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Thursday, April 30, 1964
Vaisakha 10, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 30, 1964/Vaisakha 10,
1886 (SAKA)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Family Planning Accessories

*1252. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 211 on the 20th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to manufacture Family Planning accessories in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The proposal to manufacture contraceptives in Public Sector is under consideration of the Government of India. A team of technical consultants provided by the Ford Foundation at the request of the Government of India visited India recently. Their report is awaited.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know what type of family planning accessories are largely used by the public, and for what reasons? (Laughter).

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Mr. Speaker: Is he married himself?

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: I mean with what results?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Broadly speaking, there are two categories of contraceptives, chemical and rubber contraceptives. Chemical contraceptives are pills, jellies and foam tablets. Rubber contraceptives are grouped into three or four categories—caps, condoms and diaphragms.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I thought restraint was one.

Shri A. P. Jain: You do not answer, Mr. Tyagi, you are a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He is more concerned about his friends.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know if rubber contraceptives are mostly giving bad results, affecting the health of human beings, and if so, what other methods are proposed to be devised?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not correct to say that the rubber contraceptives are injurious to health. Experiments are being conducted to find out the best methods of the utilisation of all these contraceptives. Oral pills are being experimented upon, contraceptives of superior quality are being attempted, research is going on.

Shri D. J. Naik: In the rural areas people are very orthodox and they cannot afford to have rubber accessories. So, may I request the Government to instruct the people of the rural areas to use indigenous contraceptives as suggested by Marie Stopes?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are no reliable indigenous contraceptives so far.

श्री प्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : फैमिली प्लानिंग को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या स्वतंत्र मिनिस्ट्री भी बनने वाली है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is a separate Ministry proposed?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Not at the moment.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देहातों में जा लोग आपरेशन करवाने के लिए आते हैं उनके लिए जो इन्जाम होता है वह अर्थात् होता है, क्या यह सही है ? यदि यह सही है तो इसके लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We are providing facilities for sterilisation operations. At most of the district, State and taluk hospitals and primary health centres, we are giving all facilities for these operations.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No. Mr. Jain is more anxious!

Shri A. P. Jain: I am past the age of contraceptives.

May I know what new contraceptives are being experimented upon, how long the programme of manufacturing contraceptives has been pending with the Ministry, and whether it is the orthodox type of contraceptives which is going to be manufactured or a newly invented one?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have experimented with jellies and foam tablets. Our experiments are fairly successful. We have not gone into production yet, but we are trying to get these things done.

Shri A. P. Jain: How long have you been thinking about it.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It will take some time. It requires quality production.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Though the scheme of family planning has been introduced and implemented, no

satisfactory results have been achieved. May I know its reasons and what steps have been taken by the Government to get satisfactory results?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The information is not correct. The intake of these contraceptives is gradually increasing from month to month and year to year. In fact, quite a number of sterilisation operations have been done. The number now recorded is about half a million operations, according to Government figures, but there are so many private practitioners who are also doing it, so that the total is expected to be one million so far.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार एक तरफ कहती है कि देश की रक्षा के लिए वृद्धि बालाद की जरूरत है और दूसरी तरफ सामान मंगाया जा रहा है। कोई डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेटिंग लाइन बीच में होगी कि इन लोगों के ऊपर यह सामान लागू होगा और इन पर नहीं होगा ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This is a scientific age. Machines count more than men.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has taken any steps to get the co-operation of the Ayurvedic physicians in the matter of introducing some indigenous system of oral contraceptives?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes; we always welcome any such report of indigenous products and we would like to get them investigated and examined whenever we get a report.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government realise that the social acceptance and free availability of family planning accessories constitute an open encouragement to the young to discard self-restraint and social taboos and if so have Government ever pondered over the disastrous consequences of this?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Now our approach is family welfare programme and we would like to educate the people about the utility of these programmes.... (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not replied to my question.

Shri Basappa: Has the Programme Evaluation Committee gone into this question of accessories and what is its recommendation?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It has been recommended that this process of indigenous production of these contraceptives both rubber as well as chemicals, should be expedited as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: We must give the ladies also a chance.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether the Government have taken any steps for intensive implementation of the family planning scheme by opening camps, on the model of eye camps, in rural areas for performing sterilisation operations so that people can take advantage of that?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We are advising the State Governments as well as family planning organisations to hold these family planning camps and these are being held all over the country and we are giving financial assistance to these camps.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि पच्चीस साल के बाद लड़कों की शादी की जाय और ब्रह्मचर्य पर भी जोर दिया जाए ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This is part of the health education scheme.

Refugees from East Pakistan

*1253. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-Muslim refugees, Hindus, Christians and Buddhists, continue pouring in West Bengal, Tripura and Assam from East Pakistan;

(b) whether any foreign dignitaries, particularly representatives of the World Recognised Churches, have visited the camps where the refugees from East Pakistan are being given shelter; and

(c) whether eye-witness accounts of these Dignitaries have been received by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Not to our knowledge.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The exodus of the minority communities to India from East Pakistan with all that has followed after the exodus to this country being a very important matter for the entire country, may I know why attempts have not been made to publicise these facts within the country and also to the outside world especially because according to the foreign sources, according to their reports of those who have already visited these camps from outside had already appeared in the outside press?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We are only concerned with the rehabilitation of the poor migrants that are coming from East Pakistan and not about publicity. We want to help the poor refugees so far as rehabilitation is concerned. About publicity is what we think best in the matter is being done.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order. I am addressing this question to the Government, not to a particular Minister. I want to know what government has done.

Mr. Speaker: On this question if he wants to put another question he may put that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: While these refugees are pouring into our country, a number of things have happened here also, I would say as a reaction or maybe retaliation. What steps have been taken to stop recurrence of such

incidents that have followed in the last March?

Mr. Speaker: In our own country? The question is about refugees from East Pakistan.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: The hon. Deputy Minister was saying that the refugees were still continuing to come. What is the total number so far? My second part of the question is whether the hon. Minister proposes to visit the camps himself and if so how soon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): The total number of refugees comes to 2,99,326 till the day before yesterday. Out of them 45,000 are Christians and 11,000 are Buddhists. As regards the arrangements, we are very alert, and arrangements are being made for the resettlement of these refugees.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Assam Government is agreeing to rehabilitate only the tribal refugees and not the Bengali Hindu refugees? I want to know if it is a fact.

Shri Tyagi: I have no information with regard to what the hon. Member says, but I think the problem is big enough. If they can accommodate the refugees who have already crossed the frontier, I shall be grateful to them.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I would like to know whether the Government has got information that many foreigners have visited various refugee camps and have taken films and, if so, whether they have taken permission from the Government.

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have no information about it in this Ministry.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यदि बाहर से वर्ल्ड रिक्मनाइज्ड चर्चें के आदमी नहीं आये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने वर्ल्ड चर्चें के संघ से बतलाया कि

इतने क्रिश्चियन्स पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में आगये हैं और क्या उन से कहा गया है कि उनके कुछ प्रतिष्ठित आदमी यहाँ आ कर इतको देखें ।

Shri P. S. Naskar: So far as the Ministry of Rehabilitation is concerned, we do not make any difference between religions—Christians, Buddhists or Hindus, and so on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा जो सवाल है उसका जवाब देना चाहिये । हम को इस तरह से दूसरे सवालों में भटकाया नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि हमारे कस्टिडियन में सेंसल जस्टिस की बात कहीं गई है ।

श्री त्यागी : जहाँ तक मुझे इतला मिली है, इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जो रिप्यूजिज आये हैं उनकी फिल्मज ली गई हैं और वह फारेन कंट्रीज में दिखाई जा रही हैं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बाहर के मुल्कों को इस बात से पूरे तरीके से वाकिफ करा दिया जायेगा कि इतनी परेशानी हिन्दुस्तान में आ गई है पाकिस्तान की ज्यादातियों की वजह से ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: When I put this very question, the Deputy Minister informed the House that he has no information, but the Minister of Rehabilitation has just now given the information to the House that films were taken and they were exhibited in foreign countries. This kind of contradictory statements should not be allowed.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I said that we have no information in this Ministry about the films, etc. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The question that was put later on was so forcefully that the answer was extorted out of the Minister!

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the Minister replied in the course of a supplementary that they are very

alert. But how is it that the Government are so ignorant, when it was published in all the newspapers that representatives from various churches are working in various camps and they are not only helping them in various ways but they are also making various films and getting statements of the people?

Shri Tyagi: I never pleaded ignorance. I may say the Government is not ignorant of these facts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The question was this. This is not the answer.

Mr. Speaker: When each hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer and raises a point of order or says that "this is not the answer", what should I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which States or rather which State Governments have been sounded as regards their willingness and ability to receive and resettle this hapless, uprooted mass of humanity, and has the Jammu and Kashmir Government also been sounded and what is the response of these various State Governments to receive and resettle these refugees?

Shri Tyagi: Quite a few States. Wherever there are possibilities—we are sounding such States only where we find there are spare agricultural lands to accommodate the agriculturists or wherever there are new industries going to be opened—the States are offering to us the number of families they can accommodate. As regards Jammu and Kashmir, I am afraid it is not perhaps possible, so long as the integration is not complete, to that extent that people should go from here and settle there, because there is some constitutional difficulty in the way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not replied to the question as to which of the States have responded. Let him give the names of the States. I rise on to a point of order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise on a point of order. If I heard the Minister aright....

Mr. Speaker: Is the rest of the hour to be taken up in points of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He referred to the integration of Jammu and Kashmir as a hurdle in the path of rehabilitation of some of the refugees. I cannot understand how this can be a hurdle to re-settle some of the refugees in Jammu and Kashmir. Will he explain it?

Mr. Speaker: How can this be a point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is evasive. Unless he is clear....

Mr. Speaker: If the reply is evasive, there is no point of order in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have always directed the Government to answer questions fully and clearly. If they do not follow your directions, what is the remedy?

Mr. Speaker: Those directions are there. He says there is a hurdle. But no point of order arises.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is whether it is because of the integration. The hon. Minister said that it is because the integration is not complete. The question is whether that is correct or not. It is because of a special law. It has nothing to do with integration. It creates a very wrong impression in the House and outside. The position is, the law which is prevailing from the Maharaja's time has been there for certain special reasons and circumstances. It has nothing to do with integration.

Mr. Speaker: He has qualified those words by saying "to that extent."

Shri Tyagi: As far as the constitutional accession of the State is con-

cerned, that is a matter which I never question. What I said was, for the purpose of getting these refugees resettled in Kashmir the accession has not been complete, because it is restrictive to that extent according to the Constitution. Therefore, they do not . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I do not understand why there should be so much excitement. But the use of the word "integration" was unfortunate. That should not have been there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Now he used the word "accession." It means that the accession is not complete.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He should have said that there is a special law and there is difficulty.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मंत्रियों की वार्ता हुई है तब से शरणार्थियों के आने में क्या कोई रुकावट पैदा हो गई है। यदि हाँ, तो किस तरह।

श्री त्यागी : शरणार्थियों के आने में तो कोई रुकावट पैदा नहीं हुई बल्कि किसी दिन कम और किसी दिन ज्यादा आते रहते हैं। किसी रोज़ चार हजार और किसी रोज़ साढ़े तीन हजार की तादाद में वे राज आ रहे हैं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know how many States have agreed till now and to take what number out of these three lakh refugees who have already arrived in India for re-settlement?

Shri Tyagi: Assam has undertaken to re-settle about 17,000 families. Dandakaranya project is having 5,000 families. There are transit camps also there. Madhya Pradesh has taken in one camp 2,500 families and in another 2,500. Likewise, Orissa has taken. There are various camps. I have a long list, and I may place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which States?

Mr. Speaker: They might have accepted those refugees to stay in camps. The question is whether the States have agreed to take those that are in camps for rehabilitation in those States where the camps are?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes, Sir. Those refugees that are taken to the various States are at the moment in the relief camps, subject to final rehabilitation in those States.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basumati—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: None in West Bengal?

Shri P. S. Naskar: None in West Bengal.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I did not allow that.

Shri Basumatari: With regard to the tribal refugees in Assam numbering 75,000, is it a fact that they are willing to be rehabilitated only in the State of Assam and they did not want to go out of Assam; if so, may I know what arrangements the Government have made to rehabilitate them there?

Shri Tyagi: So long as there is space for re-settlement of those refugees in Assam, I do not think it would be of any advantage to take them away.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ईनाई, बौद्ध और हिन्दू शरणार्थी परिवार लाखों की संख्या में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, क्या सरकार ने उनके बारे में यह जानने का यत्न किया है कि उनकी कितनी सम्पत्ति पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में रह गयी है, और उस सम्पत्ति को लाने या उनको प्राप्त करने का क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री त्यागी : जो प्रापर्टी वहाँ रह गयी है उसको लाने के बावत तो एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री गौर करेगी, लेकिन मेरी

मिनिस्ट्री इस बात की तहकीकात कर रही है कि किस किस परिवार की पाकिस्तान में कितनी चल और अचल सम्पत्ति रह गयी है ताकि अनुमान लगाया जा सके कि उनकी कितनी सम्पत्ति वहाँ है।

श्री हुशम चन्द कछराय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के गृह मंत्रियों में जो बातचीत हुई क्या उसमें यह तै हुआ था कि कितने शरणार्थी रोज आवेंगे, तीन हजार या चार हजार। यदि कुछ तै हुआ था तो क्या तै हुआ था ?

श्री त्यागी : ऐसी कोई बात तै नहीं हुई थी कि इतने रिफ्यूजीज वहाँ से रोज आवेंगे। उम्मीद तो यह थी कि इस बातचीत के बाद रिफ्यूजीज आने बन्द हो जाएंगे। कोई फैसला इस मिलसिले में नहीं हुआ था। लेकिन शरणार्थी अब तक आ रहे हैं।

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया है कि जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से ये हिन्दू और ईसाई आ रहे हैं, इनके बाद और कितने फैमिलीज आएंगे ?

श्री त्यागी : यह अन्दाजा करना बहुत मुश्किल है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if a professionwise census of refugees is taken? Some are agriculturists; some are businessmen; some belong to other . . . (Interruption).

Shri Tyagi rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have not yet completed it.

Mr. Speaker: It is because he expects that there would only be one question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am going to complete my question. I know English slightly.

Mr. Speaker: He might ask a question now instead of commenting.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if a professionwise census of the refugees has been taken and what attempts are being made to settle them as far as possible in their old professions, such as, teaching, medical, agriculture, business etc.?

Shri Tyagi: That is exactly the policy. Information is being gathered in all these camps. I have seen the proforma and everybody is required to mention in that form as to what profession he was carrying on in Pakistan, what he knows, what his educational qualifications are. All this information is being gathered and as far as possible an attempt will be made to give them employment according to their taste.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the unfortunate situation created by the reluctance of the Government to take into account the property that has been left behind by the East Bengal refugees up to the end of the year 1963, will the Government revise its opinion and make an assessment of the properties which have been left behind by the refugees?

Shri Tyagi: I will examine this question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the unfortunate mistake committed by the Government in its reluctance to take into account the properties left behind by the East Bengal refugees earlier, that is, up to the end of 1963, will the Government now revise its earlier policy and take note of the properties which have been left behind by the refugees from East Pakistan?

Shri Tyagi: It is not a mistake committed by the Government. Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact they are entitled to hold on to the properties even after they come here. That being so there was no such mistake committed. Anyway, with regard to these new refugees, an attempt is being made to collect information about the property that they have left behind.

Shri Hem Barua: Different Church representatives, like the representative of the Pope and Reverend Kirkwood, have visited the Garo Hills in Assam and submitted very illuminating documents about the atrocities committed.

Shri Ranga: And the Minister says that he has no information.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes. In view of the pronounced view of the Prime Minister against reporting these atrocities committed on these helpless minorities by Pakistan to UNO, may I know whether it is a fact that the new Minister of Rehabilitation has already suggested to the Prime Minister that India should invite the Secretary-General of the UNO, U. Thant to make a visit and to have a first-hand knowledge of the atrocities committed on these people?

Shri Tyagi: No such request has yet been made by me; but surely I will forward the suggestion made by my hon. friend to the Prime Minister.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एंडामान में जो तीन सौ वर्ग मील जमीन अभी महाराजा पटियाला को दी गयी है, क्या उस पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को बसाने की कोई स्कीम है ?

Shri Tyagi: Andamans has been given under my charge for this purpose; but I am sorry, I am not yet able to take stock of the situation obtaining there at present.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that more than 300 Tibetan refugees, Muslims, were rehabilitated in Kashmir, if it is so, how does he square it up with his answer which he has given earlier?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I have no information ready at hand. I will collect it.

Shri Ranga: I learn that a film was taken by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of these refugees as they were coming into our area. Would the hon. Minister be good enough to see that film and see that copies of it are supplied to our Embassies so that they may be able to show it to all the philanthropic people in other countries who may be interested in giving some relief to the people and also sympathise with them?

Shri Tyagi: I think that suggestion is a very good one. I would forward it on to the Minister concerned.

Sambhar Salt

*1254. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sambhar Salt is regarded as sub-standard under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that salt dealers in Delhi are being prosecuted for selling that salt; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Act, so as to standardise the Sambhar Salt and thus save Delhi from facing salt famine in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) At times the salt supplied to the Delhi Traders by the Hindusthan Salts Ltd., Sambhar Lake, had not been of the standard laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1953, in accordance with which edible common salt shall contain on dry weight basis at least 96.0 per cent by weight of sodium chloride.

(b) Prosecutions against those engaged in the dealings of edible common salt having less than the prescribed sodium chloride content were instituted by Delhi Municipal Cor-

poration. Instructions have been issued that the limit of sodium chloride for edible common salt prescribed in the P.F.A. Rules, 1955 may not be insisted upon and that no penal action be taken or prosecutions launched against those engaged in the dealings of salt having 95 per cent sodium chloride. The cases of persons who were being prosecuted for dealings in salt having less than 95 per cent sodium chloride content are being reviewed.

(c) The standard of edible common salt has been prescribed in the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Instructions have been issued by the Salt Commissioner to the Hindusthan Salts Ltd., not to issue salt containing less than 95 per cent sodium chloride content to Delhi Salt Refineries and for human consumption.

The question of amending the P.F.A. Act, 1954 does not arise.

Shri Jedhe: What are the effects on the human beings by using this sub-standard salt?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): This salt is not very sub-standard. Instead of 96 per cent purity; it is 95 per cent purity. May I mention that since Independence, we have moved from 92 per cent purity to 95 per cent purity now and we hope to achieve 96 per cent purity very soon. This 1 per cent impurity has not produced any noticeable bad results.

Shri Jedhe: I asked what are the effects on the human beings by using this sub-standard salt.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If sodium sulphate is taken in large quantities, it produces diarrhoea. But in the quantity the salt is taken (it does not produce any bad result.

House-Building Loans

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*1256. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an embargo was laid on the grant of house-building loans to low-paid Government employees governed by the Payment of Wages Act;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking suitable steps to save them from the hardship; and

(c) if so, when the embargo is likely to be lifted?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, because the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, does not expressly permit deductions on account of house-building loans being made from the pay-bills of persons governed by the Act.

(b) and (c). The Government in the Ministry of Labour and Employment propose to introduce, shortly, a Bill to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which will, *inter alia*, permit such deductions being made from the monthly pay bills of Government employees governed by that Act.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब से यह बात साफ नहीं हुई कि जिन लोगों के इस बीच में आर्बेन पत्र पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं उनको कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा और जो छुट्टी आय के लोग हैं उनको कब तक लोन दिया जाएगा ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : हम लोन देने के विचार नहीं हैं। जब किसी भाई को लोन दिया जाता है, चाहे वह १५ साल का हो या बीस साल का हो, तो उसको कटौती उसकी तनख्वाह में से होती है। लेकिन ये जो हमारे भाई हैं उनकी तनख्वाह से कानून के मानहद कटौती नहीं हो सकती। लेजर मिनिस्ट्री ने इन बारे में एक जरूरी कानून लाने का फैसला किया है और जो आज कोयजत आए हैं

उनसे पता चलता है कि वह कानून आ भी गया है। जब यह फसला कर दिया जाएगा इस कानून में कि उनकी तनखाह में से कटौती की जा सकती है तो उनको लोन दिया जाएगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि यह स्कीम सिर्फ शहरों के लिए है या देहात के लिए भी है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह जो स्कीम है इसके अन्दर बहुत किस्म के लोन शामिल हैं, लो इनकम ग्रुप है, मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप है, इंडस्ट्रियल हार्डसिंग है, स्लम्स हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मारफत इस स्कीम को लायू किया गया है और उनकी मारफत ही यह चालू होंगे।

अध्यक्ष सहोदय : ये शहरों के लिए है या देहात के लिए भी है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इनको इम्प्लॉमेंट करती हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लॉग पेमेंट आफ वेजेज ऐक्ट के नीचे आते हैं, क्या उनको ग्रैंडरटेकिंग लकर फिजिबल लोन नहीं दिया जा सकता, अगर वे लॉग जिन के यहाँ वह काम करते हैं रिकवरी के लिए राजी हो जाएं ? उनकी बहुत सी अजिया पेंडिंग पड़ी है।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैंने इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री आफ ला की राय ली थी। उनका कहना है कि यह ग्रैंडरटेकिंग काफी नहीं होगा लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में जल्दी ही कानून पास करने वाली है। मैंने आज सवेरे के कागजात में देखा है कि वह कानून आ गया है। जब इसमें जरूरी तरमीम हो जाएगी तो उनको लोन दिया जा सकेगा।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अब तक जो एप्लीकेशन्स दी गई हैं उनकी तादाद क्या है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मेरे पास आंकड़े तो नहीं हैं। अगर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में ये अजिया दी गई होंगी तो उनकी तादाद काफी होंगी।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether various States are giving these loans at various rates of interest, and also whether in one of the States, the interest charged on the slum-dwellers is too high?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as the slum-dwellers are concerned, I have already brought forward a Bill before this House and it has been before the Select Committee, and once that Bill is passed, we shall have a sort of legislation for Delhi which will be of a very helpful nature.

Bagh, Pench, Karwand and Upper Tapti Irrigation Projects

*1259. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been arrived at between the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh regarding Bagh, Pench, Karwand and Upper Tapti irrigation projects;

(b) the main terms of agreement;

(c) whether the Central Government would provide any assistance for these projects; and

(d) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2873/64].

(c) and (d). The question of Central assistance will arise only after the projects are approved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What part was played by the Central Government or by the hon. Minister in securing the successful conclusion of these negotiations between the two Governments?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must say that I would like to congratulate the States concerned for arriving at the settlement without the intervention of the Centre.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that there are still certain outstanding matters on which agreement has not been finally reached and that these matters have been left to be worked out with the aid of the Union Government and the States concerned, and if so, what those matters are?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No such request has been made to the Centre. Only with regard to the Upper Tapti project, they are working out the details, after which the States concerned propose to discuss the matter between themselves. Central assistance has not been asked for.

"नेशनल हेराल्ड"

*१२६०. { श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :
श्रीमती रेनुका बड़कटकी :
श्री मान सिंह पु० पटेल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी दैनिक पत्र "नेशनल हेराल्ड" या स्वमित्व कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड संस्था के हाथ में है ;

(ख) इसमें डालमिया तथा साहू जैन ग्रुप के लोगों के कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के अंश हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पिछले दस वर्षों में अंशधारियों को कोई लाभांश दिया गया था तथा यदि हां, किस दर पर ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) अंग्रेजी दैनिक पत्र "नेशनल हेराल्ड" की मालिक मैसर्स एस० ए० ए० जर्नेल्स

लिमिटेड है, जो भारतीय समवाय अधिनियम (इण्डियन कम्पनीज एक्ट) के अधीन एक कम्पनी के रूप में रजिस्टर्ड है ।

(ख) सौ सौ रुपये के कुल ६,६६० अंशधारी अधिमान शेयरों (नान-क्यूमुलेटिव प्रेफरेंस शेयर) और दस-दस रुपये के १,०५,६०७ सामान्य (इक्विटी) शेयरों में से डालमिया जैन समूह (ग्रुप) के एक सदस्य के नाम दस रुपये का एक शेयर दर्ज है । और इस समूह के एक कर्मचारी के नाम दस-दस रुपये के २५० सामान्य शेयर दर्ज हैं । इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता कि याकी रजिस्टर्ड शेयर-होल्डरों में से कोई और भी इसी ग्रुप का है ।

(ग) कम्पनी ने पिछले दस वर्षों में कोई लाभांश नहीं दिया ।

[(a) The English daily 'National Herald' is owned by M/s. Associated Journals Ltd., a company registered under the Indian Companies Act.

(b) Out of a total of 9,990 non-cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and 1,05,607 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, one share of Rs. 10/- stands registered in the name of a member of the Dalmia Jain group, while another 250 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each stand registered in the name of an employee of this group. There is no indication that any of the remaining registered holders of the shares belongs to this group.

(c) The company did not declare any dividend during the last ten years.]

श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कम्पनी ने पिछले दस वर्षों में कोई लाभांश नहीं दिया तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि लाभांश न देने के कारण क्या सरकार कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कुछ जांच आदि करा सकती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह कोई कारण नहीं है जिसके लिए कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जाय ।

श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा : क्या प्रबन्ध मंत्री जी ने डालमिया का २५,००० रुपये के शेयर्स खरीदने के लिये कोई पत्र लिखा था ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy : Is the financial position of the Associated Journals Ltd. that runs the National Herald at Lucknow sound and if so, may I know whether the working of the press is satisfactory?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : We cannot give an opinion about the working of the press.

Shri Ansar Harvani : The hon. Minister has pointed out that many shares are not held by the Sahu-Jain group. I would like to know how many shares are held by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Shri A. P. Jain : I can answer that. I hold 10 shares.

Mr. Speaker : That question ought not to have been put.

Shri D. C. Sharma : If a man happens to be connected with a business firm as an employee, does his co-operation with some business firm constitute the co-operation of that business firm? Moreover, if a person happens to have a name like Jain or Sharma, does it mean that his co-operation *ipso facto* means the co-operation of some kind of Sharma or Jain group?

Mr. Speaker : Whether it means that and all that are inferences or conclusions which everybody can draw. This is not information he is seeking.

Shri Buta Singh : May I know whether huge funds have been collected as gift funds for the society through political influence such as the Chief Minister of Punjab? If so, will Government give the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : This does not fall within the competence of the company law administration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Is there any truth in certain reports to the effect that some contributions or donations or gifts made to this company have been exempted from income tax?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I have no information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Is it a fact that this paper was founded by the Prime Minister himself? Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that since this paper is not financed by any big business house, some reports have been fabricated against this paper to harm it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : It may be.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कम्पनी इस समय घाटे में चल रही है अथवा मुनाफे में चल रही है ? यदि घाटे में चल रही है तो कितने घाटे में चल रही है और उसमें किसी मंत्री के भी शेयर हैं, यदि हाँ, तो कितने हैं और किस के हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पिछले चार साल में इस कम्पनी ने थोड़ा मुनाफा किया है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना मुनाफा किया है अथवा कितना घाटा किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तर्काल की बात है, मेरे पास वह इन्फो अभी मजबूत नहीं है अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें बतला सकता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि इसमें क्या किसी मंत्री के शेयर्स हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हर एक के शेयर्स के बारे में वे कौन बतला सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर किसी मंत्री

के शीर्षक हैं तो बतला दिया जाय, उनका नाम भले ही न बतलाया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि यह सब इनकारों से इस वक्त उन पर पस मीतूद नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या यह चीज सही है जैसा कि श्री अगनः इन्दर अलवर में एक खबर द्वायी थी कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कौरों ने कई लाख रुपये श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जारे से इस समाचार पत्र को दिये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय का यह जवाब आ चुका है कि कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इव नोट कंसर्नड बिद इट।

Revenue from Public Sector Enterprises

*1261. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of revenue from public sector enterprises during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The revenue expected to be received from public sector enterprises of Central Government in the form of dividends would be of the order of Rs. 11 crores. This does not include contribution from Posts and Telegraphs Department and Railways.

(b) The progress and working of public sector undertakings is kept periodically under review by Government with a view to effecting improvements and increase in profitability.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 400 crores were expected from public

sector undertakings during the Third Plan. Now it is becoming obvious that it would not be possible to have even Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 100 crores. What is the nature of any assessment and study, if it has been made, and how does it justify the continuance of the management of the Ministries concerned for such a poor performance and poor estimates?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Plan stipulation for contribution from the public sector other than railways was Rs. 300 crores; Rs. 150 crores will be from the States, and the total is Rs. 450 crores. This question refers to revenue, and we took it as dividend. So, this does not correspond to the surplus that will emerge from the public sector undertakings. Actually, the contributions from the public enterprises have been as under: in 1963-64, Rs. 37 crores other than P & T, P & T Rs. 18 crores; 1964-65, Rs. 69 crores other than P&T, P&T Rs. 11 crores. So, the total expectation is that, although it will not reach Rs. 300 crores, it might reach Rs. 250 crores or more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any norms and targets have been fixed for the public sector undertakings and the management have been given a warning that this is what is expected of them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have periodical reports, weekly reports, fortnightly reports, and they are checked in terms of the targets stipulated. Although no specific norms may be there still these progress reports are tallied with the over-all rate of progress.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether Government has asked those in charge of the administration of these public undertakings that this much at least is expected of them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether in consultation with them any targets have been fixed that this is expected of them, and if

it does not happen, what action is taken.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Production targets are individually fixed, but that does not necessarily mean that there should be profits or surpluses arising out of them, but they have to be gone into at the end of the working of the year. The total target that has been indicated is that Rs. 300 crores of resources should be available for the Plan from public sector projects.

Shri Morarka: I could not follow clearly when the Minister of Planning said that the total target was Rs. 450 crores, out of which Rs. 150 crores was from the railways. I thought Rs. 450 crores did not include anything from the railways. Rs. 150 crores was the share of the State, and Rs. 300 crores was the share of the Central undertakings. Out of this Rs. 300 crores which was the quota of the Central projects, how much would be realised by the end of the Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said Rs. 250 crores or even slightly more.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Last year it was said that the total of the losses from the public sector enterprises was Rs. 12.06 crores, but how does the Minister of Planning arrive at the figure of Rs. 7 crores as dividend from the public sector undertakings? Has he taken into account the depreciation, or is it without considering the question of depreciation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The dividend is in respect of the running concerns, some of them are making profits, and the loss includes other concerns where, because of the initial nature of the operations, there is over-all loss.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the return from the industrial side of the public sector undertakings, and how far does it touch the target or is below the target?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The returns of these public undertakings which are running concerns and are making profits, work out to be 7.6 per cent in 1962-63.

Shri Nath Pal: In spite of the fact that the public sector enterprises are expected to play a very strategic and key role in the whole pattern of our development, and in certain major segments they have a protected market, barring such institutions like HMT, Bharat Electronics and Hindustan Antibiotics, by and large the returns from these enterprises, because of bad management and inadequate planning, have not been economic, thus providing a handle to the enemies of the public sector to detract against these undertakings. May I know in the light of this what steps are being taken to see that the public sector does play the role, its returns being economic returns?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a very general question covering a large number of public enterprises. The steps that are being taken to see that they are more efficient have been outlined by the administrative Ministries, but an over-all picture or clubbing them together, or judging them by any one uniform yardstick is not possible.

Shri Bade: To some companies you have given loans. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not given loans to any company.

Shri Bade: The Government has given loans.

Mr. Speaker: By now we ought to know how the Member has to address the Chair.

Shri Bade: I am sorry, because I was addressing the Minister. . . .

M. Speaker: He should not.

Shri Bade: The Government has given loans to some companies without interest up to 1966. May I know whether in the amount which was

shown as profit, loss of interest has also been taken into account?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not followed his question.

श्री बड़े: कृष्णमचारी महोदय हिन्दी जानते हैं, इसलिये मैं हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछना हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कम्पनीज को जो लोन दिया है, वह विदाउट इंटरेस्ट दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन्टरेस्ट का लास भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कम्पनीज को जो लोन दिया गया है, उस पर इन्टरेस्ट लगता है और कई कम्पनियों ने इन्टरेस्ट वास्तव देना भी शुरू कर दिया है।

Shri Ranga: I am glad that the Finance Minister has volunteered to give us information on two supplementaries. May I take it that the Finance Minister is now taking more and more active interest in the working of these public undertakings and can we have an assurance that hereafter the Finance Minister would consider it also as one of his primary responsibilities to see that the public undertakings discharge their work satisfactorily from the financial point of view?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Finance Minister is responsible for the proper working of all the Government estates and Government property. I do not think that at any time any Finance Minister shirks his responsibility in that regard. We have a section functioning in the Finance Ministry which is doing co-ordination and looking into these projects and my colleague is specially in charge of planning. There is continuous liaison between the Finance Ministry and the various public sector projects and we are trying to do our best with the help of the appropriate Ministries to see that these projects come up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: From the point of revenue which of the public sector

544 (A) LSD—2.

enterprises rates the highest and which, the lowest, and which of the major industrial public sector undertakings have failed to reach their targets?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice of that question.

Education and Training of Scheduled Tribes

*1262. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar under the auspices of the Planning Commission was held recently to discuss the employment, education and training of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the recommendations made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir—A Seminar was held under the auspices of the Planning Commission from 30th January to 1st February, 1964, to discuss the employment, education and training of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The main points discussed and the major recommendations made in respect of Scheduled Tribes are:

(a) In order to improve the prospects of self-employment of scheduled tribes, in forestry, agriculture and allied occupations, the seminar recommended restoration of the tribal rights in forests and land and according of high priority to schemes of land settlement in their favour with the backing of Scheduled Tribes followed by adequate assistance for reclaiming and cultivating the allotted land profitably.

(b) For improving the prospects of employment of scheduled tribes in

Government jobs and vocational and technical occupations, the seminar recommended:

(i) Liberal and suitable educational facilities in the tribal areas; and

(ii) large number of scholarships and stipends on enhanced rates for vocational and technical courses together with hostel facilities and special coaching.

