government, but that was on the basis of equality; we do not now want the Government of India to come in and to assert that we are their subordinates". I would submit that we have

taken a long time in bringing about this change, and it is to the credit and success of the Government of India and of this Parliament and the attitude that this Parliament has taken to convince them that participation in the broader citizenship of India is not subordination but a participation in equality. These things have slowly come to tell upon the Naga people. During the last few months, events have happened in Nagaland where a vast majority of the Naga people have participated in the electoral process, and this time with great gusto and great energy people have joined in the fray in the same way as people elsewhere have done, standing as candidates for election, canvassing furiously and so on, so that Nagaland has acquired a political personality of its own, which is part of the Indian personality, but at the same time a distinct personality of its own.

Now this fact should be of great encouraging significance to us because it is not only a question of the Naga problem with us. I think every country has the problem of border people, what sociologists call the 'strange significance of the fringe people'. We do not believe in the Chinese way, in repression, as they have done in Tibet; we do not believe in the way of extermination. Even the Soviet Union has faced this problem in Kazakhstan and other places. Most big states have this problem of the fringe people. They have faced this problem in their own way. I congratulate Government on having faced it in the Indian way, by a process of doing justice to them, by a process of fair-play to them, by helping them in economic advancement and by giving them political powers.

Now, this much is good for us. In spite of all this has happened so long, so far as my people, the people in the Valley, people who belong to my constituency, are concerned, they have a very legitimate grievance that while the Naga problem was sought to be solved at the political level, the people in the outskirts of Nagaland have had to pay for it with their blood. Explosions took place in railways and other places. They contend that attempts at a political solution should not be at the cost

of the security, life and liberty of the people who are near Nagaland. This problem, however, is a political problem and it has had to be solved at the political level.

At the same time, this urge for power of the tribal group, while important, does not explain the entire dynamics of a tribal society. For example, when the Nagas wanted political power, there are others also in the Assam area, in the north-east area, in NEFA, in the proposed autonomous State and in Manipur who have a problem of their own. While at a particular point in history, this Government decided to solve the Naga problem by giving them a State, because the problem was only at the political level and not at the economic level, the problem left a trail behind it and had its own repercussions in other areas. When we discuss the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, we will have occasion to refer to this problem, the problem of unfulfilled political aspirations which can be satisfied only when the whole of India is cut up into smaller and smaller pieces.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

That is why while Nagaland's political aspirations have been satisfied, although leaving the political hangover of this event, even than, on balance, I believe that what has been done was possibly good for the country. But this cannot prevent us, ostrichlike, from neglecting the socio-political situation in the north-east region, including Assam, namely, the emergence of a transport bottleneck after the partition of India. The Nagas may blame the Government of India, though they do not blame the people of Assam, really because somehow historically they have a very affectionate relationship with the Valley. There are stories and memories of common intercourse between the Valley and the Hills.

The communication system in Assam was completely disrupted and this disruption of the communications system has never been made up. So far as the railway system is concerned, it takes even now three days

[**Shri Bedabrata Barua**]

by air to come to Calcutta. If it is Nagaland or NEFA it may take even one day more. Here is an economic situation of great importance to this area that with a system of economy, with a system of transport, this is essentially incapable of achieving any real thing in terms of economic development and having these postulates, it cannot produce anything either in terms of transport of raw materials or for getting raw materials to these industries. With the present difficulty in transport this region is bound to be a lesson in under-development, lack of development and it is an essay in lack of development. The entire north-east area remaining undeveloped becomes a dangerous thing for all of us. You know how the refinery agitation has been going on. Now the second refinery is a public demand. But when a refinery is wanted, a common feeling is aroused in all persons belonging to the North-east area. The sentiment is that even when we have the raw materials, industries are not developed in Assam. It is because of all the these things that all these tendencies to divide Assam part by part appear and unless we attack these forces, these retarding forces in transport and in economy, we are not going to solve the problem of disintegration. Nagaland problem we may solve, but we will have problems in the other hill areas of Assam; because on the basis of homeopathic treatment on symptoms alone we will not be able to solve it. The problem has been caused by much graver economic causes to which not enough attention has been paid or no attention has been paid. I can go on giving instances after instances where the North-East area has not been economically developed and all opportunities or scope for economic development are lost at present because of lack of transport, because of certain difficulties like loans and other things. A jute mill—that was the only proposal from Assam—applied for a loan and it was turned down. For 10 years the Industrial Finance Corporation could not give two loans to Assam. Unless we try to solve the problems of the North-East area on the foundation of economics and we consider the economic problems of the North-east area as a whole, we are going to face much graver problems. That is why

I think while the Naga problem is getting much greater attention and much money has been invested—it is not the investment of money alone that counts—what is important is that we encourage location of industries in that area. Otherwise the entire regional forces in India will come up and we will have to face them, we cannot give them a go-by. We have to come to terms with them. This was the problem in the United States also. There also different States wanted to have maximum powers when they founded the United States. In the beginning they allowed the forces to have maximum autonomy and then forces of Industrial Revolution were depended upon to bring about a centralising impetus to the economy.

Possibly if we strengthen the forces of industrial revolution in our country, we shall be able to bring together the disparate forces and bring about genuine unity. Today when we think in terms of unity, we get mixed up with certain bureaucratic controls. That will not be the proper form of unity. The problem of regionalism has a certain amount of natural urge. We must face it and we must not allow the country to disintegrate. At the same time, disintegration can be avoided only when the regional forces are countered by the forces of development and industrial progress. Unfortunately, Assam and the frontier areas in India, peripheral areas, had been denied the right of development and they had never been given proper attention. We have had a system called the capitalist system by which an industry can be located only where the capitalist and the bankers want to locate it. If that be so, the case of the backward areas is hopeless in spite of all the sympathies expressed. Even in Nagaland, have they achieved progress in terms of horticultural or fruit development, etc. in spite of all the money spent there? If bureaucratic control or the free play of big business were to be the sole instrument of unity, the sort of unity that we want to achieve would never be achieved. We have to find out whether giving Statehood to Nagaland or even other areas would solve the problem. In addition to having an inspector of schools they could have directors

of public instruction, secretaries of education.

What ultimately happens in the name of Statehood is only very excessive expenditure on the administrative framework. If this is the process through which we want to give local autonomy to all sectors of our population, India would be drowned under the weight of bureaucracy. That is not what we want. When autonomy is given, we should see that the expenditure on administration does not increase. Unless we go deeper into these matters, it will not be possible for us to solve the problem of autonomy for every section or every district of our country. It should be a viable unit and all the revenue earned should not be spent on the bureaucracy alone or on the ministry and the bureaucracy.

When we come to the Nagaland Special Powers Bill I am happy to say that the special powers had been used judiciously and carefully. The Nagaland population had benefited and a lot of consideration had been shown to the local people. Nagaland is also functioning under the civilian administration and it is a pleasant surprise that it has achieved a sizable degree of success. Therefore, I support this Bill.

श्री रंजीत सिंह (खलीलावाद) : सभापति महोदय, साल-साल कर के कई सालों से यह विधेयक बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और अब सरकार ने यह निरांय लिया है कि तीन वर्ष के लिये इस को और बढ़ाया जाय। पहले जब हम लोग कहा करते थे कि जब आपको नागा समस्या को हल करने में इतना समय लग रहा है तो आप इस विधेयक को तीन साल के लिये क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते? तब यह कहा जाता था कि इस समस्या का हल हम को दीख रहा है, लेकिन जैसे गीता में कहा गया है कि कामी को मोक्ष की प्राप्ति सदैव नित्य दीखने वाले सपने के समान है, उसी प्रकार नित्य हम को वह सपना दीखता रहा और अब करीब 12 वर्ष हो रहे हैं, इस समस्या का अभी तक अन्त नहीं प्राया है और अब जब तीन वर्ष के लिये इस को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, तब ऐसा लगता है कि समस्या का अन्त आनेवाला है, क्योंकि नागासैंड में पिछले दिनों

कुछ ऐसी घटनायें घटी हैं, जो सदन के सम्मुख अभी कुछ दिन हुए आ चुकी हैं।

उन घटनाओं के बिषय में कुछ जानकारी आपके समक्ष इस लिये रखना चाहता हूँ-कुछ ऐसी बातें उस समय फैलाई गई कि जिन से ऐसा जान पड़ता था कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने कोई सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की है, बल्कि धोखा देकर नागाओं के उन नेताओं को पकड़ लिया गया है जो चीन के समर्थक थे और चीन से शिक्षा लेकर आये थे। आपको और इस सदन को मालूम है, सभापति महोदय, वहां पर नागाओं की कई साक्षात्यें हैं-जिन में से मुख्य एक चीन समर्थक है, जो चीन से हथियार लेते हैं, पाकिस्तान से भी हथियार लेते थे और जिनके तथाकथित जैनरल अंगामी नेता थे। जैनरल अंगामी के साथ जो बताया इस सरकार ने किया था-उदारता का बताव-वह जमता के साथ एक अक्षम अपराध था, क्योंकि ऐसे धर्मों को पकड़ कर छोड़ा गया था, जो कि यह हड़ प्रतिज्ञा कर चुका था कि भारतवर्ष से नागासैंड को छला करना ही उस का ध्येय है और उस के लिये वह निरन्तर चेष्टा करता रहेगा। जब उस को छोड़ा गया तो पहला काम इस शस्त्र ने यह किया कि वह पाकिस्तान गया, वहां से हथियार लाया, वहां से हथियार लाकर अपने दल को सुधारित कर के वह पि.र. नागासैंड आया। उस के पश्चात् अपने चार जार आदिमियों को उस ने चीन भेजा ताकि माओ दीक्षित सेनानीक से गुरुत्वा युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण लेकर वे किर बापस आयें। इन के कई दल पहले आ चुके थे और इन का नेता अपने 200 आदिमियों के साथ आ रहा था। उस समय वहां के कमाल्डर नागा डिवीजन के बी०ओ०सी०-मेजर जैनरल नवीन चन्द्र रोली थे, जिन्होंने बालोंग में चीनियों को हराया था। यह बात में इस लिये वह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने आनी कौनों के साथ 7 दिन तक चीनियों को बहां रोक रखा था,

[श्री रंजीत सिंह]

चारों तरफ उन की वाह वाही हुई थी और उस क्षेत्र में वालांग ही एक ऐसी जगह थी जहां पर हमारी सेनाओं ने डट कर चीनियों का मुकाबला किया था, चीनियों को बता दिया था कि जहां पर मारतीय सेनाओं के पांव अड़ जाते हैं, वह अंगद चरण होता है, उस को उखाड़ना मुश्किल होता है। वहां हमारी सेनाओं का नेतृत्व मेजर जेनरल नवीन चन्द्र रोली, जो उस समय ब्रिंगेडियर थे, कर रहे थे। जब ये 1945 में वर्मा फॉट पर थे, तब इन का सम्बन्ध कुछ ऐसे नागाओं से हुआ था, जिन्होंने बाद में आ कर इन की सहायता की और इन को सूचना दी कि अंगामी अपने 200 साथियों के साथ इस क्षेत्र में घुसनेवाला है। कई दिनों तक हमारी सुरक्षा सेनायें उन की गतिविधियों को देखती रहीं। एक प्रश्न यहां पर यह खड़ा किया गया था कि यदि इन को हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने पकड़ा था तो इन के 200 आदमी कहां गये। यह मब निश्चित रूप से पता है कि उस समझौते के अनुसार जो नागाओं की सूचना देनेवालों के साथ हुआ था, उस में यह निररंय हुआ था कि हम केवल इन नेताओं को पकड़ें और बाकी के जो इन के साथी हैं, उन को हम कुगाता सुखाई के ग्रुप को दें और वे अब कुगातो सुखाई के चार्ज में हैं। उस समय यह आरोप लगाया गया था, बल्कि एक युवा पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई थी कि सुरक्षा रोनाओं ने इन को स्वयं नहीं पकड़ा, बल्कि ये स्वयं ही आत्म-समर्पण के लिये आ रहे थे और उन को पकड़ कर अपना ढोल पीट दिया।

अब इस घटना के बाद उन चीन समर्थक नागाओं की रीढ़ टूट गई है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हम को ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये कि हम इस सफलता को शीघ्रतांशीघ्र ऐसे कार्यों में परिणित कर सकें, ऐसी सफलता में परिणित कर सकें जो स्वायी हो और नागाओं की समस्या को समाप्त किया जा सके। इस के लिये यही

आवश्यक नहीं है कि आप इस विधेयक द्वारा दी गई शक्ति को तीन वर्ष के लिये बढ़ायें, बल्कि और ज्यादा शक्ति अपनी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को दें।

अभी कांग्रेस के एक माननीय मित्र ने एक बात बताई-उन को नागालैंड और असम के बारे में विशेष जानकारी है-कि सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया। यही नहीं बल्कि उन की वाहवाही हो रही है, तारीफ हो रही है। इन शक्तियों के हाते हुए भी उन्होंने कितनी दृढ़ता से, कितनी कुशलता से, जनता से सम्पर्क बनाये रखा, नागा समस्या को हल करने की चेष्टा की। अब जब आपको वहां पर एक स्वयं सिद्ध नेता मिल गया है, जिसने नागाओं की रीढ़ को तोड़ दिया है, तो आपको चाहिये कि उन सेनाओं को और अधिक शक्ति देकर आप पुष्ट करें, जिससे कि यह समस्या साल भर के अन्दर अन्दर समाप्त हो जाय।

नागाओं में एक दल यह भी है जो कि पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध है और चीन के भी विरुद्ध है। वह दल कम से कम यह नहीं चाहता कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के हस्तक्षेप से वह वहां पर विद्रोह को कायम रखें। इस दल के अन्दर हम बहुत से देशभक्त पा जायेंगे जो कि नागालैंड को देश से अलग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे भी लोगों को हम पा जायेंगे जो कि हड़ता के साथ अब इन विघ्टनकारी शक्तियों का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे दलों को हम अपने साथ मिलायें और यह सब काम करने के लिए सुरक्षा सेनाओं को जो यहां पर नेतृत्व इस समय मिल गया है और लोगों की जो आस्था सुरक्षा सेनाओं में बन गई है, उसको आगे बढ़ायें, सुरक्षा सेनाओं को और भी अधिक हम सरकारी सहयोग दें, और भी अधिक शक्तियां दें।

इसके साथ अनेक समस्यायें यहां पर लोगों ने उठाई हैं, नागालैंड के विषय में, वहां की

शिक्षा, वहां की आर्थिक उन्नति बर्गेरह, तो इन बातों की तरफ भी सरकार को प्रधिक से प्रधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो रायें हो नहीं सकती हैं। लेकिन हमारा यह भी कहना है कि नागालैंड की जो अपनी समस्या है वह केवल नागालैंड के लिए ही नहीं है, उसी प्रकार की समस्या हमारे सारे पूर्वी क्षेत्र की सीमा पर पैदा हो रही है। आज सारे पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। सीमा पर जितने भी हमारे तेत्र हैं, यदि हम वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं रखेंगे, वहां के आदमियों को गरीब रहेंगे तो उसका नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि वहां के लोग शत्रुओं के हाथ आसानी से बिक जायें। वहां पर शत्रु का प्रापेंडा चल रहा है, वहां के लोग उनके शिकार हो सकते हैं, इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध इन बातों से नहीं है किंतु भी में सरकार का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर दिलाना बहुत आवश्यक समझता हूँ। क्योंकि यह सरकार कोई धेय लेकर नहीं चलती है। जब कोई परेशानी होती है तो उसके प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप कोई विधेयक निकालती है या कोई सेना भेजती है लेकिन वह कोई स्थायित्व की नीति नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अपनी सारी सीमाओं के लिए एक स्थाई नीति बनाये। इसके लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो एक आयोग की भी स्थापना की जाये, सारी सीमाओं के विकास के लिए और उस आयोग की सिफारशों पर ध्यान देते हुए जहां तक हो सके, जितना भी पैसा लगे, उनको कार्यान्वयन करने की चेष्टा करे। जब इस आयोग की स्थापना की जायें तो इस बात को मद्देनजर रखा जाये कि इस आयोग का मुख्य काम होगा, सीमा को सुदृढ़ करना, उसकी सुरक्षा को दृढ़ करना क्योंकि हमारी सीमा पर यदि नागालैंड जैसे विद्रोह होते रहेंगे तो हमारी सीमायें कभी भी सुदृढ़ नहीं रह सकती हैं, कभी भी सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकती हैं। हमारा नाम नागामों को अपनाना भी है, सीमा को भी सुदृढ़ करना है और विद्रोह को दबाना

भी है। इसलिए हमको साम, दाम दंड, भेद इन चारों नीतियों से काम करना होगा। इसके बिना कोई सरकार चल नहीं सकती है। इस सरकार का आजतक भेद कराने का काम या तो कहीं असेम्बलीज में रहा है या पालंमेन्ट में रहा है। ईश्वर की कृपा से पालंमेन्ट में यह चीजें अभी नहीं शुरू हो पाई हैं। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन नीतियों का प्रयोग उन सीमाओं पर करें जहां पर कि विघटनकारी शक्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। उनको दबाने के लिए नाम दाम दंड भेद, सभी नीतियों का आप प्रयोग करें। नागालैंड में जैसी स्थिति आपको मिली है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि एक नया मोड़, राजनीति में और विद्रोह में आ गया है क्योंकि जो संलग्न हमारी सीमा सेनाओं को मिली है वह अभूतपूर्व सकलता है। वह सफलता है। वह सफलता बिना ज्यादा खून-खराबे के मिली है। यह भी सही है कि यह सफलता हमें वहां के नागाओं के सहयोग के कारण मिली है। यह सफलता, वहां के जो सेनानी हैं, जनरल मानेकशाह, जिनके ओवर-आल कमान्ड में वहां की स्थिति हैं, और जनरल नवीन्द्र रोली, जोकि नागालैंड में आपरेशन्स के इनचार्ज हैं, उनके सफल नेतृत्व के कारण मिली है। उनके हाथ आप मजबूत करिए।

अन्त में यह फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस प्रकार का एक आयोग बनाइये। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह आयोग डिफेंस ओरिएंटेड होना चाहिए क्योंकि किसी भी सरकार का सबसे पहला कानून सीमा की सुरक्षा करना होता है और बाकी जितनी चीजें होती हैं जैसे गिराव, आर्थिक उन्नति, ग्रीष्मीयिक उन्नति वे सारी चीजें उस मुख्य बात को ध्यान में रखकर होती हैं कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा मुद्दे रहे और कोई सबल शत्रु हमारी तरां आंख भी न उठा सके। आज चीन जैसा सबल शत्रु हमारी सीमा पर बैठा है जिस पर कभी कोई भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता है जो कि कभी कभी अपने सबसे अच्छे मित्रों से भी अड़प करता है और

[श्री रंजीत सिंह]

जिसकी आकांक्षाओं और महत्वांकाक्षाओं का कोई अन्त नहीं है। जब ऐसा सबल शत्रु वहां पर बैठा है तब इस प्रकार के आयोग को बनाना और उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यनिवत्त करना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। मेरा आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि जितनी जल्दी वह इस बात को मान लेगी, उतनी ही जल्दी सीमा की सुरक्षा का कार्य सुटूँड़ हो सकेगा।

धन्यवाद।

श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय समाप्तिजी, सबसे पहले तो मैं सरकार को इस बात पर बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड की समस्या जो वस्तुतः पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारी राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई थी और जिसको लेकर सारे देश में चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही थी, उस समस्या को बड़ी शांति के साथ और बड़े विवेक के साथ वहां की जनता के सहयोग से हमारी सरकार हल करने में थीरे थीरे कामियाब हो रही है। नागालैंड की जो समस्या है उस प्रकार की बहुत सी समस्यायें हमको अप्रेंजी काल से, जबकि यहां पर अप्रेंजों का शासन था, उस समय से विरासत के रूप में मिली हुई हैं। बहुत सी कमजोरियाँ, बहुत सी प्रवृत्तियाँ जो कि देश को कमजोर करने वाली थी या जो देश में अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को पंदा करने वाली थी, उनमें नागालैंड की समस्या भी थी। जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं था और यहां पर अप्रेंजी हुक्मत थी तो उसका ध्यान इस बात पर नहीं था कि देश के अन्दर एक राष्ट्रीय भावना पंदा हो, देश के तमाम मार्गों का समुचित विकास हो बल्कि उसका सिर्फ एक ही मक्सद था कि जितना भी अधिक से अधिक लाभ वे इस देश से उठा सकते हैं वह उठायें। उस जमाने में हमारे देश के बहुत से ऐसे अंग थे जिनकी समस्यायें आज पंदा हो रही हैं, जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनका विकास नहीं हुआ है। आजादी के बाद हम ने इस बात का ख्याल रखा कि हमारे देश के वे पिछड़े हुए अंग जो कि उपेक्षित थे उनके लिए इस बात को कोशिश करें कि वे भी इस देश के विकास का एक अंग बनें और जो उनकी समस्यायें हैं उन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ताकि उनके अन्दर इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति न पंदा हो कि उनके साथ भेद-भाव की नीति बरती जा रही है या उनके साथ कोई अलगाव की नीति बरती जा रही है या वे देश के विकास और संस्कृति के महत्वपूर्ण

युग में उनके अन्दर स्वाभाविक रूप से यह भूख पंदा हुई कि उनका भी समुचित विकास हो, उनके बच्चों को सही शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, उनका आर्थिक जीवन बेहतर हो, उनकी सांस्कृतिक उन्नति हो और उनकी भावा का समुचित विकास हो। यह भूख स्वाभाविक रूप से उनके अन्दर पंदा हुई और उसी को लेकर कभी कभी ऐसी प्रवृत्तियाँ पंदा होती हैं जो कि आन्दोलन के रूप में एक गलत दिशा पकड़ लेती हैं। नागालैंड की जो बुनियादी समस्या है वह यह है कि हमारे देश का यह अंग पिछड़ा हुआ अंग था, पहाड़ी इलाका था और जिसका कि हमारे देश के मुख्य भाग से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध नहीं था और उसकी उपेक्षा हुई थी। उस उपेक्षा के जमाने में कुछ ऐसी शक्तियाँ वहां पर गई जिन्होंने वहां पर शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया और उनके अन्दर इस तरह की भावना पंदा की कि उनका भारत से अलग अस्तित्व रहे। और उनके अन्दर इस तरह की भावना पंदा हुई कि सम्भवतः भारत सरकार ने उनकी उपेक्षा की है और उन्होंने अपने आपको इस विशाल और महान भारत का अंग नहीं समझा और इसी लिए उन्होंने इस बात का नारा भी लगाया कि वे एक स्वतन्त्र देश के रूप में रहना चाहते हैं, भारत से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तो इस प्रकार की कुछ शक्तियाँ ने जनता के असतोष का लाभ उठाकर उनको गलत दिशा देने की कोशिश की और वह शक्तियाँ वहां पर कामियाब हो रही हैं। आजादी के बाद हम ने इस बात का ख्याल रखा कि हमारे देश के वे पिछड़े हुए अंग जो कि उपेक्षित थे उनके लिए इस बात को कोशिश करें कि वे भी इस देश के विकास का एक अंग बनें और जो उनकी समस्यायें हैं उन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ताकि उनके अन्दर इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति न पंदा हो कि उनके साथ भेद-भाव की नीति बरती जा रही है या उनके साथ कोई अलगाव की नीति बरती जा रही है या वे देश के विकास और संस्कृति के महत्वपूर्ण

