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Thursday, July 27, 1967
Sravana 5, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

14975

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 27, 1967/Sravana 5, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P.) Ltd.

+

*1411. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 292 on the 6th April, 1967 regarding black-listing of the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. and state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay on the Table the new or revised black-listing code and also any codes/orders in regard to reciprocal black-listing by the various Ministries and Public undertakings (through their Ministries);

(b) the stage reached in the Supreme Court appeal against the Bharat Barrel and in the writ petition against the Central Government by the firm before the Punjab High Court; and

(c) whether the injunction has since been vacated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Bannaiah): (a) A copy each of

the following papers is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1220/67].

(i) Standardised Code for Suppliers.

(ii) Department of Supply's Office Memorandum No. 13(7)/64-PI dated the 2nd May, 1964.

(iii) Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals letter No. G. 4 (102)/64 dated 21-2-66.

(b) Information regarding the stage reached in the appeal in the Supreme Court against the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. is being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra. The writ petition against the Central Government before the Delhi High Court has not yet come up for hearing.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने आपको एक चिठ्ठी लिखी है। इस प्रश्न के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं सप्लाई के मिनिस्टर और मेरा चाल है कि आयरन एंड स्टील के मिनिस्टर भी। शब्द तीन तीन और चार चार विभागों का यह मसला है। इस तरह के सवालों का उत्तर तो देना चाहिये प्रधान मंत्री को। नहीं तो फिर एक घटा चला जायेगा और आप बुझ को बोल देंगे।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आप चुद आपने को दोष दे रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बिल्कुल नहीं दे रहा हूँ। तीन तीन चार चार विभागों में जो मामले सम्बन्धित हैं, जो अन्तर्विभागीय मामले हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कई चार कह चुका हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को जवाब देना चाहिए।

में एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर भी यह मामला उठा चुका हूँ . . .

Mr. Speaker: The method of answering questions is already well laid down. It is being followed here.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हाउस आप कामज़ में करीब करीब हर दिन प्रधान मंत्री प्रश्नों का जवाब देते हैं। इन प्रश्नों का कौन जवाब देगा इसको ने जानना चाहता हूँ। तीन तीन मंत्रालयों का इससे सम्बन्ध है। मोरारजी देसाई जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि कौन जवाब दे सकेगा नेरे प्रश्नों का?

श्री शिव नारायण : अलग अलग पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अगर आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The position obtaining in the House of Commons is a different matter.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जुड़े हुए मामले हैं, इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री का यह काम है—

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, the concerned Minister will reply.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी मुझ को . . .

Mr. Speaker: You cannot expect three Ministers to reply to the same question. Will you kindly sit down? The method of answering questions is very well laid down. The concerned Ministry consults all other Ministries before giving the answer. The hon. Member cannot expect half a dozen Ministers to answer one question.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी मुझ को कहा है कि हम सब प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: This is the method we are following. Under the existing rules, the Minister collects information from all Ministries. If you want information from other Ministries on

any subject, you may give notice of a question to those Ministries.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इन्होंने स्टैंडार्डाइज़ बोड जो अभी मेज पर रखा है इसका इस्तेमाल जब किसी मंत्रालय के द्वारा—मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की बात कर रहा हूँ—किया जाता है तो सवाल यह आता है कि क्या जो सरकारी कम्पनियां हैं उन पर भी यह लागू होता है? इसके बारे में उन्होंने एक पत्र दिया है कि सरकारी कम्पनियों और सरकार के बीच में बातचीत होगी और समझौता किया जायेगा। इस पत्र में से मैं चार लाइनें पढ़ता हूँ:

"I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated.....on the above subject and to say that as you have agreed to follow the Standardised Code of Procedure for blacklisting firms....."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि कितनी केन्द्रीय सरकार की कम्पनियों ने स्टैंडार्डाइज़ बोड और उसके अनुसार जो कार्रवाई होती है सरकार की, उसको कबूल करने का, कार्यान्वयित करने का वादा किया है और उसके लिए स्वीकृति दी है?

Shri Raghu Ramalal: So far as this Ministry is concerned, every public sector undertaking under it has agreed for this reciprocal arrangement. That is all I can say at the moment.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इसका क्या इलाज है? यह पिछली बार हम को बताया गया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जब किसी फर्म को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाता है तो वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर जो कम्पनी होती है वे तत्काल उसको लागू करे, उसके बारे में बातचीत होगी और उनकी मंजूरी प्राप्त की जायेगी। मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि कितनी कम्पनियों ने मान्यता दी है। मुझे क्या इसका जवाब मिलेगा? यह प्रश्न एक साल से चल रहा है।

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: If the question had been put that way, we would certainly have got the information. It has been put in continuation of a starred question answered earlier in this House which related to the Indian Oil Corporation.