(c) For purposes of filling in all the available reserved vacancies each year, the seminar recommended the establishment of a Central Executive Authority fully qualified with powers to nominate candidates, against reserved vacancies under Central Government and similar committees in the States and districts for appointment in their spheres.

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know why the Planning Commission felt the necessity of calling a seminar like this when there is a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner to look to the employment, education and general welfare and advise the Government in the matter?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It was felt that there was some cause for complaint in the various organisations with regard to this question and for that purpose a seminar was held and the hon. Prime Minister has written to the various Chief Ministers drawing their attention to this aspect of the question. There is a comprehensive survey made with regard to the appointments, nominations, etc. of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to various appointments.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether it is a fact that the amounts of money allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are not properly utilised for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and the percentage of scheduled Tribes deriving this benefit is very less and if so what steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with the Seminar and what it has done and not with the general question.

श्री ह० च० सोय : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जहाँ तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सवाल है, राज्य सरकारें शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को अपनी भाषा में पढ़ने से मिस्ट्रेमेटिकली इन्कार कर रही हैं और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में उन को सैकंड-रेट सिटिजन समझा जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो सेमिनार के बारे में है ।

श्री ह० च० सोय : यह सवाल एड्रेशन के बारे में है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : यह जो गोष्ठी हुई था इस में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी कोई विचार विमर्श हुआ था ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस में तकसील में क्या बात हुई, इस की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है । मेरे रुझाल में एक रिपोर्ट समा की मेज पर रख दी गई है । रिपोर्ट पब्लिश्ड है । शायद हुआ होगा, लेकिन मेरे पास इस समय जानकारी नहीं है ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the total amount spent on education and training of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the third Five Year Plan and if the whole amount has not been spent, may I know what remedies were thought of in the Seminar for this purpose?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Seminar was really concerned about

making liberal and suitable educational facilities in the tribal areas; secondly, a large number of scholarships at enhanced rates for vocational and technical courses together with hostel facilities, etc. Finally, they also wanted to see to the filling in of all the available reserved vacancies. The Seminar recommended the establishment of a central executive authority fully qualified with powers to nominate candidates. It is comprehensive.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What has been spent during the third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The question is with regard to the Seminar which was held and we are concerned with the recommendations made there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know, as per the recommendations of the Seminar, whether the central executive authority will be formed and also whether the Government will see to it that the recommendations made at the Seminar are implemented in the States also as expeditiously as possible? Is it under active consideration?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They have recommended the establishment of a central executive authority fully qualified with powers to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies under the Central Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question is whether the Government have accepted those recommendations.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Whether it is under the consideration of the Government, namely, the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I may state that the Prime Minister has drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers to this matter. The report has also been published. In addition, the Chairman of the Seminar, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, has himself been correspond-

ing with the State Ministers with regard to the implementation.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any decision has also been taken in regard to any of these recommendations made by the Seminar and observations made therein, whether they would be implemented or accepted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually, it was concerned about a large number of scholarships also.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subodh Hansda.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Planning Commission is aware that a similar recommendation had been made by the Dhebar Commission as well as by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the past and, if that is so, what action is being taken by the Government to implement those recommendations, particularly with regard to the forestry, agriculture and allied occupations?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: All these matters were before the Seminar and they discussed the whole question with regard to the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह जो पिछड़ेपन का सिद्धान्त है, इस को सामाजिक न मान कर के श्राविक मान कर के जांचा गया है उस से पिछड़ी जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को बड़ी असुविधा हुई है। क्या इस गोप्टी में इस बात पर भी विचार हुआ था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या बात हुई ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे कानल में इस बात पर वहा विचार नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Basumatari: In the Seminar it was suggested by the Minister of Labour and Employment that, since the employment target has not been reached in regard to the tribals and Scheduled Tribes even though there

is reservation, examinations should be held among the Scheduled Tribes. If that is so, may I know the decision of the Government in this respect?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have stated that the executive authority is fully qualified with powers to nominate candidates.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Basumatari: The replies were not clear to me. My question was what is the decision of the Government. The reply was not given to that question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question. The reply might be conveyed to the hon. Member.

Darbhanga Airport

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*1263. { **Shri S. L. Verma:**
 { **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
 { **Shri Rishang Keishing:**

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract of Darbhanga Airport was given by Government to National Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features of the contract and total money involved in the construction;

(c) whether construction has actually been executed by the Corporation; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefore?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). Yes; the contract was given to the National Projects Construction Corporation.

(b) The work covered by the contract consisted of

- (1) Runway
- (2) Taxi tracks
- (3) Aprons
- (4) Culverts,

The total cost of the work was Rs. 140 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री सु० ला० वर्मा : जो ठेका दिया गया है यह टेंडर सिस्टम से दिया गया है क्या ? यदि हां तो कितने टेंडर फाय वे और उन में से सब से लोएस्ट किम का था ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हम ने १२ फर्मों को बुलाया था और इन में से मेरा म्याब यह है कि शायद एक दो फर्मों ने टेंडर दिये थे । उनमें से एक फर्म का नाम हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी है और उस का जो टेंडर था वह दो करोड़ के करीब का था । जो हम ने काम दिया था नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन को वह डेढ़ करोड़ पर दिया था ।

श्री सु० ला० वर्मा : कितने कितने रुपये के टेंडर इन फर्मों ने दिये और इन सब फर्मों के नाम बता दिये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब ठेकेदारों के नाम पूछ कर क्या करेंगे ।

Shri Rishang Keishing: How does the work done by the National Projects Construction Corporation at Darbhanga compare with the work of the same nature done by other agencies at Bhitia, Ranchi, Gorakhpur, Lucknow etc?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It would be very difficult to draw a comparison between the work done by A contractor and B contractor. As far as this particular work is concerned, according to the airforce authorities who have gone and inspected the work, they are fully satisfied.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को इस बात की तसल्ली है कि किसी भी ठेकेदार के मुकाबल में यह काम बहुत ज्यादा अच्छा हुआ है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि यह काम एक पब्लिक सेंक्टर अडरटेकिंग ने किया और बहुत अच्छा किया ।

'C' Power Station

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*1264. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'C' Power Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was again switched off on the 9th April, 1964 following an increase in the vibrations in the turbine;

(b) whether the Japanese experts have been unable to remove the defect for such a long time;

(c) whether some orders placed with the Japanese firm for more turbines have been held in abeyance; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The 36 MW generating plant installed in "C" Power Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was commissioned on 10th September, 1963. The plant was supplied and erected by M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited of Japan. It had been continuously in use since it was commissioned. Some vibrations were noticed in bearing No. 2 of the turbine on 3rd of March, 1964. The machine was immediately unloaded and operated without load when the vibrations disappeared. The vibrations were, however, noticed again on 4th March for

a few minutes. Vibrations re-occurred on 5th March and were persistent. The machine was then closed down. The experts of M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited, the suppliers of the plant, have been investigating the cause of vibrations in the plant since 25-4-1964. The machine had to be run and stopped for various adjustments several times commencing from 00.53 hrs. of 25-3-1964. In this sequence the machine was closed down on 8th April, 1964, at 23.17 hrs. and was started again on 10th April, 1964 at 06.54 hrs. It has been running satisfactorily since 10th April, 1964. These vibrations are stated to be due to defective alignment. A report on the causes of misalignment has been received from M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd. The report is presently under study.

2. In accordance with the terms of contract between the suppliers, and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the suppliers are under obligation to replace or repair, at the discretion of the Undertaking, free of charge to the Undertaking, all parts and equipment and material included in the specifications for boilers and turbine, which break or become defective or out of order, within 3 years of the acceptance of the said equipment and placing them into commercial operation. This is subject to the condition that the breakage and defects occur in the ordinary operation of the said equipment and material, and are due to defective material and workmanship or either thereof.

3. No order for supply of similar turbo-alternator as is now under operations at the 'C' Station has been placed with M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that this 'C' power station suffers so frequently from vibrations and has to be closed down, and whether anything is being done to overcome the defects or the misalignment—that is the word used—in the plant? May I know whether the report received from the Japanese firm has been studied and acted upon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The main defect of the 'C' power station, as given in the statement, is due to vibrations, which is the result of the wrong alignment of the shaft. This has been rectified to a certain extent by the Japanese engineers who have come here and the machine is working on full load from 10th April, 1964. But, nevertheless, it is not completely free from vibrations. Vibrations do appear now and then. The only question now is with regard to the limitation of these vibrations. Acceptable limits are from 0.025 m.m. up to 0.75 millimetre. In this particular machine these limits are exceeded sometimes. So the matter is still under discussion with the Japanese engineers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister says that the Japanese firm is going to be responsible for the detection of vibrations only for three years. May I know if it is not under the consideration of the Government to get the advice of some other firm so that the vibrations will become altogether stopped?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Under the conditions of the contract the company is responsible for three years' maintenance of the machine ensuring the smoothness of the machine.

Cost of Living Index

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*1265. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an average rise of 10 points in cost of living in 1963 and up to February, 1964;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government employees according to recommendations of Pay Commission are entitled to a revision of dearness allowance; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir; for the 12 months from February 1963 to January 1964.

(b) According to the Pay Commission's recommendations, a review of the position is required to consider whether an increase in dearness allowance should be allowed; and if so, at what rate.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government is aware that serious discontent prevails among the Central Government employees because of the rising prices and Government's failure to hold the price line; if so, whether Government intends to take immediate steps to revise the dearness allowance retrospectively?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: At the moment it is being finalised and the hon. Member will know very soon the decision taken in the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know how Government agreed for a 40 per cent rise in the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament within 1½ hours.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am telling you this only because.....

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a date.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Question Hour is over.

Regarding Starred Question No. 1266

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a very important question on Mental Hospital at Delhi put forward by **Shri Kamath.**

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not taking up the question of Mental Hospital just now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been submitted by Shri Kamath and it should be taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By me and three other hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Short Notice Question

पूर्वो पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

श्री

S.N.Q. 21. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असम की गारो पहाड़ियों और मिजो पहाड़ियों में बहुत अधिक शरणार्थी आ जाने से उस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक व्यवस्था एवं प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था पर भी अधिक भार पड़ गया है;

(ख) अब तक कुल मिला कर कितने विस्थापित इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में आ चुके हैं और प्रति दिन आने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को भारत के अन्य राज्यों में फिर से बसाने के लिये अब तक कोई निर्णय किया गया है; और

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ हो जाने के कारण इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के कार्य में उत्पन्न होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) नये प्रवाजकों (माइग्रेन्ट्स) की संख्या :—

१. गारो पहाड़ियों में ८०,००० है

२. मिजो पहाड़ियों में ६,५०० है ।

प्रति दिन आने वालों की संख्या

१. गारो पहाड़ियों २०० व्यक्ति के करीब ।

२. मिजो पहाड़ियों २०० व्यक्ति के करीब ।

(ग) जी नहीं । उन्हें असम में बसाया जायेगा ।

(घ) गारो की पहाड़ियों से ५४,००० प्रवाजक (माइग्रेन्ट्स) गोलपाड़ा सब-डिवीजन के शिबिरों (कैम्पों) में ले जाये गये हैं जहाँ वर्षा के मौसम में पहुँच अधिक सुगम होगी । मिजो की पहाड़ियों में चावल तथा अन्य लाजमी रसद गिराने की उचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । राज्य सरकार स्थिति को देखभाल कर रही है और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो इन परिशरों को अधिक सुगम स्थानों पर ले जाया जायेगा ।

[The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of new migrants in Garo Hills is 80,000 persons and in Mizo Hills is 6,500 persons.

Daily influx in Garo Hills is 200 persons and in Mizo Hills 200 persons.

(c) No. They will be resettled in Assam.

(d) 54,000 migrants in Garo Hills have been removed to camps in Goalpara Sub-Division which are more easily accessible during the monsoon. In the Mizo Hills area, arrangements have been made for air-dropping of rice and other essential supplies there. The situation is being watched by the State Government and if necessary, they would remove the families to more accessible places.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था दिल्ली में, उस वार्ता के समाप्त होने के बाद क्या उस क्षेत्र में अत्याचारों में कुछ कमी हुई है जिस से निष्क्रमण की स्थिति

पर कुछ प्रभाव पड़ा है। पहले की अपेक्षा संख्या में कमी हुई है या बराबर उतनी ही संख्या में विस्थापित लोग उजड़ कर वहां से आ रहे हैं।

श्री त्यागी : अत्याचारों के सिलसिले में तो ज्यादा जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। परन्तु जो लोग वहां से आ रहे हैं वे परेशान हो कर आ रहे हैं क्योंकि वे अनुभव करते हैं कि वहां हिफाजत के साथ वे नहीं रह सकते हैं। ऐसा मानते हुए हां परिवार के परिवार यहां आ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो लोग पहले आ रहे थे आया उनकी गिनती में कुछ कमी हुई है होम मिनिस्टर को कांफरेंस के बाद या उसी तराके से आ रहे हैं।

श्री त्यागी : गिनती में कोई कमी नहीं हो सकी है। असम के अन्दर कुल १ लाख ३ हजार आदमी इस वक्त तक आ चुके हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो लोग वहां से उजड़ कर आये हैं उनकी स्थिति को देखने के लिये पिछले पुनर्वास मंत्री श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना गये थे। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अधिकारी भी बराबर उनको देखने के लिये जाते रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग बुरी तरह से लुट पिट कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से इन पहाड़ियों के अन्दर आये हैं, क्या उन्होंने कुछ इस प्रकार का व्योरा दिया है कि उनकी सारां सम्पत्ति छिन जाने के अतिरिक्त उनकी कुछ युवा लड़कियां भी छान ली गई हैं, और आने समय पाकिस्तान की असभ्य पुलिस ने उनके साथ बलात्कार भी किया है। क्या इस तरह की घटनाओं के सम्बंध में सरकार को कोई जानकारी मिली है।

श्री त्यागी : मुझे इस सम्बंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस प्रश्न में अगर ऐसा सवाल होता तो मैं उस को मालूम कर लेता। मैं अभी वहां जा भी नहीं सका हूं। लेकिन

मैं अपने मित्र को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मैं बहुत जल्द स्वयं जा कर इन बातों की देखभाल करूंगा।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether some deputationists who met our Home Minister during his recent visit to Assam represented before him that the economy of Assam will not permit Assam to absorb all those who have come from East Pakistan and those who are coming and, if so, whether the new Minister for Rehabilitation has ascertained from the Home Minister the reasons thereof and tried to come to a conclusion about the rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information at present.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was whether he is going to ascertain from the Home Minister the reasons thereof and try to come to a conclusion about the rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims.

Shri Tyagi: I have already answered that there has been stress on the economy and administrative set-up in Assam. I might assure the hon. Member, as I have assured the State of Assam also, that the entire expenditure on relief and rehabilitation is to be borne by the Government of India. This assurance has been given to them and they have quite a few schemes in their hands for the rehabilitation of these refugees. There is no such difficulty any more.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to visit these camps and also take up the matter with the Government of Assam and, if so, how soon and when?

Shri Tyagi: One officer of the Assam Government saw me only yesterday and discussed various schemes which they have in hand. I have promised that I will go on the spot and discuss the things with the Ministers concerned and settle the matters very soon.

Shri Basumatari: At the time of crossing the border, the refugees have to show revenue clearance certificate, the income-tax clearance certificate and other things. May I know, after the discussion between the two Home Ministers, whether that condition has been relaxed for these refugees or not?

Shri Tyagi: I have no definite information with regard to this question. But, I am sure, the persons who have no certificates, etc. and who have crossed the border and come on this side, shall be looked after as well.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: In the statement made by the hon. Minister, I do not find any mention of refugees who have come into the Cachar district. So far as my information goes, the number is more than 5000 in the Cachar district. May I know from the hon. Minister what will be their fate?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This question relates only to Garo and Mizo Hills.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. lady Minister for External Affairs has stated that the reports about the abductions, molestations, forcible conversions and all that are grossly exaggerated. In view of the fact that these reports, whether exaggerated or not, are causing a very explosive situation in the country, may we hope that the hon. Minister will lay specific information before the House in view of the events that have been taking all these weeks, instead of merely saying that the Government is looking into it, as he said earlier?

Shri Tyagi: My fears are that those questions do not pertain to the main question.

श्री नाथ पाई : आपने शास्त्री जी को जबाब दिया था कि देख रहे हैं कि कितने आए हैं कितने गए हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : कितने आए हैं और कितने गए हैं यह तो हम मालूम कर रहे हैं, और हमको इन्फा पता है ।

श्री नाथ पाई : कितनों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो एग्जैजरेटेड रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या तहकाकात की है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that practically all these refugees belong to the peasant class which was cultivating land before it was evicted, have Government in their rehabilitation scheme which has been referred to here considered the desirability of settling these people on cultivatable land, or are the schemes, to which the hon. Minister referred, of some different type?

Shri Tyagi: The House might be interested to know that the Assam Government have already taken up one big scheme of soil conservation and terracing in the Garo Hills area for employment and resettlement of migrants; about 500 families are going to be resettled or rehabilitated on this land. Then, there are two re-afforestation schemes in the Garo Hills. That too has been taken up. Then, there is another scheme for terracing of 6000 acres of land in the Garo Hills again. There is a scheme for resettlement on land in Goalpara district as well. So, that idea is very much in our mind.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the definite statement by Church Heads including the Archbishop of Dacca that despite their appeals, no Christian will go back to East Pakistan, may I know whether Government have satisfied themselves now that it is definitely necessary to have a planned programme for settling them perpetually here?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Whatever number of refugees may be coming from East Pakistan whether they are Christians or Buddhists or Hindus, Government are trying their best to have rehabilita-

tion schemes to settle them permanently in India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात का जवाब दे सकती है कि कब तक यह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा कि पाकिस्तान उत्राड़ता रहेगा और भारत सरकार बसाती रहेगी ? इस सिलसिले को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान है, भारत सरकार भी इस बात को पसन्द करता है कि यह सिलसिला जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन यह चीज भारत सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। फिर भी भारत सरकार की यह नीयत है कि जो पाकिस्तान वहां से माइनारिटीज कम्युनिटीज को दबा दबा कर बाहर भेज रहा है, अगर यह चीज बन्द हो जाए तो बहुत खुश हो। और इसा के सिलसिले में जो आयन्दा मिनिस्ट्रों का बानबात होने जा रही है उसमें विशेष रूप से यह बात ध्यान में लायी जाएगी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain reports to the effect that amongst these hundreds of thousands of hapless refugees who have come to India from East Pakistan, the number of women between the ages of 16 and 30 is proportionately low, and if so, have Government cared to ascertain from the Pakistan Government what has happened to such members of families who are missing?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry that I have not yet examined this problem from that angle.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him better examine it now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from giving them some land for cultivation, may I know whether Government contemplate to utilise their machinery for having small units of cottage industries for permanent rehabilitation of these refugees?

Shri Tyagi: That is very much in our mind, and there are schemes of that nature in hand.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance for Agricultural Purposes

*1255. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made by the Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture that the assistance given to the States by the Union for agricultural purposes should be disbursed strictly on the basis of their performance; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). It is under consideration.

Manufacture of Drugs

*1257. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a country-wide sample survey for assessment of the extent of prevalence of unlicensed manufacturers of drugs was carried out in 1963-64;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to publish the names of all unlicensed manufacturers, detected so far; and

(c) the steps taken to check such nefarious activities?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2814/64].

**Central Government Health Scheme
for M.Ps.**

*1258. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after marriage a female becomes an integral part of the husband's family which includes father-in-law and mother-in-law;

(b) whether it is a fact that unlike a male-member who has not to maintain his father-in-law or mother-in-law except his parents, a female has generally to maintain her father-in-law and mother-in-law, if she becomes an earning member of the family;

(c) if so, why Government have made the mother-in-law and father-in-law who are dependent on a female Member of Parliament ineligible for medical facilities;

(d) whether Government are aware that the female Member have been put to invidious disadvantages in taking advantage of the Central Government Health Scheme to which the female members are contributing on par with male Members; and

(e) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove such an anomaly?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). The definition of "family" under the Central Government Health Scheme is under examination in connection with suggestions received.

Mental Hospital, Delhi

*1266. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shrimati Johrabai Chavda:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter to the Editor captioned

"Inhuman hospitals" published in the Hindustan Times of 6th April, 1964;

(b) whether the serious allegations made therein are correct; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the delinquent and negligent staff of the hospital concerned?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Prohibition Committee

*1267. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Muthiah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 986 on the 9th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Prohibition Committee Report, Volume I has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made in the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under print. As soon as printed copies become available, they will be circulated among the Members of the Parliament.

अमरीकी व्यापारियों का भारत का दौरा

{ **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
*१२६७-क. { **श्री प्र० चं० बब्रा :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में ही अमरीकी व्यापारियों का ऐसा दल भारत आया था जो भारतीय उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाना चाहता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दल सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों से भी मिला था ; और

(ग) उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). इण्डियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेक्टर के निमंत्रण पर अमरीकी व्यापारियों का एक दल भारत में उद्योग शुरू करने में सहयोग देने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए इस देश में आया था ।

(ग) इस दल के साथ जो बातें हुईं उनका सम्बन्ध औद्योगिक विकास के लक्ष्यों को देखते हुये विदेशी पूंजी के लगाये जाने की गंजाइश, पूंजी लगाने की अनुमति देने की प्रक्रिया (प्रोसेस), पूंजी के स्रोत, वित्त-व्यवस्था सम्बंधी नीति, कराधान (टैक्सेशन), आयात और निर्यात नियंत्रण तथा नये उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं से था ।

Employment of Supervisory Staff

*1268. {
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission concerning the employment of technical and non-technical (non-gazetted) supervisory staff on payment of overtime wages if and when their services are

requisitioned by the employing department beyond their normal duty hours; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Finance Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The recommendations on the point have been accepted and implemented.

Gang Canal

*1269. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gang Canal is not getting its due share of water and that Rajasthan peasantry and Government have suffered heavy losses this year;

(b) the extent of loss and Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to regulate proper and due supplies?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is a difference of opinion on this point between the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan have complained to the Government of Punjab that during the last rabi period they did not get their due share of Gang Canal supplies. The Government of Punjab have, however, stated that the complaint is based on some misunderstanding and the Gang Canal has received supplies in excess of its due share. The Punjab Government have suggested to the Government of Rajasthan that this matter might be discussed by them at official level and subsequently, if necessary, at Minister's level. The Government of India hope that these discussions will lead to an amicable settlement and they would be prepared to assist them, if required, in evolving a solution satisfactory to both the parties.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan have estimated that direct loss on account of water rates, land revenue and remissions etc. will be about Rs. 11.75 lakhs and the indirect loss in grain production due to shortfall in the area sown and less yield of crops will be about 45000 metric tonnes, valued at approximately Rs. 1½ crores.

(c) The Government of India trust that an amicable solution would be evolved between the State Governments concerned before the next rabi season and they will give all the assistance necessary for reaching an agreement on this matter.

Mahalanobis Committee

*1279 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 13th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding distribution of National Income;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. Part I of the Report has been received and has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Report is incomplete and deals with only items (ii) and (iii) of the Committee's terms of reference i.e. the distribution of income and wealth and the concentration of economic power. Part II of the Report is awaited. In Part I of the Report

the Committee has expressed its view that the Report should be treated as a whole.

(c) Decisions on the Committee's recommendations will be taken after Part II of the Report has been received.

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति

*१२७१. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावडा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को शामिल करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस चिकित्सा पद्धति को शामिल करने की कोई मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) सरकार किन कठिनाइयों के कारण इस पद्धति को शामिल नहीं करना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) से (ग). होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना में शामिल करने का कोई विचार नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी सुविधाओं के लिये किसी पर्याप्त मांग का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है ।

Soviet Aid for Industrial Enterprises

*1271-A. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for stepping up Soviet economic aid to India including the setting up of two large industrial enterprises has been signed on the 28th March, 1964; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Agreement and the industrial enterprises contemplated to be set up with the Soviet help?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Protocol was signed on the 28th March, 1964 under which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed to provide economic and technical assistance for the establishment of the following two projects:

- (i) Compressors and Pumps Plant with a 16,000 tons annual capacity of manufactured items,
- (ii) Steel Casting Works of a capacity of 10,000 tons castings per year.

The foreign exchange requirements of the projects will be met out of the Soviet Credit of Rs. 59.53 crores for which an agreement was signed on 21st February, 1961.

Thermal Power Station at Nagapattinam

2652. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have proposed to the Central Government for establishment of a Thermal Power Station at Nagapattinam; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. I. Rao): (a) Yes. A proposal was received from the Government of Madras for establishing either three 100 MW Thermal Stations at three coastal towns including Nagapattinam, Cuddalore or for establishing a single 300 MW thermal station at Ennore or at Tuticorin.

(b) The proposal for a single 300 MW station at Madras has been considered preferable and is under examination.

Water Supply in Madras State

2653. { Shri M. G. Thengondar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Organisation has agreed to investigate the scheme of desalination of sea water so as to improve the water supply in Madras city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There has been a suggestion that a U.N. Team may investigate prospects of desalination of sea water to augment water supply in Madras. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Land to D.P.s. in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

2654. { Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1595 on the 26th March, 1964 and state whether the drafts of application forms and lease deed for the displaced persons to be provided land in the proposed Kalkaji Colony, Delhi have since been finalised?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): No Sir.

पकड़ा गया सोना

२६५५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने दरभंगा जिला के लोकाहा गांव पर छापा मारा और

२५ हजार ग्राम सोना और लगभग ४ लाख रुपये की कीमत के सोने के सिक्के जन्त किए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो छात्रों का व्यय क्या है और जन्त किए गए सोने का व्यय क्या है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री वि० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख) . सूचना मिलने पर, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों के एक दल ने तलाशी वारंट के आधार पर १ अप्रैल, १९६४ को लोकाहो गांधी के एक निवास के मकान की तलाशी ली । इस तलाशी में ईंटों, पासों और सिक्कों आदि के रूप में सोने के २६३ टुकड़े बरामद हुए जिनका वजन २५,१३४ ग्राम और मूल्य लगभग ३ लाख रुपये था । चूंकि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के अनुसार इस सोने की सूचना नहीं दी गयी थी, इस लिये इसे जन्त कर लिया गया ।

T. B. Patients in Delhi

2656. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are in possession of any medicine for home use by the T. B. Patients in Delhi without having recourse to segregation houses?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Antimicrobial drugs, i.e. Streptomycin, P. A. S., I. N. H. and Unithaban are given to T. B. patients for home use under the domiciliary treatment scheme.

Hospitals and Dispensaries Opened by Foreign Missionaries

2657. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries established and maintained by the foreign missions in India at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Central Government are rendering any sort of aid to these institutions; and

(c) if so, the nature of aid and amount given to each of these institutions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available and is being collected from various State Governments.

कैंसर का इलाज

२६५८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान दिनांक १८ मार्च, १९६४ के "मार्च आफ दी नेशन" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि मेरठ के एक वैद्य श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र ने कैंसर के इलाज की एक दवा निकाली है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या विशेषज्ञों ने इस दवा के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कर लिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस वैद्य को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है या देने का विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) १८ अप्रैल, १९६४ के "मार्च आफ दी नेशन" में एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है कि मेरठ के एक वैद्य श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश ने माइ-लोसिड ल्यूकेमिया के नियंत्रण तथा उपचार में सफलता प्राप्त की है ।

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) अभी तक न तो कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है और न वैद्य महोदय ने ही इसके लिये सरकार से कोई आर्थिक सहायता मांगी है ।

Regional Electricity Board

2659. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 882 on the 2nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute regional electricity boards for planning and co-ordinating the generation and distribution of power in regions other than the North Eastern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The following Regional Electricity Boards have been set up, which together with the North-Eastern Regional Electricity Board cover all the regions of the country:—

Sl. No.	Board	Areas covered
1	<i>Southern Regional Electricity Board</i>	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.
2	<i>Northern Regional Electricity Board</i>	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
3	<i>Eastern Regional Electricity Board.</i>	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Damodar Valley Corporation
4	<i>Western Regional Electricity Board.</i>	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

The composition and functions of each of the above Boards are given in the Resolutions setting up the Boards, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2815/64].

Housing Loans for Low Income Group

2660. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Works and

Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concessions are given to the members of Scheduled Castes in the grant of housing loans, in the low-income group category of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who had been granted housing loans since 1960; and

(c) total number of scheduled caste employees out of them?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

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

Upgradation of Nagpur City

2661. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for upgrading the city of Nagpur; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) As explained in my statement in Parliament on the 21st December, 1963, for the present, population is to continue to be the primary basis for classifying cities for purposes of the grant of allowances to Central Government employees. The population of Nagpur, according to the latest published figures is 6,43,659. The qualifying population limit for the next higher class being 8 lakhs, Nagpur does not qualify to be upgraded at present.

Grants to Medical Institutions

2662. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount of grant given to the All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, 11, Haji Ali Park, Bombay and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, during the last three years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No grant-in-aid was given by the Central Government to the All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay, during the last three years viz., 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, as the Institute became a Central Government Organisation with effect from the 1st October, 1961. Since then it is being entirely financed by the Government of India.

The grants given to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, by the Government of India, during the last three years are as under:—

1961-62	Rs. 83 lakhs.
1962-63	Rs. 100 lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 128 lakhs.
Total	Rs. 311 lakhs,

D. V. C. Canal

2663. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation's Canal for carrying coal with the help of country boats of Calcutta has been out of use for want of maintenance as well as non-completion of work;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a dredger has been ordered for this purpose; and

(c) if so, when this dredger will be available to the authorities and

whether any attempt was made to get the dredger from the Calcutta port?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) A dredger has been ordered for future maintenance as occasional dredging will be needed for keeping adequate draft in the canal.

(c) The dredger is likely to be available in about four months' time.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners were approached for loan of a dredger for temporary use but they could not spare any.

Sub-Soil Water in Delhi

2664. Shri Maheshwar Naik: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub-soil water in the Sarai Rohilla, Subhadra Colony, Delhi has risen to within one foot of the ground level and is posing a danger to the foundations of buildings there; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to curb the menace?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A survey carried out by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in Subhadra Colony (Sarai Bohilla) in November, 1963 revealed that the sub-soil water had risen within about a foot of the ground level at some places.

(b) Further investigations are being carried out by the Corporation before taking any measures in this regard.

Entertainment Tax Collections in Delhi

2665. Shri Maheshwar Naik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the entertainment tax annually realised from Delhi and the manner in which it is expended;

(b) the total amount of entertainment tax realized from Test Cricket Match held in February, 1964 between India and England; and

(c) the percentage of the tax so collected spent on providing normal amenities to the participants in and the spectators of the game?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The amounts of entertainment tax collected during the last four years are:

1959-60	Rs. 41.08 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 50.22 lakhs
1961-62	Rs. 54.54 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 59.56 lakhs

The proceeds of entertainment tax minus collection charges are being distributed among three local bodies viz. Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board.

(b) No entertainment tax was realised on payment for admission to the Test Cricket Match held in February, 1964 as the match was exempted from payment of entertainment tax and betting tax under Section 6(3) of U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) of the question.

कृषि धन को अन्य कामों में लगाना

२६६६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या योजना मंत्री ५ मार्च, १९६४ के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ४६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कृषि और सहकारिता के लिये निर्धारित धन-राशि के अन्य कामों में लगाये जाने को रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गए थे, उनके प्रति

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
कृषि और सहकारिता के लिये निर्धारित राशि को अन्य कार्यों में खर्च करने को रोकने के लिये जो उपाय योजना आयोग के पत्र संख्या पी० सी० (पी) ४(२) १६२ दिनांक २७ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को सूचित किए गए थे उनके खिलाफ किसी राज्य ने अभी तक अपना विचार व्यक्त नहीं किया है। आयोग के इस पत्र की एक प्रति तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ४६०, जिसका उत्तर ५ मार्च, १९६४ को दिया गया, के साथ सभा-पटल पर पहले ही रख दी गई है।

Scarcity of Drinking water in North Arcot District, Madras State

{ Shri Dharmalingam:
2667. { Shri Muthu Gounder:
{ Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is scarcity of drinking water in North Arcot District of Madras State;

(b) whether any assistance had been sought by the municipalities of North Arcot District in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The State Government have reported that representations have been received by them regarding the scarcity of water in certain places in North Arcot District and the matter is being investigated by the Special Rural Water Supply Investigation Division constituted for the

purpose of conducting survey of difficult and scarcity areas in the State.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is being extended by the State Government to the Municipalities in the form of loan for the execution of their water supply schemes. Some of the schemes of the various Municipalities in the North Arcot District have already been implemented, whereas some others are in the various stages of execution as indicated below:—

1. Vellore & Walajapet: Water Supply for these towns has been installed prior to the 1st Five Year Plan itself. Improvements to Vellore Water supply scheme have been carried out in the Third Plan.

2. Arcot, Arni & Ranipet: For these three Municipalities water supply schemes were sanctioned during the 2nd Plan. All of them have been completed and brought into commission.

3. Tiruvannamalai & Gudiyatham: Restricted water supply schemes were in operation for these two Municipalities before the advent of 1st Five Year Plan itself. However, comprehensive Water Supply Improvement Schemes sanctioned by Government during the Third Plan are now under execution.

4. Ambur, Arkonam & Vaniyambadi: Water supply schemes for these three Municipalities have been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The schemes for Ambur and Vaniyambadi have been deferred by the State Government. The outline proposals prepared for Arkonam water supply scheme are under consideration.

5. Tirupathur: A water supply scheme for this Municipality is included in the Third Plan, but it has been deferred by the State Government as the Municipality is not in a position to meet the capital cost.