अंग नहीं हैं। इस बात पर हमने ध्यान दिया। लेकिन चूंकि हमारे साथन कम थे और हमारी समस्यायें बहुत थी इसलिए हम उतना ध्यान नहीं दे पाये और इसीलिए कभी-कभी वह मावनायें बलवती हुई। नागालैंड की जो हमारी समस्या है या हमारी सीमा के जो दूसरे सबाल हैं उन पर हमारी सरकार ने शुरू से ही ध्यान दिया क्योंकि नागालैंड को लेकर अक्सर सरकार की आलोचना इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी होती रही कि सरकार इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रही है, दहां पर सुरक्षा की पूरी और समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रही है और सम्बन्धित लोगों को सरकार फौज भेजकर कुचलना नहीं चाहती है, सरकार कमजोरी दिखा रही है। लेकिन सरकार ने शुरू से इस बात की धोषणा की थी कि इस समस्या का हल फौज और सेना नहीं है। फौज और सेना की शक्ति लगाकर नागालैंड को कुचल देने से इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता है। उसने दो हिटिंगोंग इस सम्बन्ध में शुरू से अपनाये थे।

पहला हिटिंगोंग यह था कि यह बात सही है कि मूल रूप से यह हमारा सीमाप्रान्त है। हमारी सीमा की समस्यायें हैं। उस में सीमा की हमारी सुरक्षा हो, शान्ति और अमन उस देश के अन्दर बना रहे। हमारी राष्ट्रीय सीमा को हमारी राष्ट्रीय आजादी को किसी भी शक्ति से खतरा न होने पाये यह हमारा पहला कर्तव्य है। इसलिए सरकार ने विशेष रूप से इस बात का ध्यान दिया।

आज जिस विधेयक की अवधि को हम बढ़ा रहे हैं सरकार ने विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त करके इस सदन से वहां ऐसी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की फौज रख कर विशेष पुलिस रख कर ताकि वहां की जो स्थितियां पंदा हुई थीं, जो समस्यायें पंदा हो गयी थीं, हम वहां की जनता में और देश की जनता में इस बात की मावना पंदा कर सकें कि हम इस माने में कमबोर नहीं हैं। हम

किसी भी बाहरी देश की शक्तियों को जो कि उस हिस्से में वे दखल देना चाहती हैं या वहां के ऐसे गुरुराह लोग जो बाहरी देशों की मदद से हमारे देश की आजादी को खतरे में डालना चाहते हैं या हमें हमारे देश से उसे अलग एक राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं हम उन को इस बात का मौका नहीं देंगे कि उस देश में ऐसे लोग जो शान्ति और व्यवस्थापूर्वक रहना चाहते हैं उन की रोजमर्ग की जिदी में किसी तरह की खलल पड़ने पाये या हमारी सीमा के ऊपर कोई खतरा पंदा होने पाये। इसलिए सरकार ने वहां के लिए विशेष रूप से इस बात की व्यवस्था की थी कि इतनी हमारी फौज या इतनी हमारी पुलिस वहां मौजूद रहेगी और वह शक्तियां जो कि वहां डिस्ट्रिक्शन करना चाहती हैं वह कामयाब न होने पायें। भारत सरकार ने इस के लिए शुरू से व्यवस्था वहां पर की हुई थी।

एक दूसरा भी हिटिंगोंग सरकार का था और वह यह कि नागालैंड की समस्या वहां की जनता की मदद से उन के सहयोग से जो उन की मांगें हैं, जो उन की शिकायतें हैं उन को रक्फा किया जाय। उस इवांके की जनता के अन्दर यह मावना पंदा की जाय कि वह भी इस विशाल भारत का एक अंग है और हमारी हमदर्दी और हमारी सहानुभूति उन के प्रति है। सदियों से जो उन का शोनण दृष्टि है और जो एक अलगाव दृष्टि है जिसके कि देश के और भी कई हिस्से शिकार रहे हैं वह जो उन की मावना थी उस को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं। भारत सरकार ने लगातार का फिर हम चाहते हैं कि यहां देश के अन्य भागों की तरह से वहां की जनता के सहयोग से जनता का संगठन कायम हो, यहां पचायनी राज्य कायम हो। वहां की विधान सभा कायम हो और वहां जनता की चुनी हुई सरकार कायम हो। देश के दूसरे अंगों में जैसा कि लोगों को अपनी मावना, इच्छा व अपने हिटिंगोंग के अनुसार अपनी

[श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव]

सरकार चुन कर अपने ऊपर हुक्मत करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है वैसा अधिकार यहां के लोगों को भी प्राप्त हो। सरकार ने धीरे-धीरे इस बात का पूरा अधिकार वहां की जनता को दिया है और आज मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए खुशी होती है और यह सरकार उस के लिए बधाई की पात्र है कि यह हॉटिकोर्स सरकार का सफल हुआ और आज उस का एक आम फल या नतीजा हमें देखने को मिल रहा है कि नागालैंड की समस्या का एक समाधान हम को दियता नजर आता है। मैं भारत सरकार को इसलिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में हल करने के लिए सरकार ने इसे किसी पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं बनाया। माननीय रंगा साहब बैठे हुए हैं। एक बार उन्होंने इस सदन में इस आजाज को उठाया था। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार को विरोधी दल के नेताओं को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए और उन की राय से उसे इन समस्याओं का हल निकालना चाहिए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उन की इस बात को सरकार ने स्थीकार किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यही किया और हर स्तर पर सरकार ने विरोधी दल के नेताओं को इस बात के विश्वास में रखवा कि यह समस्या हमारी एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। यह पार्टी से ऊपर की एक समस्या है और हम सब मिल कर बैठें और इस का आपसी सहयोग के अधार पर एक हल निकालें। मैं विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात में सरकार का पूरा सहयोग दिया। हम ने इस बात को समझा कि यह हमारी समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जिसका कि हल मिल कर निकलना चाहिए। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि उस में सरकार को विरोधी दल वालों का और अन्य लोगों का भी सहयोग मिलता रहा है।

सरकार इस अवसर पर इस बिल को तीन

साल की अवधि के लिए बढ़ा रही है लेकिन सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि अगर हमारी समस्या एक साल के अन्दर हल हो जाती है तो इन स्पेशल पारसं को हम तीन साल तक इस्तेमाल करें। हम अवधि चाहते हैं कि यह भावना देश के अन्दर पैदा हो और लोगों को इस बात का गहसाग हो कि वहां पर एक वांछनीय स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, शान्ति की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं और वहां की जनता के सहयोग से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे ऐसे अधिकारी जो काम कर रहे हैं चाहे फौज के हों, चाहे विशेष पुलिस के हों वह वहां पर मजबूती और विश्वास के साथ काम कर सकें। एक स्थायित्व की भावना पैदा हो। उस में काम करने में सुविधा होगी और इस अवधि तक हमें इस हॉटिकोर्स से काम करना है।

श्रीमान्, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी फौज और विशेष पुलिस के वह अधिकारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने नागालैंड के उस कठिन इलाके के अन्दर जो पहाड़ों से भरा हुआ है, जंगलों से भरा हुआ है जहां आम जीवन की सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं, जहां का कि जलवायु भी उन के अनुकूल नहीं पड़ता है लेकिन एक भावना उन के अन्दर है कि वह उस इलाके में उस सीमा के अन्दर एक राष्ट्रीय बत्तेय का पालन कर रहे हैं। एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य के लिए वह वहां गये हुए हैं। वहां की जनता के साथ मिल कर सहयोग के साथ वह काम करना चाहते हैं। हमारी फौज और पुलिस के जवान जो वहां तैनात हैं, यह एक खुशी की बात है कि वह वहां की जनता के एक अंग बने हुए हैं। वहां की जनता के सहयोग से काम कर रहे हैं। यह भावना पैदा नहीं हो रही कि कोई बाहर से हमारे ऊपर फौज या पुलिस थोपी गई है जो कि हमारे साथ किसी तरीके का अत्याचार करती है या शक्ति का प्रयोग करती है। इस की भी शिकायत हम

को उस इलाके में नहीं मिली है। इसलिए पुलिस और फौज बधाई की पात्र है जिन्होंने कि जनता के सहयोग से वहां काम किया है।

अभी हाल में जिस तरीके से कुछ विध-
टनकारी और अराजक तत्व चीन से मदद लेकर,
हथियारों वर्गरह की मदद लेकर हमारी देश
की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहे थे,
जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता और हमारी राष्ट्रीय
आजादी को चुनौती दे रहे थे, ऐसे तत्व वहां पकड़े
गये हैं और इसके लिये भी हमारे जबान वहां
बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह इस बात का परिचायक है
कि वह अपनी सीमा की रक्षा के लिये जागरूक हैं
और वह बृंठन परिस्थितियों में वितनी बहादुरी
से काम कर रहे हैं? श्रीमन्, ऐसी शक्तियां जो
वहां चीन के साथ साजिश करती हैं जो
वहां चीन के साथ साजिश करती हैं देश में वि सी
भी वर्ग से उन का समर्थन किसी भी तरीके से
नहीं होना चाहिए। दूसरा निन्दनीय शक्तियां हैं।
यही नहीं कि देश के दूसरे भागों में उनके प्रति यह
निन्दा की भावना पैदा हो रही है अपितु सब से
बड़ी बात यह है कि स्वयं नागालैंड की जनता,
खुद वहां के नेतृत्व का एक प्रभावशाली वर्ग इस
बात की निन्दा कर रहा है। हमारे देश के
अन्दर समस्याएँ पैदा हो रहीं, हम उस के लिये
आवाज उठायेंगे और हम उस के समाधान के
लिये अपने देश के संविधान के प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचे
के अन्दर उस का हल निकालेंगे। लेकिन हम
इस बात को बदाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि किसी
दूसरी शक्ति की मदद लेकर अथवा इसी
दूसरे देश की मदद लेकर हम अपने लिये एक
राष्ट्रीय खतरा पैदा करें।

अभी असम के अन्दर समस्या पैदा हुई।
स्वामान्त्रिक रूप से वहां के लोगों की इच्छाएँ
हैं, शिकायतें हैं और उन के हल के लिये उपाय
दूंघते हैं लेकिन लोगों से मिल कर, बैठ कर
एक ऐसी समस्या जो कि एक गुल्मी से भरी हुई
कठिन समस्या थी उसका हल निकाला। इस

तरीके से बहुत से हल निकाले। आज हमारे
देश के अन्दर आंध्र के अन्दर तेलंगाना के
अन्दर एक आन्दोलन होता है, इस प्रकार की
प्रवृत्ति जो कि देश को कमज़ोर करे, देश की
आजादी को कमज़ोर करे, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को
कमज़ोर करे हम उस का समर्थन नहीं कर
सकते लेकिन साय ही हम ऐसे लोगों की शिकायतों
के प्रति अपनी आँखें भी नहीं बंद कर
सकते हैं जो कि एक ऐसे इलाके के अन्दर रहते
हैं जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है। वह ज्यादा अधिकार
चाहते हैं, ज्यादा काम करने के अवसर चाहते हैं,
ज्यादा मदद हम से चाहते हैं और उन की जो
शिकायतें हैं उन को एक अपने ढंग से, उन के
साथ बैठ कर उसका हल ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश
करते हैं। इस प्रकार से नागालैंड के उस
नेतृत्व वर्ग के साथ एक ऐसी भावना पैदा
करनी चाहिए ताकि उनके सहयोग से मिल बैठ
कर समस्याओं का समाधान करा जा सके।

मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने बहुत सी ऐसी
सुविधाएँ नागालैंड में दी हैं, उनकी प्रार्थिक
मदद की भी व्यवस्था इस ढंग से की जा रही
है जैसी कि देश के दूसरे भागों में नहीं की गई है।
उन्हें एक खास तौर पर मदद की गई है
और की जा रही है ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर
खड़े हों और अपने ढंग से अपने जेत्र का विकास
करें। इससे देश के दूसरे भागों पर ज्यादा बोझ
पड़ता है तो हम उसे बदाश्त करने को तेयार
हैं। हमारे देश का वह अंग जो पिछड़ा हुआ है
जो उपेक्षित रहता है जिसके पास प्रार्थिक
साधन के स्वेच्छ पूरे नहीं हैं आगर उन की देश
के दूसरे हिस्सों से भी कहीं सहायता लेकर मदद
करने की जरूरत पैदा आई तो उसे हमें अपना
एक राष्ट्रीय काम समझ कर करना चाहिए और
हम इस तरह से नागालैंड की मदद कर भी
रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो विशेषक पेश
किया गया है और उस की प्रश्निक को जो तीन

[भी चन्द्र जीत यादव]

साल के लिये बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो नीति नागालैंड के अंदर अपनाई है और जिसका कि प्रत्यक्ष और अच्छा फल हम देख रहे हैं वह नीति आगे भी अपनाई जायगी।

वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा जब हम नागालैंड की सभी समस्याओं को उस को अपने देश के एक भाग के रूप में मान कर, हल कर सकेंगे, और बाद में वहां ऐसी जनतांत्रिक शक्तियां उदय होंगी और मजबूत होंगी जो भारत के एक भाग के रूप में अपने क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिये कठिबद्ध हो जायेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will be happy if there is no occasion for the extension of the powers vested in the armed forces there. I am sure, the Government will also be happy if there is no such occasion. But, unfortunately, as things stand today in Nagaland, the Government cannot withdraw the armed forces. So, they have come forward to extend this measure and retain the armed forces there for three more years to come.

The hon. Member who preceded me said that our armed forces are doing a wonderful job. It looks as if they are really succeeding in winning over the Naga people residing in those areas. But while praising the commendable work they have done, particularly in the recent past, I feel that we need some improvement in their day-to-day contact with the local people there and also in their behaviour and approach, even while they are living in camps. After all, they are army people. They have been used to take an offensive attitude or to take a defensive attitude. But here is a delicate situation where, apart from their operating against the hostile Nagas, they have to try to win over the local population. It is a delicate matter and it should be handled properly.

I want to give only one instance. Recently, I happened to be there. When I was proceeding to Kohima and also while I was returning, I saw a lot of army jeeps in which some senior army officials were travelling and I saw two or three sentinels from the moving car pointing their guns towards the pedestrians on the road. I could not appreciate that kind of travelling at all. I asked some army jawans whom I happened to meet later. "Who is the VIP travelling in the jeep? Why is he so much afraid? Why should he point the gun towards the pedestrians?" They told me, normally, when the senior officers travel, they do like that. I asked, "What is the purpose behind it?" They said, "At any time, some hostile people may attack him." After all, when he is moving at a fast pace, he can have a pistol or a gun with him and all that. But he need not all the time point it towards the pedestrians. That is not a conducive way of winning over the loyal people that are there. I do not think the people would like that kind of an attitude, if you go on suspecting everybody who moves in the streets that anybody may have a pistol in his pocket and shoot at you. That is, definitely, not a good way of doing it. We should ask our army to cater to the aspirations of the local population and to win over the population in that area. This might be a small thing. I do not know, there might be so many other things like that.

Then, I visited many places. I have seen our army men, by and large, do appreciate their work and they do seem to understand their work. But when I contacted some of the local people, some educated men, the Naga people, who have never seen the mainland and I asked them. "How do you like the presence of the army in your State? Are people, by and large, happy? Are the relations good?", the answer I got was, "Now it is better". They did not say, they are happy. They say, it is now better. That means, their feeling is that there needs to be some improvement in addition to the present approach that the army is making towards the local people.

These are certain things which I would

like the Minister to attend to. But, here again, I am a little puzzled because it is the External Affairs Ministry that is dealing with these armed forces. Probably this is the only country where, for diplomatic purposes, the Ministry of External Affairs is armed with forces. So, to the extent possible, I hope that they will try to do better than what they have been doing.

Then again there is another important approach that we have to make towards this problem. In the beginning, the Minister himself has admitted that every year they have been extending this. I do not know whether they have not really appreciated the problem or have underrated the importance of the problem or they were very much optimistic in those days that within that particular year they would be able to solve it. But now they have come for an extension for three years. I am sure they have not suddenly become pessimistic and they think that it is going to stay with us perpetually. I hope that that is not the feeling behind this extension for a total period of three years. The Government should take measures, simultaneously with these combing operations, to create an atmosphere where we make those people who live there feel that they belong to India. That feeling is not there. There is no use shutting our eyes to the realities. I want to be very frank. Some friends make a fetish of this unity and cry about fissiparous tendencies, disunity and all that. I am not able to appreciate their logic at all. When some people feel strongly, there might be some reasons for that. Without understanding the reasons, there is no use just crying them down or dubbing them as unpatriotic if they are the only people in this country who are destined to be patriotic. I feel that kind of approach is not a patriotic approach; it is more jingoism than patriotism. With regard to Nagaland..

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : Nobody has taken that attitude.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There are many. Even before Prof. Ranga came to the House, somebody has spoken that way.

In Nagaland I have found that the people are gradually trying to understand their position. But that does not mean that they are completely with us. I was there just before elections. I saw the manifesto of even the loyal Government that is there in Nagaland, and also the manifesto of the Opposition parties. Even the loyal Government that was ruling at that time and that is again ruling today after the elections, in their manifesto, have categorically stated that their party believe in negotiating and persuading the Centre to come to an amicable political settlement. By and large, even their feeling is that the political settlement is not yet there in spite of Nagaland having been given the Statehood. Probably, that is the reason why the External Affairs Ministry is still handling this portfolio. These are certain basic factors. There is no use shutting our eyes to these and saying that the position has very much improved and that it is going to be totally amalgamated and integrated with India. That is not going to happen unless we make some more radical and basic approaches which are very vital for Nagaland.

I was told that the road from Jorhat to Kohima is a national highway. I have never seen such a wretched road in my life. I travelled for hours together. I was told that it was about 120 to 140 miles and I took nine to ten hours to cover that road. In fact, I met with an accident while I was returning. Even a panchayat road in my village is better than that national highway. Dimapur is the place from where you start moving to Kohima uphills. From Dimapur to Kohima the road is somewhat better, but from Dimapur to Jorhat this side, connecting Assam, the road is very bad. Everybody told me that it is a national highway. 'National highway' means that it is Centre's responsibility. It is connecting both Assam and Nagaland as well as the mainland along the eastern region. If you are going to neglect the basic things, I do not think they will be very happy with us. After all, the contact for those people with other Indians residing elsewhere in India has got to be through roads. When they lack even this infra-structure, how are we going to open up the rest of India to them ? That would

[**Shri S. Kandappan**]

be a very difficult task. Therefore, Government must do something. The State Government as well as the Ministers and officials are all feeling that the Government of India have just put them as a puppet show and deprived them of every power that a State should have. That feeling is very much there, I do not know how they behave when they meet the Ministers here. But when I met some of them and had a free and frank discussion with them. I found that everybody was feeling the same way. They gave me a graphic instance which I would like to mention here. In Nagaland, the traffic between certain towns has to transit through some part of Assam territory. Even though they neither unload or load anything in the Assam territory, yet, even for transit, they have to pay some taxes to the Assam Government while entering some road in Assam and coming back to Nagaland after transit through that part of Assam. It seems that the Nagaland Government have taken up this issue with the Centre but they feel that the Centre is not coming to their rescue and help. After all, it is a very infant State and they are trying to improve their economy. They seem to be clever in administration. That is my impression. Though people say that they are tribals, I think their administration is better than that in many other States in India with regard to the understanding of problems. I saw some of the secretaries and directors...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Their regional language is English.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It may be that is one of the reasons. They very well appreciate the problem and they take very keen interest. Recently they have conducted a techno-economic survey, and from this it appears that they are very well conversant with their potentialities and they are aware of it and very much enthusiastic about it. Here again the problem is with regard to industrialisation. I was able to appreciate it when I was there. The very presence of the Army in the eastern region, in Nagaland and even in Assam, scares away the industrialists. Such scare is bound to be there because they do not want to risk their capital.

As far as Nagaland is concerned, when I discussed this problem with some important people there, they told me that the Government of India could help them by way of small assistance to small people, to small contractors and to people who own a fleet of buses and people who are running big retail shops and so on, that is, the native Nagas; if they could be helped with some small assistance, they could start some industries, small as well as medium industries. Government could consider at least this. These are all small things but it creates a great psychological impact on their minds. Otherwise, they feel that they have been under the control of the Army and they will be at the mercy of the Government of India for all time to come. That is why some of the virulent elements among the Nagas think 'Why not we have recourse to the other regions instead of trying to plead with these follows at Delhi ?'.