र्थि मधु लिमये : प्रिसिपल वही है।

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: What we are asked in this question is to lay on the Table the Code. That we have done. I am also giving the information so far as the public sector undertakings under this Ministry are concerned. There is no specific question about all the undertakings of the Government of India. If there was, I would have made inquiries.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो भारत बैरल कम्पनी है और आयरन एंड स्टील कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय के जो अफिसर हैं उनके खिलाफ बम्बई के स्पेशल जज के सामने केस चला था। जज ने इन लोगों को दोषी पाया। इन लोगों ने महाराष्ट्र हाई कोर्ट के सामने अपील दायर की और इस अपील का जो फैसला है वह बहुत लम्बा फैसला है। उस फैसले को मैंने गौर से पढ़ा है और उसमें से एक ही पैरा मैं तीन चार लाइन का आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उससे आपको पता चलेगा कि जिस तरह इस मामले की जांच की गई, आरोप लगाये गये, चार्ज रखे गये और जिस ढंग से इस केस को चलाया गया उसमें इतनी खराबी रही कि चोर को पकड़ने में एक दिक्कत पैदा हुई। हाई कोर्ट स्वयं इसके बारे में कहती है:

“Evidence of Shankaran”—

यह आफिसर है आयरन एंड स्टील कंट्रोलर के आफिस का

“was not challenged by the prosecution as untruthful by declaring him as hostile nor was there any indication given to the accused that the prosecution wanted to challenge the

evidence of this witness of theirs as untrue. According to Mr. Jethmalani”—

यह काउंसेल या भारत बैरल कम्पनी का

“it was not, therefore, permissible for the prosecution to urge or for the learned Judge to hold that the evidence of Shankaran was not true.”

इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि आयरन एंड स्टील मिनिस्ट्री के अफिसर और ये कम्पनियां, इनमें आपस में कैल्यूशन रहता है। यह कई बार साबित हो चुका है। पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में भी इसका चिक्र आ चुका है। भूतलियम, बाम से लेकर नीचे तक मामले हैं। जब कभी ब्लैक लिस्ट करने का मामला उठता और किसी को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाता है तो वे लोग तुरन्त हाई कोर्ट में जा कर इंजीक्शन ले भागते हैं। बीजू पटनायक के मामले में यही हुआ, अमीं चन्द प्यारे लाल के मामले में हुआ तथा और भी कई मामलों में होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसी संनीद्धि समिति नियुक्त करने के मंबंध में विचार करेंगे या जो बत्तमान समितियां हैं उन समितियों के पास इस मामले को भेजेंगे ताकि संवैधानिक, कानूनी, राजनीतिक, भ्रष्टाचार, शुद्ध शासन आदि के जितने सारे सवाल हैं उनकी रोशनी में इसके बारे में ठीक फैसला हो सके और जो रपट वह समिति दे सकता वाद में उस रपट पर विचार करे या जो भी कुछ करता है, करे। क्या इसके लिये सरकार तैयार है?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: My hon. friend has referred to some proceedings in the Maharashtra High Court—it is now in the Supreme Court—regarding presumably some steel quota. This Ministry has nothing to do with that. That is dealt with by the Iron and Steel Ministry. If any specific question on that is to be put, I would very humbly submit that the proper forum will be the Iron and Steel Ministry or some other Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Not about that. If under similar circumstances.....

श्री मधु लिम्बे : डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर जवाब दे सकते हैं। मैंने जजमेंट से पढ़ा है यह कोई मामूली चीज़ नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: That is Steel Ministry.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कोई भी हो, यह चंडित सरकार नहीं है। इंटर्व्हिट है, एक है, कोलविटव रिसपोसिविलिटी है। बार बार इस तरह मन्त्री करेंगे? मैं डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से सवाल को पूछता हूँ। कोटे से इंजीनियर आता है, इस तरह का कोल्यूशन होता है, ब्लैक लिस्ट करने का जो आडॉर है उसमें खामियां हैं या कोड में खामियां हैं तो उनके बारे में विचार करने के लिये एक संसदीय समिति बनायें और जो रपट वह दे उसको आप देखें और जो करना हो करें। इसमें कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये।

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The hon. Member put a very simple question. His contention was that the prosecutor there did not declare a particular witness hostile and he read the judgment. The prosecutor in this case was the Government of Maharashtra. I am not in a position to answer on their behalf. As far as people going to the High Court or the Supreme Court is concerned.....