Housing Plots for Government servants

2668. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Government servants have been allotted house plots in the cheap Housing Colony, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi (called National Park); and

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Government servants have already been allotted plots by the Refugee Co-operative Society, Ltd., Delhi which is called Punjabi Bagh?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Allotment of plots in cheap Housing Colony known as 'National Park' at Lajpat Nagar was made to the displaced squatters, political sufferers and inmates of Purana Quilla from time to time. Some of them may be Government servants but no specific record in this respect has been kept. At the time of allotment, each displaced person had to declare that he or any other member of his family was not an allottee of any Government built property or evacuee property anywhere in India. As regards the Refugee Co-operative Society Ltd., this Ministry has no concern with it. No case of double allotment in respect of these colonies has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

Abolition of Sales Tax in Delhi

2669. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Trade Advisory Board has recommended abolition of Sales-tax on a number of items in Delhi; and

(b) what are those items and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Delhi Trade Advisory Board recommended exemption of hosiery goods from levy of sales tax in Delhi. The recommendation is under examination of the Delhi Administration.

Drinking water in Hilly Areas of Punjab

2670. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the latest progress made in regard to the survey of the hilly areas in Punjab by the Special Investigation Division on the scarcity of pure drinking water there?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2816/64].

Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

2671. { Shri Jedhe: ..
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the places of the irrigation projects sanctioned for Maharashtra State, starting with the Second Five Year Plan up-to-date;

(b) the number and names of projects completed and commissioned so far;

(c) the projects still in hand and expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any, in execution of the projects in hand?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Five Major and 21 medium new irrigation projects have been approved by Planning Commission for Maharashtra State, starting with Second Five Year Plan, List of Projects and Districts, where located, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2816/64].

(b) Nil

(c) Four projects, viz. Gangapur Stage-II, Bor, Nalganga and Manar

(Phase I) are likely to be completed by the end of 3rd Plan.

(d) There has been no delay in the execution of these projects except in a few cases. Main reasons for the delay are:—

- (i) shortage of material.
- (ii) shortage of technical personnel.
- (iii) shortage of machinery.
- (iv) changes in design.

Famine in Bijapur Distt.

2672. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that famine conditions exist in the Bijapur District and some other places in Mysore State due to lack of irrigation facilities;

(b) whether Centre has been approached to take steps in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Upper Krishna Project Stage I has been cleared for execution.

Research Schemes in U.P.

2673. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Uttar Pradesh for 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allotted for such schemes during 1963-64?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No new Irrigation and Power research schemes have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh for 1964-65. However, the following two organisations are

continuing research on the problems already allotted to them:—

(i) U.P. Irrigation Research Institute, Roorkee.

(ii) Roorkee University.

(b) Details of the problems on which research is being carried, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2818/64].

(c) (i) U.P. Irrigation Research Institute—Rs. 1,24,000.

(ii) Roorkee University—Rs. 24,250.

Power and Irrigation Potential in U.P.

2674. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government for help for developing power and irrigation potential during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No request has so far been received from the U.P. Government for help for developing the State's irrigation and power potential over and above the agreed Central assistance for the year 1964-65.

Rural Water Supply in Uttar Pradesh

2675. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for Rural Water Supply in Uttar Pradesh for 1964-65; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government to Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the budget of the State Government for the year 1964-65 for the implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

(b) In accordance with the procedure prescribed for payment of Central Assistance to State Governments, funds are being released to the State on monthly basis in nine equal monthly instalments as lumpsum ways and means advances by the Central Government during the course of the year. Final payment sanction indicating the adjustment of ways and means advances will be issued towards the close of the current financial year on the basis of expenditure to be reported by the State Government. So far as the Centrally aided (i.e. State Plan) Schemes are concerned, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise.

Applications for House-Building Loans

2676. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Central Government employees in the State of Uttar Pradesh for house-building advance as on the 29th February, 1964;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government and

(c) the amount of loan granted to the Central Government employees of Uttar Pradesh up to 29th February, 1964?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 382.

(b) 298.

(c) Rs. 40.06 lakhs.

Inspector of Dalmia-Jain Concerns

2678. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment is making an enquiry into the conduct of the Inspector appointed by Government to go into the affairs of some of the Dalmia-Jain concerns;

(b) if so, the charges which are being investigated by the Special Police Establishment; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inspector of Dalmia-Jain Concerns

2678. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector who is investigating into the affairs of some of the Dalmia-Jain concerns is being paid Rs. 180 per day;

(b) if so, the reasons for paying this fabulous amount; and

(c) whether he is of the rank of a secretary?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Inspector has been allowed a remuneration of Rs. 3,500 p.m. In addition, he has been sanctioned daily allowance as under:

(i) On actual basis for room rent, inclusive of any service charge subject to a ceiling of Rs. 150 per day for Bombay and Cal-

cutta and Rs. 100 per day for any other place.

(ii) A flat rate of Rs. 30 to cover all other charges including boarding expenses, tips, etc.

(b) The daily allowance has been fixed having regard to the Inspector's professional standing and the fact that he has to receive a number of visitors in connection with the investigation, for which a suite of rooms is considered necessary.

(c) No.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2679. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Centre for additional funds for completing the works on various irrigation projects in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the amount and the projects for which additional funds have been asked for during the same period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

छाती के कैंसर का इलाज

२६८०. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महिलाओं की छाती में कैंसर के इलाज के लिये एक सुझाव डा० ज० गोरखन ने अमरीकन कैंसर सोस'इटी द्वारा आयोजित छठी वार्षिक गोष्ठी में दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करने के बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) भारत सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चौथी योजना

२६८१. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी योजना के लिये प्राथमिकताओं के निर्धारण तथा संसाधनों के आवंटन का कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि, हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ख) : चौथी योजना के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में साथ साथ कई कार्यकारी दल विस्तृत अध्ययन के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। इन कार्यकारी दलों की रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के बाद योजना आयोग चौथी योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रारम्भिक जापान राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद को लगभग जुलाई १९६४ के पहले सप्ताह में प्रस्तुत करने की आशा रखता है। अतः प्राथमिकताओं और संसाधनों के आवंटन के रूप में चौथी योजना के स्वरूप के विषय में कुछ बताना जल्दी होगी।

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Delhi

2682. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of maternity and child welfare centres in Delhi;

(b) how many of the centres have accommodation for indoor patients;

(c) how many of the centres are open to the public; and

(d) the steps taken to open more maternity and child welfare centres for the general public?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of maternity and child welfare centres in Delhi is 89 including sub-centres.

(b) Five centres have maternity beds attached for normal deliveries.

(c) All the centres are open to the public.

(d) Efforts are being made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to open more maternity and child welfare centres and sub-centres so as to provide a sub-centre for a population of about 10,000.

Pension Benefits for Widow

2683. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to extend the benefit of pension to widows of retired officers has not been made applicable to widows of officers who retired before the decision was taken; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the benefit of pension to widows of pensioners who retired before the decision was taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Family Pension Scheme for Central Government employees, 1964 takes effect from 1-1-64 i.e. in the case of those who retire or die on or after this date.

(b) The grant of family pension in such cases is regulated under the rules in force on the date of retirement. There is no decision at present to give retrospective effect to the new Family Pension Scheme.

Sales Tax on Gas and Carbide

2684. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas and carbide if used in welding for the

purpose of manufacturing goods intended for resale is not exempted from Sales Tax in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Administration has allowed this concession to a large number of firms against the provisions of the Sales Tax Act and Rules resulting into huge loss of revenue every year; and

(c) if so, how many firms have been allowed this concession and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On account of some conflicting judicial interpretation by assessing authorities, gas and carbide were included in the registration certificates of 41 dealers in Delhi in order to enable them to purchase these items tax-free. On further detailed examination of the question, it has been found that this concession is not permissible and assessing authorities have been advised accordingly. Since dealers do not maintain any separate account for consumption of gas and carbide, it is not possible to estimate the loss caused to Government on this account.

Poppy Cultivation

2685. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poppy cultivation in the Jaunsar Bawar area of U.P. in Dehra Dun district has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is in implementation of the general policy to confine the areas in which the opium poppy is grown to only these places where the yields are high and strict control over them relatively easier. It had been decided as far back as 1949 to totally ban such cultivation in the hills both on

grounds of poor yield and increased risks of leakage.

In pursuance of this policy, cultivation of poppy was completely stopped in Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1-10-1954. In the case of Jaunsar-Bawar pargana however, cultivation was initially permitted up to 1-10-1956 but subsequently extended by a year more. At the instance of the Uttar Pradesh Government and taking into consideration the special problems of this under-developed area and the economic conditions of the people, cultivation was again permitted as a very special case and on a progressively reduced scale, specifically for a further period of five years. This period of grace having expired, cultivation of poppy has now been totally stopped in this pargana with effect from 1-10-1963.

T. B. Sanatorium at Saharanpur (U.P.)

2686. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a T.B. Sanatorium in Saharanpur, U.P. is going to be started very soon; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Nil.

Refugees from J & K

2687. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees who have migrated from the areas of Jammu and Kashmir State, occupied by Pakistan, have been treated at par with the refugees from West Pakistan and other parts of Pakistan, with regard to grant of compensation and other benefits;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for giving them compensation and other facilities in lieu of their pro-

perties left in the areas of Jammu and Kashmir State occupied by Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). The migrants from Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir State have been given same rehabilitation benefits as are available to the non-claimant displaced persons from West Pakistan. Claims for compensation for immovable properties left by the migrants in the Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir State were not accepted AS THESE AREAS ARE A PART OF INDIA, and Evicuee Property Law as such, does not apply to them. Since these persons had lost their homes and suffered heavily and their general economic condition was poor, it was decided in January, 1960 to give an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 3,500 to each urban family having a monthly income of Rs. 300 or less and of Rs. 1000 per family to those settled on agricultural lands.

Strike by Janpath Hotel Workers

2688. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Janpath Hotel, Delhi have struck work from the 1st April, 1964 against the alleged victimization by the new hotel management; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The new hotel management offered employment to more than 90 per cent of the workers previously employed by the private caterer but they did not join duty on the 1st April 1964. Some new staff has been employed and the Hotel is functioning quite satisfactorily.

केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा

२६८६. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सी० जी० एच० एस० के अधीन प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की सुविधा देने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जो प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा से अपना इलाज कराना चाहते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी सुविधा न देने पर कर्मचारियों के वेतन में से अंशदान न लेने पर विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (ग). सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है तथापि हो सकता है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा से अपना इलाज करवाते हों। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हितग्राहियों को अपना इलाज करवाने के लिये उन की पसन्द की चिकित्सा पद्धति अपनाने की छूट दी जाये। सी० जी० एच० एस० दिल्ली के सभी केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू है परन्तु इस से बाहर अपना इलाज करवाने पर उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

Elections to Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi

2690. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to postpone the elections of the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi which are shortly due; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Registrar of Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi

2691. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi has no full time Registrar; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the work of the Board is suffering on that account?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The work of the Board is not suffering since the work is being done satisfactorily by the part time Registrar.

Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine

2692. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Homoeopaths registered by the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi was approached to look into a complaint to the effect that undesirable persons had found their way to registration as homoeopaths; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 271.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Homoeopathic Advisory Committee

**2693. { Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Members of the Central Homoeopathic Advisory Committee;

(b) how many of them are qualified and registered homoeopathic practitioners;

(c) the manner of their appointment; and

(d) the powers and functions of this Committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The composition of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee is as follows:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Health—Chairman.
2. Director General of Health Services, New Delhi—Member.
3. Dr. C. G. Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi—Member.
4. A representative of the Ministry of Finance—Member.
5. Dr. J. N. Majumdar, Calcutta—Member.
6. Dr. M. C. Batra, Bombay—Member.
7. Dr. N. Z. Nandurkar, Yeotmal (Maharashtra)—Member.
8. Dr. Yudhvair Singh, New Delhi—Member.
9. Dr. S. N. Chaddha, Allahabad—Member.
10. Dr. K. G. Saxena, Honorary Adviser in Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health—Member-Secretary.

(b) The Committee includes six homoeopaths. All of them are registered homoeopathic practitioners. Their qualifications and standing are given below:

1. Dr. J. N. Majumdar—M.Sc., M.B., M.L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

F.R.C.S., and D.M.S.
(Homoeo) Calcutta.

2. Dr. M. C. Batra—B.A. LL.B.,
D.M.S. (Homoeo) Calcutta
P.G.R. British Homoeo Fac-
ulty, London. Principal,
Bombay Homoeopathic Medi-
cal College, Bombay.

3. Dr. K. G. Saxena—B.M.B.S.
(Cal.) Honorary Homoeo-
pathic Physician to the Presi-
dent, Ex-General Secretary,
All India Institute of Homo-
eopathy. Honorary Homoeo-
pathic Adviser to the Minis-
try of Health.

4. Dr. S. N. Chaddha—H.M.B.
(Calcutta) Ex-Principal,
Allahabad Homoeopathic
Medical College, Allahabad.
Ex-President, U.P. Homoeo-
pathic Association.

5. Dr. Yudhvir Singh—Chairman,
Board of Homoeopathic Sys-
tem of Medicine, Delhi.
President All India Homoeo-
pathic Association, Delhi.

6. Dr. N. Z. Nandurkar—B.A.
LLB. Ex-Chairman, Board of
Homoeopathic & Biochemic
System, Vidharba. Princi-
pal, Homoeopathic and Bio-
Chemic College, Yeotmal.

(c) There are no specified criteria apart from the function which the committee has to perform. The homoeopathic practitioners have been appointed as members on the Committee taking into consideration their experience and competence in the field of Homoeopathy.

(d) The Homoeopathic Advisory Committee advises the Government of India in the Ministry of Health on the following matters relating to the development of Homoeopathic System of Medicine during the Third Five Year Plan:

1. Formulation of a co-ordinated policy for research in Homoeopathy throughout the country;

2. Steps to be taken for the stimulation of such research;

3. Allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in Homoeopathy under the Central Government Schemes; and

4. Any other matter that may be referred to it.

Shortage of Dentists

2695. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dearth of qualified dentists in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to overcome the shortage?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is a shortage in relation to desirable standards.

(b) The shortage of qualified dentists in relation to optimum requirements is mainly due to inadequate openings for qualified dentists in the field of dental aid leading to smaller demand for dental education and therefore, provision of fewer facilities so far.

(c) Proposals for opening more dental colleges, District Dental Clinics and Tehsil Dental Clinics and School Dental Clinics during the period of the Fourth Plan are under consideration.

Medical Colleges

2696. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate technical staff is not available for the running of the medical colleges;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government have constituted a Committee to go into this question; and

(d) if so, the precise constitution and terms and reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of technical staff required for medical colleges. The shortage of specialists was estimated at 2,000 at the beginning of the Plan. On account of the increased number of colleges the requirements of the Third Plan have to be revised upwards. As per assessment made for the Mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, the number of additional teachers required is estimated at 5,100.

(c) The Government of India have not appointed any Committee to assess the shortage of teachers in Medical Colleges.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the question.

New Industries in States for Refugees

2697. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Daji;
Shri Warior;

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1817 on the 2nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) the broad outlines of the proposals regarding new industries in States including their estimated cost, the number of people to be employed thereunder and the extent of aid asked for; and

(b) whether detailed schemes expected from the State Governments have since been received and if so, their outlines?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2819/64].

(b) Detailed schemes have not yet been received from the State Governments.

Dues Outstanding against N.D.M.C.

2698. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee owes to Government a sum of about Rs. 87 lakhs;

(b) if so, on what account these dues are outstanding; and

(c) whether these dues are not being pressed because of a counter claim of the New Delhi Municipal Committee of about 3 crores as house tax on Government built property against the Government of India?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There are claims of the Government of India against the New Delhi Municipal Committee and counter claims of the New Delhi Municipal Committee against the Government of India. Most of these claims and counter claims are disputed and pertain to a period of nearly 10 years. Detailed examination of these claims is being made through a series of meetings between all concerned to determine the exact amount of such claims and to expedite their settlement.

Lawns and Parks in Government Colonies

2699. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over the maintenance of the lawns and parks in the Government employees' colonies of the Capital from the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the details of the colonies affected by the take-over; and

(c) the reasons for the transfer and its effect on the Government and the Municipal employees concerned?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Central Public Works Department have all along been maintaining the lawns and parks in the Government colonies but only sweeping of bajri paths and lawns, which had been with the New Delhi Municipal Committee, has been taken over from them with effect from the 1st April, 1964.

(b) In the following colonies, sweeping of bajri paths and lawns has been taken over:

1. Lakshmi Bai Nagar.
2. Kidwai Nagar.
3. Lodi Road.
4. Aliganj.
5. Sarojini Nagar.
6. Netaji Nagar.
7. Vinay Marg.
8. Moti Bagh I.
9. Nauroji Nagar.

(c) The Central Public Works Department are already maintaining the lawns and parks. For administrative convenience and better co-ordination, the work of cleaning of bajri paths and lawns has also been transferred to them. No Government employee has been affected and the New Delhi Municipal Committee employees, who were doing this work, have been absorbed in the Central Public Works Department to the extent justified by the existing yardstick in the Central Public Works Department.

Electricity for Agriculture

2700. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what subsidy, if any is given for power supply to agriculture by Central and State Governments; and

(b) what amount has been spent on such subsidy during the last three

years by (i) State Governments and (ii) by Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No subsidy is given by the Central Government for supply of Power for agriculture. Hence no expenditure has been incurred by that Government during the last three years.

As regards the State Governments, necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U.S. Credits for Indian Firms

**2701. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have of late authorised credits totalling Rs. 1.8 crores to six Indian firms;

(b) if so, to which firms and on what terms; and

(c) how the loans are proposed to be utilised by the firms?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2820/64].

तस्कर सामान

२७०२. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९६२-६३ और १९६३-६४ में कितने मूल्य का तस्कर सामान पकड़ा गया ?

वित्त मंत्री श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना इक्वैटी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

आई० एन० ए० कालोनी, नई दिल्ली
में दुकानें

२७०३. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री उदिया :

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

(क) क्या आई० एन० ए० कालोनी,
नई दिल्ली में ऐसे लोगों को भी दुकानें
एलाट की गई हैं, या की जा रही हैं जो वहां
कभी नहीं रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की भी शिकायतें
सरकार को मिली हैं कि लोगों ने अपनी
रिहायश फरजी दिखाई है और अब उस का
इस्तेमाल दुकानों के अलाटमेंट के रूप में
कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है या की जाने वाली है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर
चन्द लाला) : (क) से (ग). आई० एन० ए०
कालोनी में २७ मार्च, १९६४ को जो आग
लगी थी, उस में नुकसान उठाने वाले
उस बस्ती के अनधिकारियों (स्वैटर)
को जगह देने के लिये वहां दुकानें नहीं,
अपितु लगभग २६० चबूतरे बनाये गये हैं।
ये चबूतरे केवल पात्र दुकानदारों को ही दिये
जा रहे हैं दिल्ली प्रशासन के नाम भेजी गई
एक गुप्तनाम शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, जिस में
यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कुछ दुकान-
दारों ने जो सूची दी है उस में कुछ अपात्र
व्यक्ति भी सम्मिलित कर लिये गये हैं।
इस शिकायत पर कोई कार्यवाही करने की
आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्योंकि नियतन
(अलाटमेंट) पात्रता के सत्यापन (वरिफिके-
केशन) के बाद किये जायेंगे।

Andhra Pradesh Projects

2704. **Shri Laxmi Das:** Will the
Minister of Planning be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that techni-
cal sanction for the Pochamphad and

Srisaillam projects of Andhra Pra-
desh is pending in the Planning Com-
mission for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. The Sri-
saillam project has been approved by
the Planning Commission for imple-
mentation. The Pochamphad pro-
ject is being reviewed in the Central
Water and Power Commission in
consultation with the Ministry of
Food and Agriculture, and Andhra
Pradesh Government, and would be
accepted for implementation after
the review has been completed. Some
information is awaited from the State
Government in that connection.

(b) Does not arise.

ताप्ती को नर्मदा से मिलाना

२७०६. श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : क्या
सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ताप्ती नदी को नर्मदा
नदी के साथ मिलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कु०
सा० राव) : अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं
है।

Co-operative Hospitals and Clinics

2707. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Health be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
to encourage co-operative hospitals
and clinics in the country;

(b) whether such institutions are
very popular in Japan; and

(c) the number of such institutions
existing in the country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Information is not
available.

कम्पनियों का समापन

२७०८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी कम्पनियों के समापन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पिछले १० वर्षों से अधिक समय से निलम्बित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतने असाधारण विलम्ब का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं कि समापन के मामले एक वर्ष से अधिक समय तक निलम्बित न रहें ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह विलम्ब असाधारण नहीं है। इतनी देर पहले भी हो जाया करती थी, लेकिन समवाय अधिनियम (कम्पनी एक्ट), १९५६ के अधीन इन मामलों के प्रशासन के काम का केन्द्रीयकरण हो जाने से अब इन मामलों की जानकारी हो गयी है ।

देर होने के कारणों के सम्बन्ध में, समवाय विधि प्रशासन (कम्पनी ला ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन) की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों को देखा जा सकता है, जिन में इन कारणों का पूरी तरह उल्लेख किया गया है। संक्षेप में, देर नीचे दिये गये कारणों से होती है;

(१) कम्पनियों की परिसम्पत्तियों को बिक्री करने में कठिनाई, खास कर जब मुकदमेवाजी हो रही हो ;

(२) सम्बद्ध पक्षों (पार्टियों) का दिलचस्पी न लेना ;

(३) ऐच्छिक परिसमापन (वालण्टरी लिक्विडेशन) के मामलों में परिसमापकों (लिक्विडेटर) पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभावपूर्ण नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

(ग) ऐच्छिक परिसमापन के मामलों में सरकार कानून के अनुसार इस बात के सिवा कोई और कार्यवाई नहीं कर सकती कि कम्पनियों का रजिस्ट्रार, उपयुक्त मामलों में, अदालत से ऐच्छिक परिसमापकों को हटाने के लिये आवेदन करे। जहाँ तक अनिवार्य परिसमापन का सम्बन्ध है, सभी राज्यों में सरकारी परिसमापक नियुक्त करने, उन के लिए आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने और समय समय पर उनके काम का निरीक्षण करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि अनावश्यक विलम्ब न हो। फिर भी, यह सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी मामलों में परिसमापन की कार्यवाई एक वर्ष के अन्दर पूरी हो जाये ।

Development of Backward Areas in Orissa

2709. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa State for the development of the backward areas during the Third Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(b) the amount actually spent out of it by the State Government, year-wise?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Accountant General, Orissa

2710. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of all categories working under the Accountant General, Orissa at Bhubaneswar (including the Deputy Ac-

countant General officials at Puri) at present; and

(b) the number of employees from the said offices who were provided with family quarters till the end of January, 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The number was 1017 on the 1st April, 1964—inclusive of the staff working at Puri and Jagdalpur.

(b) 426 persons had been provided with family quarters by the 1st January, 1964.

सहाय के लिये जल-विद्युत् योजना

२७११. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् नत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार दोनों मिल कर लड़ाख के लिए कोई जन-विजनी योजना चालू कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० झा० राव) : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राज्यों को दिये गये ऋणों का पूंजीकरण

२७१२. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो ऋण राज्य सरकारों का किन्हीं खास परियोजनाओं के लिये दिये गये हैं; उन्हें पूंजी में बदलने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस मामले में सलाह ली गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या वे इस से सहमत हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले विकास-ऋणों को राज्यों की उन खास खास परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए अलग कर दिया जाय जिन से ऋणों को ठीक समय पर चुका देने के लिए काफी आमदनी होने की सम्भावना है; लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इस से ऋण जब जब चुकाने योग्य होंगे, तब तब राज्य उन्हें चुकता करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे ।

(ग) नहीं ।

Family Planning Workers' Training Centres

2713. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Workers' Training Centres in Delhi being run at present by Government; and

(b) the number of persons who have completed their training so far and the amount spent in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Two (i) The Family Planning Institute run by the Government of India and (ii) The Family Planning Training Centre run by the Delhi Maternity Hospital with financial assistance from the Government of India.

(b) (i) The Family Planning Institute has so far trained 840 persons; the estimated expenditure of the Institute from July, 1962, to March, 1964, is Rs. 1,18,800.

(ii) The Family Planning Training Centre at the Delhi Maternity Hospital

has so far trained 37 persons and 50 persons are now under training; the Delhi Maternity Hospital was given a grant of Rs. 269387 during 1962-64.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

2714. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government to allot additional funds for rural water supply schemes in the State during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The State Government has, following a recent question in the Lok Sabha, requested for an additional allotment of at least Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 1964-65 for the rural water supply programme.

(c) The request of the State Government is under consideration.

Medical Education and Training in Orissa

2715. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant or loan has been sanctioned to Government of Orissa for Centrally sponsored schemes under the head 'Medical Education and Training' during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No grant has yet been sanctioned. In accordance with the procedure prescribed for payment of Central assistance to

State Government, funds are being released to the State on monthly basis in nine equal monthly instalments as lump sum ways and means advances by the Central Government during the course of the year. Final payment sanction indicating the adjustment of ways and means advances will be issued towards the close of the current financial year only after obtaining full figures about utilisation from the State Government.

Small-Pox and Cholera in Orissa

2716. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from smallpox and cholera in Orissa during November, 1963;

(b) the number of deaths due to the above diseases in Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given by the Centre to Orissa for eradication of small-pox and cholera in State during 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The cases and deaths due to small-pox and cholera in Orissa during November, 1963 were as follows:

Disease	Cases and Deaths During November, 1963	
	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	45	20
Cholera	2603	811

(c) *Smallpox*:—In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down for the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, 75 per cent of the recurring and 100 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure are reimbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

The Government of Orissa have stated that the Central assistance for

the year 1964-65 will be Rs. 5.81 lakhs only which indicates that they have made a provision of 7.75 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1964-65.

According to the existing procedure, allotment of funds is not made Schemewise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of Schemes. Three-fourth of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lumpsum by ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. The allocations to various States for 1964-65 in respect of the Centrally aided schemes including the eradication of small-pox have not yet been finalised.

In additional to the above-mentioned grant-in-aid, freeze dried small-pox vaccine received from the Government of USSR for use in the National Small-pox Eradication Programme will be supplied free of cost to the Government of Orissa.

Cholera:—No Central assistance is being given during the Third Five Year Plan period for the control or eradication of cholera.

PL-480 Counterpart Funds

2717. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Administration has agreed to make available on an advance basis allocations from the PL 480 counterpart funds for agreed projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A major portion of the rupees accruing to U.S. Government under PL 480 Agreements has been earmarked for loans and grants to the Government of India to finance such projects of economic development as may be mutually agreed upon. Till

31-3-1964 expenditure on agreed projects was incurred first and reimbursement was subsequently sought from U.S. A.I.D. Under the revised procedure introduced from 1964-65, the amount that may be agreed from time to time for expenditure on individual projects would be made over to the Government of India on the signing of individual project agreements on an advance basis and would be adjusted against subsequent expenditures.

Leprosy Pilot Projects in Orissa

2719. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent during 1963-64 for providing buildings for dispensaries and quarters for staff serving under leprosy pilot projects in Orissa; and

(b) the amount already spent and the amount proposed to be spent during 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Nil. In Orissa, the Leprosy Pilot Projects are accommodated in rented buildings.

(b) The Working Group which considered the Annual Plan of Orissa for 1964-65 had recommended a provision of Rs. 4.20 lakhs for the National Leprosy Control Programme in Orissa during that year. No information regarding the expenditure actually incurred so far or which will be incurred by the State Government during the current financial year is available at present.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme

2720. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of the public sector undertakings which have introduced Pay Roll Savings Scheme in their establishments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2821|64]

D.V.C.

2721. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers and technicians lent by the D.V.C. to the Government of West Bengal after the transfer of the barrage and irrigation system of the D.V.C. to the West Bengal Government; and

(b) the final terms of the transfer of the system to that Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No engineers or technicians of the D.V.C. have been loaned to West Bengal. However, West Bengal Government have issued appointment orders to seven Assistant Engineers and twentythree Overseers of the D.V.C. Further selections and appointments are in progress.

(b) 1. The Barrage and Irrigation system of the D.V.C. has been transferred to the Government of West Bengal with effect from 1st April, 1964 for management on agency basis, that is, the expenditure will be borne by the D.V.C. in the first instance but will ultimately be debited to the State Government in accordance with the provisions of the D.V.C. Act.

2. Capital works of the Project including the Third Plan Schemes of extensions and improvements and water courses schemes will now be executed by the State Government on behalf of the D.V.C.

3. The State Government have not so far taken over the management of Navigation Canal as they are examining the implications thereof.

Coal Ash

2722. Shri Subbaraman: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal ash can be used in construction of buildings; and

(b) if so, where and how it has been used?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Coal ash in the form of cinders has been used in the construction of buildings at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (West Bengal). Coal ash in the form of fly-ash has been used as a pozzolanic material in the construction of the Rihand Dam (U.P.).

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2723. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central aid, if any, so far granted to Orissa for rural electrification in the State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the progress so far made in Orissa in that direction during the Third Plan;

(c) whether any special preference has been given to Orissa to popularise use of electricity in agriculture and to subsidise power supply for the purpose during the same period; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Rs. 30 lakhs.

(b) 152 villages have been electrified during the Third Plan upto 31-1-1964.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

कोटा में अफीम की खेती

२७२४. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में कई जगह अफीम की खेती बहुत-तयत से होती है और इससे भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा देश को प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अफीम की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या सहायता देना चाहती है ;

(ग) क्या अफीम के भावों का बढ़ाने के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार के पास कोई मांग आई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और (कोटा क्षेत्र को मिला कर) राजस्थान राज्यों को कुछ सीमित क्षेत्रों में पोस्त की खेती करने की अनुमति दी जाती है; जिनमें परम्परा से पोस्त की खेती होती चली आ रही है और अफीम के चोरी-छिपे लाये-ले-जाये जाने की राक्याम कारगर ढंग से की जा सकती है। इन सब क्षेत्रों में पैदा की गयी अफीम के निर्यात से कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होती है।

(ख) अफीम की पैदावार बढ़ाने में काश्तकारों की सहायता करने के विचार से, अफीम के काश्तकारों को उनके द्वारा दी गयी औसत उपज के अनुसार बदलती हुई दर (स्लाइडिंग स्केल) से मूल्य अदा करने की प्रणाली निर्धारित की गयी है। इसके अलावा, खास तौर से ज्यादा अफीम पैदा करने और देने पर उन्हें नकद इनाम भी दिये जाते हैं। किसानों की आमदनी को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के विचार से अफीम और गन्ने की मिली जुली खेती करने की प्रणाली को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक और प्रणाली पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के सहयोग से, अफीम पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में कुछ फार्म खोल कर, अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जायगा। तब इन फार्मों का उपयोग प्रदर्शन के लिए भी किया जा सकेगा।

(ग) अफीम का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए पोस्त की काश्त करने वालों ने कुछ दरखास्तें दी हैं।

(घ) अफीम के काश्तकारों को दिया जाने वाला मूल्य, सभी सम्बद्ध बातों, जैसे कि क्षेत्र की दूसरी ऐसी ही फसलों के मूल्यों, अफीम के प्रतियोगिता मूलक निर्यात-मूल्यों, सामान्य-मूल्य-स्तर आदि पर विचार करने के बाद हर साल निश्चित किया जाता है। भारतीय अफीम का विदेशी बाजारों में जिस बढ़ती हुई प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसके कारण हमें अपने निर्यात मूल्यों में काफी कमी करनी पड़ती है।

चूँकि किसानों को दिया जाने वाला मूल्य अफीम पैदा करने की लागत का ख़ाब हिस्सा होता है और इस कारण निर्यात-मूल्य निश्चित करने का माँका मुख्य आधार होता है इसलिए काश्तकारों को दिये जाने वाले मूल्य को और बढ़ाने का कोई प्रश्न इस समय पैदा नहीं होता।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सीमा-शुल्क चौकी

२७२५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्सौल, जिला चम्पारन, बिहार में भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर एक सीमा-शुल्क चौकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर कस्टम ड्यूटी की दरें वहाँ पर लिखी नहीं गई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हाँ; रक्सौल में एक चौकी है। यह इसलिए स्थापित की गयी है कि नेपाल में जाने वाले माल और भारत के रास्ते नेपाल के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान का जाने वाले माल की जाँच करने और उसे प्रमाणित करने में आसानी रहे। यह चौकी आयात-शुल्क (इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी) वसूल करने के लिए स्थापित नहीं की गयी।

**केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान संस्थान,
नई दिल्ली**

२७२६. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९६२ में बम्बई होम्यो-पैथिक कालेज का उद्घाटन करते समय उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि नई दिल्ली में भारत सरकार शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय होम्यो-पैथिक अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित कर लिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) योजना का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। आशा है यह संस्थान चालू योजना अवधि में खुल जायेगा।

Study of Tax Evasion by U.S. Experts

2727. { Shri Alvares:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. experts have come to the conclusion that there is a large scale evasion of taxes by non-salaried classes; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) The report of the U.S. Tax Experts has not been received by the Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

वेतन मान की अवधि

{ श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
२७२८. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अपारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २३४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने ऐसे पद हैं, जिनके वेतन-मान की अवधि २४ या अधिक वर्षों में पूरी होती है ; और

(ख) क्या सहायकों और आशुलिपिकों के वेतन-मान की अवधि को २४ वर्ष से २२ वर्ष तक घटाने का आधार उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित पदों पर भी लागू होता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे ध्यासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Planning Minister's Visit Abroad

2729. { Shri M. Rampure:
 { Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited England, France, Holland and Germany and had discussions with the authorities there on the techniques of Planning and Development; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) and (b). Yes. He visited these countries after attending the

U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva as a Government representative. The discussions were in the nature of exchange of ideas and experiences and are not likely to result in any immediate outcome.