So, economic development is the most important thing. That should be the positive measure that Government should take in order to win them over. Along with the retention of the Armed forces there, the endeavour of Government should always be to see that as soon as possible they withdraw the Army; they should take the Nagaland Government more and more into confidence; then they can definitely come to a settlement. I am sure things can be settled amicably provided that Government would wake up to the realities and pursue the matter in a more vigorous way than they have been doing in the past.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (महारू) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। 1958 में जिन परिस्थितियों के कारण इस विल को पास करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई थी वे परिस्थितियाँ आज भी किसी हद तक हमारे सामने हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में नागालैंड की परिस्थिति में कुछ अन्तर आया है, वहाँ की परिस्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है लेकिन दम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वहाँ की परि-

स्थिति इस कद्र सुधर गई है कि अब इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

नागालैंड की समस्या आज भी देश के लिये और सरकार के लिये एक चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई है। शुरू शुरू में नागा लोगों की, जो कि पहाड़ी लोग हैं, केवल यह मांग थी कि उनका भारतीय संघ के अन्दर एक पृथक राज्य बनाया जाए। परन्तु उस वक्त भारत सरकार ने उनकी इस मांग की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर जो विद्रोही तत्व थे, ऐसे लोग थे जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते थे, उनको बल मिला और वहां पर एक मूवमेंट शुरू उन्होंने की कि नागालैंड को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर करके उसका एक अलग राज्य बनाया जाये उसको एक स्वतन्त्र देश बनाया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर समय पर, इस समस्या का समाधान कर दिया जाता तो नागालैंड की जो आज समस्या हमारे सामने है वह न होती। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश की यह नीति रही है कि जब भी कोई समस्या हमारे सामने आकर खड़ी होती है, उस समस्या का कभी भी हम समय पर समाधान नहीं करते हैं और जब वह समस्या उपरूप धारणा कर लेती है, तब जाकर हम उसका समाधान खोजने की कोशिश करते हैं। यहीं नीति हमने इस समस्या के बारे में अपनाई।

अगर हम देखें तो हमें यह पता चलेगा कि नागालैंड की जो समस्या है वह सही मानों में आर्थिक समस्या है। नागालैंड के लोग अलग राज्य बयों चाढ़ते थे? उसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और वे लोग चाहते थे कि उनका अलग राज्य बना कर उनका आर्थिक विकास किया जाये ताकि देश के जो दूसरे समृद्ध भाग में उनका वह मुकाबला कर सके, उनके बराबर यह आ सके। मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या महज

नागालैंड की ही समस्या नहीं है। जो भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, जो भी पहाड़ी राज्य हैं, उनकी भी यही समस्या है। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे देश की जनता आम तौर पर पहाड़ी लोगों को ठीक तरह से समझ नहीं पाते हैं। पहाड़ी लोगों की समस्याएँ बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। वहां लोगों के जो होप्स और एस्पीरेशंज़ हैं, उनको हमारी सरकार ठीक तरह से समझ नहीं पाती है जिस की वजह से कई कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं। आप देखें कि आज हिमाचल के लोग पूर्ण राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिले हैं, वे भी पृथक राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। उनकी समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और उन समस्याओं का हल अभी तक नहीं हुँदा गया है। मैं अज़्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, और उन की जो भी समस्यायें हैं उनका समय रहते हल हुँदा जाना चाहिये। अगर समय रहते ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो वहां भी समस्यायें उग्र रूप धारणा कर सकती हैं। इस वक्त तो उन की समस्याओं का हल खोजना आसान है। बाद में कठिन भी हो सकता है।

इस में कुछ शक नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ समय से नागालैंड की स्थिति में गुधार हुआ है। इसका श्रेय आम तौर पर हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेस को जाता है। उन्होंने वहां पर बहुत ही आत्म संयम के साथ काम किया है और बहुत सीमित दायरे के अन्दर रहते हुये काम किया है। वहां पर कोई युल प्लेज़ फिलिटरी आप्रेशन शुरू नहीं किया गया। सीमित दायरे के अन्दर काम करते हुये भी हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेस को जो कामयाबी हासिल हुई है, उसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ नागालैंड की जनता को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अब यह महसूस कर लिया है कि

[धीर बीरमद्र सिंह]

नागालैंड की समस्या का समाधान बलपूर्वक नहीं हो सकता बल्कि शान्ति से और संविधान के अन्तर्गत ही हो सकता है। इसका सूचक हाल ही में हुये चुनाव है। बावजूद इस बात के कि वहां पर जो नागा विद्रोही तत्व हैं उन्होंने चुनाव का बहिष्कार करने के लिये लोगों को उकसाया था, पूरी कोशिश की थी कि चुनाव नाकामयाब हों लेकिन नागालैंड की जनता ने विद्रोहियों की बात को नहीं माना और बड़ी मारी संस्था में आ कर अपनी सरकार को चुना। यह इस बात का सूचक है कि नागालैंड की स्थिति में एक नया मोड़ आ गया है। हमें चाहिये कि जो नई परिस्थिति वहां पैदा हुई है उसका हम पूरा फायदा उठायें। नागालैंड के अन्दर जो देश भक्त तत्व हैं, जो शान्तिमय तरीके से वहां की समस्याओं का हल खोजना चाहते हैं, हम उन लोगों के हाथ मजबूत करें और उन लोगों को हम आगे लायें। इस सिलसिले में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि कभी कभी ऐसा महसूस होता है कि भारत सरकार जो वहां की चुनी हुई सरकार है, जो वहां पर देश भक्त है, उसको उतनी अहमियत नहीं देती है जितनी कि देनी चाहिये। इस के साथ ही जो दूसरे देशद्रोही तत्व हैं-फ़ीजो या दूसरे लोग उन को ज़रूरत से ज्यादा अहमियत देती है। इस से यह होता है कि जो वहां देशभक्त लोग हैं, वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन को जितना समर्थन और सहयोग मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलता है। मैं भारत सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि भविष्य में वह इस बात का खास स्थाल रखे। वह कोई ऐसा काम न करें, जिससे देशद्रोही तत्वों के हाथ मजबूत हों-चाहे इनडायरेक्टली या डायरेक्टली, जो वहां की चुनी हुई सरकार की मर्जी के खिलाफ़ हो या उनकी पीठ के पिछे हो। अग्र हम चाहते हैं कि वहां की सरकार शक्तिशाली बने, मजबूत बने, वहां की सरकार के पांच ज्यादा जम जायें, तो ज़रूरी है कि हम उस की राय के अनुसार चलें।

एक बात इस अवसर पर मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ-यह तो ठीक है कि इस बक्त नागालैंड की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, मगर इसी से हम खुश हो जायं और यह समझें कि हमेशा के लिये समस्या का समाधान हो गया है, तो यह हमारी भूल होगी। इस बक्त मी हजारों नागा विद्रोही चीन से ट्रेनिंग लेकर, हवियार लेकर भारत और वर्मा की सीमा पर जमे हुये हैं और भारत में आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यद्युपि कुछ दिन हुये गृह मन्त्री जी ने क्वेचन आवार में सदन को बताया था कि इस बक्त कोई दो हजार नागा विद्रोही चीन से ट्रेनिंग और हवियार लेकर हिन्दुस्तान में घुसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सब से पहले हमें इस बात को देखना है कि हमारा जो सिक्योरिटी अरेन्जमेन्ट है, हमारा जो सेट-अप है, उस में क्या कमज़ोरी है, क्या लूप-होल्ज़ हैं जो इतनी बड़ी तादाद में भारत के नागरिक आसानी से चीन या पाकिस्तान ट्रेनिंग के लिये चले जाते हैं और जाते ही नहीं बल्कि वापस भी आ जाते हैं। हवियार लेकर आते हैं, ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं। इस बात को हमें पहले दूर करना है। जब तक हम इन लूप-होल्ज़ को खत्म नहीं करते, नागालैंड का कोई मुस्तकिल हल हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह ठीक है कि हम उन लोगों को कुछ अर्में के लिये रोक दें, एक साल या 6 महीने तक घुसने न दें, लेकिन जब तक उनका आना-जाना पूर्ण रूप से बन्द नहीं किया जाता-तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह समस्या पूर्ण रूप से हल हो सकती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस और विशेष ध्यान देगी और हमारी सुरक्षा को अधिक सुहृद बनायेगी, जिससे यह लोग भविष्य में विदेशों में इतनी आसानी से आ-जा न पायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, the extension of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Bill has almost become a ritual,

an yearly ritual with this House. Happily, this ritual is almost on a point of a happy consummation in the sense that the problem of Nagaland is almost at the penultimate stage of its solution. Sir, in this connection I want to offer our heart-full thanks for our brave jawans who, with their ardour, with the full cooperation of the people of Nagaland and also the Government of Nagaland, smashed the backbone of the rebels, particularly the underground rebels who were inspired by China and Pakistan. It is clear that China and Pakistan tried to incite a section of the people of Nagaland with their political ideas and also equip them with weapons, but it was not easy for them to get any easy passage into Nagaland. It was due, firstly, to the brave barrier, the valiant barrier that has been created by our jawans as also the people of Nagaland from whom these rebels, particularly, the China-trained and the Pakistan-trained rebels, have alienated themselves with the aspirations of the people of Nagaland. It is known to all how the mopping up action of these China-returned Nagas has been successfully dealt with by our jawans and how being demoralised the recently returned band of Nagas have surrendered to our armed forces.

We will fail in our duty if in this connection we do not offer our gratitude to our socialist neighbour Burma which has helped us in dealing particularly with those Nagas who had their training and political indoctrination and assistance from China. Even in today's paper you will find that the Government of Burma has helped to mop up 200 China-returned Nagas.

The election in Nagaland this year is almost an eye-opener to all of us. Perhaps in no State of India the people have shown so much democratic consciousness as was recently exhibited by the people of Nagaland because we all know that 90 per cent of the people of Nagaland participated in the last general election—the highest record ever achieved by any people of any State of India. If the will of the people is the supreme consideration for dealing with any problem of any State of our country, then

it is clear that unless the people of Nagaland had their implicit faith in the Indian Constitution, had their full loyalty for the concept of Indian nationality, perhaps these Naga people would not have participated in such massive numbers as they have done in the last general elections.

The Nagaland problem has been, I should say, dealt with by the Nagaland people themselves by showing the way in which they have participated in the last general election. Now, no people in Nagaland can claim to speak on behalf of the people of that area, except the democratically elected Government of Nagaland. There may be here and there a few groups of rebels getting inspiration from Phizo or China or Pakistan. But those people should be dealt with only as just groups of deviationists, I should say. It is a happy sign that those Naga Undergrounds under the control of Sukhai group have expressed their desire to have an understanding with the Government of India and negotiations with the Government of India in a peaceful way, not with arms. It is time that the Government of India, after the general election in Nagaland, should make a firm commitment and make a firm announcement that now on the political level the basic issue of Nagaland's integration with greater fraternity of Indian community has been resolved and that henceforth the problem of the rebels or deviationists should be treated as the local problem of Nagaland and that should be dealt with by the Nagaland Government alone. If need be, Government of India should cooperate with the people of Nagaland and extend to them all assistance and help to bring the residual problems to a happy end. But the Government of India should also make it very clear that henceforth neither the Phizo group nor any other rebels should have any quarter with the Government at Delhi. If they have to do anything, if they have to negotiate, if they have to have any talks, they will have to do it with the Government of Nagaland.

On this issue, some of my hon. friends have already given certain hints. It is

[Shri Samar Guha]

known to many that for sometime the Government of Nagaland have not always been with the dealing of the Central Government with their authority. They were more or less dealt with as subserviants to a large extent. But after the recent general election, it is incumbent on the Government of India to see that the Nagaland Government gets greater liberty—I should say, full liberty—in dealing with the internal problems of Nagaland, in co-operation with, and with the assistance of, the Government of India.

So far as the defence force is concerned, naturally it will be a major factor that will have to be dealt with by the Government of India. But that also should be done in consultation and co-operation with the State Government. The Government of Nagaland should not have any feeling whatsoever that their viewpoint is not given due respect and recognition.

When I spoke on the last occasion on this subject, I dealt with the problem of national integration of the people of Nagaland, their cultural integration and also the problem of economic integration. At that time, I reminded the Minister of the fact that although today Nagaland has become almost a problem thanks to the hostiles there, as to whether they really belong to India or not, during the time of the freedom movement, the Nagaland people—we have forgotten it—fought with us and Kohima was the epic battleground of the INA under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. At that time, thousands of Nagas participated in the fight with Netaji. They fought under the banner of the Indian tricolour. It is also known that even in village areas, in many houses, thousands and thousands of them, Netaji's photos are found even today. Recently during the silver jubilee celebrations at a maidan in Manipur, which our Home Minister, former Education Minister, Information and Broadcasting Minister and several other Ministers attended, not only the Manipur people but many Naga people attended. Most striking was that many Naga women who attended that function said

that they worked in the espionage network of Netaji at the time of the liberation movement. I pointed out to him that in order to effect integration of the patriotic fervour and emotional feeling of Nagaland with the heritage of our freedom movement, a monument should be erected at Kohima in memory of the INA, particularly of the Naga revolutionaries who laid down their lives for Indian freedom. I also suggested that the Naga people's participation in INA should be brought out in a short history. I also made the point that in school textbooks at least there should be a few pages in which the role played by the Naga people in that freedom movement under Netaji should be included. I suggested in addition that awards should be given, particularly to the Naga women who fought with Netaji in the espionage group.

I also made certain suggestions last year with regard to the cultural integration of the Naga people with the rest of India.

Indian Universities should reserve a few seats for the Naga boys so that they can be brought into the greater, I should say, assembly of Indian people and the Indian Youth so that they can draw the inspiration of the Indian outlook in its totality. It is also that the cottage industry in Nagaland, particularly the textile industry is a very important industry. They are very artistic. But unfortunately, due to lack of communications and other facilities like marketing facilities, that industry is dying. Here, the Government can help them. They can set up some sort of an agency there so that their products can be brought to India and other parts of India.

Before I conclude I want to remind the Minister that in this House, not once, but several times, one very important point was raised as to why Nagaland should be dealt with by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Is Nagaland a foreign country? The issues of foreign countries are dealt with by the Foreign Ministry. Successively on many occasions it was raised in this House that the Government should transfer the Nagaland issues to the Home Ministry from the

Foreign Ministry. I do not know whether it has caught the attention of the Government that by keeping Nagaland issue in the hands of the Foreign Ministry, you are giving an indirect justification to China and Pakistan to dabble and to interfere in the affairs of Nagaland because China and Pakistan say 'Your Foreign Ministry deals with Nagaland'. So you indirectly just create an impression, at least you justify that Nagaland is a foreign country. If Nagaland is a foreign country, then China and Pakistan can claim certain justification to help the people of Nagaland in the way they wish to. Therefore, it is time, particularly after the General Elections when 90% of the people participated in the elections-they made a history, a record of the democratic consciousness, nationalist consciousness and showed their faith in the Indian Constitution-when, without any further delay the Government should make a firm announcement that henceforth the Nagaland issues, Nagaland problems and the Nagaland State would be dealt with not by the Foreign Affairs Ministry but by the Home Affairs Ministry.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raniganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will echo what Shri Guha said just now that it would have been better if this Bill had been sponsored by the Home Ministry instead of the External Affairs Ministry. It would have been in the fitness of things if this was done.

This Bill originally adopted for application to certain parts of Nagaland has later on been extended to the entire Nagaland in 1966 and now the provisions have been further extended upto 1972. In view of the needs of the situation this should be done. It is good that the Government has come forward with the proposal for extension of the provisions of the Bill by another three years.

When the Partition of India took place, somehow by certain dispensation the entire eastern region was made a ground of experiment of diverse, heterogeneous elements put together in one area. There were the plains, there were the hills, there

were different tribes, each speaking a different language. There was Tripura and Manipur, there were Kukais, there were Mizos there were the Lushai Hills people. All these different elements were put together as if in a cauldron to be brought out in one integrated social composition and one integrated political State. That was a great challenge. I cannot say that till now we have successfully met the challenge of the situation that was thrown before us due to Partition. In any case, so far as Nagaland is concerned, we have been trying to do the best that we can to the brave and patriotic people.

150 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Mr. Guha just now referred to Netaji's association with the Nagas. I do not know whether he mentioned this episode. I was told that it was the Nagas who showed Netaji the way to bypass the British line from Imphal to Kohima. They brought him over a secret passage over the hills to Kohima, bypassing the entire military line from Imphal to Kohima. It was with the help of the Nagas that he could come; otherwise, he would not have been able to come. They were great admirers of Netaji.

I had been there, not on any official visit. After a private visit to Dimapur on some engagement, I pleaded with the magistrate that he should allow me to go to Kohima. At that time cars could go only within convoys twice or thrice in a week. On the day I wanted to go, there was no convoy and the magistrate at first declined to give me permission. I insisted that I should be allowed as otherwise I shall have to return to Delhi and I would have no chance of going to Kohima very soon. After my repeated requests the Magistrate yielded and I took a friend and a car and made a dash to Kohima. On the way I was met by a truck-load of Naga young man coming to Dimapur side. At that time no convoy was expected; so a car was unexpected. When they saw my car, the truck stopped and the Nagas in the

[*Shri Bhattecharyya*]

truck jumped down and surrounded my car. As soon as I saw them I also opened the door of my car and got out of my car and stood face to face with them. They scrutinised me from top to bottom. I do not know what they felt; they got upon their truck and went away and allowed me to go away. I believe that they appreciated that what was passing in my mind was exactly what was passing in their own minds--the same love to the motherland. That is why, I think, they allowed me to go and they went their way. I was told by a very senior official that the Nagas were completely unsophisticated, simple and truthful people. One of the lawyers told me how truthful they were and gave me an example. When a magistrate convicted a Naga for any offence, he handed over the sentence to the man himself and asked him to report to a particular jail. The man would carry the order and go to the jail and hand over to the jailor and say : I have been convicted of such and such offence; please allow me to stay in the jail. The jailor would then take him in. If the sowing season came, he would tell the jailor : 'now it is the sowing season and unless I sow now, my family will starve the whole year; please allow me to go.' The jailor would allow him to go and ask him to come back on a certain date. Exactly on the date fixed, the man would come back and report himself to the jail.

This is the type of people. He said that these are very simple and truthful people, and properly tackled, the Nagas would become a great asset to the body politic of India. That is my opinion. They are very sharp, very intelligent, very active, and I should say, also very patriotic. There should be no misgivings about that. Some of them told me about the old traditions of India. They said that the Pandavas had come there for a while in their exile, and the area was shown, which is still known as the Palace of Hidimba, the tribal maiden whom Bhima had married. That is still known as the Hidimba Palace. They still refer to the traditions of the Mahabharata. They are not away from our cultural tradition even though so many

things have happened after partition. Of course, there are differences in custom and in food and in matters of habit.

I talked to the Deputy Commissioner there and he also confirmed that they are very simple people. He said on one occasion there were some dances and after seeing the dances he gave some cash prizes to some of the dancers and the prizes were received by the male dancers. When the Deputy Commissioner next day had gone out on his rounds, the girl dancers surrounded him on the way and asked him, "Where is our prize ?" So, he gave them also some prizes. He said they are very friendly to him. So, there should be no misunderstanding about the character and the motives of the Naga people though, I should say, some of them have been misled and gone over to do things which we regret and which they should not have done.

That is an area which, as I have already said, is something like a cauldron where different elements are being cooked up. We have to find out whether they could all be integrated into a whole : there is linguistic division; there is a tribal element and there is a racial division; it is a particularly strategic area leading to Burma and China and to Pakistan, on all sides. Therefore, that particular area requires particular care. It is good that these powers that we are giving to the army are being given to them to be exercised under the control of the civil authority. I only hope that the civil authorities will exercise proper control, and the powers that have been given to the army officials will never be used in excess or will never be misused. Particular care should be taken in this regard and the army must be told so.

Nagaland has taken to parliamentary democracy, and parliamentary democracy has a great sobering effect, and it is a very disciplining factor, and I believe that in that way they would be properly disciplined and sobered, even though there has been some misuse in some way. Recently I find that they have asked for a

separate Governor. That shows that they are fully conscious of the parliamentary right which this Parliament has given them by giving them a separate legislature and a separate State.

I fully support this Bill, but with this word of caution : that the civil authorities should be told that they should exercise proper watch on the army officers so that the powers may not be misused, and the army should be told that the powers that are being given to them should be exercised with proper care, humanity and consideration and judgment.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : समापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं इस में बड़त बड़ा खतरा देखता हूँ हिन्दुस्तान के जनतन्त्र अथवा जम्हूरियत के लिए। आप पूछेंगे कि यह कैसे। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस इलाके के लिए यह विधेयक पारित किया जा रहा है उस नागालैंड की, पूर्वी इलाके की तात्त्व बड़ी नाजुक है। वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा वर्मा की सीमा से मिलती है, चीन की सीमा से मिलती है और वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान की सीमा भी है। अन्दर नागा विद्रोही रहते हैं। उनके रहनुमा फीजो इंगलैण्ड में रहते हैं और वहाँ से साजिश कर रहे हैं। इन तमाम बातों से मैं वाकिफ हूँ और समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की हालत नाजुक है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को चाहिए कि वह वहाँ के लिए एक सख्त कदम उठाये ताकि उन को वहाँ दबाया जाये और अमन अमान की व्यवस्था कायम हो, खुशहाली की शुद्धारत हो।

मैं इन सब बातों से वाकिफ हूँ, लेकिन जो इलाज इस विधेयक में रखा गया है, वह बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि मरीज का गला घोटने के लिए है। और यह गला घोटने की कोशिश की गई है हिन्दुस्तान के जनतन्त्र का गला घोटने के लिए। यह कैसे होता है?

आप जानते हैं कि हमारा समाज एक जनतान्त्रिक समाज है, लेकिन इस समाज में पुलिस की जो बनावट है वह डिकेटोरियल है, गैर-जनतान्त्रिक है। फौज की बनावट उस से भी ज्यादा डिकेटोरियल है। आज जम्भूरी समाज के लिए लाजिमी हो जाता है कि वह पुलिस और फौज को ज्यादा जनतान्त्रिक बनाये। यदि मन्त्री महोदय इस के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं तो वह अलेक्स डी टोकविल को पढ़ें। टोकविल 19वीं सदी में हुआ था और हम 20वीं सदी में रहते हैं। अगर आप टोकविल को नहीं पढ़ना चाहते तो हैरोल्ड लास्टी को पढ़े। उन्होंने जो कुछ लिखा है उन सब बातों का यह निचोड़ है कि एक जनतान्त्रिक समाज का आदर्श हो जाता है कि पुलिस की हालत और फौज की हालत जितनी हो सके उतनी जनतान्त्रिक बनाई जाये, डिमाक्रेटाइज किया जाये। डिकेटोरियल बनावट को खत्म करके उनको ज्यादा डिमाक्रेटिक रास्ते पर लाया जाये। लेकिन इस विधेयक में आप उन को ज्यादा ताकत देने जा रहे हैं। नागालैंड में आज जो सिविल अध्यारिटी है उस नागरिक प्रशासन की मदद के लिए आप उनको ज्यादा ताकत, स्पेशल पावर, देने जा रहे हैं ताकि अमन अमान के नाम पर वह उन की मदद करे, प्रशासन चलाने के लिए उन की मदद करे। लेकिन यह एक बड़ा खतरनाक रास्ता है और एक बड़ी खराब आदत हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अस्थार कर रही है।

यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वहाँ जन-प्रह्योग हो और जो उपदेशी हैं उन को दबाया जाये और साथ-साथ प्रशासन भी अच्छे रूप में चले तो आप इस बात का खयाल कीजिये कि फौज को ताकत न दे कर जो बालेंटरी आर्मेनाइजेशन्स शांति सेना आदि के हैं उन को बड़ाबा क्यों न दें, उन की मदद क्यों न करें ताकि वह वहाँ पर एक बातावरण तैयार करें और सुशासन के लिये एक पर्याप्त शोपीनियन तैयार करें

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

और आप को वहां पर फौजी तंयारी की जरूरत न पढ़े। नागा लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ लाने के लिये वे वालेंटरी आर्गेनेजेशन शान्ति सेना आदि के सहयोग का रास्ता बनायेंगे। आप को यह रास्ता अस्त्यार करना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस से घबराती है क्योंकि सरकार जानती है कि विरोधी दल वाले जो हैं वह वालेंटरी आर्गेनेजेशन्स हैं उन के निकट आ जाये और उन के जरिये वे ताकत में आ जायें। अभी तो कुछ ही प्रान्तों में हैं, हो सकता है कि उन के साथ साथ दिल्ली में भी आ जायें। यही सरकार को डर है। इसी लिये सरकार वालेंटरी आर्गेनेजेशन्स को वहां बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहती। यदि सरकार हकीकत में चाहती है कि वहां विद्रोहियों को दबाया जाये और प्रशासन को ठीक किया जाये, खुशहाली के रास्ते पर लाया जाये, तो वह जरा इस बात पर भी साफ तौर पर गौर करें कि जो भी वालेंटरी आर्गेनेजेशन्स सर्वोदय वाले या शान्ति सेना वाले हैं उन को आगे बढ़ाया जाय। अगर इस तरह का सहयोग देती है तो वह प्रशासन में एक बातावरण बनायेंगे और साथ साथ नागा लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ मिलाने के लिए भी काम करेंगे।

इस इलाके की आविर समस्या क्या है? मोटे तौर पर उस इलाके की समस्या आर्थिक है। उस इलाके को हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्जीपरिच्छासे हैं। आप को मानना होगा कि जिस तरह से अमरीकी पूर्जीपरिच्छासे को रेड डाइव्यून्स को छुसते थे, उसी तरह से क्या नागालैंड आप के लिये कालोनी नहीं है? आप उन को इसी रूप में ट्रीट करते आये हैं जैसे हिन्दुस्तान वो अंग्रेज लोग कालोनी के रूप में ट्रीट करते आये हैं। आप को उन की रामस्याओं को हल करना होगा, उन के जीवन स्तर को सुधारना होगा, जिस प्रकार आप सारे देश के जीवन स्तर वो आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यही उन का बुनियादी

हल है। लेकिन वह कि इस हल की ओर सरकार सारे देश में नहीं जा रही है सारे देश को एक बेस बना रही है, बातावरण खाब कर रही है, उसी तरह से वह वहां की समस्या को भी बिगड़ रही है।

तीसरा कदम सरकार को यह उठाना चाहिये कि वह नागा लोगों को शेष हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलाये और नागालैंड जाने के लिए हमारे रास्ते में जो रुकावटें हैं उन को खत्म करे और दोनों की मिलिंग ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, इस का रास्ता वह अस्त्यार करे। लेकिन सरकार वह भी नहीं कर रही है।

नागालैंड जो नाम है या नेपा है यह अंग्रेजीकरण के नाम है। हमारे डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजी नाम खत्म करो। वह कहा करते थे कि उर्बसीयम जैसे हिन्दुस्तानी नाम लागू करो ताकि वहां के लोगों में यह भावना आये कि वह भी हिन्दुस्तान के अंग है और हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति और स्वतन्त्रता के अंग हैं और इस भावना के साथ वह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों से मिलने के लिये कदम बढ़ायें। यदि सरकार इस तरह का रास्ता अस्त्यार करेगी तो हकीकत में वह दो चिढ़ियों को एक तीर से मार सकती है। विद्रोहियों को दबा सकती है, सीमा को मजबूत कर सकती है और साथ साथ प्रशासन को भी ठीक कर सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की ताकत को बढ़ा कर आप ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं कि अहिंसा-अहिंसा वह समय आयेगा, वह किजा आयेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो जनतान्त्रिक ढंग आप बनाना चाहते हैं उस को बहुत बड़ा धबका लगेगा। आप जरा आस पास के तानाशाहों को देखिये। अर्यूब खां हैं, एशिया के दूसरे मुल्क हैं, वहां जनतन्त्र का खात्मा हो रहा है और आप फौजी ताकत बढ़ा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार यह नहीं समझती कि जिस सदन में वह लोग बैठे हुए हैं

उस की ईंट को वह उठा रही है, एक-एक ईंट उखाड़ रही हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्राप के पास बहुते से ऐसे कानून हैं जो गैर-जनताग्रिक है जैसे अनलाकुल ऐकिटिविटीज एक्ट, इमजैन्सी मेजर्स, जिन से आप जनतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं। आप जान बूझ कर इस इलाके के मनोविज्ञान को, जो कि अविकसित है, पिछड़ा हुआ है, बिगड़ रहे हैं और वे लोग हम को एक दूसरे रूप में समझ रहे हैं। उन को नजदीक लाने के लिये आप एक गलत रास्ता अड्डत्यार कर रहे हैं। पहले तो उन लोगों पर जुल्म होंगे। आज क्या फौज बाले यहां पर आम लोगों पर जुल्म नहीं करते? आप जरा इसको देखिये कि यहां पर क्या होता है। गाड़ियों में मिलटरी का डिव्हाला लगा रहता है। उन लोगों का मुसाफिरों के साथ आवारिक बया यवहार होता है? मैं मानता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद कुछ कमी आई है। आजादी के पहले बात दूसरी थी। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सशस्त्र सेनायें हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के साथ जब इस तरह का ध्यवहार कर सकती हैं तो हम सोच सकते हैं कि नागलैंड में और उसकी सीमा पर उनके साथ उनका कितना खराब ध्यवहार होता होगा। इसलिए इस लालच को आप खत्म करो कि फौज की ताकत का छोटे छोटे इलाकों में भी इस्तेमाल हो या वडे इलाकों में हो। फौज की ताकत को बढ़ाने की कोशिश मत करो।

16 hrs.

आप जरा अपने समितान पर गौर करो। आप देखें कि इसका दर्शन क्या है? इसका दर्शन है कि एक डिफेंस मिनिस्टर होगा 'जसके नीचे तीनों चीफस आफ स्टाफ होंगे और उन सबके ऊपर प्रैंजिडेन्ट होगा जिसको कमांडर इन चीफ कहा जाएगा। जनतन्त्र का यह आदर्श है कि सिपिलियन हैड होगा और इनी का मतलब

यह होता है कि हम समाज को जहां तक हो सके, डेमोक्रेटिक लाइंज पर लायें और जो भी डिक्टेटोरियल विग है उनको हम डेमोक्रेटाइज करें। वैसा न करके आप विल्कुल इसके उलट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि या तब मैं इसकी जो बनावट है वह भी उसी तरह से है जैसे टाटा विरला इस सरकार को चलाते हैं। हमारे जनतन्त्र में टाटा विरला का प्रभाव जिस तरह से राजनीतिक लेन्व में काम कर रहा है, उसी का नमूना इस नागलैंड के बारे में जो आप कर रहे हैं, देखा जा सकता है।

इसलिए मैं तहे दिल से और पुर जोर रूप में इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। याद रखो कि तुम आज अपनी कब्र खोदने के लिए इस विधेयक को ला रहे हो।

16.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Sir, I have been tempted to speak on this Bill after hearing the speech of Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, wherein he has referred to Nagaland in the context of the Mahabharata. He said that Ghotothkach, the son of Bhima with Hiremba who was the daughter of the then king of Nagaland. May I inform you, Sir, it is said, we are the descendants of Ghotothkach according to Mahabharata.

Nagaland has not been properly understood by many of our friends here. Only those who have visited Nagaland will know what a place it is and what its problems are. If you go there you will be impressed by their special costumes, manners, culture and non-sophistication. They are very simple, well-built, untiring and strong people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not surprised to hear this because I have spent five days there.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Sir, I do not know with what feeling or expectation you went there. I visited this area for the first time when I was a student, and a many occasions later.

The people of this area are like birds. They want to move about as they like in complete freedom. That is why Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru said : let them develop their own genius. This word genius can be used for the people of Nagaland; but not for the tribals of the plains or for the tribals of Mr. Swell. Therefore, Nagaland should be given all the power that they want. This Bill intends to give more power to the personnel than that of constables. Controlling Nagas is a simple problem.

My hon. friend, referred to the democratic way in which they fought the elections. I would not like to repeat all that. Considering all that all the power possible should be given to them so that they can control the situation and give full opportunities to the people of that region. So, I do not know why this Act is being extended time to time.

Another point that I want to deal with is the Ministry to which Nagaland is attached. When NEFA was with the External Affairs Ministry we demanded that this should be under the Home Ministry. We also demanded that in the same way Nagaland should be with the Home Ministry. Rightly, Shri Guha asked why Nagaland was being dealt with in the External Affairs Ministry. We have nothing to say about the Ministry. But Nagaland being under the Foreign Affairs Ministry has a psychological effect. Sometimes it is questioned whether Nagaland is in India or outside India. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to consider whether this should be with the Home Ministry or with the External Affairs Ministry. In my opinion this should not be continued under the External Affairs Ministry but should be dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Just after independence some portion of Assam was tagged on to Nagaland, that is, Dimapur. Dimapur was the capital of the Kachari King. I belong to the Kachari

community. At that time the Kachari community ruled the whole of Assam. Luckily or unluckily we were subjugated by the Ahoms who came from Thailand and we were scattered at various places. The Tripura Maharaja, who is here, and the Maharani of Jaipur, the daughter of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who is also here, will bear me out that we were one and had been scattered by the Ahoms. That is the history and we should be reconciled.

My aim in saying all this is that the capital of the Kachari King, that is, Dimapur, should be looked upon as a place of historical importance and should be preserved as the Red Fort and other monuments are being preserved. But that is not being done. Therefore I request the young hon. Deputy Minister to see that the capital of the Kachari King is preserved. It is an inspiration to everyone of us. I request him to request the Archaeological Department to see to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like more hon. Members to participate in this debate. As Shri Basumatari just now suggested, the next debate also more or less covers the surrounding area. So, I request hon. Members to be a little brief because our time is getting exhausted.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay central) : We can continue it up to 5 P.M.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : We saved two hours on the Limitation (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving opportunity as far as possible but because the Minister will also take some time and I want to call as many hon. Members as possible, I am requesting hon. Members to be brief. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हायुड) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस समय नागालैंड का निर्माण करने वाला विधेयक आया था और उसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किया गया था तब मैंने तत्कालीन

प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से कहा था कि नागालैंड के पृथक निर्माण से अगर आप यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि नागालैंड की समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा, तो मुझे इसमें संदेह है। मेरी अब भी निश्चित राय यह है कि भारत सरकार ने पहली भूल तो यह की थी कि असम को छोटी छोटी इकाइयों में उसने बांटने के लिए नागालैंड का पृथक से निर्माण किया।

दूसरी भूल इसी तरह की सरकार ने यह कि—

नागालैंड का नाम नागालैंड रहने दिया। जब देश के सभी प्रान्तों वा नाम भारतीय मायाओं में है तब नागालैंड के साथ लैंड शब्द को लगाकर एक और अभारतीयता का उसने परिचय दिया।

तीसरी भूल भारत सरकार ने उस समय की जिस समय नागालैंड को यह मन्त्रालय के साथ न रख कर विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ उसने रखा। श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से पूछा गया था कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है? तब उन्होंने बताया था कि नागा लोग कुछ मावृक प्रवृत्ति के होते हैं। उनकी अपनी इच्छा ऐसी है कि मेरे साथ यह विभाग रहे। इसलिए विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ इस विभाग को रखा जा रहा है। पर यह परम्परा बहुत लम्बी चलने वाली नहीं है। अब तीसरा प्रधान मंत्री इस देश में चल रहा है। पहली बात तो मैं यह उप विदेश मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब कौन से कारण इस प्रकार के हैं जो आप अभी भी नागालैंड को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ रखे हुए हैं। श्री नेहरू के उस समय के आश्वासन के आधार पर क्यों नहीं नागालैंड को यह मन्त्रालय के साथ रखा जाता है और देश की परम्पराओं में एक स्वस्थ परम्परा का श्रीगणेश किया जाता है।

इस सरकार ने प्रारम्भ से ही एक भूल और भी की है। वह भूल यह है कि उसने राजनीतिक और सैनिक निर्णयों में किसी प्रकार का तालमेल नहीं बनाये रखा।

मेरा अपना विश्वास इस प्रकार का है कि सरकार सेनाओं को जब कोई ग्रादेश दे या कोई कदम उठाने के लिये कहे तो बहुत सोच-विचार कर कहे। लेकिन एक बार जब सेना को अधिकार दे दिया जाय तो फिर राजनीतिज्ञों को बीच में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। एक बार इसी प्रकार की भूल हम ने उस बहत की- जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ ही था। 1947 में जब सरदार पटेल ने काश्मीर में अपनी सेनाओं को भेजा तो हमने पाकिस्तान के आग्रह पर अपनी सेनाओं को बीच में ही रोक दिया। आजतक वह हड्डी हमारे गले में अटकी हुई है। दूसरी बार वैसी भूल उस बहत की जब 1965 में पाकिस्तानी सेना के साथ संघर्ष में हम ने सेना को अधिकार तो दिया पर सेना को अपने निर्णय पर स्वयं नहीं पहुँचने दिया। वहां फिर राजनीतिज्ञों को बीच में नहीं आना चाहिये था पर बीच में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये था। इन तरह की तीसरी भूल भव यह नागालैंड में कर रहे हैं। नागालैंड में पिछले कुछ समय से जारी स्थापित नहीं हो पा रही है—वहां के एक सैनिक अधिकारी से भारत सरकार ने इसका कुछ समय पहले कारण पूछा था। उस सैनिक अधिकारी ने दो सुभाव भारत सरकार को भेजे। अगर नागालैंड में भारत सरकार शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहती है तो पहला उपाय यह है कि सरकार अपनी सेना और सैनिक अधिकारियों को हाथ खोल कर काम करने का मोका दे। दूसरा उपाय यह है कि विदेशी मिशनरी जो नागालैंड में आ कर यहां के लोगों के मस्तिष्कों में भराएट्रोप प्रवृत्ति उभार रहे हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये। अगर 6 महीने के लिये भी इन को हटा दिया जाय और सेना को हाथ

[श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री]

खोल कर काम करने का अवसर दिया जाय, तो नागालैंड में निश्चित रूप से शान्ति स्थापित हो सकती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अब तक इन दोनों मुझावों के आने के बाद भी भारत सरकार इस प्रकार का उचित निरांय नहीं ले सकी है। देश के अन्दर यह मात्रना बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि जब 4-5 लाख मुट्ठी-भर नाग लोगों पर यह सरकार नियन्त्रण नहीं कर पा रही है तो इतने बड़े देश पर यह सरकार किस प्रकार नियन्त्रण रख सकेगी? या बाहर के शत्रुओं वा किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकेगी?

इसलिये मेरा बहना यह है कि आग कुछ करें या न करें लेकिन नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित नीति अविद्यार करें। जो नाग विद्रोही इस प्रकार के हैं कि जो चीन और पाकिस्तान का सहयोग लेकर भारत की अखण्डत को चुनौती दे रहे हैं या भारत की प्रभुमत्ता को चुनौती दे रहे हैं और नागालैंड के निर्माण के बाद भारत सरकार के लिये निरन्तर एक समस्या बने हुए हैं, उन के लिये उदारता की नीति वो अनिश्चित बाल तक के लिये जारी रखना किसी भी समझदार या दूरदर्शी सरकार के लिये उचित नहीं है।

अभी बगल में बढ़े हुए एक सामाजिकादी मदस्य कह रहे थे कि नागालैंड से फौजों को हटा दिया जाय, रोना को हटा दिया जाय, पुलिस को हटा दिया जाय, सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ताओं को वहां भेजा जाय, शान्ति रोना वहां पर भेजी जाय। इस आत्महत्या करने वाली नीति का मैं समर्थक नहीं हूँ। उपायक महोदय, उर्दू में एक छन्द है जिसको कसीदा कहते हैं और हिन्दी में एक छद्द है जिसको दोहा कहते हैं - एक पुराने शायर ने लिखा है:-

कसीदे से न चलती है,
त दोहे से चलती है,

समझ लीजे कि कारे-सल्तनत,
सदा लोहे से चलती है।

हुमनें जब चलती है, इण्ड से चलती है।
मनु ने भी अपनी स्मृति ग्रन्थ में लिखा है -

इण्ड: शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा: ।

इस प्रकार का क्षेत्र जो हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक समस्या बना हुआ है, देश के लिये एक उनीती बना हुआ है, उसके लिये इस प्रवार के प्रसंगत मुझाव हमारे मित्र हैं, हेरानी हैं। जो नागालैंड में शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां शान्ति सेना भी भेजा जाय, सर्वोदय समाज वो भेजा जाय, तो फिर कुछ तकली कातने वालों को भी वहां भेज दीजिये। वह जाकर चीनी और पाकिस्तानी प्रवृत्तियों का, जो राजद्रोही प्रवृत्तियां वहां पर उनपर रही हैं, अथवा जो हमारे देश की शांखदारा और प्रभुमत्ता को चुनौती दे रही हैं, उनवा मुकाबला करें। हम में से इस प्रवार के एक व्यक्ति की ओर से जो देश की अखण्डता और प्रभुमत्ता में विश्वास करने हैं इन की तरफ से इस प्रकार का सुझाव आये तो वहां आशय होता है। एक बात मैं यहां अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी दुर्बल नीति का एक गब से बड़ा दुष्परिशाम यह हो रहा है कि जो देश-भक्त नागा हैं, अब वे भी धीरे-धीरे विद्रोहियों का साथ देते चले जा रहे हैं। जब यह देखते हैं कि सरकार देश-भक्त लोगों को विश्वास में न लेकर विद्रोही नागाओं से डर वर निरांय लेती है तो जो देश-भक्त भारत के प्रति उपादार हैं, वे भी धीरे-धीरे विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ हो रहे हैं। यह सरकार की दुर्बल नीति का परिणाम है।

जब आप जानते हैं कि विद्रोही नागा इस प्रकार से भारत को बराबर चुनौती दे रहे हैं, बाहर से शक्ति संग्रह कर के आ रहे हैं, भारत के लिये समस्या बनते चले

जा रहे हैं, तो उप-विदेश मंत्री इस विदेयक का उत्तर देते हुये इस बात पर जरूर प्रकाश ढालें कि आखिर इन विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ बातचीत का दरवाजा कब तक खुला रखना चाहते हैं? कुछ तो उसकी सीमा होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कई अधिवेशन में कहा था कि अनिश्चित काल तक हम बातचीत का दरवाजा खुला नहीं रखेंगे। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा था कि हम अनिश्चित समय तक बातचीत नहीं करना चाहेंगे। अगर इन लोगों के रवैये में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तो सरकार इस परम्परा को लम्बा नहीं छलाना चाहेगी। अब वह समय आ गया है। भगवान् कृष्ण ने शिशुपाल को कहा था सौ गाली तक क्षमा कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन 101वीं गाली पर सुदर्शन चक्र मेरे हाथ में नहीं रहेगा। उसी प्रकार से इन विद्रोही नागाओं के लिये समय की सीमा बंधनी चाहिये। कोई अवधि निश्चित होनी चाहिये। एक निश्चित समय तक यह बात बरदाश्त होगी, उसके बाद न बातचीत का दरवाजा खुला रहेगा और न नागालैंड में किसी भी प्रकार की उदण्डता को बर्दाश्त किया जायगा।

अन्तिम बात में कहना चाहा है - प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी 27 मार्च को बर्मा की यात्रा पर जा रही है।

मैं उप-विदेश मंत्री के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने विद्रोही नाग चीन को जाते हैं, ये सब बर्मा के क्षेत्र से होकर निकलते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी जहां बर्मा के साथ अन्य मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों के प्रश्न पर विचार करें, वहां इस बात पर भी निश्चित रूप से विचार करें कि बर्मा सरकार इस विषय में हम को सहयोग दे। कि ये द्वोही नाग बहु देश से होकर न गुजर सकें। जिससे हमानी और बर्मा की जो पहले से घनिष्ठ मंत्री रही है, वह और मुट्ठ हो सके।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Today I would speak in English. I want to speak in Hindi but I cannot compete with my hon. friend. (*Interruption*)

I am an Adivasi, a prescriptive citizen of this country. All these fellows are newcomers. First of all I would like to know how many of them have been to Nagasthan. It is very important that you must have first-hand knowledge and not talk about foreign missionaries being there. They are not there any more..

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी बताया था- 'Two missionaries are there'.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : They are Nagas. There are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland.....

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Now there are two foreign missionaries who are teachers in Nagaland; they are not carrying on political activities.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I stand corrected.

I have been intimately associated with the Nagasthan revolution. It was I who took Mr. Phizo to the first Prime Minister of India and to the first Commander in-Chief of India. It was after that Mr. Phizo withdrew from the rebellion. Later on, Sir Akbar Hydari, who was the Governor, took the idea of military power of the country, sent the Assam Rifles and so on and so forth. Things went wrong. I do not want to go into the history of that. But let us remember that it was the Nagas who prevented the Japanese from coming into this country. It was the Nagas who co-operated with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and he was able to do something. I am sorry, my friend, Mr. Hem Barua, is not here. All the time everybody talks about fissiparous tendencies. When they talk about their own province, Haryana or Punjab or whatever else it is, it is not fissiparous, but if I demand Jharkhand, it is fissiparous; if we talk about Assam Hills State, it is fissiparous. My dear friend, Mr. Prakash Vir

[**Shri Jaipal Singh**]

Shastri,—प्रगर ग्रासम के टुकडे टुकड़े कर दिये, तो पाण्डिचरी को अकेले क्यों रहने दिया जाय, दिल्ली को अकेले क्यों रहने दिया जाय—इस का जवाब दीजिये। आपको प्रगर हिन्दुस्तान को एक रखना है तो The security of India depends on the north-east frontier. Don't argue about names नागालैंड बोल दिया everything must be in Hindi. Do you know what Nagaland means? You just don't know. Nagaland extends by 300 miles to the east. It is no-man's land. The Chinese want to have it. What the Nagas want is to have the whole of Nagasthan as one. We have prevented that...*(Interruption)*. Your speeches here have prevented that. Some stupid speeches have been made about Assam and Nagaland. We forget that it is the Indian army; it is not the British Army. Whenever any civilian administration has broken down, whether it is due to drought or floods or something else, we call out the Army. They are our people. You don't trust them? Remember, it is a frontier area..

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I object to his using the word 'stupid'. If you allow that, then others also will be using it ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not unparliamentary.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : If you allow that word to go on record, then in future others also will be using it and you will be in a corner. I would, therefore, request you to clarify whether he should withdraw or that word should be expunged.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I regret to say, my hon. friend does not know the English language, the meaning of the word 'stupid'.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Sir, it is not in good taste to say that some stupid speeches have been made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We always follow certain procedure. He said about some arguments and he used the word stupid in that way. He was saying that.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : He has mentioned 'stupid speeches'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As far as possible, please avoid jarring expressions. That is all. Now, continue.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : If he generalises it, it is all right. But if he particularises it, then, it is prohibited.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : If such expressions are allowed, they will be used still more and more.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : He may get the Oxford Dictionary and see what the word stupid means before he say all these things. The point is this, Sir. This is a frontier State. The security of the realm has become very important now. Whatever mistakes we have made in the past, they are there. Knowing the danger we have, we have to take a little more than the civil administration's help. That is the position. To think that the army will be there to prevent democracy functioning, is, again, I regret to use another word non-sense. I do not understand this attitude which people have.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Why, today, are you using such strong words ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Because, if I use such words, it sinks into your head. Otherwise it does not.