Willingdon Hospital

2730. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three babies with developing cataracts have waited over five months for the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi to acquire a Bowman's needle to operate on their eyes and the patients did not go to other hospitals where the needle was available because they were told that arrangements would be made to procure it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that attempts were made with blunt needles to operate the baby's eyes but they failed to puncture the cornea; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) This is not a fact. There was one case in which the Hospital authorities offered to arrange for the operation in an institution where the needle was available.

(b) A patient who insisted that the operation be performed in the Willingdon Hospital was operated on with the best of the needles available in the hospital.

(c) Patients who need the operation are advised to go to the institution which have the needles. Attempts are being made to obtain the needles from abroad.

Government Loans

2731. { Shri M. R. Masani:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the contributions towards loans and borrowings made by the Union Government, during the past five years in terms of percentages of the total subscribed, by (i) Life Insurance Corporation of India, (ii) Reserve Bank of India, (iii) Commercial Banks, (iv) Employees' Provident Fund, (v) Public Trusts, (vi) Joint Stock Companies, and (vii) individuals?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The details of subscriptions to market loans floated by Government are always treated as secret and are not made public.

Rural Water Supply in Rajasthan

2732. { Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan denying the charge that Rajasthan Government had not spent even a fraction of the funds earmarked for rural water supply schemes;

(b) if so, what was the total amount earmarked for development of rural water supply in Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) how much amount has so far been spent; and

(d) whether the State Government have approached the Union Government to restore the cut by which the amount of Rs. 83 lakhs has been reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs under the National Water Sup-

ply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) for rural water supply schemes in the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan.

(c) It is reported that an expenditure of Rs. 109.17 lakhs has been incurred on rural water supply schemes during the first three years of the Third Plan. Out of this according to the information in our P.H.E. Section 28 schemes costing Rs. 39 lakhs have been sanctioned so far. In a recent letter from the Minister in charge in Rajasthan it appears that they have spent Rs. 83 lakhs on the schemes included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(d) The working group on Health had recommended a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for this purpose, which was later reduced to Rs. 83 lakhs. But the State Government have finally provided Rs. 20 lakhs only in their Third Plan.

Death of Refugees in Raipur Hospital

2733. { Shri B. N. Mandal:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen refugees from East Pakistan died within three days in Raipur Isolation Hospital;

(b) if so, the disease they were suffering from; and

(c) whether a serious epidemic has broken out there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) There were 19 deaths during 10 days from the 28th March to 6th April in Raipur Isolation Hospital.

(b) Gastro-enteritis aggravated by heat exhaustion, dehydration, malnutrition and lack of vitality.

(c) No.

International Monetary Fund

2734. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2247 on the 16th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the amount and the number of instalments yet to be repaid from the amount of Rs. 119.05 crores drawn from International Monetary Fund in 1961;

(b) the rate of interest to be paid on the outstanding amount;

(c) whether Government have entered into a stand-by agreement with any other organisation; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The amount still remaining to be repaid is Rs. 107.14 crores. The number of instalments is a matter for mutual decision between Fund and India, provided that the entire amount is repaid by 31st July, 1966.

(b) The rate of interest for the period upto 31st July, 1964 will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum; 4 per cent per annum from 1st August, 1964 to 31st January, 1965; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum from 1st February, 1965 to 31st July, 1965; and 5 per cent per annum thereafter till the final repayment is made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Homoeopathic Council

2735. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee, Planning Commission and the Dave Committee had recommended the setting up of a Central Homoeopathic Council;

(b) whether there is any likelihood to constitute the above Council in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of constituting a Central Homoeopathic Council will be considered after uniform standards of education in Homoeopathy have been introduced all over the country and statutory bodies have been set up by all the States.

Construction of Dams

2737. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams that have been built since August 15, 1947, and the site where each is located;

(b) whether some of them have developed defects such as cracks and sweating;

(c) if so, how many, and the nature of the defect in each case;

(d) how many have been completed and yet not commissioned; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

P. & T. Staff Quarters

2738. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the work of allotment of quarters of P. & T. staff in Delhi and control them through the Estate Directorate; and

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

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

कोटा (राजस्थान) में ड्रेन

२७३६. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में गटर नुमा ड्रेन बनाने के लिये संवर्धन कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इसमें कितना रुपया राज्य सरकार द्वारा व कितना रुपया केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खर्च किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सेटलमेंट कमिशनरों के पास विचाराधीन मामले

२७४०. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा: क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में गत दो वर्षों में सेटलमेंट और चीफ सेटलमेंट कमिशनर के कार्यालयों में कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : प्रश्न में यह नहीं बताया गया कि जानकारी किस प्रकार के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में पूछी गई है । फिर भी यह धारणा की जाती है कि जानकारी निम्नलिखित के बारे में पूछी गई है । (क) मुआवजा तथा पुनर्वास अनुदान के मामले, (ख) विस्थापितों द्वारा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में छोड़ी गई अचल सम्पत्तियों की जांच तथा उन मामलों को दोबारा खोलने के बारे में, (ग) गत दो वर्षों से अपील तथा अदालती सम्बन्धी मामले जो कि प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (रीजनल सेटलमेंट कमिशनर) तथा मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (चीफ सेटलमेंट कमिशनर) के कार्यालयों में विचारा-

धीन हैं। उपरोक्त दिये गये मामलों के बारे में जो गत दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन है, जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है।

(१) मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (चीफ सेटलमेंट कमिशनर) के दफ्तर में विचाराधीन मामले :—

(क) दावों के मामले कोई नहीं।

(ख) भदालती और अपील संबंधी मामले ४

(२) प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (रीजनल सेटलमेंट कमिशनर) के दफ्तर में विचाराधीन मामले :—

(क) मुआवजे तथा पुनर्वास अनुदान के मामले १०६४

(ख) अन्तरिम या जिन मामलों में अंशतः मुआवजा दिया गया ६२३

(ग) भदालती प्रादेशों के फलस्वरूप दोबारा तैयार किए जाने वाले तथा खोले जाने वाले मामले १८६६

(घ) गैर-पंजाबी भूमि दावेदारों के मामले जिनमें भूमि का बांटा जाना, मुआवजे की नकद भदायगी और जिनमें (एडजस्टमेंट) करना बाकी है १३७४

(ङ) भदालती मामले और अपीलों ५

Evacuee Houses in India

2741. Shri K. Sivapppraghasan: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be to the purchasers?

(a) the number of evacuee houses in India, State-wise left by Muslims;

(b) those which have since been auctioned or sold to the refugees; and

(c) the number of houses, the sale deeds of which have since been issued to the purchasers?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) State-wise figures are not available. Region-wise figures are:—

	Properties 14,593
Delhi	
Bombay (including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madras).	18,585
Punjab (including Himachal Pradesh).	1,98,154
Rajasthan	15,457
Uttar Pradesh.	52,074
Madhya Pradesh.	4,393
Bihar (including Orissa)	3,588
Total—	3,06,844

(b) 2,98,872 properties have been sold or allotted to displaced persons. Full payment in cash or compensation claims has been received in respect of 2,65,732 properties.

(c) 2,33,750.

पुराने किले से निकाले गये विस्थापित

२७४२. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुराने किले से निकाले गए विस्थापितों को अभी तक ईंटें, चादरें और दरवाजे आदि नहीं दिए गये हैं जब कि उनसे इन चीजों के मूल्य ले लिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको ये चीजें कब तक दे दी जायेंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). पुराने किले से बेदखल किए गए कुल १४१ व्यक्तियों ने मकान बनाने की सामग्रियों के लिये आवेदन किया था। १२४ व्यक्तियों को ये सामग्रियां दी जा चुकी हैं और बाकी को दी जा रही हैं।

Homoeopathy

2743. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to aid and assist the cause of Homoeopathic System of medicine;

(b) if so, the details of their plan or programme for the years 1964—1966; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of India has been giving grants to Homoeopathic institutions for establishing and/or upgrading teaching institutions and for conduct of research in Homoeopathy as part of its scheme for the development of Indigenous and other Systems of Medicine as per pattern indicated below:—

(i) Establishment and/or upgrading of colleges—Non-recurring 75%, Recurring 50 per cent.

(ii) Research—100 per cent.

The Government of India will continue to give such assistance during the years 1964—66. The outlay on these schemes will depend upon the merits of each scheme and the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee.

Manufacture of Sweetmeats from Milk

**2744. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to put a ban on the manufacture of sweetmeats from milk for commercial purposes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the practicability of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for M/s Bengal Enamel, Calcutta

**2745. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warlor:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to M/s Bengal Enamel, Calcutta during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) whether there are charges of foreign exchange violations against this firm;

(c) whether the charges have been investigated; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Department of Special Economic Co-ordination

2745A. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Special Economic Co-ordination in the Cabinet Secretariat continues or has been abolished;

(b) how the work handled by the Special Department is conducted and by whom it is controlled; and

(c) if it has been abolished, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Department of Special Economic Co-ordination which was created on 16th June 1962 ceased to exist as a result of the Presidential Orders dated 14th and 15th November 1962 which assigned its functions to the new Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

(b) The Presidential Orders dated the 1st and 11th September 1963 abolished the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination and created the Department of Co-ordination under the Ministry of Finance; one of the subjects assigned to that new Department is coordination in regard to important economic issues other than those handled by the Department of Economic Affairs. A full account of the work done by this Department in the Ministry of Finance has been given in the Annual Report for the Ministry of Finance for the year 1963-64 which has been circulated to the Members.

(c) The Presidential Orders cited have been made for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government.

12.15 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICE—(Query)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसद् की कार्य पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में आप से कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूँ, वह यह कि जब हम आप से यह निवेदन करते हैं कि हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाए तो उसका केवल यही अभिप्राय नहीं होता कि जो माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं उन के अधिकारों की आप रक्षा करें, बल्कि सचाई तो यह है कि जिस जनता के ये प्रतिनिधि चुने हुए हैं उस जनता के अधिकारों के रक्षक भी आप ही हैं। जब देश में कोई ऐसी घटना घटती है जिस के कारण देश के ४४ करोड़ लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आए जैसे कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के आगमन पर राजा दिनेश सिंह और विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव का उनके स्वागत के लिए जाना, जब कि वे इस प्रकार सदरे रियासत के स्वागत के लिए कभी नहीं गए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकता। मैंने कई दफा कहा है कि इस तरह सवाल उठाने का कायदा नहीं है। आप इसे जरूरी समझते

हैं और मैं भी समझता हूँ, मगर इस तरह से सवाल उठाना ठीक नहीं है कि आप जिस वक्त चाहें उठें और सवाल करना शुरू कर दें।

श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जब हम काल अटेशन नोटिस देते हैं तो आप मंजूर नहीं करते, इसलिए हम पूछते हैं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : क्या वे भारत सरकार की तरफ से गए थे या परसोनली गए थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शार्ट नोटिस सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, कालिंग अटेशन नोटिस नहीं दे सकते।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it part of protocol or what?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ALL INDIA SERVICES (DEATH-cum-RETIREMENT BENEFITS) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 526 dated the 4th April, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2809/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CORRECTION TO NOTIFICATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

- (i) G.S.R. 614 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. 615 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. 616 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. 617 dated the 18th April, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2810/64].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (i) G.S.R. 618 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. 619 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. 620 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. 621 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. 622 dated the 18th April, 1964.
- (vi) G.S.R. 623 dated the 18th April, 1964.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-2811/64].

(3) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1377 dated the 15th April, 1964 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 511 dated the 6th February, 1964, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-2812/64].

12.17 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES AND STATEMENTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) Minutes of evidence given before the sub-Committee of the

Estimates Committee on Public Undertakings and Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Reports on (i) Public Undertakings—Accommodation rented in principal Cities; and Guest Houses, Staff Cars etc. maintained by them, (ii) Heavy Engineering Corporation, and (iii) Personnel Policies of Public Undertakings;

(2) Minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:

- (i) Forty-third Report on the Ministry of Railways—North-east Frontier Railway;
- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Railways—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;
- (iii) Forty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Railways—Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;
- (iv) Forty-eighth Report on the Ministry of International Trade;
- (v) Fifty-third Report on the Ministry of Finance—Department of Revenue and Company Law (Company Law Division);
- (vi) Fifty-fifth Report on the Planning Commission—rural Works Programme and Procedural and Miscellaneous matters.

(3) Statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Reports:—

- (i) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha);
- (ii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the

Hundred and Forty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha);

- (iii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha);
- (iv) Statement showing the reply to the recommendation noted in Chapter V of the Thirty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha);
- (v) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the Fortieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

—

12.18½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1964, adopted the following motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to the Public Accounts Committee for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term commencing on the 1st May, 1964 and ending on the 30th April, 1965 and do proceed to elect, in such manner

as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee".

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1964, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri M. P. Bhargava
2. Shri Chandra Shekhar
3. Shri S. C. Deb
4. Shri R. S. Panj hazari
5. Shri Ram Sahai
6. Shri S. S. N. Tankha
7. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.'

(2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th April, 1964, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

—

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the outstanding recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Reports relating to Civil Accounts and Fourth and Eleventh Reports relating to Defence Services Accounts.

—

18.20 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-EIGHTH, SIXTY-FIRST AND SIXTY-SECOND REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Fifty-seventh Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 167th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.
- (2) Fifty-eighth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 161st Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry—All India Handicrafts Board and Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited.
- (3) Sixty-first Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 166th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Office of the Textile Commissioner Part V—Export Promotion of Cotton Textiles.
- (4) Sixty-second Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 164th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Office of the Textile Commissioner—Part III—Woollen Industry.

18.21 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You remember, Sir, that on the 15th April 1964, during question hour, a question was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, about some inquiry which was proceeding against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. Shri Tyagi had asked:

“Before sending the papers for the opinion of the Attorney-General, did the hon. Home Minister make any direct enquiry from the Deputy Minister concerned and was her statement taken? If so, will the Minister be pleased to place it on the Table?”

Shri Hathi had replied:

“Statement was taken, but so far as the question of placing it on the Table is concerned, we have sent all the papers to the Attorney-General”.

“The same question was raised by Shri Mathur and you said:

“Let the report come, and we will see”.

My information is that the report has been received from the Attorney-General. If so, before the session ends we want the report to be placed on the Table so that we can discuss the conduct of the Minister. I want an assurance from Government on this point.

Mr. Speaker: He wants a new assurance. But first he has to convince me that it is connected with this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was said on the floor of the House on the 15th.

Mr. Speaker: Anything said on the floor of the House cannot be taken up at this moment. This is the Report of the Committee on Assurances, what assurances have been implemented. That has been laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is an assurance given....

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant to this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That question was raised. If the report has been received from the Attorney-General, should it not be placed on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: But this is not the occasion when he should ask.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When can I ask?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot intervene when it suits him to get up and interrupt the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been misunderstood. This is an assurance. If I cannot raise it....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. This is not connected with it.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th April, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th April, 1964".

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M. C. Chagla on the 29th April, 1964, namely:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, having at present its registered office at Madras, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Deputy Minister to continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I have your guidance on one thing? I want you to understand the thing. If an assurance has been given, when can we raise it?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee knows it even much better than myself that this Report of the Committee on Assurances was coming, and not every assurance that may have been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you give me only a few seconds, I will be able to convince you.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him as much time as he likes and listen to him leisurely if he gives me a regular notice of that, not otherwise.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Yesterday when I was speaking on this Bill, I thanked all sections of this

House for kindly extending their support to this most innocuous and non-controversial piece of legislation. I also said that this Bill was a fitting tribute to the band of those devoted selfless workers who have been spreading the knowledge of Hindi in all corners of the South. After that, I was dealing with the criticism particularly made by my friends Shri K. K. Warrior from Kerala and Shri Peter Alvares from Goa to the effect that this was an attempt at bureaucratising this voluntary organisation. They wanted to know why this governmental control was at all necessary. I may assure them that there is no intention of the Government to take over the management and control of this great organisation. The Sabha will continue to regulate its own affairs in accordance with the provisions of its memorandum and rules and regulations. However, as the Sabha will assume the status of an institution of national importance, the responsibility will devolve on the Central Government to see that this institution so conducts its affairs that it may continue to be an institution of national importance. Hence the minimum possible regulatory provisions are being made in this Bill.

I may also point out that when the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill was being debated, both in the Rajya Sabha and in this House a demand was made that the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha should also be accorded similar recognition. The Government accepted that suggestion and an announcement to that effect was made by the then Education Minister both inside and outside the Parliament. As a corollary to that assurance, the governing body of the Sabha was contacted, and they readily agreed. As a result of that understanding, the Bill was drafted with their consultation and was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1963. It was discussed on the 28th and 29th August, 1963 by that House and passed without any amendment. Since

then, we have been trying hard to get this Bill passed by this House also, but we could not get an opportunity so far. This delay of a few months has made the office-bearers of the Sabha rather restive, and they have been pressing us hard to put this Bill on the statute book as early as possible. Therefore, there is no justification for the complaint that we are imposing anything on the Sabha. On the other hand, by the passage of this Bill, we will be fulfilling the desires of the office-bearers of the Sabha themselves.

One more criticism made by some hon. Members was to the effect that why this institution was not being declared a university. I may submit that this purpose will be more than achieved after the passage of this Bill. Clause 4 of the Bill empowers the Sabha to grant degrees, diplomas and certificates for proficiency in Hindi and in the teaching of Hindi. I may inform the House that the Sabha is at present having Pravesika, Visharad and Praveen examinations, whose standards of Hindi have been duly recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to matriculation, intermediate and B.A. respectively. I may also assure the hon. Members that the Sabha will actually be more than a university, because, besides teaching and conducting examinations, it will carry on other activities also for the propagation of Hindi. If it is made a university, then its other activities will come to a standstill, and it will defeat the very purpose for which the Sabha was formed. It is from this point of view that the Sabha is being declared an institution of national importance under Entry No. 63 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, and not under any provisions of the University Grants Commission Act.

One very constructive suggestion made during the discussion of the Bill was to the effect that, besides Hindi,

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

According to information received by me, there are several workers of the DMK Party in Madras State itself who condemn and denounce of Hindi from public platforms and who even go to the extent of erasing signboards in Devanagari script, yet they are regularly attending the Hindi teaching classes conducted by the Sabha... (Interruptions).

Shri S. Kandappan: I strongly object to this kind of insinuation. It is the Government that compels; there is no school in Tamilnad where we cannot help learning Hindi.

Shri Radhela Vyas (Ujjain): You can start your own schools.

Shri Rajaram: For the sake of jobs, people are compelled.

Shri S. Kandappan: I do not accept what the Minister has stated and it is not our fault; you are compelling people to do this.

Mr. Speaker: Their attitude should not substantiate the charge of the Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan: I want the Government to realise that they should be reasonable; they should know why there is this feeling in us.

Mr. Speaker: Now he will listen patiently.

He may leave the three or four lines that he has got.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I do not mind, Sir.

I find that in all 24 hon. Members have participated in this discussion. Out of them while ten persons spoke in English, fourteen expressed their views in Hindi and I shall, therefore, with your permission, Sir, switch over to Hindi for a few minutes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं इस सदन के सभी वर्गों के माननीय सदस्यों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक का इतने उत्साह के साथ समर्थन किया है। पिछले पैंतालीस वर्षों के अन्दर इस संस्था ने दक्षिण भारत के कोने-कोने में प्रेम और शान्ति के साथ हिन्दी का सन्देश पहुँचाने का जो अथक प्रयत्न किया है, एक प्रकार से इस विधेयक को स्वीकृत करके यह सदन और सरकार उस को केवल मान्यता प्रदान कर रही है।

कल इस वाद-विवाद के दौरान में मेरे आदरणीय मित्र, श्री रामसेवक पादवजी, ने जो बात कही, वह मेरी मसझ में नहीं आई। मैं यह तो समझ सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी की प्रगति के बारे में जितनी तेजी से कार्य किया जाना चाहिए था, उतनी तेजी से कार्य नहीं हुआ। लेकिन उन्होंने यह बात कैसे कही कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा उत्तर और दक्षिण के झगड़े को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा? मेरा तो विश्वास है कि इस विधेयक के स्वीकृत होने के बाद उत्तर और दक्षिण के महानुभावों को आपस में मिलने के लिए एक संयुक्त मंच मिलेगा और वे एक दूसरे के और समीप आयेंगे।

अनेक सदस्यों ने इस बात की शिकायत की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए जितनी तेजी से कार्य करना चाहिए था, उतनी तेजी से वह कार्य नहीं कर रही है। मुझे यह देख कर और भी प्रसन्नता हुई कि स्वयं दक्षिण भारत के बहुत से महानुभावों ने, जिन में से कई सज्जनों ने अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिये और जिन में मेरे मित्र, ट्रावन्कोर-कोचीन के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री गोंविन्द मेनन जी भी हैं, इस बात पर जोर दिया कि हिन्दी

के प्रसार के लिए और तेजी लाई जानी चाहिए। मेरे मित्र, श्री यशपाल सिंह जी, ने तो यहाँ तक कहा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अपने पैरों पर बिजली के पंखे बांध लेने चाहियें। मैं नहीं समझा कि बिजली के पंखे बांधने से उनका क्या तात्पर्य है? शायद मेरे माननीय मित्र जमीन पर नहीं रहना चाहते और केवल आकाश में उड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, यह मंत्रालय अपनी सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से, हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार को यथाशक्ति बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में वह सदैव सतर्क और जागरूक रहेगा।

जहाँ तक दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हम इसे ३,६२,१४० रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दे चुके हैं। इस के सिवाये दूसरी स्वेच्छिक संस्थाओं (वालन्टेरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन) को भी हम प्रतिवर्ष सहायता और अनुदान देते रहते हैं। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में, सन् १९६४-६५ में, हम ने इस के लिए छः लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन जैसा कि आप को ज्ञात ही होगा, कुछ दिनों पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह निश्चय किया गया कि हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए और एक करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था इसी वर्ष की जाये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : एक करोड़, बीस लाख।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : उस के कारण इस मद में कुछ और रुपया हमें मिलने की आशा है और हम इन संस्थाओं को और भी अधिक सहायता दे सकेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मेतन, ने अपने भाषण में विशेष तौर पर इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा हिन्दी

के शिक्षण के लिए जो अध्यापक नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उन के वेतनों का पूरा भार केन्द्रीय सरकार को उठाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह बात बिल्कुल उचित है और अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सूचित कर दिया है कि हिन्दी के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जितने भी अध्यापक रखे जायेंगे, उन का शत-प्रति-शत भार केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी। इस वर्ष, सन् १९६४-६५ में, हम ने इस मद में १५ लाख रुपये रखे थे, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, योजना आयोग ने हमें और रुपया देने की कृपा की है, इस लिए अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति पर लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का हमारा विचार है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री जी, ने यह बताया था कि छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या बहुत कम है और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्रति-वर्ष हम केवल २२० छात्र-वृत्तियाँ दे रहे हैं। मंत्रालय ने इस पर विचार किया है और अब उन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या एक हजार का जा रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि इस से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लाभ होगा।

एक मांग जो, समय समय पर इस मद में उठाई जाती रहती है और कल माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री जी ने, जिस का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया, यह है कि दक्षिण में हिन्दी माध्यम के एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अड़चन नहीं है। यदि कोई भी राज्य सरकार इस बारे में हम का कोई ठोस सुझाव देगी, तो उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा। फिलहाल यह नीति है कि पहले हिन्दी माध्यम के महाविद्यालयों (कालेजों) की स्थापना की जाये, उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये,

उन को सुसंगठित किया जाये और उस के बाद ही विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापना पर विचार किया जा सकेगा। हैदराबाद में, जो हिन्दी माध्यम का महाविद्यालय है, उस को हम पुष्कल आर्थिक सहायता दे रहे हैं। अगर इसी प्रकार के और भी हिन्दी माध्यम के महाविद्यालय और स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे, तो हम उन को भी सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

Shri S. Kandappan: I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. He says that they are going to set up Hindi-medium universities. The Government of India's declared policy is to have the mother tongue as the medium in all the universities in India that is all the declared national languages. To set up a Hindi medium university in the south—does it not contravene the declared policy?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Not at all, Sir.

Shri S. Kandappan: If you set up Hindi medium universities in Hindi-speaking areas, that is all right but in other areas.....

Shri Bhakt Darshan: It will not be compulsory for the students to go there.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he has put that question and it has been answered. I will put him one question: whether he is satisfied with the translation that he is getting.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is not up to the mark.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know.

Shri S. Kandappan: The Minister goes on continuously but I do not catch it like that. Yesterday too, I heard Mr. Shastri; they could not translate Mr. Shastri.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I need not clarify the position further. Regional

languages will be the medium of instruction up to the highest stage. But when Hindi medium colleges are established it will be optional for the students to go there or not. It would not be compulsory for every student. I think that should clarify that point.

श्रीमन्, जहां तक अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों के निशुल्क वितरण का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय प्रयत्नशील रहा है। प्रति-वर्ष लगभग दो लाख रुपये की पुस्तकें हम लोग वितरित करते रहे हैं और अगले वर्षों में इस धनराशि की मात्रा को और भी बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

माननीय शास्त्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है कि विभिन्न भाषाओं में जो तत्सम शब्द हैं, उन का एक कोष प्रकाशित किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा स्वयं भी कुछ कार्य करती रही है। उन्होंने हिन्दी-तमिल, हिन्दी-मलयालम, हिन्दी-कन्नड़ और हिन्दी-तेलुगु आदि के कई कोष पहले ही प्रकाशित किये हैं। जो यह सुझाव है कि सात आठ भाषाओं का एक समानान्तर कोष तैयार किया जाय, इस पर मंत्रालय अवश्य विचार करेगा।

जहां तक देवनागरी लिपि का प्रश्न है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का दृष्टिकोण कई बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है। मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने भी सर्व-सम्मति से इस को अपना स्वीकृति प्रदान की थी। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मतभेद की गंजायश नहीं है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है कि हम इस को केवल वैकल्पिक लिपि—आल्टरनेटिव स्क्रिप्ट—के रूप में रख सकते हैं। कुछ ही दिनों पहले मैंने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताने का प्रयत्न किया था कि श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का साहित्य, जो कि मूल रूप से

बंगला में है, पिछले दिनों देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित किया गया था। इस तरह के प्रयत्न जारी हैं। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में और प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ मैंने इतनी बातें हिन्दी के विकास और प्रचार के बारे में कहीं, वहाँ मैं हिन्दी के हिमायती मित्रों से भी कुछ कहना अपनी कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। मुझे कभी भी यह आशा नहीं थी कि एक संस्था को केवल मान्यता देने के लिए जो यह छोटा सा विधेयक कल इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा गया था, उस पर वाद विवाद के दौरान में इस विषय पर भी विचार व्यक्त किये जायेंगे कि हमारे देश के राज काज में अथवा हमारे सांस्कृतिक जीवन में हिन्दी का क्या स्थान होना चाहिए। इसी से यह मालूम होता है कि अभी तक हमारे देश के सभी वर्गों के लोग और सभी क्षेत्रों के लोग इस नई स्थिति को मान्यता देने और उस के अनुसार अमल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए हैं, जिस को हमारे संविधान ने स्वीकार किया है और जिस पर हम संसद की मुहर भी लगा चुके हैं। इसलिए जो हिन्दी के हिमायती महानुभाव हैं, उन को अभी बड़े संयम और धैर्य की आवश्यकता है। वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जब हिन्दी अपने गौरवपूर्ण स्थान को अवश्य प्राप्त करेगी। लेकिन इसके लिए हमें कुछ धैर्य और संयम की आवश्यकता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संयम कब तक ?

श्री भक्त बर्शन : जब तक संयम निभ सके।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : क्या कल कोई असंयम की बात की गई थी ?

श्री भक्त बर्शन : मैं कल के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

जहाँ तक हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध है, इस के दो स्वरूप हैं। एक तो उस का अपना प्रादेशिक स्वरूप है कि हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में किस प्रकार से उस का उपयोग किया जाये, और दूसरा उस का सार्वदेशिक स्वरूप है कि सघीय शासन में अथवा अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में किस प्रकार से उस का उपयोग किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों के महानुभावों से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि फिलहाल हमें अपनी पूरी ताकत हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी को उस के उचित स्थान पर पहुँचाने के लिए लगा देनी चाहिए। मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि अगर कुछ ही वर्षों में हम इस दिशा में सफल हो जायें—जैसा कि मुझे पूरा विश्वास है—तो अपने आप ही नक्शा बदल जायेगा, परिस्थिति सुधर जायेगी और सारे देश में हिन्दी का व्यापक प्रसार करने में और उस का उपयोग करने में सरलता होगी।

हमें यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि हिन्दी केवल साधन है, साध्य नहीं है। हिन्दी हमारे साथ में एक शस्त्र है, अपने देश की एकता को परिपुष्ट करने के लिए। अगर हमारे देश की एकता में कहीं पर कुछ बाधा आती है या कहीं भी किसी भी प्रकार की आशंका पैदा होती है, तो हमें इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं आप का और सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ, कि जिन्होंने इस विधेयक को एक स्वर से अपना समर्थन प्रदान किया है।

I am confident, Sir, that the Bill will now be taken into consideration and will be passed unanimously.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, having

[Mr. Speaker]

at present its registered office at Madras, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (Prior approval of the Central Government necessary for certain action by the Sabha).

Mr. Speaker: I have received an intimation that Mr. Basappa wants to speak on this clause.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Sir, I welcome this particular clause of the Bill. The Minister has already appreciated the good work that has been done by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. I also welcome the assurance given by the Deputy Minister of Education that greater attention will be paid to the spread of Hindi. According to the Bill, this institution is going to be declared as an institution of national importance and degrees will be conferred by it on various people. It is a thing to be welcomed.

Apart from welcoming the Bill, I would like to mention that the noble work that is being done by this institution is heard everywhere. It has a very good organisation having so many people to work behind it. Before this Bill has been taken into consideration, it has a network of institutions all over. Yesterday it was asked what this institution has done so far. This institution has been ins-

pired by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi and it has worked for the last 45 years. About 7 million people have so far received tuition in this institution. Now it has got a very good organisation. It has got an Executive Council, a Governing Body and an Academic Council and its membership consists of Samrakshawas, Poshaks, Ajeewan Sadas-yas, Sadaran Sadasyas and Saman Sadasyas. It has a net work of organisation all over Dakshina Pradesh.

Now it is going to be declared as an institution of national importance. There should be no controversy over it. When the Government have given the assurance that they are not going to interfere in any part of its activity and it is only at the instance and desire of this institution that the Government has taken up this Bill and is passing it, when they are making it abundantly clear, I did not know where the question of imposition comes when the Centre, with all its experience can give some advice to this institution which it deserves and some more funds for its greater activity, where is the question of imposition? There is no question of imposition. The assurance has been given that its activities will be widened. A Southern University in Hindi will also be considered by the Minister at the appropriate time. These assurances have been given.

In order to carry on the work of this institution, more funds are also necessary. I hope, apart from declaring it as an institution of national importance, the Government will give more funds also. They must also assist it in every way. Article 351 of the Constitution says that Hindi should be spread. Now there should be no apprehension. I do not know why this apprehension is still in the minds of a very small section of the people here.

Shri Rajaram: If you continue the same mind, it will grow.

Shri Basappa: It has been made abundantly clear that Hindi has to take note of the composite culture of the country, as stated by Mr. Menon.

Shri Rajaram: We will show our strength in the next election.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Member also comes from the south and I also come from the south. After all, Hindi has to take note of the composite culture, as stated by Mr. Menon. When Hindi is going to assimilate all the important cultures of this country and all the important languages of this country, why should this hesitation be there? After all, for some time to come, this has to develop and Government will do everything possible to spread Hindi all over India. Then it would be easy to give effect to it being the official language or the national language. That is very very necessary. Otherwise, without doing this, this country will have no importance in any part of the world. Therefore, this is very essential. I hope my DMK friends will see reason in these things. Of course, I would say that there should be no imposition or impatience in enforcing the Hindi language. These things will have to be made clear and I think they have been made very clear. I think this country will be able to develop in all possible ways for having a language of this kind developed to a very great extent.

Shri Muthu Gounder: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to clear some misapprehensions that have been raised on account of the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister. We do not have any prejudice against Hindi. Please note it. We do not have any prejudice against any language as such. We love Hindi as much as we love other languages, but when the question of official languages comes, we have got some

difference of opinion. I want the Hindi enthusiasts to have that spirit of tolerance, accommodation and such other qualities. They should realise our position as to what will be our status, what will be the status of our language when we accept Hindi only as the official language. It is always accused on that side that we are for English and we are against Hindi: "We are for English" means we want English to be as a link language along with Hindi; till as long as we are able to reach a solution, reach a formula as to which language we have to accept as the official language. By having English not as the official language but as the link language, we are not doing any harm. English is the language which is spoken throughout the world. The world is nowadays shrinking on account of fast conveyances and fast means of communications. You want us to be broad-minded; we are; but we want you to be still more broad-minded, because we have to accept English as the language of science, the language of technology and the language for the improvement of everything in the country. Therefore, when we want English, please do not be under the impression that we are slaves to the English language.

English is also spoken by the Anglo-Indians who are a minority community. You are always saturated with the pride of self-righteousness in your arguments and in your statements. Even now there is a feeling that you are not fair in regarding or treating the minority communities and also in your treatment of the minority language we are not able to find you up to the mark. We have given up even our secessionist policies on account of the emergency, and we have suspended all our preachings and propaganda for secession for the past two or three years. But you are provoking us in such a way that you are again tempting us to look at that side again. Please do not do this for the country's sake. If you are very sincere about national integration, there is no other way.