Sir, the armed forces have been one of our best heritage from the British Government. Let us be clear about that. If there is any discipline in India, it is in the Armed forces. But they don't go beyond the authority given to them. They are our colleagues. They are the Indian army. They are our own people. They are not there to destroy democracy. The argument here has been that you are interfering with the democratic process. I wish we had some army people inside this House also. *(Interruption)* I mean, active Generals. Not retired ones.

AN HON. MEMBER : Change the Constitution.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I can go to the extent of changing the Constitution. I support this Bill. It is a very limited one and anyone opposing it is making a slur on the finest service we have in this country, the Armed Forces.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this opportunity which has been something of windfall. I speak in relation to the problems of Nagaland. And, I am particularly happy, Sir, that our friend Shri Jaipal Singh has made a come-back to the House. I am excluding from any calculation the extraordinary Hindi speech which he made the other day.

I had an opportunity, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, along with my esteemed friend Professor Ranga, and some other colleagues in the other House of Parliament, to have seen something of Nagaland a few years ago. At that point of time also the problems of Nagaland were acute but we could discover, as we went to that area, that if an approach was made to the common people with sympathy and understanding, if the usual attitude of sanctimonious superiority which so many of us have, were discarded, if we preferred to meet the people on equal term; and tried to enter into their ways of life to a certain extent, if for example we did not very virtuously refuse something which they offered as hospitable hosts then we could touch their hearts to a significant extent and if that spirit of understanding was extended to this sphere of political discussion, then the problem would have been solved long time ago.

I have heard here with rejoicing how Subhas Chandra Bose came over with his Indian National Army and how they all kissed the soil of India when they were here and on that occasion the Nagas had assisted the Azad Hind Fauj and they have done so because they are a freedom-loving people---which is something which certain elements in this House have got to understand.

Their way of life is something which should appeal to those who swear by the

name of Gandhiji and if there is any idea of having anything like Gandhiji and socialism, they could take over Nagaland where there is a social system ready-made which would satisfy all the criteria of Gandhi and socialism.

They are a courageous people, they are a truthful people, they are a freedom-loving people and they helped Subhas Chandra Bose because of that. Apart from helping Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in the heat of freedom struggle, there were very powerful elements among the Nagas led by a picturesque personality, Rani Guidallo, who joined the Indian National Movement and were in the stream of it. There is talk of national integration here unnecessarily, but there was actual national integration in the days of struggle for freedom. Now when the problem comes for the consolidation of the freedom, we talk about national integration and we do not succeed in achieving it. That is exactly what is happening in Nagaland. How are we going to treat it ? We had occasions to meet many of our armed forces stationed in Nagaland and we could see what difficult and arduous life they had to lead. It is quite likely that on occasions some excesses might have been committed here and there. I could see so many of us could draw applause from Naga audiences when we pointed out that may be on some occasions the Indian Army has not behaved as they ought to, but by and large, as my friend Shri Jaipal Singh said, they are a good lot of people, and we told our audiences that if there was any specific case of the Indian Army not behaving themselves, then we could take steps in bringing them to the notice of the Administration and we got response every time when that approach was put forward. This is the reason why the approach has got to be conducted properly. This is why, quite apart from the security provisions of this Bill, more important stress has to be put upon the human approach which this country makes. That is why it is important often not to stress the idea of our having already won the battle in Nagaland, not to talk too much of the Naga hostiles having been virtually liquidated, and not to be bragging about teaching a lesson to China and Pakistan for their trying to poke their noses into Indian

[**Shri H. N. Mukerjee]**

affairs. It is advisable not to indulge in that kind of vain gloriousness. On the contrary, we should lay our hand on our heart and ask ourselves, how is it that in this year of grace 1969, 22 years after freedom, there are elements in our country who do want to get assistance from China and Pakistan. That is because we should shed our idea of being merely a successor power of the British. We should not behave just as if we have stepped into the shoes of the British and we should not say that whoever was under the British should be under our Raj. That is an idea which we have to shed altogether. That is why we have to be more humble and modest in regard to the entire Himalayan region. Questions would arise not in a very distant future in regard to Bhutan, Sikkim and Heaven knows what other area. If we do have a feeling that we should hold on to whatever was under the British rule, then that is something which is going to defeat our purpose.

In regard to Nagaland, they are our own people. If they are our own people, let us treat them with the consideration that they deserve. Let us not feel too superior. Let us not talk of national integration in that area and let us not merely say that this is fissiparous. This fissiparous business is driven too far. We are a mosaic country. India is full of diversities and there is a basic unity in that diversity. The fact of that diversity has to be taken notice of.

If in the case of Nagaland some very special provisions are called for, let us go in for those provisions. Let us not try to pose with bravado that we can take on China, we can take on Pakistan and the Nagas are a footling little tribe whom we can teach the lesson we wish to teach them. That sort of attitude is undeserving of a country like India. This is Mahabharata which has extended its influence all over. That is why the land of Chitrangada was there. That is why Nagaland is part of our country. It is part of our historic memory, and it is our job now to consolidate Nagaland as part of the political entity which is ours.

This is why-as you have yourself been to Nagaland, you know--how important it is to pursue our economic policy of assistance to the Naga people. It is necessary for us also to grant whatever legitimate demands they are making today in regard, for instance, to the demand for a separate Governor for Nagaland. That sort of thing would easily make for a better harmony, a better possibility of understanding.

Therefore, my feeling is that for the time being, some security measures are necessary--there is no getting away from it. For the time being also, I am not going to make a song and dance about this matter being in the hands of the External Affairs Ministry and not in the hands of the Home Ministry. Logically, it should be in the hands of the Home Ministry. But life is not logic and country like ours is never very logical. Therefore, if with a few psychological nuances this matter can be tackled more successfully by the External Affairs Ministry without a jolt to the sensibility of the Naga people concerned, I would leave it in the hands of that Ministry.

Therefore, as on a par with such questions as the Kashmir question, the Naga question has to be dealt with imaginatively and not in the manner of a unilateral approach, not in the usual way of a chauvinistic and boastful approach which sometimes finds expression in this House, much to our regret. Something has got to be done about it. Whoever in this House has gone to Nagaland has come back almost having fallen in love with that part of our country, but that should be transmuted in some kind of statesmanlike action. I hope after the Government gets these powers it needs for the time being, it will pursue policies which would really bring about a cementing of the relationship between Nagaland and ourselves so that we can really have that kind of integration that we wish for.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I am happy to note--I would like the Deputy Minister to pay some attention to what I say because I am directing my remarks to him at the very moment...

AN HON. MEMBER : He is addressing the Chair.

SHRI SWELL : I am addressing him through the Chair.

I am happy to note that my non. friend, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, has been given independent charge of the subject of Nagaland. It is very rare that a Deputy Minister is given an independent charge of that nature. He is in the prime of manhood; he is liberal, hardworking and imaginative, and I believe he must have made a special study of the problems of Nagaland.

It is evident from the speeches that the debate has gone beyond the ambit of the Bill. The ambit of the Bill is to seek permission of the House to extend the special powers of the armed forces in Nagaland for another period of three years. Reasons have got to be adduced as to why Government seek that special permission.

It is obvious that opportunity has been taken naturally by members to air their views about Nagaland and also to elicit certain information about the situation in Nagaland, which, is, I think, legitimate and proper.

Now I do not want to go far and wide beyond the scope of the subject. But I would like the Deputy Minister to enlighten the House as to what is the actual present position in Nagaland. In the past we have always asked for an extension by one year of these special powers and to-day you come forward with the proposal that these powers should be extended for a period of 3 years. We would like to be enlightened about that.

The other day, if you will recall, we had a short discussion about the recent developments in Nagaland. The House at that time did not have the opportunity of getting fuller information about the situation in Nagaland. I would take this opportunity to ask the Deputy Minister as to what is the actual position there.

Some time ago we had been told that the Nagas who had been to China had been trained and armed in China and had been

hovering on the Burmese border had not succeeded in entering Nagaland. Suddenly we are overwhelmed with information from Nagaland that batches of these Nagas had succeeded in entering Nagaland and the whole drama was climaxed with the capture or surrender of the Naga rebel leader, Mr. Mowu Angami. I would like to know from the Deputy Minister as to how this thing had come about. Is it because the Indian forces had purposely allowed these Nagas to enter Nagaland in order to intercept them and capture them or because our defence arrangements on the border are not that good as we have been told in this House time and again. I would also like the Deputy Minister to take this House into confidence and say under what circumstances Mr. Mowu Angami was arrested. Sir, we have received reports that Mr. Mowu Angami and his colleague Loche Angami were on their way to Zungti headquarters of the Kunghai groups of rebels and that intelligence was given to the security forces by this group of rebels Zungti about the movement of Mr Mowu Angami when he was surrounded and taken. I am putting this not to needle the Government but to elicit information. Yesterday or to-day again there is the news from Nagaland that 170 Nagas trained and armed by China who had come to Nagaland along with Mr. Mowu Angami have been taken into the protective custody of the Zungti group of rebels. This is a very strange news.—170 well armed Nagas to be taken like that without a shot being fired and to be taken not into the custody of our security forces but into what is euphemistically called, the protective custody of the Zungti group of rebels.

I should like the House to be told whether this is true and what the actual significance of this expression 'protective custody' is. I put this question because things in Nagaland are not quite as rosy as they appear to be. When my friend Mr. Bhattacharyya spoke sometime ago, he used an expression which I myself did not understand; speaking of the Nagas he says that they are good people, intelligent people and unsophisticated people.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I said they were...((Interruptions))

SHRI SWELL : This is the kind of mentality which as Mr. Mukerjee had just now pointed out, betrays a kind of veiled superiority complex that we have in our relations with those people and has given rise to trouble.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I said that the Nagas were a simple people, truthful people and not sophisticated in the sense that we are. I paid them a compliment. I do not know why it should be objected to.

SHRI SWELL : Mr. Bhattacharyya has to go to school again to understand what the true import is when you call a person simple and unsophisticated and say that you pay him a compliment. When one is said to be simple, it means that he is not intelligent and that he can easily be misled. That is my understanding of the word in the English language. I should like to say here now that the Nagas, or for that matter any hill people in the whole of the North eastern India are some of the most intelligent and clever people that you can have anywhere in this country.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I also stated that; I said that they were sharp and intelligent. Cannot an intelligent person be simple ?

SHRI SWELL : I am not going to enter into any controversy about that now. My point is that when you are dealing with the Nagas, you are dealing with a set of people who are politically far deeper and far more sophisticated than others, people who have dealt with politics not only in the national ambit but also had gone out and had dealings in the international sphere itself. I want to put this question to the Deputy Home Minister. (*An Hon. Member : External Affairs Minister*) This is some kind of a complex with me. Nagaland should properly be under the Home Ministry but it is, for some psychological reasons as my friend Mr. Mukerjee said, being put under the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Why not a separate Ministry for Adivasis ?

SHRI SWELL : I am not going into that now. I want to know whether a deal is being struck today either with the knowledge of the Government of India or at their back, between the China trained Nagas and the revolutionary group at Zungti. Until today division among the underground Nagas, especially in the last four or five years, following the cease-fire and the creation of a separate Nagaland has been their greatest weakness. I fully subscribe to the view that the policy pursued by this Government in relation to Nagaland is a correct policy and it has borne fruit. The underground Nagas have been split and there is dissension among them. The people of Nagaland have now developed a stake in peace and development. These are the concrete results that have accrued from the right policy which this Government has followed in relation to Nagaland.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SWELL : Please give me three or four minutes more. I have said that the weakness of the underground Nagas so far was the sharp split, division, dissension, between what is called the Phizoite group and the Zungti revolutionary group. But today, if the Nagas could unite, if they could make up their differences and if along with unity they could be strengthened with the addition or accretion of many more thousands of men, well-armed by China, with arms and ammunition they have brought from China, if they could present a united force, under the new leadership of the Zungti revolutionary group, the question is whether that is not going to pose a bigger problem to the country than it has been so far.

My information is that deal is being struck. I want to know whether the Government knows about it and that the arrest of Mowu Angami was a trap that was laid between the Security Forces and the Zungti revolutionary group. Mowu Angami and his men were decoyed to go to Zungti to have parleys and talks with the rebels there, and because the question of leadership comes in, and one of the potential leaders of one group must be got rid of, Mowu Angami was arrested.

on the intelligence, information, given by the Zungli group to the Security Forces.

Sir, there is no doubt about this; that the Nagaland situation has improved today. But my point is whether the Government will be able to hold the situation, to take advantage of the improvement of the situation. There is no doubt that the Nagas who returned from China have found themselves isolated in Nagaland today. They find that the people in Nagaland are no longer interested in trouble, in fighting in Nagaland. They find that the powerful group of rebels under Mr. Kughato Sukhai is not interested in following their line. They find also that the people of Nagaland are against any collusion with China. And, therefore, it is only right and proper to imagine, to expect, that they do something to close up their ranks. I want to know whether the Government is aware of it, and whether it is a fact that Mr. Mowu Angami who is being interrogated now has also given expression to some such things. I would like this House to be enlightened about that.

With these few observations, I extend my support to the Bill.

Thank you.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तोड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड में अमी-अमी चुन व हुए हैं। यह भेरा सौभाग्य था कि चुनाव से पहले संसद के छः सदस्यों के साथ कोहिमा और नाग-लैंड के लेत्र से लगभग दो दिन और दो रात रहने का मोका मुझे मिला।

नागालैंड के बारे में दोनों तरफ से जो तस्वीरें दी जाती हैं वे नागालैंड की समस्याओं का समाधान करने में मदद नहीं करती। यह कहता कि नागालैंड विद्रोहियों का अड़ा है, नागालैंड में विद्रोह की हरकतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, या नागालैंड में हमेशा भ्राद्धीय तत्व रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे एकीकरण की समस्याएँ और उलझनी हैं।

मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि नागा लोगों की अपनी एक संस्कृति, उनकी अपनी एक रहन-सहन है, उनकी अपनी कुछ परम्परायें हैं। इस देश में जब भी कोई अपनी संस्कृति, जब भी कोई अपनी परम्पराओं अथवा भाषा या

चाल ढाल की सुरक्षा के लिए आवाज उठाता है, इनकी सुरक्षा चाहता है तो प्रजातन्त्रिक देश होने के नाते एक आवाज उठती है कि जो इस तरह की वातें करते हैं वे देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। प्रजातन्त्रिक देश होने के नाते जब भी अपनी संस्कृति, अपनी स्वतन्त्रता, अपने विचारों और अपनी परम्पराओं के अनुसार कोई कहता है कि हमें जीने का हक है और जब-जब इसको लोड़ने की कोशिश होती है तो वहां विद्रोह होता है। यही तेलंगाना की वात है और यही हिमाचल की वात है। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की संस्कृति उनकी परम्पराओं, उनके रहन-सहन की रक्षा करने की हमारे अन्दर एक प्रवृत्ति होनी चाहिये। अगर वह प्रवृत्ति हम इस देश में कायम नहीं करते हैं तो यह सही बात है जैसे प्रकाश वीर शास्त्रीजी ने कहा है कि देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं उन से इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि डण्डे के जोर से, शक्ति के द्वारा, ताकत के द्वारा हम देश की एकता को कायम रख सकते हैं। मैं नहीं मानता कि हम ताकत के द्वारा, शक्ति के द्वारा देश में प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा कर सकते हैं,

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मंत्री बात को माननीय सदस्य समझे नहीं हैं। मैंने उन विद्रोहियों की बात की है जो दूसरे देशों से मिल कर हसारे सुरक्षा संसिकों पर धातक हमले कर रहे हैं। देश को तुमसान पहुँचा रहे हैं और बाहर से सहायता ले रहे हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : मैं समझा हूँ, तभी मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है। जब कभी नागालैंड की बात होती है तो हम इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि वहां केवल विद्रोही नागा ही नहीं हैं, उपद्रवी नागा ही नहीं हैं, केवल अंडर ग्राउंड नागा ही नहीं रहते हैं। नागालैंड की जन संस्था चार लाल है और उन में भगवर भाषा उपद्रवी नागाओं की संस्था को देखें तो वह भ्रष्टिक नहीं होती। उन से कहीं भ्रष्टिक संस्था उन नागाओं की है जो शान्तिमय रहना चाहते हैं, जो नागालैंड का विकास चाहते हैं, यातायात

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

का वहां विकास चाहते हैं, सिचाई का और विजली का और उद्योगों का विकास चाहते हैं, अपनी संस्कृति का विकास चाहते हैं। बार बार जब हम नागालैंड की इस तरह की तस्वीर पेश करते हैं तो सारे देश में एक तूफान पैदा होता है। उनकी वह तस्वीर पेश की जाय जिसमें नागा लोग शान्ति से रहना चाहते हैं, अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा चाहते हैं, अपना औद्योगिक विकास चाहते हैं, यातायात बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, सिचाई की सुनिधायें चाहते हैं, शेष भारत की तरह नागाओं की संस्कृति का विकास हो, यह चाहते हैं।

इन्हीं भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर जब मैं नागालैंड में घूम रहा था, कोहिमा और उसके आस पास के इलाकों को देखने गया था तो मैंने महसूस किया था कि देश को इस बात को बताने की जरूरत है कि नागा लोग शेष भारत के साथ जुड़े रहना चाहते हैं और शेष भारत के साथ जीता चाहते हैं। नागा हमारे देश के विरोधी नहीं हैं, हमारे देश के खिलाफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। इसलिये यह जो लक्ष्मण रेखा हमने नागाओं के बारे में शेष भारत के बीच में कायम की हुई है, इसे हमें आज तोड़ना होगा।

नागाओं की जब हम बात करते हैं तो हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हमने दर्पों से इन पिछड़े हुए भाईयों कं। तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, हमने उदामीनता उनके प्रति बरती हैं। हमारा जनतंत्र बीस वर्ष पुराना हो चुका है। यह सही बात है कि सभी प्रदेशों के लोग, चाहे उनकी संस्था चार लाख हो या बीस लाख हो या दस लाख हो, चाहते हैं कि उनका विकास हो, वे तरकी करें।

यह जो विवेयक आया हैं इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। समर्थन करते हुये इतना जरूर मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि कूँ कि वह एक बीया प्रदेश है, उसकी सीमायें चीन और बर्मा से जुड़ी हुई हैं, कूँ कि उसकी अपनी समस्यायें हैं, हमें इस बात में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी

चाहिये कि जैसे दूसरे सीमावर्ती प्रदेश हैं, राजस्थान है, पश्चिमी बंगाल है, असम है, नेपाल है, जिस तरह से हम वहां सुरक्षा सेनायें रखते हैं ताकि वे अगर कभी खतरा उपस्थित हो, तो उसका मुकाबला कर सकें, उसी तरह से हमें वहां भी इस तरह की फौज और सुरक्षा सेनिकों को रखने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमारा दिमाग साफ होना चाहिये कि नागालैंड का आज रेवेन्यू केन्द्र एक लाख रुपया है और उसका 23 लाख का बजट है और उसको केन्द्र से 22 लाख रुपये की मदद मिलती हैं। लेकिन यह काफी नहीं है। हमने चौथी योजना में 33 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, यह भी ठीक है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड को असम में जोड़ा जाए, दीनापुर से जोड़ा जाए रेल के द्वारा और सड़कों के द्वारा भी। वहां कागज मिल बन सकती है और उसको बनाया जाए। वहां लकड़ी के कारखाने चल सकते हैं और उनको चलाया जाए। सिचाई की सुनिधायें वहां उपलब्ध की जायें। इसके बिना उस इलाके की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रीक पावर की वहां व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। वहां एक भी उद्योग नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड के लिये हम रचनात्मक हिट से विकास कार्यों के बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा किया करें लोक सभा में ताकि नागा लोग ममझे कि शेष हिन्दू-स्तान भी उसके हित में अपना हित पा। है और उनको केवल विद्रोहियों के रूप में नहीं देखा जाता है। नागालैंड में जो प्रदेशी हैं वे आज समाप्तप्राय हैं। उनकी शक्ति और उनका प्रभाव वहां क्षीण हो जा रहा है। जो जनतंत्रीय शक्तियां हैं वे वहां बलवती होती जा रही हैं। इसको हमें समझना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस विवेयक को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

SHRI RANGA : Sriakalem Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find that on this occasion there is more or less complete unanimity between all political parties represented in this House and all political elements also. I agree with what my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, has said, as to how we should approach such problems and such people and also such areas. We should not try to approach them in the same way as we approach these bigger areas, larger groupings of population and people who have been used to other ways of life which are much too commercial. We also agree with our hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya, Shri Samar Guha and others in paying our tribute to the Naga people for having given their support to the INA and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and in that way made it very clear that they are not only freedom loving in their own areas for themselves but they also admired the fighters for freedom who hailed from India and who were then fighting for the whole of India.

It may be that we made some mistake on the military level and on the civilian level also during the first few years of our freedom in taking it for granted that the Naga people also would be welcoming the totality of freedom we have achieved from British imperialism in the same manner as we did. It was done more because of our ignorance of what was happening in their own areas than because of our arrogance or any sophistication on our part. We did not then realise sufficiently that those people for such a long time had been living so completely isolated from the rest of this country and so utterly free by themselves with such a high sense of their own importance and their own national as well as cultural traditions *vis-a-vis* the all-powerful British who were hemming them in, sandwiching them from this side of India and also from that side of Burma that we made some mistakes in approaching them with the result that when no less a man than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was during the first decade of his tenure of office so much more than being a mere Prime Minister, went over there he did not get the proper treatment and those friends did not bother to treat him as the Prime Minister, did not even bother to treat him

as we would have liked to treat him. We got used to treat him as one of our topmost national leaders. That is how misunderstandings have arisen and so many things have happened.

Anyhow, slowly a certain sense of understanding has come to prevail now, thanks to the good work done by the Peace Commission. Our friend Shri Jai Prakash Narain has also made some effective contribution towards the development of a sense of understanding between those people and ourselves.

who are those people ? I consider myself to be one of their people in blood, in culture and in my ancestry. We were all the original people, the Dravidians.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : No.

17 hrs.

SHRI RANGA : Shri Jaipal Singh is a full-blooded Adivasi. I agree. But quite a lot of them are more precious in culture and their precious blood has gone into us. Yet we share some of the traits of our ancestors. And from these ancestors these Nagas have come, more or less in direct descent; yet, they have gone farther and farther away. As we were becoming more and more sophisticated, clever, commercial minded, cheating and all that sort of thing amongst ourselves, they got disgusted with us; they did not wish to be subdued by us; they did not wish to bow before our kings emperors and the rest who were coming from various parts of this country. So, they receded more and more, deeper and deeper into the forests, on the hills and that is how these Nagas have, almost in a kind of fossilized fashion, come to preserve the earliest possible civilisation we must have had, say thousands of years ago.

I was talking to some of their civilian officers, highly placed officers and they were talking to me about their daily dietary habits. Their dietary habits reminded me of our own *Rishis* in Vedic times who used to eat all sorts of things.

SHRI WELL : Including meat.

SHRI RANGA : There were *Rishis* and *Rishis*. There was *Aswa Medha*. Anyhow, from that time to our time people have started having all sorts of different dietary habits—some would not eat onion; some would not eat pumpkin; some would eat everything else but not meat; some would eat only fish and everhting else is taboo; then, for others, on some days of the week they can eat them but not on other days and so on. As we became more and more civilized, more and more important and sophisticated, all this has happened. But those people have lived in the same old way. My hon. Friend, Shri Jaipal Singh wants me to take him as a true Adibasi. He is an Adibasi, but an Oxford Adibasi, a professor Adibasi, an English professor Adibasi, a cricket-playing Adibasi and a fox-trotting Adibasi. Yet he has better claim than me as an Adibasi. So, I have always admired him. I have also admired his Jharkhand movement. He has inculcated in them political thought and modern-mindedness in those areas where he has influence. Whether we agree with his views or not, whether we grant Jharkhand State or not, that is another matter. He has certainly made his contribution to the cause of Adibasis.

In the same way, Shri Phizo has also made his own contribution. It is no use dismissing this man altogether. For the time being, most unfortunately for us, he has allowed himself to be misled by some missionaries and others, British missionaries I suppose, and he chose to accept British citizenship, thinking that it was going to be an asset for his people. But actually it has proved to be a liability.

Similarly, Shri Mowu Angami and other people have made a mistake of choosing Chinese assistance and Chinese leadership. They went over there, they got themselves trained and now they are coming back. We hope the whole lot of them will return and will become good citizens.

In the meanwhile, what is it that we have to do? They have asked for the extension of this Act for three years to give the police force military powers. I would like the government, not now but later on, to take the leaders of opposition parties, in

Parliament as also outside in the country, into confidence and discuss as to what permanent steps they have got to take, at least more or less permanent steps, because a part of our defence forces would have to be kept there anyhow in that area. So, we have to consider under what circumstances, with what powers, with what responsibilities and with what limitations they have to be kept there.

Let us not forget the fact that when the British were here and used to be so powerful, they had to keep their armies on the north-west frontier. At that time it was alive. Our north-east frontier at that time was very quiescent. They had to keep the army there. Unfortunately, they did not develop as good relations with the Pukhtoons as we would have wished; but they had to keep the army.

This frontier has become very much alive because of the two inconvenient, for the time being, undependable and hostile neighbours on both sides. Both of them are willing to do mischief against us. Therefore they will always be tempting somebody or the other and there will always be people who will allow themselves to be tempted. Under those circumstances mere police and the local government would not be able to deal with it. So, we have to keep our defence forces there but to what extent, in what manner, with what powers and with what limitations? I have already said that. Subject to that we have to keep our defence forces there.

When we went there our Deputy-Speaker was also there and he was very much welcomed by the Cabinet. I am glad to find that quite a large number of that Cabinet has again joined this new Cabinet. I agree with all the nice and welcome things that our people have said. 90 per cent of the people had taken part in the voting. They have demonstrated their love for peace and the democratic way of life. All this everyone welcomes. But how are we to deal with this Ministry? Is it enough that we deal with it through the External Affairs Ministry? Would it not be better to deal with it through the Home Ministry? Would it not be a sensible thing to have a separate ministry to deal with the Adivasi areas?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Hear, hear.

SHRI RANGA : I do not know; today my hon. friend is minded that way, but tomorrow he might say, "Why have a separate ministry for Adivasis alone ? You are making a distinction and are looking down upon our people." But certainly there can be no difference of opinion in regard to one point and that is that we must have a separate ministry to deal with the States.

At one time when the Maharajas were there, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was made the Minister concerned with the States, but those were the rajas 'and maharajas' States. Now today we have the Chief Ministers and the Chief Ministers' States. Therefore I think, we must give some thought to it whether it would not be a good thing to have a separate States' Ministry to deal with these people in regard to political, financial and defence problems.

Having said this, let me come to one or two other points. Should we not have a separate Governor for that area ? But, at the same time it was suggested that we should have a Naga. I am not very keen about it. It must be an outsider, but who that outsider should be ? Is he to be a politician—a defeated politician or a party politician—or an ex-civil servant ? That is another question on which there can be difference of opinion. There can be many views and we will discuss it on some other occasion in regard to the Governor. But certainly he should be a person chosen from outside as it should be in the case of every other State also because a local man is no good just like the goat—you know, Sir, the goat has got those two things hanging by the neck which do not yield any milk. That sort of an appendage we should not have. We do want to have a separate Governor but, at the same time, is that ministry to be on the same footing *vis-a-vis* the States Ministry here which I am suggesting or the Home Ministry as all other ministries ? No, Sir. Not only that Ministry but this Himachal Pradesh Ministry also. My hon. friends are angry with me because I was not prepared to say, "All right, full statehood for Himachal Pradesh." My hon. friend from Himachal Pradesh began to speak in such a way that I began to feel as

if he was speaking as a great revolutionary. I am sure, his revolutionary spirit will quieten down the moment statehood is given to Himachal Pradesh. That is not enough.

But we are not particular about all these things. Give as much power as you like to the States but, at the same time, let us learn to treat all these security areas in a different way, and take into confidence these Chief Ministers on a higher footing indeed than even the other Chief Ministers.

Sir, when you were in Manipur, you met the Chief Minister. That Chief Minister began to grow red in his face because of the contemptuous manner in which the Home Ministry has been dealing with him, from the Deputy Secretary right up to the Secretary. He was not allowed to reach upto the Secretary level. If he was, at any time, allowed to reach upto the Secretary level and talk to him, it was a great favour. Now, this sort of an atmosphere at the Centre has got to be given the go-by. The Central Ministers have got to learn to deal with these people in a semidiplomatic manner, in the same courteous, decent and regal manner in which they are dealing with Bhutan King, Sikkim King and so on, while at the same time treating them as belonging to a part of our country, as a part of our own national leadership. It is a psychological approach. I used the term 'semi diplomatic manner' not in a rough and ready manner but we must deal with them in such a manner that their hearts would be touched, their sentiments would be touched, and they would be made to feel, "Here are these people, 70 million in U. P., 30 million in Andhra Pradesh, 34 million in Tamil Nadu and so on like that, who are prepared to bend their knees before us and, although we are only 4 lakh people or 10 lakh people or 20 lakh people, they treat us all, not only as equals but with such royal graciousness". That is the kind of atmosphere they have got to create and, I hope, my friends will agree and I wish to congratulate the Government for having evoked such a universal sense of agreement with them in regard to this question.

Finally, I want to congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, who spoke from the Congress Benches today on

[*Shri Ranga*]

the subject. He made a speech of which not only he but so many of us can be proud. Our army is there. My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, was angry with us thinking that we were not so very keen about the army. What else is there in this country of which we can be proud than the army, than the defence forces? We may not be so very proud of our Prime Minister and Ministers; they may not be proud of us. We are all together proud of our army, of the role they are playing in NEFA, in Nagaland and everywhere else. Therefore, let us all unite in treating them as they should be and say that the whole House is proud of the services that are being rendered by our army under the most trying conditions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. For the past many years, the Government of India has been faced with a very difficult and delicate situation in Nagaland and a discussion, a debate, of this nature is, certainly, very welcome because it helps the Government to know the mood and the mind of the nation in regard to all the issues and the problems, and it also helps those people who are in-charge of Nagaland affairs to check their own bearings, so to speak, so that they do not go off the course.

Sir, the tone and the tenor of this debate has been, to my great surprise, different from the tone and the tenor of the previous debates on the same subject. In the past, whenever this subject was discussed in the House, the hon. Members had only brickbats for the Government. This time, I am happy to see that there are more bouquets than brickbats, which is a clear indication of the fact that, now there is a better understanding of the Naga problem in the minds of the hon. Members and also better appreciation of the Government's policy in regard thereto.

For a number of years, before the agreement on suspensions of operations came

into being, the Government followed, rightly or wrongly, a tough policy in Nagaland. For a number of years, a lot of killings went on; there were active operations against hostile Nagas; the local people were put to a lot of hardships and there was a lot of destructions of properties and human life, etc. But all that did not bring us any nearer to the solution of the problem.

The truth of the famous maxim, hatred begets hatred and repression leads to more and more vice, was proved beyond any shadow of doubt in Nagaland during that period.

Another lesson which we learnt from that episode was this that one can fight and defeat an army, but one cannot militarily subdue the people who are imbued with certain lofty ideals; they may be wrong ideals or good ideals or bad ideals, but in the case of people who are emotionally worked up or who feel very surcharged emotionally in their hearts about a certain matter, it is very difficult to subdue them militarily. This was also a lesson to be learnt--they can only be won over by a sympathetic attitude, by persuasion and by understanding their problem. So, after this episode, a certain change came about in the strategy and policy in regard to Nagaland. This was round about 1964. The so-called policy of iron hand gave way to a policy of conciliation and persuasion but tempered with firmness, and that policy has been pursued in Nagaland for the past few years.

The basic idea of this policy was to isolate the extremists underground Nagas, who just could not come on to the path of peace and wanted to settle the issue by force of arms, to isolate them from the rest of the people of Nagaland who, by and large, were peace-loving, who had got completely sick and tired of fighting there and who wanted to live in peace and amity among themselves.

This objective was sought to be achieved by a number of methods : firstly, by taking timely and firm action against all

lawless activities of the underground. Whenever they broke the terms of the agreement itself or they indulged in unlawful activities, our security forces and our police forces, under the guidance of the State authorities, took firm and timely action, and that created a feeling of confidence among the people. It also created a feeling among the people that our security forces and police forces were able to give adequate protection to those people in Nagaland who were for peace and for peaceful settlement and who did not want to revert to fighting.

Another method adopted was by educating the people, by persuading the people by telling them that it is in their own interest to remain within the Indian Union, how profitable it is for them to stay within the Indian Union and benefit from the resources which this entire country has at its command rather than ask for Independence; this had its effect and people began to see the logic of the argument.

Another method was by strengthening the hands of the State Government. We did everything possible to see that they functioned absolutely independently and if ever they needed help from us in regard to police forces etc., that was given to them. Whatever they asked of us was given to them because we felt that the State Government alone could administer that area effectively. So, it was our policy to strengthen their hands and that was done.

After saying all this, I think, I have a right to expect that the hon. members will realise and will agree that this policy which the Government of India has been pursuing there has paid dividends and it has been quite successful. I cannot say that all our troubles in Nagaland are over or that we are out of the woods. That is not so. But it can be said with a considerable amount of confidence that our policy there has succeeded to a very great extent and we are proceeding on the right lines, it is only a matter of a few more years when, I suppose, all the troubles will be over. Today I would give one example as to how things are in Nagaland. I would like to say that

the hostiles to a very great extent stand isolated from the people of Nagaland. Amongst themselves, in their own rank and file, they are completely in disarray and there is a certain amount of confusion amongst themselves. As regards normal conditions, I can say, normal conditions have been established in Nagaland and everywhere, in all the cities and towns and villages, there is normalcy everywhere and people go about the business every day and do work every day without any let or hindrance, without any fear from any quarter whatsoever. And, the writ of the State Government is quite effective, and it is respected throughout the length and breadth of the State.

The recent elections are yet another example of how things are in Nagaland today. These elections were most orderly and peaceful. It shows us clearly that the conditions in Nagaland have changed completely and the very fact that elections could take place without any incident is a clear vindication of our policy in Nagaland.

Now, Sir, the type of policy which the Government has followed in Nagaland for all these years is a policy which does not give us immediate results. It is a long-term policy which requires a long period of gestation. And, in the past year or so Government were asked in the House as to why it had failed to solve the problem quickly and in a peaceful manner and I may say that we were criticised and we were told that we had no policy at all or that our policy was week-kneed. Some hon. Members did not understand what the policy was. We had also some difficulties in explaining. We were on the right lines but we had not gained immediate tangible results. However in course of time this policy has begun to show good results. There is now a greater understanding of our policy in Nagaland and I am sure that from now on things will begin to improve.

Sir, during the course of the debate a number of points have been made by the hon. Members. A point which has been made by practically all the Members who

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

took part in the debate, is the need and the desirability of developing this area economically to develop this area as quickly as possible. This is a very important matter. Government also realises that because of historical reasons this part of our country has remained out of the mainstream of the life of our country. They have lived in isolation and they have not enjoyed the fruits of modern civilisation and technological developments. So, Government, in the past few years have laid a great deal of emphasis on development works in Nagaland and we are doing everything possible within our own limitations. Of course our resources are also very limited. We cannot do as much as we would like to do. But, to the extent possible, we are giving sufficient help to Nagaland for their development schemes.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to quote a few figures. In Nagaland out of the total budgetary outlay of Rs. 23.18 crores for 1968-69 the Government of India's contribution as a grant-in-aid and loans has been Rs. 22.15 crores. Now, this grant-in-aid, if worked out on per capita basis, comes to Rs. 700 per person which is about the highest that any other State is getting in this country. In addition to this a sum of nearly Rs. 35 crores has also been allotted for Nagaland's Fourth Plan. I do say that this amount is not really enough to meet all the demands. But, as hon. Members are aware, our resources are also very limited. It is just not possible for us to give as much as they want.

In regard to agriculture, I have not got all the details, but I may say that there are various plans and programmes which are going on in Nagaland. There are a number of schemes undertaken by the State Government for the development of agriculture in that State and a great deal of improvement has already been made particularly, to increase rice production etc. And, I have been told that if the programme goes on at this rate, in the next 4 or 5 years self-sufficiency will be achieved in the requirements of rice in Nagaland.

In the educational field a tremendous expansion has also taken place. Today the

total strength of school-going children is near about 90,000. There are very nearly 927 primary schools in Nagaland, about 146 middle schools and 33 high schools. This, for a population under four lakhs of people, is I think, quite a substantial achievement.

In the medical field also, there are eleven General Hospitals in Nagaland, 18 dispensaries, one leprosy colony, one anti-malaria unit and one BCG unit.

Road-building programme is given a great deal of importance because we do feel that unless and until good roads are built in Nagaland to facilitate industrial development, it will not be able to progress fast enough. With the help of the Central Government, the State Government has been able to built a large number of roads in Nagaland. The total mileage of roads of different types comes to 1,911 miles. They are not all first-class roads; they are of various types. This, in brief, shows that this aspect of the question is not being neglected and everything possible is being done to develop that area and to bring our brethren in Nagaland upto the same level as the rest of the country as early as possible.

The other question on which there has been a great deal of emphasis and to which reference has been made by many members is the hardy perennial why Nagaland is being dealt with by the External Affairs and not by the Home Ministry. This question has been discussed here on a number of occasions. The entire background of the whole aspect is very well known to the hon. Members. But I have to repeat myself here again. This arrangement, rightly or wrongly, was entered into between the Government of India and the Naga leaders in 1960. This was one of the points of the sixteen-point agreement to which the Government of India stands committed. This is a promise which we made and now I would ask the hon. Members how can we go back upon our own promise ..

SHRI RANGA : What is the attitude of the present Government ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am coming to that. We do feel, as I myself have said on a number of occasions, that the time has probably come when this subject should go to the Home Ministry and we intend to take up the matter with the new State Government. We will give them time to settle down after the general election. But I might say that even though this ministry is officially dealing with certain matters relating to Nagaland, the Nagaland State Government deals with all our ministries in the same way as all other States do. In our Ministry there is a small cell which deals with the political and Parliamentary work and the work relating to grants to Nagaland. Otherwise, for all other subjects they are in direct touch with all the Ministries like any other State. This link is only a tenuous link, but it is there and we propose to talk to the new State Government about that. On this matter we cannot make a change unilaterally without their consent.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that we should give our armed forces a completely free hand in Nagaland to deal with the situation there. In this connection, I would like to say this much that no restrictions are placed on the security forces. It depends on what kind of an operation they are carrying out and what work they are asked to look after at a particular point. Whenever any unlawful activity takes place or violation of the agreement takes place, our security forces are free to go and take action against the unlawful activities of the Underground. It is not correct to say that they sit back and do not do any thing. I do not know what other kind of freedom he would like us to give to the armed forces in addition to what they already have. Then he said that because of our ambiguous and weak-kneed policy and because of our failure to give protection to the loyal Nagas, more and more loyal Nagas are now going to the extremist side. This I am afraid, is absolutely incorrect. In fact, the position is just the opposite. It is our assessment that more and more people are now coming over to the government side those extremists who want to settle affairs by the force of arms are getting less and less in number and are being gradually isolated.

He also wanted to know whether we would carry on talks with the underground Nagas or not. This point has also been met in the past. We have said whereas in principle we will talk with anybody-we do not refuse to talk even with the devil himself if that will solve any problem-we will not be prepared to carry on any talks with the underground Nagas so long as their demand for independence remains. This is absolutely categorical and clear.

There was an approach made by some underground leaders sometime ago to have talks with the Government of India. Our reply was that they should get in touch with the State Government or the Governor and as far as we were concerned, the whole question has been settled long back.

Shri Swell raised some very fundamental questions. First of all, he wanted to know how it is that until a few days ago we were saying that we were taking adequate measures to prevent the entry of China-trained Nagas into India and how they have suddenly come back, many of them in large numbers. It is very difficult for me to answer that. All I can say is that we had taken adequate measures. We did our best to plug all the loopholes, to increase our patrolling and the number of security forces on the border and for months, for a very long time, we were successful in preventing their entry into Nagaland. Hon. members are aware how for months this particular gang and one or two others were hovering on the border and were not able to gain entry. But this much is true that recently Mowu Angami and his followers and one or two other groups were able to slip into Nagaland. But it will not be true to say that they were allowed to come in by our security forces. What strategy our security forces adopt in tracking and capturing them is very difficult for me to say; it is a question which the Defence Ministry alone can answer. All I can say is that there is no let-up on this by us. Here I have to repeat what has been said in the past that because of the difficult terrain and dense forests it is humanly not possible to post a soldier at every yard to prevent their entry. It is very difficult to stop infiltration in small groups of twos and threes, who regroup

[**Shri Surendra Pal Singh]**

on our side into bigger groups again. But we are aware of these things and are doing our very best to prevent it.

As regards conditions in Nagaland, there again, it is very difficult for me to say because things are still in the melting pot. Certain developments are taking place; so it will not be proper for me to make any kind of guesswork on that. The best thing would be to wait for some time and see how things shape up.

It is true there is a split amongst the underground Nagas. There is a group called the extremist group or pro-Phizo group which is in favour of taking help from China, Pakistan or whatever source they can get help from, starting hostilities and achieving their objective by force of arms. On the other hand, there is the Zungati group led by Shri Kughato Sukhai. He is in favour of a peaceful settlement; he does not want to start hostilities again. We have no reason to believe that he has changed his ideas and wants to strike a deal with the other group. To our knowledge, that is not so. As I said, the situation is very fluid. But we are keeping our eyes open and are vigilant; the situation is being kept constantly in control and where and when necessary, adequate measures will be taken.

Prof. Ranga wanted to know what kind of a set-up we have in view of the future, whether we will keep our armed forces or not in that region. This is again very difficult to answer one way or the other.

SHRI RANGA : Why 'one way or the other'? It is a border area. We have got to keep our forces there.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is a very sensitive area on our international border. We have to station our forces on the border for all times to come.

But what functions these troops will perform, it is very difficult to say and I agree with him that whenever our policy in this regard has to be formulated, we will

certainly take the advice of the hon. Members. Prof. Ranga referred to the question of a separate Governor for Nagaland. This has been a demand from the Naga people for a very long time, but for various reasons it has not been possible to concede this request upto now.

SHRI RANGA : You wanted to wait till the elections are over. You have got a new Government. If they insist on having a separate Governor, nothing is going to be lost by conceding this demand.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Their demand in this regard has been noted and as and when conditions there return to normalcy this matter will be tackled. But first of all normalcy will have to come back and when the entire situation in the north-east frontier is settled, then alone we can think of a separate Governor.

SHRI RANGA : That is to big a question for you to dismiss in that manner.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Some hon. Members said that whereas we had asked for one year extension, this time we have asked for three years extension which apparently gives an impression that things are not all right in Nagaland and that we are pessimistic. That is not so. The position there is well within our control and things are really improving. The reason why we have asked for three years extension is firstly for administrative convenience. Secondly, for some time to come we anticipate some troubles from the extremist elements in Nagaland. I think it is better if we retain this power. But this power will be used with a great deal of restraint. As I have already said, before this special power is used, the Governor of Nagaland has to declare that part of the State as disturbed. Than only it comes into force. At the present moment hon. Members will be interested in knowing that no part of Nagaland is declared as a disturbed area, except the three miles wide strip along the lower. It is quite possible that the powers given to the armed forces may not be exercised at all, but we have to arm ourselves with these powers in case there arises some emergency.

Before I end, I would like to make a little correction. During the course of the debate a reference was made to some foreign missionaries in Nagaland. I said at that time that there are only two foreign missionaries. I was not quite correct. I have got the latest information. I am told that there are five foreign missionary teachers. They are not indulging in any kind of political activities. With these words I Command this Bill to the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the heritage of Freedom Movement ?

SHRI SWELL : The Minister has not answered my question. It is said that 170 China-returned Nagas who came with Mr. Mowu Angami are under the protective custody of Shri Kokai Sukhai's Zungti group. Have they surrendered their arms or not ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May , Sir, in all humility, submit that this question is outside the purview of this Ministry ? If the hon. Member puts that question to the Defence Minister, he can get a proper reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses together. The question is :

"Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 and 2 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ इस स्टेज पर।

[شري عبدالغني دار (گرگاؤ) : جناب دپٹی سپرکر صاحب-میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں اس طبق ہے۔

SHRI RANGA : I should like the Home Minister to say a few words on this matter. It is a very important matter and this is the third reading stage. I should like him also to give us some idea of his appreciation of the situation. He has been dealing with certain aspects of it also. The hon. Minister was also saying that Nagaland was free to deal with every one of the Ministries as and when they found it necessary to get any question settled. I think they would be able to understand the significance of my plea without my saying anything more. This is an occasion when a Cabinet Minister must say a few words. I have already expressed the view that a Cabinet Minister himself should have given that reply which my hon. friend so ably gave. Still, he has chosen to give the reply and the Government has allowed him to do so, instead of asking a Cabinet Minister to express the views of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think there is any time left ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : On a point of order. I want your ruling. If a Member desires to interfere during the third reading stage, can he do so or not ? Especially, when I made a request that I wanted to, why was I not allowed ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I regret to say that we do not interfere; we intervene.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has every right to intervene at any stage according to the procedure. But I have already put the question to the vote.