Hindi is developing there; it is developing not only there but everywhere. Our people, you say, have begun to read Hindi. No doubt they have begun to learn Hindi in thousands. Even in British regime, we South Indians learnt English and rushed to learn English because the Britishers were ruling our country. But now also there is a feeling or understanding that the Hindi-speaking people are ruling our country, and that is why we have no other go. There are thousands of young, educated men who are unemployed. They want employment anywhere in India. They are now able to understand that unless they read Hindi, unless they learn Hindi, they will not be able to get appointments. That is why they rush to learn Hindi. Thousands of people, young men, have taken to read or learn Hindi, but because of that, please do not rush to the conclusion that we are for Hindi becoming the official language. Do not have any prejudice that we are against Hindi. We can wait for some time. This is not the proper time, in the present context, when this country is facing so many calamities or some other difficulties; this is not the proper time to provoke us or to wound our feelings. Please be calm. The time will come when we will have to sit together and come to a conclusion for having at least two link languages, though not official languages, one Hindi for the Hindi region and English for the non-Hindi region.

If we do not want to give English the status of the national language, let it be the official language. Even in Malaysia, English is used as the official language and not as the national language. The policy of our party, the DMK, is that the 13 languages in the country which are the national languages may become the official languages too. In Switzerland, where the population is less than a crore, they are having three official languages. Even if we cannot amend the provisions, if there is any possibility, we can reduce the number

of these languages, and make all these languages as official languages. So, at least for the time being, let us wait. We are also not for disintegration, as it is, as the country is facing trouble from this side and on that side. Therefore, please do not provoke us. Do not take us to the other end, by saying again and again and provoking us, to where we were standing two years back. Please do not provoke us.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I have nothing to add but to thank my hon. friend, because he has substantially revised his original position. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short Title and commencement)

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4, for "1963" substitute "1964."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 4, for "1963" substitute "1964."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1, for "Fourteenth" substitute "Fifteenth"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 1, for "Fourteenth" substitute "Fifteenth".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish the Industrial Development Bank of India for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and for matters connected therewith and further to amend certain enactments, be taken into consideration."

I do not propose to inflict a long speech on the House. In September, 1963, soon after I took as Finance Minister, I referred to the need for creating a new institution of this kind, as it appeared to me that the arrangements for financing industrial enterprises were quite inadequate in relation to the prospective growth of our economy, or the demand for capital

for new enterprises or for the modernisation and expansion of the existing ones, I am glad that it has now been possible for me to present to the House for its consideration a constructive proposal designed to achieve the object which I have mentioned.

The problem of finding adequate resources for the development of industry is by no means new. It has, on the other hand, been with us for quite some time. I think that it will be fair statement to make that this problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Hon. Members who are interested in this subject may recall that in 1931, when the Central Banking Enquiry Committee reported, there was a prolonged and interesting debate on the question whether Indian banks, acting singly or in groups, should be encouraged to take an active part in the promotion of new industrial undertakings, if necessary by subscribing initially to the share capital and by arranging for the subsequent disposal of the shares among other investors or members of the general public. In the minority report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, there was also a recommendation to the effect that an Indian Industrial Bank should be established, notwithstanding the views that have been expressed by some of the foreign experts who had been called upon to advise that Committee.

13.00 hrs.

In the circumstances which existed about thirty years ago, no action could be taken on these recommendations, but since 1948, we have established a number of specialised agencies, like the Industrial Finance Corporation, the ICICI, the Refinance Corporation for Industry and the National Industrial Development Corporation. These institutions have tried to some extent to serve the needs of Indian industry, but their contribution has been somewhat limited. I think I am right in saying that the total amount of the loans disbursed by these institutions and outstanding at the present time is

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

less than Rs. 200 crores. Hon. Members will agree that an investment of this order will not by any means be sufficient for realising the targets of industrial production or growth in the current and succeeding five-year plans.

I think that it would be useful if I give the House one or two figures to illustrate the gap which exists today between the demand for and the supply of industrial credit. The extent of the investment on industrial and mineral development in the Third Five Year Plan was expected to be of the order of Rs. 1800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 1335 crores in the private sector, including in the latter case about Rs. 150 crores for the modernisation of plant, particularly in the jute and cotton textile industries. In view of increased costs and prices, these estimates have already turned out to be incorrect. The outlay in the public sector will now have to be about Rs. 500 crores more, if the physical targets are to be achieved; and there may be a proportionate or even greater increase in the capital outlays in the private sector.

Apart from the fact that the estimates indicate the existence of a real gap, it is, I feel, common knowledge now that in certain vital and strategic sectors, industrial development has been stagnant and unsatisfactory. One instance which I should like to mention, as the gravity of this problem is not perhaps adequately recognised, is that of the electricity industry. It has been obvious for some time that supply of electrical power and other energy resources will have to be very much greater and should, if possible, be in excess of the estimated demand according to the forecasts, as in a developing economy targets are very quickly realised and passed. In fact, Sir, our thinking in this respect is sometimes arithmetical whereas in actual fact the demand curve rises in geometrical progression. In the case of fertilisers and alloy or special

steels, which are other examples, the development on the whole has been unsatisfactory in the past. In certain other sectors, such as the wide range of petro-chemical industries which we are now in a position to start, and other useful consumer goods industries in which State Governments or other authorities should, I think, take an interest, substantial investment will be necessary in the next few years.

The existing institutions are clearly not equipped and, perhaps, were not intended to carry the additional burden of financing industrial expansion or growth in these or in other directions. The capital resources of the existing institutions are relatively meagre. The statutory limitations within which they have to operate, and the requirements as to the assets or securities against which they can lend are somewhat rigid. Major projects involving very large amounts can hardly be handled, and basic industries providing what has come to be known as the infrastructure for further growth cannot very often be financed. Where a long-term view is necessary and a certain amount of risk has to be taken, the existing institutions tend, by reason of their statutory obligations and traditions, to be conservative, and cannot in any case be very helpful.

We are creating this new institution, Sir, mainly for overcoming these limitations. We are envisaging the new Industrial Development Bank as a central co-ordinating agency, which ultimately will be concerned, directly or indirectly, with all problems or questions relating to the long and medium term financing of industry, and will be in a position, if necessary, to adopt and enforce a system of priorities in promoting future industrial growth. The new institution will have an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may, if necessary, be increased to Rs. 100 crores. It will have much greater freedom in regard to its policies or day-to-day operations than the existing industrial financing agencies, and it will be in a position

to supplement the capital or other resources of these existing agencies, or to refinance their loans, or to grant direct loans to specified projects, or to finance the export of capital goods by the newly emerging engineering or other industries. The Industrial Development Bank, apart from discharging any or all these functions, as circumstances may require, will be in a position to undertake special investigations for proving the commercial feasibility of any important proposals, and it will be able to help in providing technical assistance to various authorities or undertakings interested in industrial development.

In framing the relevant provisions of the Bill, we have tried, Sir, to the extent possible, to benefit from the experience of other countries like Canada, West Germany, Italy and Japan which have established similar institutions. We have borrowed some useful ideas from these and other sources, but in the ultimate analysis, an institution of this kind will have to be judged by its ability to discharge the responsibilities, which, in the circumstances of our own country, are likely to be entrusted to it. I should like to invite the attention of the House in particular to one or two provisions of the Bill from this point of view.

We propose to establish, by amending the Reserve Bank of India Act suitably for this purpose, an Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund. This new fund, like the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations Fund) which the House authorised and accepted in 1955, will be created on the books of the Reserve Bank of India and will be fed by allocations from out of the annual profits of the Reserve Bank. The Fund is intended to be used for supplementing the resources which the Industrial Development Bank may be able to raise in the normal course, for financing the activities of the established agencies which are concerned with the provision of industrial credit, and, to the extent necessary, for financing the Development Bank's own programmes.

We propose, Sir, to create, in addition, a Development/Assistance Fund. This fund will be credited from time to time with amounts which may be allocated for this purpose by the Central Government. But it will be placed at the disposal of the Industrial Development Bank, and will be used by that bank for financing certain essential industries, which, on purely commercial considerations or in the light of the standards or criteria which are normally adopted by credit institutions, may not be able to obtain any financial assistance. We are hoping, through the creation of the Development Assistance Fund, to bring into existence, over a period of years, a number of enterprises which may be of vital or strategic importance to the country, but which an ordinary banker or a commercial institution, interested only in increasing or maximising profits, may not be willing, or may not be able, to finance.

We are proposing, through another clause in this Bill and through appropriate amendments to section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, that certain kinds of usance bills maturing within a period of five years, which may be floated or created for financing industrial enterprises, may be discounted by the Industrial Development Bank, on behalf of the industrial enterprises themselves or on behalf of the banks which may be financing them. We are also providing for the rediscounting of these bills, if necessary, by the Industrial Development Bank of India at the Reserve Bank. This is an altogether new concession or facility, which will add, on the whole, to the quantum of resources available for industrial development.

Sir, I do not think that I will be justified in taking any further time for dealing with the other provisions of the Bill. The notes on clauses/explain these provisions in greater detail. I should like, however, to say a few words, before I conclude, about the constitution and management of the proposed new institution.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

The House will appreciate that the responsibilities which are proposed to be entrusted to the new institution will be onerous and heavy. It is, in a sense, a lender of the last resort, for all periods other than purely short-term periods, and for all or practically all purposes, as far as industrial enterprises are concerned. We have considered it desirable, in these circumstances, to provide for the ownership and management of the new institution being vested in the Reserve Bank of India. We have a precedent for doing this. The Canadian Industrial Development Bank, I understand, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Canadian Central Bank. Apart from this precedent, however, the Reserve Bank, I think, is today the institution, which can most appropriately guide a development bank of this kind. The Reserve Bank is, and I hope it will continue to be, free from the pressure of political or other influences. It is in a position to take purely objective view of our needs. I have no doubt that under the auspices and with the assistance of the Reserve Bank, the Development Bank will be able to discharge its fairly onerous burdens satisfactorily.

I said, Sir, at the beginning of this speech that the provision of adequate financial resources is urgently necessary in the interest of rapid industrial development. I do not want to imply that finance is the only bottleneck or that the other problems which may exist or which arise in future are not important. We have tried in the past to deal with some of the other difficulties and, as the House is aware, some action has already been taken in the direction of decontrolling certain items, increasing the limit of the exemptions under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, and simplifying the procedure for licensing of new units. The other day we presented to the House a report on the measures which we are considering for facilitating the more rapid utilisation of external aid. I hope

that these and other measures which we have taken or which we may be taking from time to time will help the genuine entrepreneur or industrialist. We are trying through this Bill to ensure that the necessary financial resources will be available to him and to all those who are interested in promoting desirable industrial development and are prepared to work hard for it. I hope that given the proper atmosphere, our aspirations regarding industrial growth will in a large measure be fulfilled.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish the Industrial Development Bank of India for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and for matters connected therewith and further to amend certain enactments, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 18 members, namely, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Harish Chandra Heda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon, Shri K. L. More, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Purshottamdas R. Patel, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri R. Uma-nath, and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (9)

Mr. Speaker: Both the motion and the amendment are now before the House. Shri Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has just now explained to the House the reasons for bringing forward this Bill at this

stage. He has mainly confined himself to elaborating what is stated here in the statement of objects and reasons, namely, that the existing credit facilities for industrial development are totally inadequate in relation to the actual needs of the situation. He has also made one remark—he did not elaborate it though—that the motive behind this Bill is also to co-ordinate or to bring about a greater measure of centralisation and co-ordination between the different financial institutions which exist at present for the purpose of financing industrial development. These are the only two reasons that I could find in the remarks which he has made.

The difficulty that I had while listening to him was that the hon. Finance Minister talks repeatedly of industrial development but in the vacuum, as it were. Industrial development in our country has to be geared to certain objectives which have already been accepted by the nation, by the country, by this Parliament. I find it very surprising that comparison should be made and references should be made to Japan and Canada in this connection. The hon. Minister said that we are borrowing ideas from Japan, for example, where they have a development bank. I would suggest that this is not the way to look at this question at all because the conditions of Japanese industrial development are totally different to our conditions. The state or level of development of the Japanese economy cannot be compared with ours. It was a mighty industrial power before the last world war and today it produces vast quantities of all the basic materials, like, steel, coal, machines and so on, which we are still struggling to lay the foundations for. As everybody knows, the Japanese economy is dominated by very big monopolies symbolising the concentration of economic power there. All the old monopoly houses which flourished in Japan before the war—and which were behind the imperialist war effort of Japan at that time—namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and so on, have

all come back to economic power in Japan. Who does not know it? Therefore it is no argument to say that we are borrowing an idea from Japan because there is a development bank there which has done well. We are working or operating in a totally different set of conditions of an underdeveloped economy of a country which is still struggling through a series of five-year plans to reach the take-off stage, as it were. Therefore, this analogy with Japan or with Canada, for that matter, which is also an industrially developed country is, I feel, totally out of place. These are not the arguments which can justify this Bill.

The real question is that a provision is being made here for enlarging the credit facilities available to those people whom the hon. Minister has referred to as genuine entrepreneurs to develop. I would have liked the Minister to tell us a little as to the criterion or basis for claiming continually in this country—he is not the first one to do it; the private sector through its various organs and spokesmen is continually raising this cry—that they have got inadequate credit facilities for development. What is the criterion by which we are to judge? How are we to know?

He has given some figures, of course. But there is a fallacy in his argument there, if I may say so, because he has tried to show to us that there is a gap between the availability of credit supply by these various financial institutions and the total investment planned or the target of the Plan. But why the total investment target should be met by credits from Government or semi-Government institutions is not clear to me. Certainly, it is not going to be met by them; only a portion of that can be met at the best of times. So, what is the criterion? In the private sector obviously—we have always been told—profitability or the return on capital is the test. That is the test which shows in the world of the private sector whether they are able, with the exist-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ing level of credit facilities, to prosper or not. That is not my test, but that is the test which the private sector applies to itself.

I do not find any available evidence for this contention that credit facilities are inadequate or that credit supplies are drying up to such an extent that the development of industry, particularly in the private sector, is not able to earn an adequate return on its capital. Profitability is the law of the private sector. That must be the yardstick by which we have to test. I will come to that presently, but one other point I would like to make first, in passing, namely that the Mahalanobis Committee's Report has not yet been released to the public. It has been submitted to the Government and in the usual way in our democratic set-up—I do not know how—huge passages of it seem to have leaked out to the press.

An Hon. Member: It was placed on the Table yesterday.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am very sorry; I was absent from the House for a long time, but anyway that is good.

I am surprised to find that this Bill is being brought forward just at the moment when the Mahalanobis Committee has observed in its report that one of the causes, not the only one or the main one but one of the principal causes, which have contributed to the development of economic concentration and the growth of monopoly in our method of planned economy is the way in which the existing financial institutions have functioned.

This observation of the Mahalanobis Committee may not be acceptable to the Government. Government may contest it. Government may come forward with its own arguments and facts and figures to prove that this is wrong. But the Mahalanobis Committee has laboured long and I believe that its report and its recommendations and observations do deserve most serious consideration by the Government. It is really strange that

just at the time when this Committee's report has seen the light of the day and when they have stated that loans advanced by public institutions, like, the Industrial Finance Corporation and the National Industrial Development Corporation have aided the growth of the private sector in industry and specially big companies and their growth have been facilitated by the financial assistance rendered to them by these institutions, they have observed that there can be no doubt that the working of our planned economy—and they have referred here specifically to the working of these financial institutions—has encouraged the process of concentration by facilitating and aiding the growth of big business in India.

Mr. Speaker: Would he like to take more time?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not know how much time is allotted.

Mr. Speaker: I did not want to interrupt him or to stop him. He might resume his seat.

13.23 hrs.

RE: RECEPTION TO SHEIKH
ABDULLAH

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and other Members had given a Calling Attention Notice this morning about Mr. Dinesh Singh's going and receiving Sheikh Abdullah. I have not allowed that.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): And also the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. C. S. Jha.

Mr. Speaker: I have rejected that. But then he wanted to interrupt the proceedings and he raised that question. The Prime Minister is here. If he wants to make a statement, he might do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is he making a statement *suo motu*?

Mr. Speaker: I had rejected that. He is making it *suo motu*.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने कहा था कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में शार्ट-नोटिस वर्गिस्टियन पूछ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वैसे ही भारी बात सामने आ जाये, तो उन की क्या जरूरत है।

प्रधान मंत्री बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : दोनों साहब जो गये थे, वे मेरे खास कहने पर मेरे उन से खास दरखास्त करने पर, गये थे, कि वे वहाँ जायें। एक तो कर्टसी की बात थी और दूसरे इन्तजाम देखने के लिए कि वहाँ पर इन्तजाम ठीक है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आज पहले भी यह निवेदन किया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला किसी दूसरे देश के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। वह भारतवर्ष के ही एक सामान्य आदमी हैं, जिस तरह कि दूसरे और व्यक्ति हैं। राजा दिनेश सिंह व्यक्तिगत स्थिति में नहीं गये, क्योंकि वह उप-विदेश मंत्री हैं और उन पर देश की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। इसी तरह से एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के सैक्रेटरी, श्री शा, भी शेख अब्दुल्ला को लेने के लिए वहाँ गए। जब कभी सदरे-रियासत या सादिक साहब दिल्ली में आए, तो उन को लेने के लिए उप-विदेश मंत्री कभी नहीं गए। तो फिर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को लेने के लिए उन के जाने की क्या जरूरत थी, जिस के मुकद्दमे का भी अभी फैसला नहीं हुआ है और जेल से निकलते ही जिस ने इस तरह के बयान दिये हैं, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के गौरव और प्रतिष्ठा के सरासर विपरीत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में ज्यादा तफ़्सील में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह हर एक भारतीय के स्वाभिमान को चाँट पहुँचाना नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल कर लिया। बाकी बातें रेलिवटों नहीं हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस बारे में और कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं मालूम होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि जब काश्मीर के सदरे रियासत या चीफ मिनिस्टर आते हैं, तो कभी कोई उन को लेने के लिए नहीं जाता है। उनका कहना है कि चूंकि वे शेख अब्दुल्ला को खास तौर पर लेने के लिए गए, इस लिए क्या इस से यह न समझा जाएगा कि वह किसी दूसरे मुल्क से आ रहे हैं। उनका कहना है कि हम अपनी कन्डक्ट से ऐसा जाहिर कर रहे हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जाहिर है कि दूसरा मुल्क नहीं है। लेकिन बारह बरस के बाद वह यहाँ आए। बीच में बहुत बातें हुईं। करीब ग्यारह बरस वह जेल में रहे। सब वाकयात हुए। इसलिए उन के आने पर खास तौर से इन्तजाम की जरूरत थी। चुनाव दोनों साहबों को कहा गया कि जाओ, देख लो, वहाँ इन्तजाम ठीक है या नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आन ए प्वायंट आफ आर्डर। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि राजा दिनेश सिंह और एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के सैक्रेटरी की अपनी व्यक्तिगत स्थिति नहीं है। क्या वे सिर्फ शेख अब्दुल्ला के लिए ही इन्तजाम देखने के लिए गए या अब तक जितने भी लोग आते रहे हैं, उन सब के लिए इन्तजाम देखने के लिए वे इस तरह से जाते रहे हैं ? यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जिससे सारे देश में चिंता पैदा हो गई है। सामान्य रूप से इन्दिरा जी, मनानी साहब कोई भी जाते, कोई आवेक्षण नहीं था। वह उन के घर पर मेहमान थे। लेकिन उप विदेश मंत्री और एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के सैक्रेटरी को क्यों भेजा गया, आपत्ति तो यह है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने उन दोनों से कहा जाने के लिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्यों कहा जाने के लिए ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने मुनासिब समझा ।
(Interruptions.)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्यों मुनासिब समझा ? क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति का इस तरह स्वागत करना मुनासिब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । एक सवाल किया गया है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर उसका जवाब दे रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य जवाब के बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने उनका जाना मुनासिब समझा, इसलिए मैंने उन से कहा । मैं इस सब बहम में तो पड़ा नहीं था, जो कि माननीय सदस्य ने वयान की है । मैंने मुनासिब समझा कि वे जायें और उन का इस्तकवाल करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों के दिल में यह खदशा है कि दूसरे लोग इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट के इरादे का कुछ मुक्तलिफ इन्टरप्रेशन कर सकते हैं । उन का कहना है कि लोग इससे समझ सकते हैं कि इस बारे में कोई खाम चीज की गई ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जैसा कि आप ने कहा है इसमें कोई खाम चीज नहीं थी । वह मेरे मेहमान थे । मैंने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के इन दोनों साहबों को कहा कि जाकर देख लीजिए ।
(Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसमें बहुत सवालों की गुंजायश नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी बार बार कह रहे हैं कि "मैंने मुनासिब समझा" । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, या प्रधान मंत्री ने भी यह मुनासिब समझा ? प्रधान मंत्री देश के गौरव के रक्षक

हैं । वह एक व्यक्ति नहीं है । जब वह यह कहते हैं कि "मैंने मुनासिब समझा", तो क्या उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत स्थिति में मुनासिब समझा या एज प्राइम मिनिस्टर उन्होंने मुनासिब समझा ? अगर उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री की दृष्टि से मुनासिब समझा, तो क्यों, यह सवाल है, जिसे हम उनसे पूछना चाहते हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ये सब लंबीदा सवाल तो मेरे सामने नहीं थे कि मैं कैसे हैसियत से कह रहा हूँ । लेकिन यह कहना सही हो सकता है कि मैंने प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से भी कहा था दोनों साहबों को जाने के लिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तो गलत किया है—देश के साथ अन्याय किया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्तजाम देखने का काम या तो पुलिस का है, या इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो का है या वाच एंड वार्ड का है । हमारे उप विदेश मंत्री का वह काम नहीं है, जो कि उन्हें सौंपा गया । यह गलत सुपुर्दगी कैसे कर दी गई ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि वह हमारे मेहमान और मेहमान नवार्जी या जरूर नवाजी करना हमारा धर्म है । इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इससे कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि शेख साहब की काफी हिम्मत अफजाई होगी और हिन्दुस्तान का जो कहना है, हमारा जो कहना है काश्मीर के बारे में उसके बारे में कुछ गलतफहमा हो गई हो कि कुछ चीज उनकी भी मान ली जाएगी ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके मन की दशा का उन पर क्या असर हुआ, यह प्रधान मंत्री कैसे जवाब दें . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether this has given an encouragement.....

Mr. Speaker: Who can say that?

सवाल यह आप करते हैं कि उनके दिमाग की दशा इस बात में क्या हुई—

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने श्रीमती का कहना कि जाहे जानी या प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से कहा है और ये जो पेचीदा बातें हैं, ये उनके दिमाग में नहीं थीं। वहां पर विक्प्रोटिडी का सारा इंतजाम होते हुए स्पेशल प्रोटोकाल का इंतजाम किया गया तो कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि उनके दिमाग में ऐसी कोई बात आ गई हो जिससे उनकी हिम्मत अफनाई हो गई हो? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी विश्वास दिलायेंगे...

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The question that is worrying us all and that is worrying many people inside and outside the House is precisely this. Were the representative of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Secretary in-charge of the Commonwealth Relations specifically picked up for receiving Sheikh Abdullah or was it something fortuitous? That is the only question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Those gentlemen were especially asked by me to go there simply because

Mr. Speaker: His question is: Was this selection made because one was the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs and the other was the Secretary in-charge of Commonwealth Relations? Were they in that capacity particularly selected to receive Sheikh Abdullah?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand all these questions. All these matters were not considered from that point of view by me or by anybody else.

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Mr. Speaker: When a citizen of India is coming here, there ought not to be such respect of distinction shown to him that the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs should go there. What I can gather from their questions is, that is what is worrying them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think they need be worried about that because the Deputy Minister went at my request and the Commonwealth Secretary went at my request largely because I had to deal with them and they were roundabout me.

Mr. Speaker: Because they were roundabout him, they were his own assistants or subordinates, whatever they were, Prime Minister says, he sent them there. That should be all. I do not think there is anything more.

Shri Kapur Singh: Selection was merely fortuitous.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। मैं पहले भी खड़ा हुआ था। यह ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसको कोई महत्व न दिया जाए। कांग्रेस पार्टी की बैठक में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा कहा गया था कि स्वागत करने के लिए नहीं जाना है।

ऐसा कहने के बाद भी उसके दिमाग को खराब करने के लिए स्वागत करने के लिए गए तो इसका क्या कारण था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जेल से छोड़ने की जितनी बड़ी गलती की, उसी तरह की यह दूसरी गलती है कि उसके दिमाग को खराब किया जा रहा है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्यान आपने सुन लिया है और मवाल भी पूछ लिये है । और अब अगर कुछ चाहते हैं तो वह यहाँ इस वक्त नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर स्पष्ट तथा संतोषजनक मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ।

13.31 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA BILL—contd.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Before this unfortunate interlude took place, I was making the point that Government would have been better advised, and it would have been more graceful on the part of the Finance Minister to have deferred the bringing forward of this Bill before this House for its consideration, until Government had had sufficient time and opportunity to go into the Mahalanobis Committee's report which has made an observation on this precise point regarding the functioning of financial and credit institutions in our economy and has made a very alarming observation to the effect that the manner in which they have operated has been one of the main contributory factors responsible for the growth of monopoly and economic concentration. This Bill is seeking to provide yet another institution, which in fact will be a much bigger and a much more centralised and powerful financial institution than any of those existing at the moment. I think that this kind of attitude on the part of Government does smack a little of prejudging their ultimate decisions on the Mahalanobis Committee's report, and it also shows or betrays a certain attitude of contempt, if I may say so. For, what is the point in setting up a committee and allowing it to work for so long and then produce a report, at the same time not giving sufficient consideration to

one of the most vital points emphasised by that committee, before bringing forward a Bill which will add to the multiplicity of those very financial institutions whose functioning the Mahalanobis Committee has criticised?

As I was saying earlier, apart from seeing a total overall gap, which is always bound to be there in my view between the total requirements of economic or industrial development on the one hand, and the available credit facilities given by the existing institutions on the other, what evidence is there to show that the private sector industrial development is being hampered or being hamstrung or being handicapped by shortage of credit to such an extent that its profitability rate or the return that it can earn on its capital investment is not satisfactory? I do not find it anywhere.

As a matter of fact, since we are now passing through a phase, when as the Finance Minister has recently emphasised many times, there is the need for the country to go ahead more boldly on the question of foreign collaboration and joint ventures, obviously, any bank of this kind which is proposed to be set up must have as one of its important functions the question of providing credit and financing such joint ventures also.

Only a day or two ago, I found these figures which are just an illustrative example. The Indian Investment Centre publishes a newsletter. The latest one for the month of April gives some interesting facts which are quite illustrative. They say that in the month of March, the Government of India have approved of 38 collaboration projects of which 13 are completely new projects, and in those projects, the total investment will amount to Rs. 6.78 crores, and out of that Rs. 6.78 crores, the foreign share will be Rs. 1.48 crores; that means that the domestic share will be Rs. 5.30 crores.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Apart from these, there are ten existing projects, that is to say, ten existing concerns which are going in for expansion. On these projects, they propose to spend Rs. 9.78 crores, out of which the foreign share will be Rs. 2.64 crores and the domestic share will be Rs. 7.14 crores. It is obvious that the Indian partners in these collaboration projects cannot be very small concerns, because as far as I can see, we are not dealing here or concerned with either small or medium-scale industry. If it was a question of providing credit facilities for them and helping them to a greater extent, then that is a question which could be taken up on its merits. As a matter of fact, the whole business of the National Industrial Development Corporation or the Industrial Finance Corporation or the ICICI or the investment policy of the LIC or of this bank which is now proposed have got as their objective or have got in view the big entrepreneurs or the big industrialists, and these are the very people who are able to put through these collaboration projects which are being approved by the Government of India. Therefore, the Indian partners in these collaboration projects are going to be the main clients for financial assistance and credit facilities, to help whom the hon. Minister has come forward very obligingly. I find that the hon. Finance Minister is leaving for his lunch, but anyway, I hope the Minister of Planning and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance will deal with this question.

Since I am on the subject of collaboration projects, for the moment, I might point out that the British Board of Trade has recently brought out a survey of the earning ratio or the profitability rate of British investments in this country. This shows that in 1962, the British capital investments in this country had an earning ratio of 9.4 per cent; in Pakistan, it brought them 3.5 per cent; in Canada it brings them 3 per cent; in Australia, it brings

them 7.1 per cent. In the USA it brings them 7.28 per cent, and in India it brings them 9.4 per cent. This is the earning ratio of British investments in this country, according to the British Board of Trade.

According to the secretary of the Indian Investment Centre, Mr. Bhatt, a similar comparative study of the earning ratio of US investments in this country shows that in the South-East Asia region, India leads with 20.9 per cent as the earning ratio of American investments. In Japan, it is only 9.1 per cent. In the Philippines which is virtually an American colony, it is 19.1 per cent, while in India it is 20.9 per cent.

As for the observations made in the Mahalanobis Committee's report itself they have shown the degree to which economic concentration is developing. Of course, time and again, when we raise this issue the Finance Minister dismiss it by saying that 'We shall look after it some day in the future; let the concentration go on now; it does not matter, because it helps growth, and when the time comes, if it becomes an evil which is too much for the country to bear, we shall see how we can deal with it.' But then, what happens to all the economic and social objectives which we have set before ourselves in the Plan for doing social justice to the millions of our country?

I may quote some figures from the report of the Mahalanobis Committee itself in this connection. The report has shown that in 1960-61, 86 per cent. of the companies in this country had a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or less than Rs. 5 lakhs; in other words, 86 per cent of the companies did not have a share capital of more than Rs. 5 lakhs each. The total capital of these 86 per cent of companies amounts to only 14.6 per cent of the total paid-up capital or the total share capital in this country; whereas 1.6 per cent of companies which have a paid-up capital each of Rs. 50 lakhs or more accounts for 53 per cent of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the total capital or paid-up capital in this country. This is a measure of the degree of economic concentration and growth of monopoly. The report has further shown that ten big groups out of all these big companies, which used to control 876 companies in 1951 with a capital of Rs. 205 crores, controlled in 1958, 929 companies with a total capital of nearly Rs. 300 crores.

Out of these ten groups, another top four were in 1951 controlling Rs. 147 crores of share capital, and by 1958 these four groups were controlling Rs. 225 crores of share capital. This is the Mahalanobis Committee's own observation.

Therefore, what I mean to say is that all these developments point clearly to the fact that the picture that is painted of drying up of credit facilities and total unavailability of credit and, therefore, the need for adding to and multiplying the financial institutions, now bringing forward this giant bank, which is going to be a sort of giant, monopoly organisation as I can make out, in the name of centralisation and co-ordination, does not justify itself at all.

The powers of this Bank are going to be practically unlimited. It is not possible to go into the details now. But a reading of the clauses and the notes on clauses makes that quite clear. I want to ask a few questions before I sit down. Is the mere step of co-ordination and centralisation going to be any safeguard whatsoever, and if so, how, against those maladies in the present system which has obviously been leading to a reactionary development in the direction of economic concentration and monopoly? For example, the Estimates Committee in their report on the Industrial Finance Corporation—if I may make just one reference—have themselves said at page 18 that there is this feature of inter-corporate investment, investment by large companies of huge surplus funds in other companies belonging to the same group. They say

these are the very people who go on borrowing heavily from Government and quasi-government institutions, when they appear to be quite financially sound and have enough surplus reserves in their hands, with which they want to invest in shares of other companies in the same group. What is going to be the safeguard against that? What is the link between these institutions which Parliament is asked to sanction and the problems which have been thrown up of concentration of monopoly on the one hand and the social and economic objectives which this nation has placed before itself on the other? Shri Krishnamachari has nothing to say about this. What is the safeguard, for example, against the practice of underwriting of a large number of shares which turn out to be very risky and completely speculative—bogus shares? Here sweeping powers of underwriting are being given to this Bank. There is no power given to the company law administration to check the abuses of loaning. When the company law department was originally set up, one of the subjects which was under its supervision was precisely these financial institutions. Later, as we know, this was withdrawn from its purview. These financial institutions are above any check or supervision by the company law department, although their operation is an integral part of the company law administration itself.

Then there is the speculative character of the LIC's own investment policy. If the hon. Minister bothers to look into the Estimates Committee's Report on this subject too, he will find a very clear statement made there that it was never intended that the LIC should enter the share market and deal in stocks and shares oblivious of the objectives of social advancement, diversification, and avoidance of speculation. As the Minister knows, the Estimates Committee had very strong views on this subject. They said the best possible thing to do was that these funds of the LIC

which are used for investment should be taken over by Government, directly used for investment, because what was never the purpose is being done, and the money of the investors is being utilised by LIC precisely to speculate in the market and deal in stocks and shares in such a way that the private sector is benefited.

Therefore, this particular thing, mere co-ordination, as Shri Krishnamachari has put forward as the main argument for bringing forward this Bill, co-ordination and centralisation, will, in this particular case, I am afraid, far from checking, rather further strengthen and encourage these unhealthy tendencies which are becoming a more and more dominant feature of our economy, particularly of private industrial sector.

Therefore, we are opposed to the setting up of this Bank. We do not understand what is its necessity for the country at this moment. We do not understand why it should be considered precisely at the time when the Mahalanobis Committee has sounded a note of warning against this type of financial institutions. Personally, I would support Shri T. K. Chaudhuri's motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, because this is a very serious matter which needs much more detailed and serious consideration. Until Government has completed its proper consideration of the Mahalanobis Committee's Report, it is not proper to come forward with another Bill like this and get Parliament's sanction for yet another giant financial institution of this type, without any reference or relation to whether it is assisting or retarding the achievement of the social and economic objectives for which this country stands and to which this House is pledged.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I rise to speak in support of my motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee. It seems to me absolutely wrong in principle and most highly objectionable that a Bill of this

nature which seeks to set up such a pivotal financial institution, in whose hands the economic future of the country would, if I may say so, be entrusted should be got through at this time. Yet, in spite of its importance, the Government seeks to hustle it through at the fag end of the budget session without giving sufficient time to the House or a committee of the House to go through its provisions in a dispassionate manner.