श्री अम्बुलगनी डार : मैंने पहले कहा था कि मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। फिर रंगा साहब बोलने लग गए। मैं खड़ा रहा। सारा हाउस गवाह है इस बात का कि मैं खड़ा हुआ था बोलने के लिए और मैं इस स्टेज पर दखल देना चाहता था। रंगा साहब तो चाहते थे कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब बोले। लेकिन मैं खुद बोलना चाहता था। मेरा राइट है कि मैं यह रीडिंग स्टेज पर बोलूँ।

شروع عبدالغنى ڈاؤ: من لے لیں
کہا نہ کہ میں بولنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہو راگا
صاحب بولنے اگ گئے۔ من کھڑا ہوا۔
سارا ہائوس گواہ ہے اس باس کا کہ
میں کھڑا ہوا تھا بولنے کے لئے اور
میں اس سطیح بڑھل دینا چاہتا تھا۔
لگا صاحب تو چاہتے تھے کہ ہوم
منسٹر صاحب بولیں۔ لیکن میں خود
بولنا چاہتا نہیں۔ میرا راتنٹ ہے کہ میں
تھڑے بڑا سطیح ہو بولوں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no desire to ignore anybody who wants to intervene at any stage. But limitations of time are there for everybody and he must realise that. We shall take up the next Bill now.

17.44 hrs.

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CONSTITUTION (TWENTY SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. It appears that when the Constitution is sought to be amended, the draft of the Bill shows that we want to abrogate the whole Constitution. It is a serious matter which will have to be decided : has this House the power to abrogate the Constitution ? We are the creatures of the Constitution; can we abrogate the Constitution without straightforwardly giving the power to the House, can we throw the Constitution overboard ? I am referring to clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill.

The scheme of this Bill is this. Article 244A is sought to be added, empowering Parliament to make laws regarding the autonomous States in Assam; the names are not given. Here, in the Bill, at page 2, clause 2 (3) says as follows :

"An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting."

Then, sub-clause (4) says :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

The last two lines of this sub-clause are important. The question is whether Parliament can give to itself the power to amend the Constitution in any other way or to pass a law which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution saying that it will not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution. That amounts to amending article 368 itself, which relates to amendments of the Constitution.

Article 368 of the Constitution says :

"Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in.....

(a) to (d) and then.....

(e) the provisions of this articles

'the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States....." and so on.

So, this House cannot make any laws by simply changing the nomenclature and saying that such and such an amendment of the Constitution will not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution. An amendment of the Constitution is an amendment of the Constitution, and to the Constitution itself. We cannot make any law by saying that this will not be an amendment of the Constitution. Even if it is hit by the Constitution, we say in this Bill that it will not be an amendment of the Constitution. This is my objection No. 1 to the constitutionality of the Bill itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you just clarify one point for my understanding ? Your assumption seems to be this : assuming it is an amendment of the Constitution, it will not be considered as an amendment. That is your contention about the Bill. And also whether it fits in with article 368 of the Constitution.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes; now develop your second point.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is done notwithstanding anything in the Constitution. Even if it is hit by the Constitution, it will not hit. I say that this House has no power so far as the decision in Golaknath's case stands, and until the Bill that is pending before the House-Mr Nath Pai's Bill-is passed. We cannot do this. We cannot say as it is, that this is valid; that this will not be deemed to be an amendment of

the Constitution. Because article 13 (1) of the Constitution is attracted. The fundamental rights come in. This power which you seek to take will affect the fundamental rights. Can we say, even if they affect the fundamental rights, it will be valid and that this House has still the power to make such an amendment ? this is absurd on the face of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is a provision specifically excluding the fundamental rights provision from the Constitution, according to you, then, it would be all right. I just want a clarification.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Yes; in that case it will partially meet my objection. If it is said that it excludes the fundamental rights, to a large extent, my objection will be met.

There is one thing more. The Assam tribal areas are governed by the Sixth Schedule. The Sixth Schedule has one entry, entry No. 21. Item 21 relates to the amendment of the schedule. Perhaps, under an assumption relating to this item, they wanted to follow this.

Entry 21 says :

"(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to the Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended."

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

But this Bill says that notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368, "notwithstanding

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution." This is something like *Asvaputhram* i.e. trotting of the horse far ahead of the constitutional provision. It is not there in entry 21 of the Sixth Schedule Entry 21 only refers to amending the schedule. What is provided in the Bill throws overboard the whole Constitution, if we pass an amendment to the Constitution and say, it is not an amendment to the Constitution. This amendment should have been placed in Part I of the Constitution, under article 3. But it has been placed in Part X, whether inadvertently or purposely, I do not know.

Part X refers to the administration of tribal areas. But article 3 is the proper place for this amendment. In our Constitution, we have no provision for an Autonomous State. If we are making such a provision, it should really come under Part I. But there is some sinister purpose behind it. I do not want to ascribe any motive. But it appears to me like that. I feel it is being brought in under Part X because if it comes under any other article, there is the question of ratification and previous consent of the State concerned. That is being avoided by bringing this under article 244. It has got some relevance under article 244, but it has greater relevance under article 3. This must be clarified before we can proceed further with the Bill.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Sir, I submit that Mr Misra's reading of the provision of the Bill and of the Constitution is wrong. It is in no way an abrogation of the Constitution. I do not know why it is being misconstrued. I will draw your attention to Part I and certain relevant provisions there. Article 3 gives Parliament power to make any law to form a new State, to increase the area of any State, to diminish the area of any State and so on and so forth.

Article 4 (2) says :

"No such law aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

This is one provision of the Constitution.

It does not mean that it is an abrogation of article 368. It is a provision of the Constitution and as long as it is there in the Constitution the Parliament draws its power from this provision of the Constitution. I submit that what the Bill here provides is going to be an amendment of the Constitution. The moment the Constitution is amended by this Bill, the provision of this Bill becomes a part of the Constitution. I do not see any conflict between this provision of sub-clause (4) of section 2 of the Bill, to which Shri Misra objects, by saying that we are seeking to abrogate the Constitution by providing for an amendment of this Constitution and article 368 of the Constitution which deals with amendment of the Constitution. Clause 2 (4) says :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

As I have submitted, this is a Bill to amend the Constitution and the moment this House adopts this Bill, this article become part of the Constitution. It is in the same line as what the Constitution has already provided under clause (2) of article 4 of the Constitution. Therefore, there is no conflict and there is no abrogation of the Constitution.

17.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay central) : My first point is regarding rule 74, which deals with motions after introduction of Bills. My hon. friend raised the question under rule 72, which deals with motion for leave to introduce Bill. So, on the question of procedure, since the Bill has already been introduced, he should have challenged the validity of the Bill at the initial stage. Of course, this is a technical point.

Secondly, let us read para 21 (2) of Part B of the Sixth Schedule. It says :

"No such law as is mentioned in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

That provision is copied in this Bill. Nothing has been added beyond what is given in the Constitution itself. This provision of the Constitution specifically says that if there is any amendment of the Sixth Schedule it shall not be considered to be an amendment of the Constitution under article 368. That has been simply copied here

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, that is not so.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I will again read sub-para (2) of the Sixth Schedule. It says :

"No such law as is mentioned in subparagraph (1)---" Which is sub-paragraph (1) ? It speaks of the power to vary, to amend, to modify, to change, to add or subtract--

".....of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purpose of article 368."

So, it clearly says that if there is any modification of the Sixth Schedule, it will not be construed to be an amendment of the Constitution, and that provision has been copied in its entirety in this Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, that is not correct; it has not been simply copied; something more is added; you say that even if it is hit by the Constitution, still it will be construed as an amendment of the Constitution.

मी शिव चन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी यही कहना है कि यह जो विवेयक है इसको इस तरह से लाया जा रहा है कि इसमें संविधान को तोड़ने और मरोड़ने की पूरी कोशिश है। बलाज 2 (4), में कहा जाया है :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

आप देखें कि यह कितना कन्ट्राडिक्टरी है। योड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि यह पास हो गया तो संविधान का अंग हो जायेगा। अब उसमें जो परिवर्तन करेंगे वह कैसे करेंगे ? 368 धारा के मुताबिक संशोधन लायेंगे। लेकिन इसमें किर कहा जाता है :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution"

तो यह कैसे हो मकता है ? यह पास होगा तो संविधान का अंग होगा लेकिन संब-बलाज में कहते हैं कि इसमें जो कुछ है वह समझ नहीं जायेगा कि संविधान का संशोधन है बाबजूद इसके कि इसका असर संविधान पर होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 368 में ये संशोधन ना रहे हैं। यदि ऐसे ही इनको करना या तो पहले 368 में संशोधन करने के लिए उसमें दिया हुआ है :

that has to be ratified by not less than half of the States

पहले 368 का संशोधन कर लेते तब जा करके इस तरह का बलाज लाते और उसको पास करने की कोशिश करते। यदि ये ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो किर में यही कहूँगा कि बड़ी चतुराई के साथ ये संविधान को तोड़ने मरोड़ने का काम करना चाहते हैं।

18 hrs.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I would only like to add that in article 239A (2) it has been clearly Stated:

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

"Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

It is already there in the Constitution and now it has been incorporated in this Bill. Therefore, no constitutional point can arise on this.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to take more time of the House except to give some information to this House. During the discussion of this Bill in the Joint Committee the very same question was raised when the Attorney-General came to give evidence before the Joint Committee. Naturally, this question was agitating the minds of many other hon. Members, and rightly perhaps I would like to read the relevant portion of the evidence. The question was put by Shri Chandra Sekharan :

"May I invite the Attorney General's attention to clause (4) of article 244A and clause (3) of the new article 244A and the law to be enacted by Parliament in terms of sub-article (1) of article 244A, the provisions therein for the making of the law do not appear to be in conformity with the provisions in Art. 368?"

It is exactly the same question which Shri Misra has raised. The answer of the Attorney-General is as follows:

"With great respect I think it is a little fallacy--"

I would like to repeat it--with great respect I think it is a little fallacy.

"I said once these provisions come into the Constitution they form part of the Constitution. Once they become a part of the Constitution there is an end of the matter. So far as this point is concerned, which is tro-

ubling the hon. Member, I will invite his attention to the fact that there are other articles of the Constitution where Parliament has been given the power to do certain things which, on the face of it, look like amendment of the Constitution"

a point mentioned by Shri Swell--

"as for example article 4 or, for that matter, Schedule 5 or Schedule 6"

Shri Bhandare raised this.

"You will find provisions to the similar effect that Parliament lay by law do certain things regarding Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule, even amend or vary the provisions of the Sixth Schedule which really relates to the Constitution or administration of Scheduled Areas or Tribal areas. I do not see any objection to this clause at all."

Again, Shri Chandrasekharan asked:-

"May I put it this way that when once Article 244 A is incorporated in the Constitution, it would be in terms of restricted amendment of Article 368?"

To this the Attorney-General, Shri Niranjan De, said:-

"I would not say that. There are two provisions: one is Article 368"--

this is one thing which one should bear in mind--

"and the other is where the Constitution itself provides the way in which certain matters would be amended."

If we see article 4, we have practically the similar provision in this Bill. Clause (2) of article 4 sa, :-

"No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this

Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

Once this amendment of the Constitution is accepted and when this provision becomes a part of the Constitution, as the Attorney-General has said, the matter ends there.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यही मेरा मी कहना है ...

MR. SPEAKER : No further argument about it.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The question that was raised has not been covered.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : ये 368 में संशोधन ला रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : No, please; all of you will have to sit now. There is no argument; I am not going to argue with anybody. I have heard both the sides.

I do not think the Chair is asked to decide about constitutional issues; that is for the courts to decide. We have been amending the Constitution so many times. And it is not an amendment of the fundamental rights. Golak Nath's case was pointed out. That is about the amendment of fundamental rights. This Bill is not for that.

As to the point that we are creating new States or dividing old States and further subdividing them, so many times we have done that. Whether it is legal or not, I am not going to express my opinion. That is for the courts to say, whether it is legal or not.

Then, in the Joint Committee also it was raised and he has read the Attorney-General's opinion. I do not think further than that I can elucidate or explain the legal aspect of the question.

Of course, your points appear to be very valid. They are arguments for opposing the

Bill. You can move an amendment or do something of that kind. It can be argued further. To that extent I agree but to say that the Bill cannot be moved here, I cannot agree. We have passed so many Bills, creating so many States and abridging States. Therefore, we can proceed with the Bill. You can bring forward an amendment and then we shall see. The hon. Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, while we discussed the Bill at the first reading stage, I had explained the history of the problems and had said that the present solution represented a consensus among the parties concerned in the Assam State.

While discussing the Bill in the Joint Committee, again all the provisions were very critically examined and I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the fact that the Joint Committee was pleased to accept only two amendments. One was a very formal amendment, an amendment of the enacting formula, and the other was about the regional committee of the State Assembly which is to be appointed. There the right to amend the rules of the Assembly has been given to that body but it is made clear as to for what purposes this was to be. Only to achieve that purpose, the Joint Committee had accepted one amendment to clause 4 of the Bill which seeks to insert an addition in article 371 B, which reads :

"for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee."

There is a provision whereby are bringing into existence a committee, constituted of the members of the State Assembly representing the Scheduled areas and other areas, which is expected to consider and give its opinion about the Bills which are of "common interest to" those areas. In order to facilitate the functioning of this committee certain rules of the Assembly were supposed to be amended. That power has been confined by specifying the purposes for which these rules are to be amended.

These are the only two amendments

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

which the Joint Committee in its wisdom felt necessary. But I do not mean to say thereby that the Joint Committee was very much unanimous about the purpose of the Bill. If you will be pleased to see the report, there are a large number of minutes of dissent.

I would merely summarise some of the points that have been explained there. One point of view is represented by the minute of dissent of the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua and the hon Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. The other point of view is represented by the Member of Jana Sangh. The third point of view is represented by the hon. Member, Shri Nambiar. In the case of Shri Hem Barua, his criticism is that the seed of disintegration is inherent in the proposal to re-organise the present State of Assam and that these disruptive forces have emerged not only within Assam but also within the country. He has also raised another point that, unfortunately, this proposal enshrines the idea of a federation within a federation which is India. This is one point of view.

The second point of view is represented in the minutes of dissent by the Members of Jana Sangh. They have expressed their point of view on practically similar lines. But they have suggested that instead of giving this sort of an Autonomous State, it is better to treat every District Council as a Union Territory. This is their constructive suggestion.

The third point of view which is represented by Mr Nambiar is that the creation of an Autonomous state itself is not sufficient and that it is much better to give a full-fledged State to these areas.

These are the three different views. I may say that these three different view are not new in that sense because all these three trends of thought were trying to assert themselves during the whole period when we discussed this question with different leaders of the hill areas and the leaders of Assam also. When we discussed this question with other party leaders also, these three ideas always came in. To meet

certain aspirations of particular areas which are special by themselves, we are trying to give them a special treatment. Therefore, to compare this question with other areas is fallacious. The constitution itself directs us to treat these areas as special areas, to treat the problems as special problems and to give some special privileges also to them.

Now, the problem has its own history and in the last decade, I should say, this question came to be discussed with different leaders and the Prime Minister of India had once enunciated the principle to deal with the problem and that was full autonomy within the framework of the Assam State. So, what we have done, really speaking, is implementing that principle which the Prime Minister of India had once formulated.

Therefore, the criticism that we are trying to create some dangerous principle which is going to disrupt the rest of the country is unjustified and, I should say, is rather misconceived. Again, I personally feel that if the view to give full State hood to the area had been agreed to possibly, it would have meant starting a further phase of division in the country. So, we persuaded them and I am glad indeed that the leaders of hill areas accepted this point. There are other aspects of the problem also. There is the aspect of national security in that area. I know the Members of Jana Sangh who have given their minute of dissent have specially emphasized this particular aspect. They have said that this should be considered by a defence-oriented commission. I would like to say, it is not only a commission which should be defence-oriented but our entire approach to the problems of eastern region should always be security-oriented. I have no doubt about that in my mind. When we considered these problems, the different facets of the problem, we did take into consideration the security aspect as well. It is from this security aspect that we thought that some sort of adjustment, some sort of compromise between the two conflicting views, was called for and necessary and, keeping this point of view, we laboured, tried for months together, if I

may say so, for years together, and ultimately reached this consensus.

I therefore, do not agree with the different view points that have been expressed in these minutes of dissent. I am indeed glad to recommend to this hon. House the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, for their unanimous acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Om Prakash Tyagi.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष मंडोदय, मैं सरकार की भावना से सहमत हूं और उसका आदार करता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केवल गवर्नमेंट ही नहीं अपितु भारतीय संविधान बनाने वालों ने जब इस संविधान को जन्म दिया उस समय भी यह समस्या उनके सामने थी और उत्तर पूर्व भारत के क्षेत्रों को खास तौर से उन्होंने संविधान के छठे शंडूल के अन्दर रखा था जिसके अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्र नेफा और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान कीं। परन्तु दूर्भाग्य इस बात का रहा कि गवर्नमेंट ने उस छठे शंडूल के अनुसार आचरण नहीं किया अन्यथा आज यह स्थिति आकर खड़ी नहीं हो जाती। भारत सरकार की इस उपेक्षा के कारण असम की वह स्थिति बनी और वह सरकार के कंट्रोल से बाहर निकल गई है। केवल यहीं गाड़ी रुक जायगीं सो बात नहीं है। छठे शंडूल के अनुसार जो वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांसिल्स और रीजूनल कॉसिल्स बनाई गई हैं उन को ठीक तरीके से सहयोग देते हुये यह कार्य चलाया जा सकता था लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया सरकार छठे शंडूल को ढाक के अमल में लाकर कार्य

करने में असफल रही। और परिणामस्वरूप वहां एक अवांछनीय स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ।

जब भारतीय संविधान बनाने वालों ने और गवर्नमेंट दोनों ने ही उत्तरी पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्र को सैंसेटिव माना और सुरक्षा और पिछऱ्हेपन के डिटिकोरा से उसको उन्होंने बहुत महत्व दिया परन्तु बाद में सरकार उस महत्व को भूल गई। परिणाम यह हुआ कि चीन, पाकिस्तान और अमरीका इन तीनों ने उस क्षेत्र के पिछऱ्हेपन का अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिये पाकिस्तान ने वहां पर अपने इनफिल्ट्रेशन भेजे, चीन ने अपने एजेंट वहां पर स्थापित किये तो अमरीका ने अपने विदेशी मिशनरीज वहां पर भेजे। अमेरिकन बैपेटिस्ट मिशन ने वहां जनता को उकसाया और नागालैंड में इंडिपेंडेंट नागालैंड का नारा लगवाया। मैं आज डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह अवश्य कह देना चाहूँगा कि उन के इस तथाकथित इंडिपेंडेंट नालैंड के नारे के पिछे वहां की जनता की भावना नहीं थी। उन विदेशी मिशनरीज के पड़यन्त्र के द्वारा वहां के लोगों ने इस प्रकार की मांग की। अगर सरकार सतकं होती तो उन लोगों का आर्थिक उत्थान गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथों से करती। वहां के लोगों के गरीबीपन और उनके पिछऱ्हेपन को दूर करने के लिये सरकार चेठा करती लेकिन उसने उन्हें विदेशियों के हाथ में छोड़ दिया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि विदेशी मिशनरीज ने उस एक्सप्लाएट किया। मैं इसे अपने शब्दों में नहीं कहना चाहता। अपितु स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिस समय असम के दौरे पर गये थे और नाग लोगों के डेउटेशन द्वारा जब उनके सामने मैमोरेंडम पेश किया गया था तो उस मैमोरेंडम को पढ़ने के पश्चात जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि वह मैमोरेंडम नागालैंडों का बनाया हुआ नहीं है। यह कहीं और तैयार किया गया है। इस प्रकार का संदेश स्वयं उन के द्वारा अक्षर किया गया था। उसके पश्चात समूचे क्षेत्र में उस तरह की अवांछनीय भावना जापत ही नहीं।

[श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी]

उसके पश्चात भीजोलैंड में भी उसी प्रकार का नारा लगा । उसके पश्चात वह ए एच पी एल सी पार्टी ने एक सेर्प्रैंट हिल स्टेट की मांग की । मैं ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी इसको कहा था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की जनता पिछड़ेपन प्रीर गरीबी से बेचैन है और जो पक्षपात उनके साथ किया गया है उस से वह दुखी है ।

परन्तु वह भारत से अलग होना, भारत के साथ बगावत करना नहीं चाहती है । आज वहाँ की जनता के दिल और दिमाग में कोई मावना नहीं है ।

अभी यहाँ जिक्र आया है कि जब हमारी अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ाई चल रही थी तब नागलैंड की रानी गिड़ालो ने भारत के देश-मक्टों का साथ देने के लिए अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध नागांशों को लड़ाया । परन्तु क्या कारण हुआ कि आजादी के पश्चात नागा लोगों ने बगावत शुरू कर दी ? तथ्य यह है कि अमरीका की हाईट उस तरक थी । उस को चाइना के खिलाफ एक मिलिटरी बेस चाहिये था । इसके लिये उसने पड़यन्त्र किया और वह आग चारों तरफ फैली । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वही भावना सब जगह फैल रही है । मणिपुर के लोगों को स्वतन्त्रता चाहिये, त्रिपुरा के लोग कहते हैं कि उन को फुलफलेड स्टेट चाहिये । मीजो लोग भी यही चाहते हैं । इसी तरह जितने आटोनोमस जिला कौसिल्स हैं उनमें यह भावना आ गई है कि हमारा अलग प्रान्त बयों न बने ।

जिस समय पर नागलैंड का प्रान्त बनाने की बात आई थी जनसंघ पार्टी ने उसका विरोध किया था और कहा था कि आप इस समस्या का पीसमील समाधान मत कीजिए, पूरी पहाड़ी जातियों की समस्या को ले कर एक उच्चाधिकारी प्राप्त आयोग की नियुक्ति कीजिये जो सुरक्षा और रक्षासन की भावना को ध्यान में

रख कर और पूरे पहाड़ी एरिया को ध्यान में रख कर कोई समाधान पेश करे । लेकिन जनसंघ के इस सुभाव को सरकार ने नहीं माना । उन्होंने इस चीज को लटकाये रखा । परिणाम क्या निकला ? आप ने नागलैंड का प्रान्त बनाया । लेकिन उस प्रान्त के बनने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सका, उल्टे उस क्षेत्र में आग लग गई ।

सन् 1967 के चुनाव में स्वयं सरकार के बताओं ने इस प्रकार के मादगा दिये जिन से विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों को भीका मिला और गौहाटी में जो काण्ड हुआ उस के करण दर्द लोगों में भय पैदा हुआ, उनके मस्तिष्क में असन्तोष आया और अस्थिरता आई और इस भावना को लेकर विघटनकारी तत्वों ने जोर लगाया । पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की जनता हमारे साथ है, परन्तु विदेशी लोगों के भड़काये हुये लोगों और लीडर्स ने वहाँ की जनता की बेचैनी, गरीबी, पिछड़ेपन और जो पक्षपात अपम सरकार ने उनके साथ किया, उस को एव्स्ट्रलियट कर इस प्रकार के नारे लगवायें ।

जो दर्तमान संविधान संशोधन हमारे सामने आया है, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा कि हमने महीनों परिथम किया है, रिसर्च की है । मेरी कामना है कि आप सफल हो, और परम पिता परमात्मा से प्राप की सफलता के लिये शुभकामना पेश करता हूँ । परन्तु भगवान भी उन को ही सफलता देता है जो सही मार्ग पर चलते हैं । आप उल्टे मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं तब भगवान कैसे आप को सफलता देगा । आपने जो विधेयक बनाया है उस से तो यह हुआ है कि सिर मुँडाते ही ओले पड़ गये हैं । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि बड़े प्रयत्न के पश्चात वह यह अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं, परन्तु मैं आप को इसका परिणाम बतला देना चाहता हूँ । ए एच पी एल सी ने, जिस ने गवर्नरमेंट की स्कीम को स्वीकार किया था, कहा है कार

द्रायल यी पाशंसी एक्सेप्ट हट । हम उस को आंशिक रूप से स्वीकार कर रहे हैं परिक्षण के लिये, और इतना स्वीकार करने के पश्चात ए एच पी एल सी के खिलाफ बगावत शुरू हो गई । हिल स्टेट डिमाक्रेटिक पीपल्स पार्टी ने उसके खिलाफ बगावत शुरू कर दी और कहा कि हमें फूलफलेजड स्टेट चाहिये । इस नारे को दे कर उसने गवर्नरमेंट के सुभाव को रिजेक्ट कर दिया । दो ही पार्टीयां हैं वहां पर । एक ने पाशेली एक्सेप्ट किया इस स्कीम को और एक इसे टोटली रिजेक्ट कर दिया ।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं एक प्रश्न सरकार से पूछता चाहता हूं । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी मैंने पूछा था, कि अगर वह अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो क्या वहां की पार्टीयां अपना आनंदोलन समाप्त कर देंगी । क्या आपने इस तरह का आश्वासन वहां की पार्टीयों से ले लिया है । वह फिर तो एजिटेशन नहीं शुरू कर देंगी? दुर्भाग्यवश एक भी पार्टी ने आप को यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया । अभी वह आग भड़की हुई है और आप आग पर राख डालने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । इस से आग और भड़केगी । फिर परिणाम क्या होगा यह भी मैं आप को समझा दूँ ।

मिकिर हिल्स के लोगों ने एक स्मृति-पत्र दिया है । उस को मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में पढ़ना चहता हूं । मिकिर हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौमिल के लोगों का यह मत है कि :

We deem it fair that similar status of administrative arrangements proposed for the Khasi-Jaintia Hills as appear in the latest proposals be extended to Mikir and North Cachar Hills. It is more a question of recognising the district political entity of our tribes and it is not a mere question of joining or not joining the proposed State of Meghalaya.

यह मिकिर हिल्स वालों का मत है कि जब आप वहां पर आटोनोमस स्टेट बनाते हैं तब आप मिकिर हिल्स और नार्थ कोचर हिल्स के लिये अलग स्टेट क्यों नहीं बनाते?

इस बिल के समर्थन में आप ने एक बहुत बड़ी दलील यह दी है कि हिल स्टेट के लोगों के ऐस्प्रेशन्स हैं, उन की आकांक्षायें हैं । उन की राजनीतिक और शासन की आकांक्षायें हैं । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं और स्वीकार भी करता हूं कि ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक भी है । परन्तु मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या उन की यह आकांक्षायें सम्मिलित हैं या अलग-अलग क्योंकि तथ्य यह है कि जितनी जातियां वहां हैं, जो अलग-अलग भाषा-भाषी जातियां हैं उन के अपने ऐस्प्रेशन्स हैं, अपनी अलग-अलग आकांक्षायें हैं कि उनको अलग एन्टिटी रखका जाये । यह उन की हादिक अभिलाप्य है । लेकिन गवर्नरमेंट जबर्दस्ती ज्यन्तिश और खासी हिल्स और गारो हिल्स को शामिल कर रही है, जो सफल होने वाला नहीं है । कल यह समझौता ठहरेगा नहीं । यह अस्थायी होगा, परमेन्ट सोल्यूशन नहीं होगा ।

इन हिल एरियाज में माइनारिटी भी रहती हैं, नेपाली लोग भी रहते हैं । उन का मेनोरेन्डम सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने प्राया । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये क्या होगा? इतना ही नहीं । अभी एक समस्या कल वहां और आयेगी । और उसके लिए फिर एजिटेशन प्रारम्भ होगा । यह कहेंगे कि जो गवर्नर या हाई अफिशल्स हैं उनका क्या होगा । गवर्नर को एडवाइस कौन देगा? बड़े बड़े आपिशल्स की नियुक्ति कौन करेगा? इस के बाद जो कठिन समस्या सामने आयेगी वह यह कि रेवेन्यू का बटवारा क्सें हो । असम में जो भी इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट है वह सब मंदानी देव भूमि में हूम्हा है । पहाड़ी देव में कोई भी इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हूम्हा है । पिछले

[**श्री घोष प्रकाश त्यागी**]

21 सालों में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कोई भी उद्योग-बन्ध सेंटर की ओर से स्थापित नहीं किये गये। अतः जो रेवेन्यू आयेगी वह मैदानी क्षेत्र से ज्यादा तादाद में आयेगी। मैदानी क्षेत्र के लोग आज यह अनुमत कर रहे हैं कि यह नई स्टेट आज नहीं तो कल पूर्ण प्रान्त बनेगी। उन के दिमाग में भी आज बटवारे का माव आ गया है। वह अपने पंसे को उस स्टेट पर क्षेत्रों खर्च करने लगे। जब यह आटोनोमस स्टेट बन रही है तब वह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि मैदानी क्षेत्र की रेवेन्यू उस स्टेट पर खर्च न हो जो हम से इस खायाल से अलग होना चाहते हैं कि वह हमारे साथ रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। आज वह यह मादना ले कर खड़े हो गये हैं।

इसी के साथ-साथ एक और समस्या भी आप के सामने आयेगी। वह यह कि आज हर हिल ट्राइब में अलग-अलग पिछड़ापन है। हिल ट्राइब में भी कुछ ऐसी हैं जो प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, जिन को एजुकेशन ज्यादा मिली है, जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

—
18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Grant of Registration Certificates and Industrial Licences to Firms

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the half-hour discussion now. Even now I am getting chits from members saying that they want to participate, as though it is a debate. A ballot is held of the names of members who send advance intimation for permission to ask question within the prescribed time and from that four names are picked up. This is the procedure we have been following.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I think you for the opportunity given to me

to raise this important matter on the floor of the House. The purpose of this discussion is to have an appraisal of the policy of granting registration certificates and industrial licences and how it has worked on industrial production in the country since the last 17-18 years.

As we all know, the system of licensing was introduced to achieve certain objectives, namely, to canalise resources into industry in accordance with plan priorities, ensure successful implementation of the plan keeping the emphasis on development, removal of regional imbalance in industrial development, check concentration of economic power in a few hands, utilise the ability of parties seeking licences to develop industrial capacity in the shortest possible time and so on. These are laudable objectives, no doubt. But we have to see how far these have been fulfilled and how far the country has benefited by it. If we see the working report of the Ministry, we are satisfied about it—there is no doubt about it.

I will give figures. In 1966, applications received for licences were 1291, disposals 1118, balance 143, percentage of pending cases 11, percentage of disposal 89. In 1967, applications received were 849, disposed of 701, pending 148. In 1968, applications received were 905, disposals 369, pending 563 or 60 per cent; this is only for half the period; I hope many of the pending applications will have been cleared before the year ended.

18.33 hrs.

[**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair**]

Now we come to the effect, whether the objectives set forth when the policy was introduced have been achieved or not. According to me, and also according to Government, they were not successful in achieving the objectives. Government themselves appointed the following committees to examine the matter: this Swaminathan Committee which has submitted its report, then the Lokanathan Committee which has also given its report, then the

Mathur Committee which has made its report; recently, one more committee has been appointed called the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which is expected to submit its report early next year.

The fact that four committees have been appointed to examine the matter shows that there has been some difficulty and that the objective of the policy has not been achieved. I know that the hon. Minister is also anxious about this and that was why he appointed the last-mentioned committee.

Government have created many agencies to process the details of applications before licences are granted. These examine the total capital investment, location, foreign exchange availability, availability of plant and machinery, manpower etc., availability of raw materials, power supply etc, economy of production, expected demand over a period of years, utilisation of capacity, return on capital and so on.

This is as it should be, and detailed scrutiny was made in respect of all the new industries that have come up, including the public sector industries, before licences were granted. Most of the public sector undertakings which have come up, have also gone through all the scrutinies. What we see today is that most of the public sector projects are running with some idle capacity. But they came into existence after passing through all the scrutinies and tests by the licensing authorities at the time when these projects were planned. So soon after they have been installed and started production, their capacity is being utilised only partially because there is no demand for their products. So at the first stage of the public sector we have failed. Demand is not coming up, projects are running with idle capacity and incurring losses. So the scrutiny by the licensing authority has not helped in any way the public sector or the private sector.

Now they thought of diversification. We have been hearing it for about one year and we do not know what diversification

is going to take place and how this idle capacity is going to be utilised and I do not know why it was not scrutinised at the earlier stage when the licence was granted. Suppose in case the demand has not come up, we can divert this capacity to other things. At present the Hindusthan Steel has got the idle capacity so also the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd are all having idle capacity. Now on the one side we are having idle capacity, on the other there is a little regional imbalance in industrial development. Most of the industries have come up around cities and interior and small towns have been left out. Here also I think the policy has not proved very successful.

The third point is concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. Now we charge that most of the licences have been given to certain industrial houses and small entrepreneurs were not granted licences. What has the Monopolies Inquiry Commission got to say here? The Monopolies Inquiry Commission has also made very significant observations about the working of the licensing system and in their report they said :

"It became necessary for entrepreneurs to spend large sums of money just to get the licence, on maintenance of establishments in Delhi, on highly paid "contact-men", on giving lavish parties, expenses on flying to Delhi again and again in an attempt to obtain a licence."

This is the view of the Monopolies Commission. Many people have given up the idea of starting industries. So the concentration of economic power is also in the hands of a few persons. On the one side there is idle capacity and on the other side there is shortage.

We are importing huge quantities of special steel, plant and machinery, machine tools and components, electric machinery and appliances, transport equipment, tra-

[Shri Vasu.Jevan Nair]

ctors, fertilizers, non ferrous metals, etc. In 1966 we imported iron and steel worth Rs. 72 crores compared to Rs. 107.52 crores in 1967; in six months of 1968, from January to July our imports totalled Rs. 53.57 crores. The corresponding figures for the import of machinery for the respective periods are Rs. 401 crores, 420 crores and 228 crores and for machine tools they are 14 crores, 16 crores and 8 crores respectively. It is the same story in respect of electrical machinery and appliances. On the import of transport equipment we spent Rs. 47 crores in 1966 and Rs. 65 crores in 1967 and Rs. 47.14 crores in the period January-July 1968.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Please give him as much time at last as one licence takes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I now come to fertilisers. We have imported fertilisers worth Rs. 187 crores last year. Against a target of 8 lakh tonnes for the Third Plan, only five lakh tonnes were achieved. We target for a production of 3.7 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan but the licenses issued cover only 2.3 million tonnes. So much time is taken for decisions and it becomes doubtful if production would increase even to this extent. The same thing is happening with non-ferrous metals also. No serious attempt is made to issue licences to increase production.

Aluminium imports last year came to Rs. 38 crores and copper, Rs. 132 crores; our zinc imports amounted to Rs. 41 crores and lead imports, 18.96 crores. The estimated demand of copper during the fourth plan period is 180,000 tonnes as against our production target of 37,500 tonnes. The respective figures for zinc are 117,000 tons and 38,00 tonnes; and for lead, 126,000 tonnes and 4,000 tonnes. The whole trouble is that licences are held up and there are avoidable delays. We have capacity but still we have to import things from abroad.

Since you remind me that my time is up-I wish to say that the matter does not

end by giving licence. There should be follow-up action. They have to see that land is allotted to the licensee; finance is there; power is there and raw material should be available. All these things should be settled in advance so that as soon as a licence is obtained, one can go into production. Otherwise, a long time is taken during which we have to continue to import.

I have tried my best to sum up the position and I hope the hon. Minister will be good enough to go through these points and reply to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri F.A. Ahmed. The procedure is that after your reply, the questions will be asked.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, this matter has been raised because certain doubts were expressed when this question was put in this House regarding the policy we have been pursuing in giving licences for scheduled industries. As the House is aware, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, all the scheduled industries are required to take licences. But there have been, from time to time, procedure and rules under which relaxation has been given. Now, all industries having a capacity of over Rs. 25 lakhs are required to take licences and only in their case, if the expansion is more than 25 per cent or if a new article has to be manufactured, they have to take licences provided these industries require foreign exchange for capital equipment and raw material and so on.

We have also recently further relaxed the procedure by saying that those industries which can be set up with indigenous effort do not have to require licences, and as many as 40 industries have been delicensed, where no licence is required. Recently, the Planning Commission have also gone into this question further and suggested that all industries which can be set up with indigenous effort, which require no foreign exchange, either for capital or for raw material, or for components, need

not be licensed at all. They have also suggested that there may be some priority industries where only a nominal foreign exchange is required, and they also should be delicensed. As the hon. Members are already aware, the entire question of licensing is before the Dutt Committee. We are expecting a report from them and the Government have not taken a decision on the recommendations made by the Planning Commission because it will be very unfair to that Committee to anticipate their recommendations and not to wait for their recommendations and take a decision. Therefore, we are hoping that these recommendations will be available to us in the month of June when it will be possible for us to streamline the procedure or make any further relaxation as is considered necessary after the Planning Commission's views and after the Dutt Committee's recommendations have been considered by the Government.

So far as these four or five objectives which the hon. Member has stated are concerned, and which have to be kept in view or which should be the guiding lines for the introduction of the licensing system. I may point out that rightly or wrongly, hitherto, our policy has been that the Planning Commission fixed the target and on the basis of that target, when a particular individual or a company comes for a licence, the matter is examined by the Licensing Committee to see whether there is scope for setting up a new unit in order to satisfy the demand according to the target fixed by the Planning Commission and it is on that basis that the Licensing Committee has been functioning. My hon. friend has said that because of the wrong targets or because of the wrong demands today many of the industries, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, are facing idle capacity. When these targets were fixed, at that time, the Planning Commission or the persons responsible for fixing the target, did not know many of the circumstances which are now responsible for slowing down the demand in the country.

The developmental activities of the Central and State Governments entirely depend on the resources available in the country and the Government. There had

to be many changes and whatever we had expected five or six years before by way of Central and State Government investments, they are not forthcoming and therefore, there is idle capacity in many undertakings, public and private.

Mention has been made about the Heavy Engineering Plant and Heavy Electrical Plants. HEC is equipped for manufacturing capital goods to the extent of providing manufacture of steel plants of one million tonnes. The Heavy Electrical Plants are in a position to provide equipment which can generate about 4.5 million KW of power every year. Unless and until that demand is given to the plants, they will remain idle. In the next four or five years, unless we are able to procure funds which will generate about 20 million KW of power in the fourth plan and then will remain idle. We are trying to see whether we can extend its activity by exporting these items, if it is not possible to have that entire demand within the country. So far as machine tool plant is concerned, because of the slackness of demand in the country, it has been possible to extend our activities to the export field and during last year we exported much more than in the previous year. While we are making every effort in the direction of exports, it is not possible to remove the idle capacity till the internal demand picks up, on the basis of which all these plants were set up.

The question of regional imbalance was raised. This has to be considered not from a parochial or regional point of view. We are not in a position where we can say that we have the industrial infrastructure in the country and therefore, it is not desirable to consider this matter from a narrow regional point of view. It has to be considered from the economic and technical point of view and from the point of view of availability of resources and infrastructure, with which these industries can be set up. In certain areas, heavy investments have been made because of technical and economic reasons.

So far as the time taken by the licensing committee is concerned, my hon. friend started by saying that considering the number of licences disposed of in 1967 and

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

1968, the disposal is quite satisfactory. I have been examining this question. It is true that our intention was that these matters should be disposed of within three months.

Formerly, we had appointed a committee which assessed that an average disposal took about 165 days. Recently we appointed another committee and I may say that it has brought down the average to 140 days, so far as the committee is concerned. So far as the Ministry is concerned, this average has been brought down to about 90 or 95 days. We feel that there should be still speedier disposal of licences and government is making effort in that direction.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : My Question arises out of the statement of the hon. Minister just now that the average time taken for a decision has come down from 165 to 90 or 95 days.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I said 90 or 95 days for the Ministry and 140 days for the committee.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : know. According to the figures given by the Minister himself to a question in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th February, the number of applications received during the last four years between 1965 to 1968 I am not going into the details quarter-wise is 5,289 and the number of applications received in 1968 was 905. The Minister has further stated that in the last four years decision has been taken on 4,329 applications, meaning thereby that 950 cases are pending. In 1968 since only 905 applications were received, it means that either the entire applications made in 1968 are still pending or applications made still earlier, 1966 or 1967 are still pending. Therefore, this figure of 90 days 95 days and 145 days is from a sample survey of certain interested cases. So will the hon. Minister kindly clear this point? Secondly, I hope he will agree with me that the present licensing system leads to corruption. It is being used as a carrot and stick policy by the ruling party to make the industrialists to toe their line. It is also proved by the fact that with the midterm elections in sight the Bill to ban donations to political parties was delayed. At the same time, we have also seen that the licensing system is being used as a

weapon against the State Governments by the Centre. The Mysore Finance Minister, Shri Hegde has stated that DGTD is public enemy No.1. We have seen it in several other States also. And only recently we have seen how armed with this licensing system a Minister can make even businessmen to forget the melody of the jingle of the coins or forget the symphony of the ruffling of the currency notes and can make to take an interest in Ghilib, *mushairas* and *shers*. This shows how these powers are being used against various States and for promoting certain interests in the centre. Many a businessman has been heard to wail :

यह न थी हमारी किस्मत कि
लाइसेन्स दीदार होता,
अगर और जीते रहते, यही इन्तजार होता ।

Because of these reasons Because of its inbred corruption, will he scrap the licensing system entirely specially during these last days of the Congress when its mighty ship is sinking so that we will have a clean and efficient raj ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I am totally dissatisfied with the reply which the hon. Minister gave. The question of the licensing policy has been engaging the attention of the nation. In our view, it has corrupted the entire nation. Business tycoons are building up vast industrial empires and they are corrupting the very basis of democracy. So, we want a radical change in the licensing system. We are shocked to find from the Hazare Report that some antiquated pattern of licensing system is still being followed.

Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister two things. It is not a question of speedy disposal of applications for licences. License is required only for starting an industry where the capital investment is more than Rs. 25 lakhs. Any entrepreneur can start an industry with an investment of less than Rs. 25 lakhs over which you have no check, Is it not a fact that the five big houses are setting up numerous industries with an investment of less than Rs. 25 lakhs in each industry, giving employment to their own kith and kin and looting the economy of the country ? It is another way of bull-

ding the empire and continuing the monopoly. What have you done to stop it ?

Then, the Hazare Committee further stated that certain big business houses take licences and sleep over them for years together, thereby creating foreclosure. They do not allow others to take out a licence for the same industry. Hazare Committee has made a specific reference to it. What is the government going to do about it. Then...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a half an hour discussion. His time is up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In view of this, will the hon. Minister tell us how many licences have been issued to these top five business groups during the last ten years and how many of these licences have been implemented ?

19 hrs.

Recently there was a news item in the papers that the Ministry of Industrial Development has asked for a prototype of the scheme submitted by the Prime Minister's son for an industry. Any citizen has the right to come up with a scheme; we do not mind it. But when a scheme will cost Rs. 25 lakhs, how could it be done with a cost of Rs. 50,000? Is it not making a mockery of it? I want a specific answer to this. Then I want to know whether the Minister is going to enquire into the entire system of the licensing policy, and not of Birlas alone.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद भंडल (समस्तीपुर) : मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से यह सवाल है कि यद्या सरकार यह रजिस्ट्रेशन सटिक्केट्स की मंजूरी देने और फस्त को इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस देने के बारे में अवादी काम्पेस और भुवनेश्वर काम्पेस में जो एक सिद्धान्त तय किये गये थे उन का तान रखेंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : After I have heard Shri Tapuriah from one side and Shri Kundu from the other, I have very little to say. So far as the question raised by Shri Kundu is concerned, the entire question of

the licences taken by a number of houses, how many have been implemented, what are the defects, all these questions are being gone into by the Dutt Committee. When that report is available to us it would be possible for us to examine and see what the position is. I would not, at this stage, make any comments or observations, so far as that aspect is concerned.

Secondly, coming to Shri Tapuriah, I do not know why he chose this occasion for the purpose of indulging in party propaganda. I categorically deny the charge that the licences are considered on the basis of either cultural work or political work. The hon. Member himself is aware that so far as government is concerned, the matter comes to us after it has been examined thoroughly by the technical departments, after the matter has been considered and the recommendation made by the licensing committee. It is only when we find that some decisions are taken against the basic policy of the government that we interfere; otherwise, generally we do not interfere with the recommendations made by the committee.

I am very sorry that a person of his amiable nature should also join hands with people who make all kinds of wild allegations without any substance whatsoever. I hope, he will not indulge in this. If any information is to be sought, I am prepared to give him information.

I think, he has also misunderstood that about 900 cases are pending, may I just point-out I have got the figures for the last two years—that in 1967-849 applications were received out of which only 42 applications are now pending and that in 1968 we had received 905 applications, of which 369 have been disposed of, 155 are being considered by the Licensing Committee and about 381 are pending. Most of these are applications which were filed towards the end of 1968. I can assure the hon. Member that we are looking after this and we shall see how quickly they can be disposed of.

So far as the question of giving monopoly to one house or to the other house is concerned. I may assure Shri Kundu also that we are keeping that question in view and the Licensing Committee has the direc-

[F. A. Ahmed]

ction that when they are considering the applications they must see with regard to the dispersal of the applications both from the point of view of entrepreneur and also the regions in which those particular industries have to be located.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Member raised the question that they split up and their own people are put under the cover of Rs. 25 lakhs and less.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That matter is also being examined. But as far as possible a watch is kept over that matter also and we do whatever is humanly possible. We try

to look after that also and we shall see to what extent we can do that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is the most important thing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : One of the objectives is that through the licensing system we see that the entrepreneurship should not be confined only to a few houses but there should be a dispersal of these things. These are matters which we are keeping in view.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 25, 1969 Chaitra 4, 1891 (Saka).