Of course, so far as the present Finance Minister is concerned, I am reminded of one experience several years back, when the NIDC was formed. I remember the House was informed about it by way of a token grant made in a supplementary budget. But for the NIDC, the Government had no necessity to come before the House, because it was a limited company or corporation which could be set up under the Companies Act. But because this Development Bank would be wholly a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India and because the Reserve Bank of India Act and several other parliamentary enactments are going to be changed, they have to come before this House with this Bill. But the cavalier fashion they have treated Parliament in this matter should be objected to by all sections of the House.

In this Bill it is proposed to change five crucial sections of the Reserve Bank Act and 21 sections of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. There are, of course, minor amendments of the Banking Companies Act and the Industrial Disputes Act, but so far as the Reserve Bank Act and the IFC Act are concerned, they are very crucial, and these amendments put enormous powers in the hands of this Bank and also in the hands of the Reserve Bank which the House should have been given an opportunity to properly scrutinise and screen before passing this Bill into an enactment.

As the previous speaker pointed out, it is proposed to give enormous powers to this bank, which would be a giant

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

monopoly institution, in the name of co-ordinating industrial finance. The hon. Finance Minister harped back to the Report of the Banking Enquiry Committee, which was appointed as early as 1931, and everybody knows, every student of Indian economics knows, about the observations of the minority members of the Banking Enquiry Committee with regard to lack of industrial finance in this country. But one wonders what has become of the recommendations of the Shroff Committee which was appointed some seven or eight years ago to consider this very question. The Shroff Committee had the advantage of drawing upon the experience of the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the National Industrial Development Corporation and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, three specialised institutions which were set up to provide long-term industrial credit to our developing industrial economy. The Shroff Committee suggested the formation of a number of other special institutions like a consortium or syndicate to be formed by leading banks in co-operation with insurance companies under the leadership of the State Bank, issue houses, investment trusts and unit trusts for assisting industrial investment, a special development corporation for small industries under the initiative and guidance of the Reserve Bank, and a central organisation for the provision of technical and managerial assistance to industries to be set up jointly by the Government special institutions and private industries. One may or may not agree with the recommendations made by the Shroff Committee, but in all fairness to the House and to the country, some summary of the recommendations of this Committee should have been placed before the House, but, instead of that, the Government sat quiet for nearly seven, eight years, and then suddenly in last December the Finance Minister came with the announcement of his intention to start a Development Bank, and then from December to April we were not given any inkling

of the intentions or plans in this regard that the Government had in their mind. And now they come with a scheme of this giant institution just at the fag end of the session, and ask the House to hustle through this Bill in the course of three or four hours. This is highly objectionable, and it is because we have become habituated to setting up our pivotal economic institutions in this fashion, we are confronted with the basic contradictions, to which the previous speaker referred and to which the Mahalanobis Committee has referred, the contradiction between the economic and social objectives which we profess and the institutions through which we want to concretise and realise those objectives. As a matter of fact, all these financial institutions which we have set up have, instead of leading us to securing the objective of a democratic economic development and the realisation of a socialistic pattern of society, have just resulted in a development in the opposite direction as the Mahalanobis Committee have very emphatically pointed out.

The Mahalanobis Committee have stated, as Shri Gupta said just now, that the effect of planned economy since the Plans were started, and the effect of the working of the specialised institutions, Government and finance institutions, has been in the direction of strengthening economic concentration in the private corporate sector. It will be for the members of the ruling party to search their hearts.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Little searching is necessary.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, but that is quite true. You can easily find out the reason of this contradiction. The reason of this contradiction is that basically the ruling party or the leadership that guides the ruling party, does not believe in the things they say or profess. Otherwise, there would have been attempts at securing

a whole transformation of our financial and economic institutions and their organisational set up.

14 hrs.

Before I deal with that aspect of the matter I have to point out one or two things about the expansion of industrial finance facilities. It is quite true that the capital facilities at the disposal of our developing economy are quite inadequate considering the high, ambitious targets that we have set for ourselves, but even then, I find that the specialised institutions for term finance for industries which we have set up since 1948, starting with the Industrial Finance Corporation, have rendered assistance up to the end of last year of nearly Rs. 533 crores. It does not seem that credit facilities have not expanded rapidly. It has been pointed out not only by the Mahalanobis Committee but by all experts who have studied this question that the way these specialised institutions have worked have only resulted in creating a tendency in the minds of the private corporate sector to borrow heavily from Government and quasi-Government institutions instead of depending on their usual sources of finance. The Mahalanobis Committee has also pointed out that the benefit of the financial assistance from Government and semi-Government institutions has gone mostly to the bigger companies. Why is it so? That is because in spite of our professions of socialism and all that, when it comes to the major economic institutions that we have set up, central banking institutions and other institutions which are subsidiary to the Central Reserve Bank or State Bank or specialised financial institutions that we have they appoint these people on the board of directors. I need not read the names; the hon. Minister knows them. Here I find in the Board of the Reserve Bank the name of R. G. Saraiya, B. N. Mukerjee, JRD Tata, K. C. Mohindra and all these people. If you look at the list of the boards of the local offices, you will find the same big

capitalist group, all the major groups about which the Mahalanobis Committee has written. They are associated with the management and direction of this institution. Similarly, we find representation on the State Bank of India for Goenkas, Poddar, Menons, Mudaliars, Bharatram, Charatram, Birlas, etc. The same groups are represented in the other institutions, by permutations and combinations. Now, we are going to set up this big institution for industrial development. As it will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank it means that it will follow the same policy that has been followed by these institutions, beginning from the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: We want these institutions to carry on the work of industrial development and to transform our society and to realise the goals of socialism that we have set for ourselves. It is for the Members of the ruling Party to search their hearts and ask of their leaders whether it will at all be possible for them to realise socialism, if they entrust the task of realising the goal in such hands, in such institutions.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill, it could not have been more timely. Industrialisation in any country is a function of mainly four things, usually they are referred to as 4 Ms: money, men, material and machines. As technological density develops in a country which is mainly the development of men, whether it pertains to technical class or to management class, and as skills are being developed more and more, more and more industrial set-ups are being thought of. As material resources develop in a country, many more industries come into being. It requires machines to operate these industries. In an under-developed country, usually these machines are not made and most of them have to be imported—that is the price an under-developed

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

country has to pay. Import of machines means foreign exchange and most of the countries are not in a position to export enough of their goods to get the necessary foreign exchange for import of machines. Sometimes in an under-developed country internal money also is very short because savings are not enough to flow into industry to give stability for sustained industrial growth. This is a problem which every under-developed country has to face; that is the problem India also is facing today. So, I say that this industrial development bank cannot be more timely because even though we had set up regional institutions today they are inadequate to finance development and progressive industrialisation. So much so, this Bill envisages the co-ordination of all these agencies and gives an impetus to further industrialisation of this country.

I am happy that the Bill removes a lot of statutory restrictions that are imposed on the existing institutions which do not allow them to give money easily to people who need them. I would refer to clause 2 in this Bill. Now, loans can be given to any company, public or private sector, that is in existence. In clause 9 there is a removal of another statutory provision. If you go to the Industrial Finance Corporation, they do not accept equitable mortgage; they ask for English mortgage which is a very costly affair. Recently the coromandal Fertilisers refused to execute this kind of mortgage to I.F.C. and said: unless equitable mortgage is accepted, they were not interested in getting any loan from I.F.C. I am only mentioning a few restrictions that are imposed on the existing organisations which had been removed by this Bill in the newly formed Industrial Development Bank. To that extent I welcome this Bill, and I have no doubt in my mind that this Bill will further the industrialisation to the extent that is desirable in this country. After all, when we had set up five year plans it is the goal of this country to see that we

progress industrially at a faster rate and to see that the progress of development in this country in another 25 years should correspond to the 200 years of development of the now developed countries. That is our aim. So, this Bill, I am sure, will give that kind of impetus for industrialisation in this country.

Clause 9 of the Bill actually is the meat of the whole Bill. This clause provides how this bank will operate: it will refinance long and medium term loans granted by other financial institutions and banks. There is some doubt whether this Industrial Development Bank which is really a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, is competent to give loans to the private banks and reimburse them to the extent that these loans are given to industries, in which bank directors may be deeply interested.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): It is there.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: It is provided there, but I was saying that there is a doubt in people's minds whether it is proper to give loans to private institutions such as banks from a Government institution, to reimburse them to the extent of giving loans to private individuals. There is a doubt that this privilege which has been embodied in this Bill can be abused.

There is also the other point. Suppose, there is a specific provision in the Bill which restricts the operation of the industrial development bank to the extent that they cannot give loans to certain banks or individuals and if such a restrictive clause is added, then the scope of the Industrial Development Bank will be such that it will not be able to function to the extent that it is supposed to function. So, this is also a danger. I cannot say with clear conscience that there will not be abuse of this privilege. It can happen. But I am sure the Reserve Bank of India will exercise such an

amount of control that to that extent they can bring about a measure of equanimity and also a kind of balance so that this cannot happen.

Another thing which this Industrial Development Bank will do is to underwrite new issues that are not underwritten ordinarily by other financial institutions. For instance, fertiliser is an industry which cannot pay immediately. It takes time to put up the fertiliser industry, and it is because of the very political nature of this industry probably the profits are not much in this industry. People do not subscribe to equity shares in an enterprise like that. It is very difficult for a large corporation—usually the rate of investment in those companies is very large—to get public subscribe to equity capital. In that context, the Industrial Development Bank will go to their assistance and underwrite these new issues and help the new industries to develop in this country.

If you see the industrialisation of the country, you can find a great lacuna. There are industries that are very profitable which have been set up immediately; these are industries that are not profitable and they have never come into existence, and the industries in which intense industrial research has taken place have never come into existence at all in this country. So, I am sure that the Industrial Development Bank will be able to provide risk capital; and thus providing the risk capital will usher in the new industries so that there can be a balanced growth of the industrial structure in this country.

In clauses 14 to 19, the Finance Minister has envisaged setting up of the development assistance fund. He made it very clear in his statement that there is need to create such a development assistance fund, but still, I am little doubtful whether the banks will not take advantage of this especially when an amount of risk is involved in it; whether the banks will

not say that it is necessary to go to the development assistance fund to get loans. So, I only wish that only in special cases, where large amounts are involved, where the risk is considerable, the recommendation will be made to seek assistance from the fund. For ordinary things where normally the risk is not very much, where money should be provided, the banks will not take advantage of the fact that such a fund is available to say that the project should go to the assistance of the development assistance fund. I only wish that this thing does not arise in projects where the risk is commercially feasible. I am very sure that this development assistance fund is necessary, especially when research of a large nature is involved. I can think of research in the electronic industry, an industry which has never been developed in this country and which has been growing very fast elsewhere. Probably in an industry like that, where intense research activity is necessary, where research may not pay adequately for amounts that have to be invested, the development assistance fund may be thought of, to give assistance and to bring about greater amount of research in this country.

There is another notable feature in this Bill. It is the audit. Usually, these financial institutions are scared of the Auditor-General. Some of them become very much afraid because they always think of the pros and cons of the audit and these will delay matters to such an extent that it can become very annoying and also very frustrating. But in clause 24 a provision has been made for an independent unit and the bank does not come under the purview of the Auditor-General. I welcome this provision.

Shri Bade (Khargaon): Why do you welcome this?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishan: Because the restriction placed by the fear of the Auditor-General will not be there; it can facilitate easy movement of finance to the entrepreneurs and enable the bank to proceed on its own initiative.

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

That is why I think that is a welcome clause. I welcome that feature also.

On the whole, I feel that this Industrial Development Bank will bring about a greater measure of industrialisation in this country, and I am sure the introduction of the Bill cannot be more timely. I do not agree that the Bill should go to the Select Committee because it is not a simple thing in itself. The Bill is not a thing which is involved. It is nothing new either. We have set up this Bank basing on the experience of other countries and all the developing countries, I am sure, in course of time will have to resort to a bank of this kind. I am sure it cannot be more timely than this.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ordinarily I always support a motion for reference of a Bill to the Select Committee, but in this particular case, I find myself unable to do so. My reason is very simple. If the Government wanted to rush through this Bill and if they did not want to give this House any opportunity to have this debate, the simplest thing for them was to have this registered bank under the Indian companies Act as one of the companies just at the time of the budget or at the time of the supplementary grants.

Secondly, the provisions of this Bill are so simple and so easy to understand that they hardly call for a scrutiny at the hands of the Select Committee. Thirdly, if the Bill is referred to the Select Committee, it cannot be returned here before four months. That would mean a loss of valuable time. The hon. Mover of the motion for reference to the Select Committee said that the House did not have time to consider the Bill. I beg to differ from him, because the Bill was introduced by the Finance Minister on 24th February, more than two months ago, during which time all the hon. Members had plenty of time to apply

their mind to its simply provisions. I feel that this Bill has been brought for the consideration of the House for a very genuine cause and meant for fulfilling a real necessity. I have no doubt that this would serve a very useful purpose.

When I say this, I do not disagree with the critics who have said that the Mahalanobis Committee have pointed out that much of the loans in the past have been given to the big companies or big groups and that has accentuated concentration of wealth. I feel there is validity in that criticism, but then care should be taken to see that this Bank does not function in a way that those big groups would be helped further.

The main purpose of the Bill is to encourage the industrial development. Nobody in this House can deny the need or necessity for industrial development. Whether it should in the private sector or in the public sector or in both is a matter of detail. For that reason, the management of this institution is entrusted to the Reserve Bank. If there is one institution in this country today which is well-managed and of which we can all be proud, in my humble opinion, it is the Reserve Bank. I have no doubt that the interests of the country, of the Government and of the industry are quite safe in the hands of the Reserve Bank.

My only difficulty is whether the directors of the Reserve Bank would have enough time to look after the management of this Bank. As many hon. Members have said, this is going to be a huge organisation in due course. It is going to be a giant organisation. The Reserve Bank itself is a very important and very big institution. Most of them are decorative directors, but whether the functional directors will have enough time to look after the functioning of this Bank is a matter of serious consideration. In the scheme of the Bill, in many places, it is provided that with the Reserve

Bank's permission, the board of this Bank can decide so many things. If you kindly remember, Sir, the board of the Reserve Bank as well as the board of this Bank are going to be the same; it is a common board. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is going to be the Chairman of the board of this Bank. If there is a common board, what is the meaning of getting the permission of the Reserve Bank? That is even less than a theoretical proposition. It can frame rules with the previous permission of the Reserve Bank. If the board of directors of this Bank want to frame rules, who is there in the Reserve Bank to give permission? Both have a common board. Again with the permission of the Reserve Bank it can increase the capital. Who is the Reserve Bank again? The same board is functioning. If, as Chairman of this Bank, he has decided to increase the capital, will he, in his capacity as Governor of the Reserve Bank, say "Don't increase the capital"? I, therefore, feel that it would have been in the interests of this Bank itself if they had some sort of a different organisation and a different board of directors, though some of the directors may be common. That would be better rather than having the same personnel which we have in the Reserve Bank.

Another point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ramakrishnan, is this. One of the functions of this Bank is to refinance the loans given by the scheduled banks to the industrial undertakings. But it is no secret that all these private banks, commercial banks, scheduled banks, are controlled or managed by one group or the other. So, when they sanction loans, they are not free from that bias or prejudice or favouritism. When these banks sanction loans to the industries and if those loans are going to be refinanced by this Industrial Bank, which we are establishing, to that extent, those industries are going to be at a greater advantage than any other person who is not associated with such banks. This facility or concession to the banks appears to be somewhat strange in the

context of the demand for the nationalisation of banks. Even if you do not nationalise the banks, there is no reason why we should give greater concessions to them at this stage. I am sure the Finance Minister will issue instructions that before such loans by commercial banks could be refinanced by this industrial Bank, they would make it a condition that before giving the loan to any industry, shall have the approval of this Bank. If the loans are given without the approval of this Bank, by the commercial banks, those loans should not qualify to be refinanced by this Industrial Bank.

There is a special fund which is being created under clauses 14 to 19. The function of this special fund is summarised in the notes on clauses. It says:

"The fund will be managed by the Industrial Development Bank and will be utilised for granting assistance to essential industrial enterprises, in circumstances in which, on purely commercial considerations or in the light of the standards or criteria which are normally followed, loans are not likely to be granted to these enterprises by banks or other financial institutions."

If that is the only object, there was no need for creating a separate fund. That type of flexibility could have been built in the constitution of the Bank itself. The Bank could have been authorised by the Reserve Bank to take a lenient view and prescribe less stringent or rigid standards and conditions in special cases of industrial ventures or enterprises. When you have a special fund, the attitude of the Bank in respect of other loans would become a little more rigid. They would feel that for somewhat risky type of ventures, we have got a special fund. In all other cases they would apply very rigid standards, which may not serve the larger purpose of this bank.

[Shri Morarka.]

It has been suggested that the Government has got no means to control the inter-corporate investment and inter-locking of funds. I wonder why Mr. Indrajit Gupta made this observation. If he had just referred to the Companies Act, he would have found that there are ample provisions. In fact, there are too many provisions which are very irksome against intercorporate investments. As a matter of fact, during this year's budget, when the Finance Minister announced some concession on intercorporate dividends, I wondered whether those concessions would mean much in reality, unless he relaxed some of those provisions in the Companies Act. There are ample provisions in the hands of the Company law Administration to prevent inter-corporate investment. Not only that, I think the provisions are so rigidly adhered to and so theoretically administered that even the genuine needs of many of the industries are not met.

One point I want to say about this bank is that the bank is going to have in the initial stage a capital of Rs. 10 crores. Later on, if they want, with the permission of the Reserve Bank and all that, they can increase it up to Rs. 50 crores. But even Rs. 50 crores for the type of industrial development that our five year plans envisage is too meagre an amount. As the Finance Minister pointed out this morning, already we have got an investment of about Rs. 200 crores in different industries. Now, this bank would finance not only the industries in the private sector but also those in the public sector. And the capital need of the public sector is much greater. Hindustan Steel alone had borrowed Rs. 300 crores from the Government. And even today it has a loan of that magnitude. I hope it is the intention of the Government that in due course the Government would transfer the function of lending to the public-sector corporations also to this bank.

Now, some of the hon. Members here seem to think that providing

capital or lending of money by this institution is giving some gifts or doles to the private sector. I want to say for their information that while this institution will provide money under certain conditions and against some security, the rate of interest they charge is in some cases very much higher than even the rate of interest charged by private banks. The I.F.C. and the I.C.I.C.I. now charge 8 per cent. Eight per cent is in my opinion a very high rate of interest, particularly because they do not give any interest holiday even during the construction period or the period when the industry concerned does not mature. Government borrows money from the public at 4 per cent or 3½ per cent, and the same money they lend to the industries and charge 8 per cent interest.

So, while I agree that utmost care should be exercised in lending this amount to the people, I also wish to say that efforts should be made not to allow any concentration of any industry or giving more and more money to the same group of persons. I feel that Government itself stands to gain, not only in the overall industrial development, but in a limited manner even in the rate of interest, because they pay 4 per cent and charge 8 per cent.

Sir, there are a few other points on the clauses which with your permission I shall refer to when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Himatsingka: Sir, we welcome this Bill because it will help the large number of entrepreneurs who find it difficult to get finance in the ordinary course of things from the commercial banks and otherwise from the market. As has been explained by the hon. the Finance Minister, the institutions which are existing at present are not sufficiently equipped and are not in a position to meet the demands of the various industries which need to be set up in the country in order to

be able to reach the target of production and in order to fulfil the objective of the planned economy that is being arranged in the five year plans. And therefore it is a measure which is not a day too early to have been introduced.

The hon. Member Mr. Gupta criticised the present Bill on the basis of the Mahalanobis report and said that care should have been taken to meet the social objectives which have been accepted as the goal by this House. Sir, I have not been able to follow the reasoning of my friend or that of Mr. Chaudhuri who wanted the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee, because I feel that a Bill like this is the only remedy to meet the difficulties which the little and new entrepreneurs, the smaller people, find in financing the institutions or industries that they want to set up. I may inform the House that a large number of small industrialists who could never have thought of putting up industries have been able to do so only on account of the help rendered by the financial institutions set up by the Government. These institutions subscribe to their shares, take up their debentures and also take equity and preference shares and thereby help to augment the resources that are available to these new entrepreneurs from the market. And because the resources of these institutions have not been found to be sufficient, this Development Bank will come very handy in order to help these small entrepreneurs who are setting up these industries. Therefore I feel that it ought to have been welcomed, because it will be in a position to help industrialists who otherwise would have found it difficult to be helped by the existing institutions.

Then again, clause 9 is in my opinion very wide, and correctly so. It will give scope to the Development Bank to help in such manner as may be necessary in order that industries may be established and may be able to produce various articles, either of daily necessity or capital goods or

goods for export and otherwise needed by the country. The social objectives cannot be attained unless the country produces various kinds of articles and is in a position to meet the growing demands of the country. The population is increasing very rapidly, and therefore unless the country can produce more and more goods, consumption goods, goods required for daily consumption and by the industry and for export for earning foreign exchange, the economy of the country cannot be improved. Therefore I feel that this Bill is a welcome measure.

Coming to the various provisions of the Bill, the industrial concerns which are going to be helped by this Bank have also been very widely defined and they will include concerns engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods or in shipping or in mining or in the hotel industry or in the transport of passengers or goods by road etc. As a matter of fact, the definition has been made very wide in order to be able to include any industry or any business which can be regarded in any way as helping in the social objectives which have been set up before the country for improving the economic conditions of the people.

The other clauses also cover very well and will meet almost all the difficulties that are ordinarily experienced.

There is just one point. Of course almost all the financial institutions are having their head offices in Bombay. I feel that the other regions are being neglected. You will find that the Reserve Bank has its head office in Bombay. The I.C.I.C.I., L.I.C. and all the other important financial institutions have also got their head offices in Bombay. Although Bombay is certainly a place where there is more business and there are more industrialists, still the other regions also should be looked after. So if these institutions have at least branches in other areas like Delhi and Calcutta and other places, the industries in those areas will be helped in

[Shri Himatsingka]

a little better manner than perhaps they are at the present moment. People nearer home are attended to more easily and quickly than those who are at a distance. Therefore, there is a feeling that at least branch offices should be opened in other areas also, so that the benefit of this institution may be available to the other areas also.

Sir, I feel that clause 9 is so worded that it will cover a large number of purposes for which loans can be given. One of the important things that have been provided in the Bill is assistance to any industrial concern or any person for promotion, management and expansion of business and for providing technical assistance. A large number of persons find it difficult to have technical assistance in the beginning, and if this Development Bank takes upon itself to help entrepreneurs in finding technical help, that will be a very welcome measure and it will solve a large number of difficulties, because small people cannot make arrangements for technicians who are generally very highly paid officers. If assistance can be provided by this Bank on nominal charges or such charges as may be reasonable, I think that will go a long way in removing one of the important difficulties that stand in the way of new industrialists.

Therefore, I welcome this measure. I hope the House will pass it without any difficulty and this Development Bank will begin to function as quickly as possible.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक बिल हाउस के सामने आया है। मेरे मित्र श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी मेरे पास आए और कहने लगे कि इस को मिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए। मैं ने इस बिल को पढ़ा तो देखा कि यह बहुत लूजली बरडेड है, इस में कई खामियां हैं और इसलिए इस को मिलेक्ट

कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिये था। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री मोरारका जी कहने लगे कि इसको मिलेक्ट कमेटी को नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर ऐसा होगा तो इसको चार महीने की देरी हो जायेगी। लेकिन उन्होंने जो अपना भाषण दिया उस से यह खातिरी हो गयी कि इसको मिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए था। उन्होंने शुरू में तो कह दिया कि इस को मिलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके बाद उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस में अनेक खामियां बतलायीं और वे खामियां इतनी महत्व की हैं कि उनको ठीक करने के लिए इस बिल को मिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाना चाहिए था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इस में इतनी खामियां हैं तो फिर इसको मिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने में उनको क्यों आपत्ति है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस आपत्ति का केवल कारण यही है कि हम लोग क्योंकि इस को मिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजना चाहते हैं इसलिए कांग्रेस वेंचर के लोग इसका विरोध कर के इसको नहीं भेजना चाहते। चार महीने की देरी की जो बात कही जाती है उसका कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं है। इस पार्लियामेंट को आए दो साल हो गए, अब यह इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक की कल्पना आयी है। अगर इस को चार महीने की देरी और हो जाएगी तो उससे कोई नुकसान नहीं हो सकता। जब दो साल में कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ तो चार महीने में क्या नुकसान हो सकता है।

इसके अलावा रि-फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन फार इंडस्ट्रीज तो है ही और वह अपना काम कर रहा है। तो इस बिल को आज ही पास करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है। मेरे मन में तो यह आता है कि इस बिल को जल्दी लाने का कारण यह है कि शासन अपनी जवाब देही में बचना

चाहता है । अब उद्योगों को यह बैंक पैसा देगा । अगर कोई खराब बात होगी तो उसकी जिम्मेवारी इस डेवलपमेंट बैंक पर होगी और अगर कोई अच्छी बात होगी तो उसकी भी जिम्मेवारी इसी बैंक पर होगी । अपनी जबाब देही से बचने के लिए सरकार ने यह बैंक खोल दी है । आप देखें कि इसमें इंडस्ट्रियल कंसर्न की डेफीनीशन यह दी गयी है :

“industrial concern” means any concern engaged or to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods or in shipping or in mining or in the hotel industry or in the transport of passengers or goods by road or by water or by air or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power.”

आप देखें कि इसमें होटल को भी इंडस्ट्री में डाल दिया गया है । इस तरह तो एंजूलेशन भी एक इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है । यह कहना कि “इंडस्ट्री इनक्लूड्स होटल” तो ऐसा ही है जैसा यह कहना कि “हार्स इनक्लूड्स मै एंड मैन इनक्लूड्स वर्ड्स ” होटल को इंडस्ट्रीज में डालने का शासन का शायद यह उद्देश्य है कि वह इस को पैसा देना चाहता है । पर मैं ने आज तक होटल को इंडस्ट्री में डाले जाते कभी नहीं देखा । इसमें कौन सी मशीन चलती है या क्या सामान किया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को इंडस्ट्री में डालना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर): कांग्रेस वाले इसे आसानी से चला सकते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : हो सकता है कि ऐसा हो ।

आप देखें कि क्लॉज २५ में लिखा है :

“On such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, the entire undertaking of the Refinance Corporation for Industry, Limited (Hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as “the company”) including all business, property, assets and liabilities....”

जब रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है तो दूसरे डेवलपमेंट बैंक को खोलने की क्या जरूरत थी । इसको लिक्विडेट करके इस बैंक को लाया जा रहा है । इसका कारण मुझे यह लगता है कि शायद नए मिनिस्टर ने समझा हो कि जो पुराने मिनिस्टर ने किया वह खराब था । अब नए मिनिस्टर आए हैं इसलिए वह नया बैंक बना रहे हैं, जैसे खिलाड़ी बच्चे नया गिल्ली और डंडा लाते हैं जब भीड़ नए बदले जाते हैं । नए मिनिस्टर आए हैं इसलिए उन्होंने यह नया बैंक बनाया है । नहीं तो रि-फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन फार इंडस्ट्रीज था ही । गए वक्त जब उसमें अर्नैडमेंट लाया गया था तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि इस से इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट हो जाएगा ।

दूसरे आप देखें कि इस डेवलपमेंट फण्ड का जो उद्देश्य दिया गया है वह इस प्रकार है :

“Clauses 14 to 19 relate to the provision for the grant of assistance to industry from another special fund which will be created for this purpose. In other countries, where development banks have been established, it is not unusual for Governments to place at the disposal of these banks counterpart, trust or other funds for supplementing the resources which may otherwise be available to them.”

और आगे लिखा है

"The fund will be managed by the Industrial Development Bank and will be utilised for granting assistance to essential industrial enterprises, in circumstances in which, on purely commercial considerations or in the light of the standards or criteria which are normally followed, loans are not likely to be granted to these enterprises by banks or other financial institutions."

उन्होंने कहा कि जो जनरल कमरशियल परपज के लिए क्राइटेरिया है वही रखा जायगा। इस फण्ड के लिए जो प्राविजन रखा है उसमें सुधार की जरूरत है। बीरोइंग फ्राम फोरन कंट्रीज के लिए जो प्राविजन रखा है वह इस प्रकार है :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 or in any other enactment for the time being in force relating to foreign exchange, the Development Bank may, for the purpose of granting loans and advances under this Act, borrow, with the previous consent of the Central Government, foreign currency from any bank or financial institution in any foreign country or other wise."

यानी आपने इस बैंक को परमिशन दे दी है कि वह जहां से जितना चाहे फारिन एक्सचेंज कर्ज में ले सकता है और जितना पैसा चाहे ले सकता है।

इसने बाद जो प्राविजन है वह भी विचित्र है। कितना फारेन मनी यह ले इसके बारे में कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है न कोई क्राइटेरियन है। देश पर काफी फारेन लोन हो चुका है। इसका और बढ़ाना चाहिए या नहीं इसके बारे में सरकार ने पालियामेंट के सामने कोई सवाल नहीं रखा है। अगर

सारे देश को अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के पास गिरवी रखना है तो दूसरी बात है, नहीं तो देश पर विदेशी कर्ज बहुत हो चुका है। और फारेन लोन लेना चाहिए या नहीं इसके बारे में पालियामेंट की सहमति नहीं ली गयी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो डेवेलपमेंट बैंक को इतना अधिकार दिया है यह गलत है।

यह बिल क्यों मिलेक्ट कमेटी को जाना चाहिये, इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि इसके क्लार्जेज में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण एक्टों के अमेंडमेंट की मांग की गयी है, जैसे इंडस्ट्रियल डिसक्यूट्स एक्ट, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस ऐक्ट और रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट।

इस बिल को सेशन के अन्त में लाया गया है। शायद इसका कारण यह है कि शासन नहीं चाहता कि सदन इस पर अधिक विचार करे और सरकार की आलोचना करे।

इसके बाद आप देखें कि इंडस्ट्रीज पर कंट्रोल क्या है। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट बैंक पर आपने कोई चेक नहीं रखा है। आडिटर जनरल का कंट्रोल भी निकाल दिया गया है।

यह इंडस्ट्रीज वाले लोग जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ औडीटर जनरल से बहुत डरते हैं और उन से डरने की वजह से ही इस भारत के औद्योगिक विकास बैंक बिल में से औडीटर जनरल का चेक निकाल दिया है। अब औडीटर जनरल का चेक न होकर वह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने भी जायगा कि नहीं इसमें शंका है। इस बिल की ड्राफ्टिंग इस होशियारी से की है और ऐसी धूर्तता से इस बिल को तयार किया गया है कि उस में से औडीटर जनरल का कंट्रोल निकाल दिया गया है। उसमें गवर्नमेंट का धोड़ा सा कंट्रोल रक्खा है। रिजर्व बैंक की एक श्रांच है ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह

बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी का जाता तो बेहतर रहता और वहाँ पर उसके तमाम प्राविजंस पर विस्तार से विचार विनिमय हो सकता था।

उद्योगों के विकास के लिए आप इंडस्ट्रीज को ८ या १० करोड़ रुपया विदाउट इंटरैस्ट देने वाले हैं और आगे चल कर ५० करोड़ रुपया विदाउट इंटरैस्ट आप उनके लिए और लगाने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज को आप ने पैसा दिया है अथवा देने हैं वहाँ उस पैसे का मिस्यूज ही हुआ है। वह पैसा सही मायनों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए खर्च नहीं किया गया। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐयर इंडिया को आप ने काफी पैसा दिया है और बम्बई में उस के लिए १८ मंजिली आलीशान इमारत बनने वाली है। उस के वास्ते उन्होंने कितना पैसा खर्च किया मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ।

"It was added that the American architect would get \$150,000 in all the preliminary drawings."

१५० हजार डालर उसके लिए देने वाले हैं। १८ स्टोरीज की आलीशान इमारत बनने वाली है। जनता की गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई का पैसा इस तरह से पानी की तरह ऐसे कामों में बहाया जा रहा है। मंहगाई बढ़ने के साथसाथ जनता पर टैक्सों की भी भरमार हो रही है और आज क्या पालियामेंट के अंदर और क्या बाहर गरीब जनता सरकार को इस के लिए भला बुरा कह रही है कि सरकार इस तरह से लगातार टैक्सों की भरमार करके उनकी पहले से ही झुकी हुई कमर को बिलकुल तोड़ देने पर उतारू हो गयी है। गरीब जनता से टैक्स वसूल करके इस तरह से उद्योग भवन योजना भवन और अन्य बड़े बड़े आलीशान भवन बनाती जा रही है। जैसा कि मैं ने बतलाया इस के साथ ही ऐयर

इंडिया के लिए बम्बई में यह १८ स्टोरीज की बिल्डिंग बनने वाली है। १५० हजार डालर्स कंसलटेंट्स के वास्ते दिया है शासन को यह बात पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने कहते हुए गर्म नहीं आती है।

"It was admitted before the Committee that Indian architects could have built such buildings. As such the Committee fail to understand why the work of preliminary drawings involving an expenditure of \$150,000 was not entrusted to Indian architects to save the foreign exchange involved."

यह पैसा कितना खर्च होता है और कैसे खर्च होता है शासन को इसके प्रति अधिक मतकंता बतानी आवश्यक है और जनता की प्रतिनिधि सभा होने के नाते पालियामेंट को उस पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र भी आया है कि जितनी जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज चलती हैं उनमें कितनी फिजूलखर्ची होती है, कितना पैसा बिलकुल खराब हो जाता है, शासन का आज उस पर कोई कारगर चैक नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त उन उद्योगों में जो कर्मचारी भरती किये जाते हैं, इंजीनियर्स मनेजर्स और इंस्पेक्टर आदि, वह सब मिनिस्टर्स की सिफारिश से रखे जाते हैं। उनके रकूटमेंट के लिए पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन जैसा कोई कमिशन वहाँ पर नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि उन इंडस्ट्रीज में मिनिस्टर्स के सिफारिशी वरिष्ठ ५०००, ६००० और ७००० मासिक वेतन पर जिम्मेदार पोस्ट्स पर काम करते हैं।

इसी तरीके से फर्टिलाइजर्स इंडस्ट्री का हाल है। इसका कारखाना नॉ प्रॉफिट नॉ लॉस की बेसिस पर शुरू हुआ था लेकिन बाहर से उसको इम्पोर्ट करके खूब फायदा उठाया गया। उस पर पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने काफी स्टिबचर्स पाम किये हैं।

[श्री बड़े]

इस समय हाउस के सामने जो इंडस्ट्रिय डेवलपमेंट बिल आया है उस को सरकार को इस तरह से जल्दी में पास कराने की कोशिश न करने चाहिए। इंडस्ट्रिय पर शासन द्वारा एकविध बैंक की व्यवस्था रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाय और वहाँ पर इस के प्राविजंस पर विस्तार से विचार हो और अभी इसमें जो खामियाँ हैं वह वहाँ सेलेक्ट कमेटी में दूर की जाय और उनके बाद सुट्टेवली एमेंड होकर यह बिल हाउस में फिर पेश किया जाय। इनकी जल्दी में फग एण्ड ऑफ दी सेशन पर इस बिल को पास करना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा इसमें बहुत खामियाँ हैं और वह जितनी पॉइंट्स हैं वह और भी बढ़ेगी और शासन द्वारा जनता को गारंटी कमाई के पैसों का दुरुयोग होगा। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time will the hon. Minister require for his reply?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Maybe, 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close this debate at 4 o'clock; so, I will call him at 3.35.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Then, we have to go through the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are some amendments also, not mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him at 3.30 then.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): We have already spent some time in the intervention by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He took only 4 minutes. I am excluding that time.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to say that

we would like to associate ourselves in support of this Bill. I am glad that my hon. friend has brought forward this Bill at this stage. It is high time that an authority like this is created. Nearly 50 years ago one of our great patriots and national leaders, Madan Mohan Malaviya, presided over or was also a member of, what was known as, the Industries Commission which was appointed by the then British Government. That Commission made many recommendations according to one of which some such institution should have been brought into existence long ago.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It was presided over by Sir Thomas Hollen.

Shri Ranga: Anyhow, after 50 years it is now sought to be brought into existence; therefore, I am glad.

I find that a plethora of organisations have been brought into existence during the past 15 years starting from the Industrial Finance Corporation right up to the recently-established Refinance Corporation and so on. There are any number of corporations. I do not know, at what stage and when my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, will try to bring about some kind of co-ordination and, if necessary, co-operation also between all these institutions.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Two of them are being absorbed by this.

Shri Ranga:so that the industrialists who would have to deal with this would find it easier to know how to repair their own claims for assistance and reach them.

I wonder whether the recent visit made by some of the industrialists from some of the democratic countries and the talks that my hon. friend has had with them were also responsible for this initiative that has been taken today. If that is so, it is welcome.

I am also glad to learn that this bank is expected to draw capital rather by deposits from other countries, assistance and co-operation. What is even more, unlike other corporations that have been established till now, this industrial development bank is expected to develop the necessary equipment in regard to know-how so that it would be able to provide the know-how assistance to various industrial concerns which would be seeking from it financial assistance as well as other advice.

Everything depends upon the amount of money that would be made available to this bank. It is good that it is proposed, to start with, to place at its disposal Rs. 10 crores plus another Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 50 lakhs. But that sum alone is not enough. Even if it is turned speedily enough, it can reach up to Rs. 50 crores and not more—and I do not think it will reach Rs. 50 crores because the turn-over will not be so great and frequent in view of the fact that large sums of money will have to be lent not for short periods, not even for medium-term advances, but for a number of years. Therefore, the time will come when it should be possible for this Government with the help of other Governments and international institutions to place at the disposal of this bank more than Rs. 100 crores, if at all this bank is to fulfil the objects that are placed before it.

I also find that the objects that are placed before it are wide enough and the purposes for which it would be expected to advance loans to various industries are also wide enough. I am glad that cottage industries also have been brought within the ambit of the objectives of this bank.

For all these reasons I am in favour of this Bill. The only pity is, I only wish the hon. Finance Minister had been enabled by his Ministry as well as the Cabinet as a whole to bring forward this Bill much earlier so that he could have sought the co-operation

of a Select Committee of this House to assist him and to assist the Government in giving this Bill a more satisfactory shape than it has been given so far. But I trust that he would not make this as a kind of precedent for the future Bills that he will be bringing forward and deal with the House in such a cavalier fashion but, on the other hand, he would give greater scope, greater opportunity, for the House to make its own constructive contribution in a more considered manner with the help of the Select Committee.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. B. Gandhi. The hon. Member should take 5 or 6 minutes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I may be given 10 minutes.

श्री वृकम चन्द्र कदुबाय : उपध्यक्ष
महोदय, हाउस को क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Sir, we welcome this Bill and we can agree with the Finance Minister when he says that the financial resources that we can make available for industrial development in this country are none too ample, not adequate, for our present needs and also in relation to our future needs. He has done a good service to us by bringing this Bill in such a short time after his taking over as the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a man with a scholarly bent of mind and there is ample evidence of that in this Bill. In order to bring this Bill and the scheme for the constitution of an Industrial Development Bank, he has drawn on the experience of many countries and many institutions. A mention must also be made here, that the notes on clause that have been supplied to us are also very ably drawn.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

This Bank is going to be a big bank and a very powerful institution and a very powerful support to the institutions that are to supply credit and financial resources to our industries for industrial development in the country. Having said this and having welcomed this Bill, the question still remains as to whether it was necessary that we create a new institution of this kind or whether we could not have done with altering, modifying and expanding some of the existing institutions. We have several institutions in the field of industrial finance actually functioning for a number of years and we would like to know if the possibility of adapting or enlarging any of these existing institutions was properly considered and explored. I am not saying this in criticism of the Bill for, as I have said, the Bill which has come to us is a good Bill and deserves our welcome. But the question is whether any other alternative arrangement in which we could make it possible for the existing institutions to enlarge their help to industrial finance could not have been made.

I will then go over to the next point and that is about the proposed Industrial Development Bank being a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank. This Industrial Development Bank is also going to be managed by the same board which manages the Reserve Bank of India. Here, several questions come to our mind. For instance, we shall have to see how far we succeed in keeping this Industrial Development Bank as a separate entity and not allow it to lapse into the position of a kind of a branch or a department of the Reserve Bank. The line that would divide this institution from the parent institution, the Reserve Bank, is going to be rather thin and we will have to be very watchful.

Shri Ranga: This is going to be independent of the Reserve Bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Board of Directors of this Bank will be the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank. Its profits will go to the Reserve Bank.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: The question is whether we could follow simpler arrangements in such matters, arrangements which are simpler, which are more rationalised, which are less sophisticated and which are less complicated. However, as I said, I do not want to say this in criticism of the Bill. It only deserves further consideration. I do not want to give an impression that the Government has not given any thought to the possibility whether in some way at some later date there will not be a kind of a take-over of the Refinance Corporation of Industry or also of the Industrial Finance Corporation for in clause 25 it is provided that under certain circumstances the transfer to the Industrial Development Bank at any later stage, if this is necessary, of the undertaking and business of the Refinance Corporation may be considered. That provision is there. I will also say this that the constitution of this new Industrial Development Bank has been very soundly conceived and the powers and the functions that have been assigned to this new institution are going to enable this new institution to function very fruitfully in the field of industrial finance. For instance, among its functions, of course, are the usual functions of granting loans and advances by way of refinance of the loans granted by other banks and other financial institutions. But there is also this function of accepting and discounting and rediscounting of bills of exchange. That would be a very fruitful source of new activity for this new institution. There is also going to be underwriting of new issues.

Another noteworthy feature of this new institution is that there is going to be a new fund called the Development Assistance Fund. It is provided here that before granting any loan or advance out of this Development

Assistance Fund, the prior approval of the Central Government should be taken. That is a very proper provision, because, after all, the loans that are going to be made out of this Development Assistance Fund are very special loans, and they are to be loans to meet very special needs of certain clients and they are to be given to essential industries and to *entrepreneurs* in circumstances in which on purely commercial considerations or other normal standards and criteria loans are not likely to be granted by banks and other financial institutions. And there can be a very legitimate purpose and legitimate occasion for granting such assistance to these special clients. There is no fear that their creditworthiness is in any way the less, because this difficulty of receiving assistance from other financial institutions and banks arises out of the fact that sometimes, the needs of investment in these enterprises are very heavy and also the rate of return from these investments is not likely to be attractive enough for ordinary banking institutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: After hearing the speeches of my hon. friends Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, I am prompted to speak a few words on this Bill.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it is a pure and simple measure. We have found from experience how the industrial finance institutions have functioned. We have learnt that even after the setting up of the Industrial Finance Corporation by the Central Government and also the Refinance Corporation and also the State Financial Corporations, it has not yet been possible for industry to get the required capital and the required finance for setting up and running the industrial units in the country as a whole. On the one hand, we find that, naturally, there is so much of demand for industrial finance, and on the other, we find

that even after the setting up of these institutions, it has not been possible for the *entrepreneurs* to get the necessary finance whether in the big cities or in the small cities in all the States.

From experience, I can say that even in regard to the setting up of the State Financial Corporations, without a single exception, it has not been possible to have them set up within the target date. These took a lot of time in getting the finance from different quarters, and then only these corporations were set up. For instance, so far as the State Financial Corporations are concerned, the shares of the contributors are very well defined, that is to say, how much the State Government will contribute, how much the banking institutions and the LIC will contribute and how much would be left to be contributed by private *entrepreneurs* or private shareholders. In spite of this, in no State in India could the said finance be forthcoming within the time stipulated.

Even after the coming into existence of these financial corporations, we have found that because of the large demand that is there in the country for industrial finance, these corporations have not been able to meet the demand of the *entrepreneurs*; firstly, the necessary finance has not always been available with them; secondly, they have not been able to get through all the applications of the *entrepreneurs* in time; and thirdly, it was not possible to make the finance available in time. That being the situation, some such institution as the one which Government are contemplating under this Bill is very necessary.

I am very happy that two institutions are being merged into this new institution, like the Refinance Corporation and the Central Industrial Finance Corporation, so that this one big organisation can be the institution which will provide finance for all these financial institutions including the finance corporations, co-operative

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

banks and so on and so forth, as has been explained in detail in the Bill. Therefore, I would say that it is a very welcome step.

But I would point out one thing. Keeping in view the fervour in the country today, and keeping in view the necessity of finding industrial finance for the industry, I do not know whether this meagre amount that is being placed at its disposal would be enough. Not merely Rs. 10 crores, but even Rs. 50 crores would be much less than what is actually required today in the country.

As regards the functions of the proposed Industrial Development Bank, they have been very well explained already, and I would not like to go into the details thereof. I really welcome this institution very much because it will help in a number of ways to regulate and help in running the industrial units, whether it be the units of the textile industry or of any other industry. At times, a number of things happen in these industries. Sometimes, there is a slump in the market; sometimes, the stocks do not sell; sometimes, the manufactured stocks get accumulated and so on. A number of such things happen on a number of occasions, which instead of helping the industry retard its growth. If some such industrial finance institution as this comes into being, which will be able to help with adequate finance, then it will have a very fruitful effect and it will be very helpful as far as the whole country is concerned.

My hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has moved an amendment to the effect that this Bill may be referred to a Select Committee. I personally do not see any reason why that should be done, because all the sections in this Bill have been very clearly laid down, and all the objectives have been very clearly stated. My hon. friend has referred to the fact that enormous amounts shall have to

be handled by this bank, because till now, the financial institutions in this country have invested about Rs. 500 crores in this regard. Even if we take the investment at the level of Rs. 500 crores, still that hardly comes to about Rs. 11 per capita investment in the country, as far as the private sector is concerned. If we compare this what is happening in other countries, where it is of the order of thousands of dollars per capita, or hundreds of pounds per capita, or thousands of marks per capita, as, for instance, in the USA, England, Germany and other countries, where the industry has gone so much forward and so much ahead, we find that we are nowhere near them. Judged in the light of that, even this sum of Rs. 500 crores is nothing.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has pointed that out that we have also to keep in view the social objectives that we have placed before ourselves, while considering this Bill. As far as the present Bill is concerned, I am very clear in my mind that those social objectives are not undermined by this Bill at all. As has been pointed out already by my hon. friend Shri Morarka, the present banking institutions are controlled by a few groups, and the industrial units which they are handling derive the maximum benefit out of them.

As far as checking lapses are concerned, there is absolutely no hindrance. Rather this legislation will bring us comparatively nearer to that goal. This institution is a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank. Therefore, this institution can be very well tackled, handled and controlled by Government. I would say it is a step nearer to our social objectives.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is not stated in the statement of objectives of the Bill by the sponsors themselves.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As I understand it, it is a step nearer to our goal.

But as far as checking other things, which have been pointed out, are concerned, there are other ways of doing that. Here certain things have been envisaged. Keeping these in view, I welcome this Bill.

There is one thing, with regard to the board of directors. For the time being, you are continuing the board of the Reserve Bank for this purpose also. But what will happen thereafter? That should be done in a more rational and more realistic way. But I leave it to them.

With these few words, I support the Bill. There is no necessity to send the Bill to a Select Committee. It should be taken into consideration and passed.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): This Bill through which a Development Bank is sought to be set up to provide development assistance to industry is a good measure—there can be no doubt about it. I will not take much time of the House in just saying that I welcome the good features of the Bill, but I should like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister one or two difficulties that I feel.

The first is in regard to the definition in clause 2. The development assistance fund is a very necessary thing. In normal conditions, any industry that helped the general industrialisation of the country should come within the scope of this assistance. But the Finance Minister himself took a very welcome step in the Finance Bill when he brought in a rebate and distinctly encouraged a particular pattern of production, namely production of essential goods as against luxury goods. I should have thought that there should have been something in this Bill also to indicate that the development assistance fund would also be operated in such a manner that that pattern of production would be encouraged and this

would be used as a lever to encourage the establishment of those industries which are essential industries. In that way, it would help the consumer also.

15.24 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

This would mean that if production of certain essential items was increased in this way, items which are not luxury items, to that extent it would also be a socialist measure and should help Shri Indrajit Gupta to welcome this measure. But I do not know why there is no such mention anywhere in clause 2. As it stands, the definition seems to me to be a little too wide. When we come to clause 16(3), we find:

“The Central Government, before giving its approval, shall satisfy itself that such loan, advance or arrangement is necessary as a matter of priority in the interests of the industrial development of the country”.

‘Industrial development of the country’ is a very wide term. Naturally, even luxury goods, air conditioners, luxury cars are all essential for the industrial growth of the country. But at this particular juncture, there are certain essential goods which are more necessary. So even now I would request the Finance Minister to see if some phraseology could not be added to clause 16(3) by which we could make it more precise to serve this end. Otherwise, it would remain wide open and could be applied to any industry which does help our industrial growth. But considering our requirements at present, there are things which deserve priority and I hope this would be brought in in a proper manner.

The other point is this. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri was very much exercised in his mind about one point and that was that the board of governors of this Development Bank would consist

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

of a large number of industrialists) as the Reserve Bank Board already is. I presume the board of this Development Bank, which will be in charge of giving development assistance to industries, would not consist to any large extent of those who are beneficiaries of such assistance. In fact, it would be better if such persons were not on this board. I want neither bureaucratisation—those who do not understand this thing—nor do I want those people who are likely to be beneficiaries of the fund to determine how the fund should be allocated. I am sure the Finance Minister will take this into consideration and will look into the actual composition of the governing body in a very cautious manner so that it does not go wrong.

Lastly, I say that this measure is a good measure. There can be no doubt that the constitution of this Development Bank is a measure which, as Shri Saraf said, if not socialist as such, will certainly be one through which one can have a greater control and can proceed towards the objectives for which we stand. I welcome it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to the House and to the several hon. Members who gave valuable support to this measure. The Bill itself, as I have explained, is fairly clearly worded, except perhaps for some doubt raised by Shrimati Renuka Ray about clause 16, concerning the role of the development assistance fund, in regard to which there is a proviso to say that the Bank should seek the approval of the Central Government.

The development assistance fund is created out of the profits more or less of the Reserve Bank into which will be merged the profits of the Development Bank as well. Normally, profits of the Reserve Bank come to Government. Part of it covers our budgetary deficits to some extent. The framers of this Bill—it has been largely framed by the Reserve Bank autho-

rities—have put in a proviso that utilisation of this fund must have some specific significance in regard to industrial development and development of those types of industries which normally will not be considered profitable, which are nevertheless necessary. So I do not think it is at all necessary to vary clause 16(3).

The debate was opened by my hon. friend opposite with perhaps a negative comment on this measure. He has an advantage, which some of my friends on this side do not share, of being able to take an objective view from a pedestal. The intellectual cannot even probably claim to be an intellectual of that type, but I realise that the intellectual cannot shake off his inclination towards dilettantism. I will say this much and nothing more in regard to my hon. friend's comments. They were intellectual, they were superior, but they were not substantial. The reference to side-tracking issues about the Mahalanobis Committee Report and concentration of wealth, and saying therefore the Bill is not necessary or that a further examination is needed is all right if the tendency of the Opposition is merely to stop progress, which, I agree, is probably one of the duties of the Opposition.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Progress towards monopoly certainly we want to stop.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The trouble is that my hon. friend does not wear glasses, but I think he has a film before him which magnifies things.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So has the Mahalanobis Committee in that case.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. The Mahalanobis Committee Report, if the hon. Member will read it he will find, can mean all things to all men. But here the one point that my hon. friend should appreciate is that it is exactly to solve the problems indicat-

ed by the Mahalanobis Committee in a vague sort of way that we need an institution of this nature.

Assuming that we do not support the claims of promoting organisations, the company promoting class, which has pleaded all along the line that managing agencies are necessary in order to promote companies, and supposing it happens that we do not have managing agencies in future, the promoting class does not take to this for various reasons, maybe for disgust at Government's measures, disapproval of them, in which there is a similarity or polarisation between my hon friend's party and the investing class called the monopolists.

It is also a fact that in the last four or five years many worthwhile propositions have not found encouragement in the market for many reasons. Amongst others, the new investing class cannot afford to wait for five or six years before it can get its dividend, because the element of augmentation of value is something which is unreal to them for the time being, and they are not speculators, they are not in a position to take advantage of market rises and falls by which they could make money. A genuine investor, therefore, has to wait for a number of years before he can get a return, and that is why you find today that an existing concern which goes in for a rights issue finds support. Unfortunately, a foreign concern which goes to the market finds support because it is proven, they know that in two or three years production will start. But wherever they have doubts, wherever they feel that the return is going to be put off for a long time, it does not find any support. It is, therefore, necessary to bridge this gap which is almost endemic in the whole system, and that is why an institution of this nature is necessary.

My hon. friend will appreciate, if he does not want to oppose for opposition's sake, that this institution is put in the charge of the prime or supreme financial institution of the

country, which is now beginning, or is being roped in, to take a much greater interest in the Plan in regard to the movement of economic forces, than it has done before. The Reserve Bank is in the picture for everything today, and I am very happy that successive Governors of the Reserve Bank have been able to shoulder this increasing responsibility that is being cast on them, are being able to take an independent view and not completely subordinate their views to those of the party in power including the Minister. I have been very grateful during my two spells as Finance Minister for the independence shown by the Reserve Bank, and I want it to have that independence.

The hon. Member would have realised the fact that we are changing the complexion of the directorate of the Reserve Bank. The dynastic system is disappearing. We are getting people who have risen from the bottom. The hon. Member mentioned the name of one of the directors, and he said that he belonged to a particular firm. So what? He is a self-made man. I knew him when he started work in 1937 or 1938 on Rs. 500 or so and he came up to the top of the ladder by sheer experience, knowledge and integrity.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He should write his autobiography.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can tell the hon. Member that there are many people like that—very many people who have come up from the bottom without having any help or either dynasty or patent but by sheer hard work. I can tell you that these people are patriotic; they want this country to flourish. I have had offers from these people who draw big salaries to come and serve Government on the salaries that we draw. If the Minister can draw Rs. 2250 which is now Rs. 2025, they are prepared to draw the same salary. It is this class which we want to come and take charge of guiding the ship

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

of our economy, of the Reserve Bank. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta with his knowledge, experience and learning, if only for the moment he takes off the metaphorical glasses before his eyes, he will certainly see that the institution is not a bad one but a good one.

My hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri wanted to put in a dilatory motion, I do not think that he feels that without much experience of working this measure, we can improve it. In fact there have been one or two suggestions made even by institutions to which we go for advice. But I feel that as it is, it is a perfect Bill. Maybe, in the working some shortcoming may be revealed and then we can change it.

He referred to the Shroff Committee report. Many of the recommendations of the Shroff Committee have been examined; some of them have been adopted *in toto*; many of them have been adapted and adopted. If you give it to private enterprise, it is monopoly; if Government takes up something then it is a monolithic monopolistic institution controlled by Government. I am grateful to my friend Shri Ranga when he did not find in this institution yet another engine of oppression that the Government have sought to create for the purpose of putting down and stifling the private sector. His support is something which is welcome. But on the other hand Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri now feels that the Reserve Bank itself is monopolistic. Well, the hon. Members may say that since the Finance Member of the prewar days was dealing with only a budget of Rs. 80 crores and the present Finance Minister deals with a budget of Rs. 4,000 crores, we should have fifty Finance Ministers so that there will not be monopolistic power in the hands of one. This idea of monopoly and monopolistic institution and big institutions can be ridden to death. The country is big. National income must

grow bigger than what it is growing now; it should grow faster. Naturally the institutions that are existing control and this Parliament that controls them has a bigger responsibility. I was here in the forties sitting in the Opposition. The work of the Government then was comparatively small. We used to pass the entire Finance Bill by 31st March, including all the discussions. I was permitted to speak for hours on end. My late lamented friend, Mr. Satyamurthy is supposed to have spoken on the Finance Bill for two days once. Now, you rule a big country; you have a place in the world which you want to sustain and maintain. Therefore, as the country has grown and the powers of Parliament have grown, institutions created by Parliament have also grown. The Reserve Bank was a small institution in 1937-38. I remember when Taylor was the Governor. I asked him a question whether the Reserve Bank was doing anything else except the work of the currency department and the public debts department of the Government of India. He said yes. That might be taking a narrow view of it but it would not be altogether incorrect. Today, the Reserve Bank is not so, and it is necessarily a big institution. It is a public institution where you choose your best men to run it; you give them a certain amount of autonomy; it is an institution which today, in the eyes of the world, is considered to be one of the model institutions. Therefore, I do not think this idea of giving any power to the Reserve Bank is something wrong. It has to be. In fact, but for my somewhat unfortunate experience in the Life Insurance Corporation, the complaint that Shri Indrajit Gupta made would be remedied by transferring the control over the investment sector of the Life Insurance Corporation to the Reserve Bank. But what does he mean? He says that they are investing in securities. Why not? Why should not the Life Insurance Corporation have a grip over securities?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let me make myself clear. I was only quoting what the Estimates Committee itself had said, that that was not the sole intention of the investments by the LIC; that they should purchase stocks and shares in the market without any reference to the social objectives.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have always felt that my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had a view of his own in these matters and did not take the general view of the other people.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I was brainwashed by the Estimates Committee!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Then it is a case of the biter being bit! I feel that the people, the policy-holders, the small investors, in the unit trusts, must have a large share of the equity capital in this country. It must go to the small man. Therefore, control is not exercised merely because on the kerb somebody comes and says, "I offer this, or I am going to buy this: buy long, buy short; make the price go up and make the price come down." I think one of the healthiest things that has happened in the share market today is the dominant position that is held by the LIC. They have made mistakes: I agree. But by and large it has got a very healthy influence on the course of prices, on the course of values in the stock market today. I for one will not ask it to give it up and merely pump its funds into the Government treasuries. I think the people must own more and more of the equity capital in companies in India today. I would rather that it increases faster so that no man can come and say, "I am going to depress the prices". The LIC is there to buy. In fact, I was told the other day that one of the reasons why once there was a spurt was, somebody said that if they would keep quiet; the LIC buys everything and it becomes back-door nationalisation!

So, I think Shri Indrajit Gupta sometimes misses the actual fact; and therefore I think we might have to

consider sometimes that this control over big financial institutions must be undertaken by the Reserve Bank rather than we should ask questions here and answer questions here. I think one thing that we do not do here is,—we ask for the policy of the Reserve Bank—but we do not ask about any individual action of the Reserve Bank. I think that sort of thing should not happen. We have been asked about individual assessments being made. "Why not assessment be made about somebody also?" I think that is not the job of Parliament. Nor is it our job to ask for individual jobs. Some hon. Members asked me why I did not receive the first-class officers of a particular Corporation who wanted an increase in salary. Should I do that? I can understand I have an obligation to see that the poor people are properly paid: certainly not a man who gets Rs. 2,500 so that his income might become Rs. 3,000. That is not my responsibility. The cushion that the Reserve Bank provides in matters like this is something which we ought to welcome.

I therefore am unable to accept the position that is taken by the hon. Member Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri that we should refer this to the Select Committee, because I do not think at the moment it might better fit in anyway. I can assure him that the drafting has been very carefully done unlike most of our drafts which I agree are often faulty.

I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Morarka for having dealt with most of the criticisms in the Opposition. Generally, I think the approach is correct. I had expected more but one does not know. Oftentimes expectations are belied. But I think the circumstance under which this institution is being brought into the world is certainly propitious. We are at a fairly low ebb and any question of injection of money in the right quarter for the purposes of starting industries is bound to help.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

The criticism of my hon. friend, Shri Bade, followed the usual pattern. He objects to assistance to the hotel industry. But hotel industry is one of the things which brings foreign exchange. Tourists come and buy many things here.

Other hon. Members, Shri Gandhi, Shri Saraf and Mrs Renuka Ray made some useful criticism which we will bear in mind.

Regarding the amendments that have been tabled, I do not think they are really material. I have had them examined, I do not think that the object of the Bill has been correctly understood. I am quite prepared, say after a year or two, for having the matter examined again.

As I said, we have not been able to accept some of the amendments suggested about the ICICI or the IFC, because I feel it is better as it is, and it should be given a trial.

Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Members that since these amendments do not specifically improve the position and probably take the Bill away from the original intentions of the framers, they would forgive me if I do not accept them.

There is one amendment about regulations being published in the gazette. It is not necessary. It is an institution which is identified with the Reserve Bank and the regulations are published in the gazette and they are publicised. I do not think this amendment is at all necessary.

Shri Bade: May I ask whether the Refinance Corporation has failed in its purpose and that is why this Bill is being brought?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the IFC was brought in 1948 for a purpose which was much limited than our present intentions. Later on in 1957, during my time as Finance

Minister, we brought in the Refinance Corporation. As I said, the work of these two corporations will be merged. If the hon. Member reads the Bill, he will find that the Development Bank will more or less control the work of the IFC. He might have as well asked, "Why don't you merge the IFC with the Development Bank?" We are not in a position to do it for some reasons. The main reason is the fact that IFC itself has borrowed from foreign institutions on a long-term basis. The contract between them would certainly have to be varied and we feel that the IFC should work more or less in a subsidiary capacity and keep its identity, because it does not affect the contractual position of the IFC with the foreign institutions from which it has borrowed money. That is why we are linking this up with the Refinance Corporation and getting it merged, because it has no such obligation. The IFC's identity will remain so long as its obligations to foreign lenders is there.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, to the vote of the House.

The amendment (No. 9) was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish the Industrial Development Bank of India for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and for matters connected therewith and further to amend certain enactments, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Business of Development Bank).

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 35, after "concern", insert—

"with the concurrence of the Government of the State, within which the industrial concern functions." (2).

(ii) Page 6, line 38, add at the end—

"unless specially permitted by the Reserve Bank". (3).

The proviso to sub-clause (d) reads thus:

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the Development Bank from granting loans or advances to, or subscribing to debentures of, an industrial concern, which may at the option of the Development Bank be convertible into stocks or shares of that concern".

Here I want to add "with the concurrence of the Government of the State within which the industrial concern functions." I am bringing in the State here intentionally because the Development Bank today is undertaking a big responsibility; it is a pioneering work which it is expected to do in the development process. Whenever we have taken up this question here and with the Planning Commission also, we find the same story is repeated, namely that the State intervened. They say, we have referred the matter to the State and the State is not in a mood to accept it. So, I have suggested that the opinion of the States may also be taken so that they may have their say in the matter.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, this is a lending institution. Its power to convert its loans and debentures or security into stocks

and shares, its position cannot be subject to the concurrence of a State, which is an outside authority.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Borrowings and acceptance of deposits by Development Bank)

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I beg to move:

(i) Page 7,—

(i) line 16,—
omit "or without"; and

(ii) line 17,—

add at the end—

"or the Reserve Bank". (4).

(ii) Page 7, line 35,—

add at the end—

"on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank". (5).

(iii) Page 8, line 2—

after "Development Bank", insert—

"endorsed by the Reserve Bank". (6).

Instead of leaving it to the option of this Development Bank that some bonds may be issued as debentures without the guarantee of the Central Government, I would prefer that the Reserve Bank, which is directly associated with the functioning of this Development Bank comes in the pic-

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

ture and it gives its sanction whereby the question of "without the guarantee" does not come in at all.

Sub-clause (c) says "borrow money from such other authority, organisation or institution in India as may be generally or specially approved by the Central Government". It starts initially with the Reserve Bank and slowly it comes to a stage where it can borrow money from any other institution. It means that in addition to what it gets from the Reserve Bank it may draw from other sources. There I also want that the Reserve Bank should have a say in the matter while it allows the Development Bank to borrow. Since the Central Government comes into the picture, let the Central Government have the assistance of the well established financial institution in India, namely, the Reserve Bank. That is why I have suggested the addition of the words: "on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank" at the end.

In my amendment No. 6 I have suggested the addition of the words "endorsed by the Reserve Bank" after "Development Bank" on page 8 in line 2. The sub-clause as it exists reads: "The Central Government may, on a request being made to it by the Development Bank, guarantee the bonds and debentures..." Here also I want that the Reserve Bank should recommend so that the Central Government may get an assurance from the Reserve Bank that it also endorses the request on behalf of the Development Bank, so that that request may be examined by them and they may guarantee the bonds and debentures.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member does not understand the fact that the Board of the Development Bank is also the Board of the Reserve Bank. It is exactly identical, and the question of recommendation or permission of the Reserve Bank, therefore, arises from a lack of appreciation of the realities.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16— (Utilisation of Development Assistance Fund)

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 16.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9,—

(i) line 19,—

after "likely" insert—

"or is in a position"; and

(ii) line 20,—

after "loan", insert "in full" (7).

In sub-clause (2) of this clause it is said: "the Development Bank shall satisfy itself that banking or other financial institutions or other agencies are not likely to grant such loan or advance to the industrial concern..." I want to say: "they are not in a position to grant the loan in full". Other institutions are already advancing money for particular industries. The Development Bank comes into the picture because of paucity of funds and because of their lack of capacity to deal with big problems, as it is expected of them. Naturally, we can put it in a better way. "They are not likely" means that there is some lapse or some deficiency in their working which causes reluctance to lend. I would like to make it: "they are not in a position to grant the loan in full". Here the Development Bank comes to fill up the deficit.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The first position as it stands is that there can be an assumption on the part of the Development Bank. In the other case there must be precise knowledge. I do not think I can accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25—Transfer of assets and liabilities of Refineries Corporation for industry)

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 25.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 29,—

after "cash", insert "or its equivalent in shares" (8)

Sub-clause (2) says:

"As compensation for the transfer of the undertaking of the company to the Development Bank under sub-section (1), the Development Bank shall pay in cash to the company an amount equal to the total paid-up capital of the company for the purpose...."

I would suggest that it should be: "in cash or its equivalent in shares". By that we would be giving an advantage to the Development Bank. When it takes up any undertaking for development, it can pay compensation in shares also instead of in cash.

16.00 hrs.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think I can accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 36 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 37 by Shri Homi Daji and Shri Siddananjappa. That is not being moved. The question is:

"That clauses 37 and 38, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 37 and 38, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not lend my support to the motion put forward by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri but I have no doubt in my mind that the whole of this Bill has been drafted in a hurry and is being passed in an indecent hurry.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): He has not proposed any amendment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wish that this had been done with a little more care and with a little more sense of its importance. For instance, I object to clause 2. The names of industries are given there but so far as I remember two major industries have been left out here.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Our country is embarking on an adventure of universal and compulsory literacy and I find that the printing industry has absolutely been left out of this clause. Again, our country is at this time facing aggression from China and another country, and I find that no room has been made in this Bill for defence industry. I think that defence industry can also be given sometimes to the private sector. I therefore, think that the definition of the industries which are going to be covered by this Bill is defective and should have been made more inclusive.

Secondly, I stand for industrial development—there is no doubt about it; every Indian stands for it, but industrial development divested of social objectives is like a body divested of its soul. I feel—no assurance has been given either in the speech made by the hon. Minister when he introduced the Bill or afterwards—that in no way are the social objectives of our country going to be served by this Bill. This Bill does not make any reference, direct or indirect, to the resolution on democratic socialism that we passed at Bhubaneswar. This does not reflect in any way the trends of acquisition of wealth that are prevailing in this country, the trends of development of the country that are prevailing in the country and the trends of distribution of incomes that are prevailing in this country. Therefore, I think that this Bill is framed in a spirit which is absolutely removed from the context of the time in which we are living.

My third objection is this. It is said that this bank will perform a major function. How can a minor perform a major function? If you want it to perform a major function, this Industrial Development Bank should have been established in its own right. It should have been given its own life, its own function, its own policy of regulation and everything. But it is going to be a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank. That is, a minor is being asked to perform the functions of a major; a

baby is being asked to perform the functions of a grown-up man. I think, if the hon. Finance Minister is so keen on having this bank for developing the industry, he should have given it its own life, its own right of being, its own right of living and its own right of functioning. But that has not been done. I think this is something for which I cannot be very grateful to the Finance Minister.

My fourth point is this. Much has been made of the industrial development of the country. This Bill is going to bring the heaven of industrial development in this country. But what is the sum allotted for it? It is Rs. 10 crores only which may become Rs. 50 crores one day or it may become Rs. 100 crores some other day. I ask you: Are you thinking of the free India of those days when the budget of the Central Government was Rs. 80 crores or are you thinking of free India of those days when the budget is of Rs. 10,000 crores? What is Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 50,000 crores? Why should so much fuss be made about this Bill when you are going to allot a sum of Rs. 10 crores only for it and raising it to Rs. 100 crores at some other time? God knows what will happen when the new Finance Minister comes. Therefore, I think, the industrial development of the country is in a way not being taken in real seriousness. If it had been taken in seriousness, the Finance Minister would have come forward to give a greater amount of funds for it.

Again, I say, this Bill does not reflect the intelligence of India. It is a patch work. Something has been taken from Canada, something has been taken from West Germany; something has been taken from Italy; something has been taken from this country or that country. There is a saying like, this: My shoes belong to this country, my shirt belongs to that country, my coat belongs to some other country, but my heart is Indian. The name is Indian but it is a patch

work. I think, it does not reflect very well on the intelligence of my country that we should borrow things wholesale from other countries and not make them our own, and that everything that we do should be done in that spirit.

My last point is this that a big fish always eats a small fish. I think this Bill is definitely meant for helping the big industrialists. There is no doubt about it.

An hon. Member: You have at last found it out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I found it earlier than you did. My difficulty is, you are always late in finding it out. There was the Refinance Corporation for Industry which used to cater to the needs of the medium-sized enterprises. This institution was established in June, 1958 and it has been refinancing medium-term loans, granted to medium-sized enterprises by commercial banks, State cooperative banks and State Financial corporations. It will continue to carry on this business, even after the Industrial Development Bank has been established. It has been provided that if in the light of any further developments or for administrative or other reasons, it becomes necessary for the business of refinancing of industrial credit to be undertaken mainly or solely by the Industrial Development Bank, the Refinance Corporation for Industry will be taken over by the Industrial Development Bank. Sir, here was that institution founded to help the medium-sized industries and I say this is a fore-warning of the liquidation of that Refinance Corporation. This is the portent of the dissolution and the death of that Refinance Corporation. Therefore, I say, while everything is being done to help big entrepreneurs about which the Finance Minister has spoken so eloquently, in these sentences lies a death-knell of our Refinance Corporation. Is our country going to be hitched to the wagon of the

big businessmen? We want big industries, medium-sized industries and small industries. But here the Refinance Corporation is going to be given a go-bye and it will not take very long to find out the reasons and arguments for giving the go-bye to the Refinance Corporation.

Sir, my last point is this.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Your last point was over.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. I can make many more points. Do not think that the monopoly of intelligence is with the treasury benches only. We also can think sometimes. Though we cannot think with the brains of the officers and the Secretaries, we can think with our own brains. I was submitting very respectfully that one of the things which should have been done in this Bill was that this should have been made an amalgamation of the private sector and the public sector. The private sector and the public sector are the two eyes of Government. I do not want the private sector to die and I do not want the public sector to flourish at its cost; at the same time. I want that the public sector should also flourish. But nothing has been said about it in this Bill. Of course, it may be stated that they can anyhow get the money they need from other sources. But I think that in the interests of balanced economic development in this country, it is necessary that these two things should be harnessed together and these two things should be kept together. But here I find that the Finance Minister is very eloquent about the big entrepreneur and big industrialist, but not about the small ones.

Therefore, for these reasons, I oppose this Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have far too much respect for my hon. friend to controvert him. I have nothing more to say.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I would submit that Shri D. C. Sharma should not be allowed by this House to have the last word on this subject, because

[**Mr. M. S. Aney**]

he has opposed this Bill. So, I request I may be permitted to say a word in support of the Bill...

Shri D. C. Sharma: What did the hon. Minister say? I did not hear him. He should not have been so arrogant like that. He should have replied to me.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He has said that no point of controversy has been raised by my hon friend.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think he should have been more intelligent than anybody else.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I did not say that. I merely said that I had far too much respect for my hon. friend to controvert his arguments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may not have the brain of the Secretary to my hon. friend but I have my own brain.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What the hon. Minister has stated is no reply.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I might mention that these are not points that could be raised during the third reading. At the third reading stage, we have only to take up such points as what effect the amendments which have been accepted will have, whether any other amendments that have been rejected should have been accepted in order to make the Bill better and so on. It is only those things which can be taken up during the third reading. What **Shri D. C. Sharma** dealt with were very important points, no doubt, but they were points which should have been raised earlier.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are very kind to say that they were important points, but the hon. Minister does not think so.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member that they were very important points.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.13 hrs.

INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

The object of this measure is simple and non-controversial. When the decimal coinage system was introduced in this country in 1957, it was decided to designate the units of the new system as paisa coins. However, as the coins of the old anna-pie series were to circulate along with the new coins during the period of transition, the new coins were called *naya paisa* to avoid their being confused with the paisa coins of the old system. It was the intention then that after the anna-pie coins had been withdrawn from circulation completely, the distinguishing prefix '*naya*' should be dropped, and the coins should thereafter be called only *naisa paisa* coins. The coins of the anna-pie series have been demonetised in stages, and the last phase of that progress was completed on the 1st January, 1964 when all coins of the old system except the half and the quarter rupees ceased to be legal tender. As the old paisa coins are no longer in circulation, the time is now opportune to drop the prefix '*naya*' from the *naya paisa*. It is proposed to redesignate the *naya paisa* coins as *paisa* coins with effect from the 1st June, 1964. I would, however, like to make it clear that the proposed *paisa* coins will retain the shape, size and weight of the *naya paisa* coins which they replace.

There is also no material change in the design of the proposed coins except that in the place of 'naya'/'naya', the face value of the coins in the Hindi words will be shown in addition.

The change in the designation of the coins does not require any legislation; it can be brought about through the issue of a gazette notification by the Central Government under sec. 14 (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906. There are, however, certain other aspects of the change over which have necessitated the present amendment. Even after the 'naya paisa' coins are redesignated as 'paisa' coins with effect from the 1st June 1964, the existing 'naya paisa' coins will continue till such time as they are called back from circulation. The insertion of a new sub-section (4) under section 13 of the principal Act is intended—this is the first amendment in this Bill—to maintain the legal tender character of the 'naya paisa' coins even after their redesignation.

With the renaming of these coins, it will be necessary, with effect from the 1st June 1964, to construe all references—this is the second amendment—in enactments, notifications, rules, deeds etc. to values expressed in 'paisa'. This purpose is proposed to be achieved by the insertion of a new sub-section (4) in section 14 of the principal Act on the lines of the existing sub-section (3).

It is intended to bring the above amendments into force from the 1st of June 1964, since the situations, which they seek to remedy will be the direct results of the decision to redesignate the 'naya paisa' coins, which will be effective from the 1st of June 1964.

These are the two amendments which we propose which, as I explained in the beginning, are very simple and non-controversial. They emanate mainly because we want to redesignate it on an earlier understanding that when the rupees annas pies coins

would be withdrawn, there would be no necessity of having the prefix 'naya' or 'naye'. So, it is in the nature of a consequential amendment. I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration".

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I expected that the hon. Minister when moving for consideration would have given us a report of the efforts of Government in/eliminating the use of annas, particularly one anna, two annas and three annas in usage in the general market. If you go to the market, you still find people talking in terms of two annas and three annas. Even in the Central Hall, if we order cold coffee, we are asked to pay exactly 37 nP. That is what six annas come to.

So, the point is that it is not much material benefit, if you take away only the word 'naya'. The material thing is that you should cease to think in terms of annas, particularly one anna, two annas and three annas. So far as the 4-annas and 8-annas are concerned, it does not matter because there are single pieces of that denomination. But if somebody talks in terms of one anna or five annas or six annas, it is against the spirit of the Bill, and of the Act that we passed.

Therefore, Government should have come forward and told us what efforts they have made in popularising the new system and persuading people to give up thinking in terms of annas. I find that from that angle, the Government have not done much. I do hope they will take this occasion to use the radio, the press and other media at their command and see that annas do not enter any more in people's thinking. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister said that the naya paisa coins would continue to be legal tender.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Are you counting naye paise?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have got it. 'Naya paisa' is written here. What about ten and five naye paise? Will they all continue to be legal tender?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I only wanted to ask a question. The hon. Minister said just now that this was a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act. Why is this word "Indian" still kept? Here in this country we have only word Indian coins, we do not have British and other coins. Just as we have dropped it from the Indian Companies Act and Indian Income-tax Act and call the only Companies Act and Income-tax Act, I think the Finance Minister could have taken this opportunity to drop it here also and call it only the Coinage Act.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sometimes the Law Ministry permits us to bring certain omnibus Bills to make verbal amendments of this nature. I will certainly draw the attention of the Law Ministry to this. Probably when they bring the next omnibus Bill, all this will go.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): My hon. friend suggested that the use of the word "anna" should be completely eliminated. I do not think that by merely passing a law you can eliminate that. The word has been in use not for a few years, but for centuries together. So, the best thing is that without disturbing your decimal system, you can make five naye paise equal to one anna, and have 20 annas in a rupee. If you introduce new tables like that, you can have the whole system without disturbing it. It will be consistent with the use of the word "anna" which has been there for such a long time.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): What will be the cost involved, because probably you will have to alter the machines? Will it be worthwhile?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I am happy that this Bill has been brought forward by the Government to remove this terminology of naya and naye, but I want to make two suggestions.

The first suggestion is this, that while having new coins, particularly the paisa as it would be called hereafter should be of a size that would be convenient to carry. Otherwise, even if we hold these coins, all the coins slip through our fingers. It is a very strange thing, and it is very difficult to hold the coin. Therefore, the lowest coin should be of the size of the old paisa, or at least of some size. The lowest coin should not be such that we cannot hold it in our hands, or that it cannot be sustained in the palm of the hand. Let us increase the size or the dimensions of the coin in some way.

My second suggestion concerns a legal point. Here only these words naya and naye are removed from the coins. Does it apply to all these coins where naya paisa is written, because it is there in 25 naye paise and other coins. My reading of the Bill is that this removal is not common to all the coins. This is lacuna according to me and if lacuna is there Government should do something. Otherwise only the 'naya paisa' will be removed from the last coin and all the other coins would retain that. With these suggestions I would welcome this Bill.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, I want to make a few observations. It is easy to introduce coins but at times it is difficult to maintain their currency. That happened during the British days also. There were coins known as double paisa and pies but the pies were never used. (Interruption.) I kept some of them as exhibits. They were of the same size

as the preset naya paisa but these were never in the market. At times my apprehension is that the naya paise will go the same way as the pie did during the British rule. Mr. Sonavane's suggestion is an important one. It should be of a size which looks respectable or handable. For that I say that it may be done as they did during the war time, in order to reduce the mental content of the paisa. At that time, the circular disc was maintained but a hole was made in the centre.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): They were used as washers.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It led to more serious consequences also. When it was put in currency, we published a cartoon in our paper as if a peasant was handing over it to his wife. In making it, the king's head had been removed. The peasant's wife was asking: where is the king's head. When the cartoon was published, the then Government took exception to it. Besides being used as washers as the Finance Minister says, it led to more serious consequences. In any case what I feel is that two naya paisa coins will remain in currency and the one naya paisa will go out of existence. My suggestion is that this 2 nP. may be made of a better size and may be given a place in the system. The system is described as decimal coinage and in a decimal coinage, how can 2 nP come in? It should be 1, 5, 10, etc. and the introduction of 2 nP is a misfit and a misnomer. My suggestion is that the 2 nP coin should be made the lowest unit and should be given a size which could meet all the objections that had been raised against this naya paise or paise of the size which we have got.

Shri S. Kandanpan (Tiruchengode): Sir, we usually identify coins by their shape size and colour. Even the literate people do not look into the letters written there. After Independence, especially after the introduction of the naya paisa, most of the letters on our coins are written in Hindi alone. Of course it gives sen-

timental satisfaction to the Hindi people. Please do not mistake me but it can easily be done in all the fourteen languages as well and we will also have the satisfaction of having our own language in that particular coin. I feel that this suggestion can easily be accepted by the Minister.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैनात) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का कैसे समर्थन करूँ। पता नहीं यह बिल कैसे लाया गया है। क्या समय फालतू था, या मनी स्पेयर था या और कोई काम नहीं था कि इस बिल को लाया गया। हमारा देश एक खाम तरह से चल रहा था। रुपया हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की बैंकबोन रहा है और उसके मिलमिले में हजारों साल से कुछ गुर कायम किए गए थे। वे गुर गुर इस नए सिस्टम के जाने में फेन हो गए। न मालूम इस सिस्टम में क्या फायदा हुआ है और पता नहीं यह किस देश की तकल में शुरू किया गया। आज व्यवस्था यह है कि एक नए पैसे की कोई चीज नहीं मिलती, न सिंगरेट मिलती है, न बीड़ी मिलती है, न दियासलाई मिलती है, न और कोई चीज मिलती है। लेकिन एक नई चीज पैदा कर दी गयी है। इरका एक परिणाम तो यह हुआ है बच्चे इस नए पैसे को निगल जाते हैं और लोगों को डाक्टरों को दूकना पड़ता है और एक नए पैसे के पीछे पचास रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है तब जा कर बच्चे की जान बचती है।

जो बिल लाया गया है वह तो अच्छा ही होगा क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब एक बड़े आदमी हैं, बड़े विद्वान हैं और उनकी वजह से देश की नाक ऊंची हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता कि इसको लाने का कारण क्या है कि जिस की वजह से यह बिल लाया गया। अगर इस पैसे को रखना है तो इसको इतना बड़ा किया जाए कि बच्चे इसको न निगल सकें, और इसकी कोई कीमत निर्धारित को जाए। कीमत तो वही है और पैसे को कायम कर दिया गया है। आज कहीं खाना खाने जाते हैं तो होटल-वाला चावल की

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

नोट के ३७ पैसे मांगता है, ३६ नहीं। ३७ नये पैसे मांगते हैं और इस तरह एक नये पैसे का घाटा नागरिकों का रहता है। सरकार एक पैसे का फायदा उठाती है जब कि नागरिक एक पैसे का नुकसान उठाते हैं। यह सब बात ठीक है जो कुछ किया होगा सही ही किया होगा लेकिन आज तक मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि ६४ पैसे का हटा कर यह १०० नये पैसे किम लिए कायम किये गये हैं और इस से राष्ट्र की उन्नति में क्या फायदा हुआ है? इस से कितना सहयोग मिला है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया?

पालियामेंट का एक घटा चलाने के लिए हमको हजारों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और उधर यह है कि बच्चे यह नये पैसे जो सरकार निगल जाया करते हैं तो उस के लिए नागरिक बेचारे डाक्टरों को दूढ़ते फिरते हैं। लेकिन चुंकि माननीय श्री कृष्णमाचारी इस बिल को लाये हैं और उनका जनता पर बहुत प्रहमान है इसलिए यह ठीक है कि इसे पास हो जाना चाहिए। श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने गॉल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर को ठीक करके और खाम तोर में यह जो अनिवार्य बचत योजना थी उसको मोडिफाई करके और वार्षिक ले कर जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया है। कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट योजना को वार्षिक ले कर उन्होंने बिना शक जनता का बड़ा उपकार किया है। लेकिन यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आई कि जिस चीज का कोई महत्व नहीं जिससे भारत को कोई लाभ नहीं, अलबत्ता इससे डाक्टरों को अवश्य कुछ लाभ हुआ है और अगर डाक्टरों के लिए इसे किया हो तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है लेकिन अगर ऐसी कोई बात न हो तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि बेहतर यह होगा कि बाजाय १०० नये पैसे के वही पुराने ६४ पैसे किये जाय, रुपये के मौलह आने हों। लेकिन अगर इसे कायम रखना ही है और यह भारतीय सिक्के (मंशोधन) बिल उन्हें पाम ही करना है तो फिर कम से कम इस नये पैसे के आकार को कुछ अधिक बड़ा और चौड़ा

अवश्य कर दें ताकि यह बच्चों के पैट में न जा सके और वे उसको निगल न सके। इन्हीं शब्द के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (वासी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि यह नया पैसा देखने में बहुत हलका और छोटा है लेकिन इसका महत्व किसी तरह कम नहीं आकरना चाहिए और यह इसी प्रकार है :—

“देखन मे छोटे लगे, धाव करे गम्भीर।”
मेरे मित्र ने जो अभी बोले थे उनकी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह ६४ पसों को हटा कर सरकार ने १०० नये पैसे क्यों कर दिये? इस के करने का कारण तो बिलकुल साफ है कि सरकार दशमलव सिस्टम जो कि दुनिया भर में लागू है उसको उमने अपने यहां भी इंटीड्यूस करना मुनासिब समझा। इस के अखावा नये पसों में हिनाब लगाना भी बड़ा आमान है। बच्चों को और बड़ों को भी दशमलव पद्धति के जरिए हिमाब लगाने में बड़ी सुविधा रहनी है और १०० नये पसों का एक रुपया होता है इस आधार पर बड़े में बड़ा हिमाब खाखाट लग जाता है।

यह जरूर है कि कहीं आप को ३७ नये पैसे बाजाय ३६ नये पैसे के देने पड़ते हैं। कहीं आप ने दो आने का सामान लिया और आपने दुकानदार को चवथ्री दी तो दुकानदार आपको बाजाय १२ नये पैसे लौटाने के १२ नये पैसे ही लौटाता है तो इस तरह एक नया पैसा दुकानदार का मिलता है। लेकिन उभी तरह जब आप १२ नये पैसे देते हैं तो एक पैसा आपको बच जाता है इसलिए यह एक नये पैसे की घटा बड़ी दोनों तरफ ही चलती है। यहां मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि कहीं कहीं पर जिस चीज के दाम दो आने हैं अर्थात् १२ नये पैसे होने चाहिए उसके दाम उन्होंने बाजाय १२ नये पैसे के १३ नये पैसे कर दिये हैं। मिसाल की तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि स्टेशनों पर आजकल चाय के एक कप का दाम बाजाय दो आने

अर्थात् १२ पैसे लेने के बड़े १३ नये पैसे मांगते हैं। अब यह जनता के साथ अवश्य बेईमानी करनी है। वहाँ इस बारे में घपला जरूर है। जिस टी के कप की प्राइम दो आने फिक्स है उसके दाम उन्हें १२ नये पैसे ही लेने चाहिए लेकिन बड़े १३ नये पैसे मांगते हैं और चार्ज करते हैं इस लिए वहाँ घपला अवश्य है। लेकिन जसा मैं ने पहले कहा यह एक नये पैसे का घपला दोनों तरफ है और कहीं हम अगर एक नया पैसा ज्यादा देते हैं तो कहीं हमें एक नये पैसा का ऐडवांटेज भी मिल जाता है इसलिए वह नेविल हो जाता है।

मैं एक टीचर होने के नाते उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह ६४ पैसों के हिस्सा में गड़बड़ी रहनी थी और हिस्सा करना मुश्किल भी होता था और मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ६४ पैसों के बजाय यह जो १०० नये पैसों का हिस्सा रक्खा गया है, १०० का रेशियो जो कि दशमलव पद्धति के आधार पर फिक्स कर दिया है वह ठीक ही किया है और बच्चे और बड़े सभी लोग इस आधार पर बड़े से बड़ा हिस्सा बड़ी आसानी से खाटाखट लगा लेते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह भारतीय विखके (संशोधन) बिल जो पेश हुआ है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उन माननीय सदस्य को ऐसी कोई घबराहट इस के बारे में नहीं होनी चाहिए। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधायक का समर्थन करते हुए समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad the House took such a keen interest in this matter. I will certainly look to the suggestions of hon. Members who want the size or the weight or the shape of this naya paisa to be changed. The only difficulty in this matter is that I am subject to correction—even today the value of the alloy is more than the value of the naya paise. So, if you increase the size or strengthen it, the cost will be more.

Secondly, it should be borne in mind that 1 naya paisa is a counting

or nominal denomination. The hon. Member suggested that instead of 1 nP which should not be there, there should be 2 nP coins. The difficulty would be, how to express odd denominations like 1, 3 or 5 if you do not have 1 nP. We intend shortly to introduce 3 nP coins and probably that may solve it. We will look into it again and bear in mind the suggestions and feelings of hon. Members in this matter.

The point was raised by Mr. Heda that even after so many years, this anna concept is still there in everybody's mind and the value is expressed notionally at least in annas. That may or may not be so. But old habits which have been there for generations die hard. So, sometimes we may think in terms of annas. But a number of steps have been taken by Government and I do not think any propaganda is needed. Now the value is being expressed in naya paise because it is easier. In schools, the arithmetical calculations are taught to the children in rupees and naya paise and not in rupees, annas. So, I hope the anna will disappear in course of time.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved
"That the Bill be passed".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, the hon. Minister just now referred to the shortage of metal.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said the value of the alloy is more than the value of the naya paisa.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I only want to refer to certain transactions that the Government of India had with the United States. The Government of India paid back or discharged certain obligation to the United States in rupees. The obligation was to pay in silver only, but in discharging that obligation, they paid along with the rupee the amount of nickel and other metal included in the rupee free of charge. I would request him to calculate the value of the metal that has been made over to the United States—nickel and other metal—because in paying, they took into consideration only the value of silver and not the value of the other metal in the coins. The entire thing appeared in the newspapers. I do not exactly remember it, but it was a good value. The hon. Minister may find it out as to what was made over to the United States in the form of nickel and other metals without getting any return for that.

Shri Heda: May I know why one anna and two anna coins are not withdrawn?

श्री बूटा सिंह (मॉना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। थोड़ी देर पहले सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे प्रादेश, इकम, दिये कि उस की टक्कालों में जो वर्कर काम करते हैं, उन की तलाशी ली जाय। हमें बम्बई में खामका ऐसा वाक्या देखने को आया कि वहां पर जो बहुत से सिख नौजवान काम करते हैं, जब वे काम करने के बाद वाहर जाने हैं, तब जिस तरीके से उन की तलाशी ली जाती है, वह बहुत नामुनासिब है। चौकीदार उन की पगड़ियां उतारते हैं,

उन की बेइज्जती करते हैं, उन को हू धमिलेट करते हैं। मेरी इत्तिला है कि अब गवर्नमेंट ने सिखों को उस महकमे से निकाल दिया है, जहां सिक्के ठाले जाते हैं। यह बात बहुत बुरी है। सरकार को ऐसी नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से फर्माबरदार और ईमानदार लोग सिख हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान की मरहदों की रक्षा करते हैं और वड़े बहादुर हैं। आप ने देखा होगा कि सिख लोग जिस क्षेत्र में भी काम करते हैं, चाहे वह टबिनकल लाइन हो, याइंग हो या कोई और काम हो, वहां पर वे बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं। इसलिए उन पर यह शक करना बिल्कुल गैर-मुनासिब है कि वे अपनी पगड़ियों में सिक्के चुरा कर ले जाते हैं। ऐसा कोई कंस गवर्नमेंट के सामने नहीं आया है। लेकिन बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने अब टक्कालों में सिख नौजवानों का हटा दिया है। इन लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी इस नीति को फौरन बदले।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On the question of quaternary coins which were shipped to the United States along with a certain amount of silver, the reason was this. We had equipment for converting quaternary coins into silver. It took a long time and it cost a certain amount of money. The United States were willing to take the silver value of the quaternary coin in replacement of the 10 million ounces of silver which we had to ship to them. As a matter of fact the cost of conversion of the quaternary coins into silver was greater than the other alloy that we could get from out of it. Therefore, the Indian Government did not sustain any loss in this. We do not know what loss the American Government sustained and how much they recovered. I can assure you, Sir, because I was responsible for that transaction, I took care to see that we did not lose anything thereby.

So far as searching the people in the mint is concerned, I do not think

it has anything to do with this Bill. Probably they search the employees who go out of the mints to find out if they are not carrying away with them some small tools.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Perhaps the House is aware that the Coir Industry Act was passed in 1953 and the statutory Coir Board came into existence in 1954. As a result of the working of this Board for the last one decade, the House is aware that a lot of improvements have taken place in the coir industry. When the House enacted the Bill in 1953, the industry was totally depressed. More than 80 per cent of the coir labour was unemployed and the world markets had slumped to the extent that our exports of coir and coir products had gone down to the level of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores. In the last one decade, particularly in the last few years, we have been able to recover much of the lost ground. Now we are exporting almost to the extent of Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 crores worth of exports and the industry is working practically in full swing. When we analysed why the coir industry in our country is not further developing, we found that unless we produce better goods for export, there can be no further improvement. This is an industry in which 92 per cent of the product is exported and only 8 or 10 per cent is

being locally consumed. So, on enquiring from foreign countries, we were convinced that mechanisation should be introduced in the coir industry in a gradual manner. We had a tripartite meeting of all the interests in Kerala particularly, because Kerala accounts for more than 95 per cent of this industry. The rest is in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This is more in the maritime States where coconut production is of a large order. We felt that the designs can improve only if we had better weaving, better finishing and better dyeing facilities attached to it. We, therefore, decided that the Coir Board, that is the Government of India, itself should endeavour to set up such a factory. The Act as it is does not provide for any such activity because it was not envisaged in those days that the Coir Board or the Government would have to take any responsibility in this matter. Being a new venture very few private companies are really coming forward to set up such a mechanised unit because they are not quite sure whether the mechanised unit would be able to compete with foreign countries. We are convinced, and our technical survey shows—we know what is done in Holland, Belgium and Germany because these are the three countries where coir industry is highly mechanised and which produce competitive goods—that we have the technique here and also the raw materials. The fibre is actually being exported from us, Ceylon and Malaya. They do not have the raw material. Therefore, we can earn better foreign exchange almost to the extent of Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 2 crores. It will also provide more employment. It may appear to be a contradiction in terms, but when mechanisation takes place the present utilisation will almost be doubled. Therefore, while mechanisation tends to reduce employment per loom, because of expansion we will be able to provide a larger employment potential.

Then, there was a cess placed under the other Act. That used to give us

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revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs. We find that if we have to develop export as well as production of coir goods for export we will have to give more assistance to this industry, which is a cottage industry, in the form of loans, grants and technical assistance and advice. Therefore, in the amendment we have proposed:

"The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf pay to the Board by way of grants such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

Up till now there was no provision for such grants being made. This amendment will help us to set up a mechanised factory or factories and also to assist public and private entrepreneurs to put up such factories. Both these things can be done and also grants can be given.

Therefore, I hope, in the interest of this industry, which is one of the most decentralised sectors of our industry, where more than one-and-a-half million people are employed in the different process of coir cleaning, fibre making, matting and all that, and also, in the interest of earning larger foreign exchange and giving better wages to our workers in the coir industry, the House will kindly take these provisions into consideration and support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should welcome the move by the Government to extend more liberal help to the coir industry by trying to help the Coir Board with more finances.

The hon. Minister, in his brief statement, according to me, has made very tall claims. I am sorry I cannot agree with him as far as those claims are concerned. The Coir Board is there for the last ten years. If the Coir Board is in need of more funds nobody should grudge giving it more funds. At this stage, I do not want to pass any judgment on the work of the Coir Board, although I have my views about that. As far as the record of the industry is concerned, it is an open book, and I cannot at all agree with the hon. Minister that the industry is now in full swing. If he means, when he says that it is in full swing, that the exports are going up, it is true and I do not deny that. But I want to make special mention of that vital sector in this entire industry, and that is the manufacturing sector. The industry taken as a whole, the production is going up. Exports are also going up. But the hon. Minister knows very well that the bulk of the export is in the primary product, the bulk of the export is in the coir yarn. As far as the manufactured articles are concerned, specially as far as the coir matting is concerned, there is a steady decline—I think, practically the export is nil as far as coir matting is concerned. I do not say that it is nil but there is a steady decline. But in the case of coir mats, the situation, of course, is not very bad. But there again we know that the manufactured articles are discriminated against consciously and deliberately by the traditional importers in Western Europe. As in the case of other manufactured articles which we are trying to export by various methods—the hon. Minister is the person who knows more about it—in the case of manufactured articles in this industry also there is a persistent effort on the part of the industrialists and the governments in those countries to discriminate against the export of manufactured coir articles.

The hon. Minister knows that the duty is discriminatory. The duty on

manufactured articles is much more—I think, perhaps some 30 per cent or so more—than on coir yarn. They are actually importing the primary product from our country and manufacturing coir mats and matings in their own country. I hope, the Minister is aware of the fact that there is a long-standing controversy in knowledgeable circles as far as this industry is concerned that perhaps we could even try to restrict the export of coir yarn so that the western countries, the traditional markets, will be forced to accept our manufactured articles. There is that school of thought. But till now the Coir Board and the Government of India have refused to accept that. My complaint against the Coir Board and the Government of India is that they have not yet made a real study of the problem. We have persistently asked them to make an on-the-spot study to see whether actually the threat of switch-over to some other material is there in case there is a restriction on the export of coir yarn. The result is that because of the various steps of discrimination against the manufactured articles, the export of manufactured articles has gone down very much and as a result of that the manufacturing industry is in a very deep crisis. Even today it is in an endless crisis. It will be just wishful thinking to say that everything is all right, that it is, in full swing. It is a good statement to make, but it is far from the truth. As a matter of fact, it is a very tragic sight if you go to those areas which were at one time the pride of our State and if you see how factories after factories are closed down, thousands of workers are practically in starving conditions in that particular area. It is the worst affected area in our State and the Government also is aware of that situation.

This manufacturing sector of the coir industry 10 to 15 years ago employed nearly 50,000 workers and at present in place of 50,000 workers they do not have even 10,000 workers. Every factory is closing down and practically even half a dozen factories

are not left working at this time. What is the reason for this and what can be done really to put these factories, the traditional industry of our State—I should say, it is a national industry as far as our State is concerned—back on its own feet? In that particular respect our failure has to be accepted. I do not want just to find fault with the Government. It is not that I am speaking in that spirit. But it is a failure that we have to take into account and we have to think seriously of steps to see how we can really put this manufacturing sector of the industry on its feet. And one way out suggested is the mechanisation. Normally, who can oppose mechanisation? If I oppose mechanisation, then I should be called a reactionary because we are all going ahead for more and more mechanisation. But in this particular situation what will happen if you resort to mechanisation? You have to look at this problem in that light. The hon. Minister knows that the workers, the trade unions and the people who represent the workers have expressed the serious concern following the proposed mechanisation because even the existing labour force will be thrown out of the factories. Sir, the Minister gave us almost an undertaking in this very House that he will see to it that all those workers who may be thrown out of the factories because of mechanisation will be employed otherwise. I would like to remind him that his promise still remains only a promise and that it still remains only on paper. In this very House, a few months back, in answer to a question from me, he said, "We are starting spinning mills in Kerala and not only 1500 workers who may be thrown out of the coir factories as a result of mechanisation will be employed in these spinning mills but even three or four times that number will be employed in these spinning mills". But I would like him to know that as far as this particular area is concerned, as far as this region is concerned, where these workers will be thrown out of employment, not a single spinning mill is going to be estab-

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lished. Shri K. D. Malaviya, when he was Minister, came there and laid a foundation-stone for a particular mill. I may assure the Government that that stone is very safe, that foundation-stone is there and it will be there because it is a stone which cannot just be removed very easily. Beyond that one foundation-stone laid with great ceremony by a Minister, nothing has happened.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): A great thing has happened to him.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Government had appointed a committee to make specific proposals about the starting of alternative industries in that area. The committee worked upon the scheme and produced a report. But what has happened to that report? That report is very safe in the shelves of the Kerala Government. It has not even seen the daylight till now. I say, you proceed with mechanisation, you give money—I do not want to oppose it as such—you make that experiment but I want an assurance, a definite assurance, not like the usual assurance, that all the workers who may be unemployed as a result of this mechanisation will be given an alternative employment. Mr. Manubhai Shah should give that assurance. I want that assurance from the Minister here. There is no meaning in getting any assurance from the Kerala Government. They cannot do anything in the matter. So, my point is this. Apart from the difference of opinion about the great benefits which may come out of mechanisation—let us leave it; let that controversy be there—let us come to this practical question of employing all those workers who may be thrown out of employment. The Government should guarantee their employment in some alternative industries.

17.00 hrs.

Now, another point is about the duty. It is good that you are now trying to give more grants to the Coir Board beyond the amount that you collect by way of duty. In this con-

nection, I would like to remind the Minister that of late the duty on the manufactured articles was brought on a par with the duty on coir yarn. As a matter of fact, during the last many many years, right from the time of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in order to protect the manufacturing industry and in order to give preference to the manufacturing industry as compared to the coir yarn industry, the duty on the manufactured articles was kept at a minimum and the duty on the coir yarn was more. Last year, Government thought it fit to increase the duty and keep it on a par with that on coir yarn. There was a lot of hue and cry against it, because it was feared that an industry which was already hard hit might be hit again. The Coir Board unanimously made a recommendation to Government that that amount should be reimbursed. I do not know why a decision has not been taken by Government till now. As far as I know, the Coir Board has again made that recommendation to Government re-emphasising the necessity of paying it back. I hope that Government will take an early decision in this matter in favour of the recommendation of the Coir Board.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maniyaganadan will speak tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

NINTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

17.01½ hrs.

The Sabha then adjourned till Eleven. The Clock on Friday, May 1, 1964/Vaisakha 11, 1886 (Saka).