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इनवेस्टीगेशन तो स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट ने किया था। वह तो केन्द्र के तहत है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: He read out a paragraph and you heard that paragraph. The paragraph says that the prosecution should have declared a particular officer from the office of the Steel Controller to be a hostile witness and that, as he was not declared as a hostile witness, the defence counsel was able to say that certain things could not be concluded and the judge was not able to hold them res-

ponsible. That is what he read out. If the prosecution did not declare a particular person as a hostile witness, for that the responsibility lies on the Maharashtra Government. How am I to answer that?

The other question is that repeatedly the stay orders are taken. What committee can be appointed? This Government believes in the rule of law and we believe in not denying the legitimate rights to the aggrieved people.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : एक तरफ तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को बदलने के लिये संविधान में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ रूल आफ ला की बात कर रहे हैं।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am quietly listening to what the hon. Member is saying. He should hear patiently what I am saying.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपठीक आर्यमेंट करें, तो हम सुनें।

Shri Asoka Mehta: He decides what the argument should be. Sir, the High Court has acquitted those people. The Maharashtra Government has gone to the Supreme Court. The matter is still before the Supreme Court. In the meantime, any denial of quota or any denial of rights to this party has been stopped by the stay order issued by the Punjab High Court. I do not know what the Government is expected to do in this. To the best of my understanding—the Deputy Prime Minister is here—this Government, because it is committed to the rule of law, is not willing to interfere with the legitimate rights of aggrieved people. My hon. friend also has not hesitated in asking for stay order over and over again. The right that he enjoys should be allowed to other citizens also in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This particular Question has a reference to Q. 292 of 6th April, 1967. There also, when we started putting questions, we did refer to certain action taken or not taken by some of the Departments,

the D.G.S. & D. which comes under the Supply Ministry and the Steel Ministry. In this case, our greatest anxiety is that when the firm was blacklisted, despite blacklisting order, this firm was given quota to the tune of lakhs of rupees. This is against all canons of justice; this is against the principles laid down by the D.G.S. & D. and the Supply Ministry. That is how this particular question arose.

With this background, I should like to know from the Minister whether this matter has been investigated. On April 6, 1967, my question was not answered. I said:

"It is an admitted fact. Last time, this question was asked and Mr. L. N. Mishra was replying. One of the ministers said that they had no information at that time. I want to know whether it is a fact that after the investigation, concessions were shown to this firm because Mr. Jalan had given a handsome amount to the Congress Party...."

I do not blame them; let them take it.

श्री सोताराम केसरी : यह झूठ बात है।

MR. Speaker: I would only say that this is most irrelevant. Will you come to your question? Two supplementaries have taken 15 minutes. That is how the whole House is suffering.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह देख सफर कर रहा है। यह सभा देश की रक्षा के लिये है।

MR. Speaker: One Question is taking half an hour, giving background and all that. I am not going to allow this.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मास्ता दो मासदे चल रहा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have taken only one minute. Why are you accusing me of all this?

My question is this. I want to know whether any action has been taken against the Department concerned which showed undue leniency towards this particular firm despite the blacklisting order. May I know whether the Minister refutes that to say that it has nothing to do with the political manoeuvring?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, in general, in regard to the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and also Shri Banerjee, that I very much appreciate the anxiety of my hon. friends to expose whatever wrong has been done in any place, in any Department, or anywhere? Government would like to be in possession of such complaints and information. But when a Question is asked here involving several Ministries—I can certainly obtain information from the Ministries concerned but it is not possible for all Ministries to be present at the same time because different days are allotted for different Ministers. If a Minister can be present here, he can reply. May I suggest that in all such matters where my hon. friends are very anxious—we are equally anxious to find out the facts and let them know; we do not want to keep back any information from the hon. Members—if they only let us know by a letter, then the Minister concerned will certainly give them all the information? If it is not given, then, certainly they can say so and, afterwards, they can ask for further information and we will give information as soon as possible. May I assure them I will be as helpful as I can in getting information if they do not get it otherwise?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: During Question Hour, there is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the question. What the Deputy Prime Minister has said is a good sermon

to us. We accept it. But the question pertains to the reply given to Starred Question No. 292 on the 6th April, 1967, regarding black-listing of the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co., Private Ltd. Kindly read the first part of the question put on the 6th April, 1967. Today also the question pertains to black-listing of the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. My pertinent question is whether even after black-listing, they were given orders. That is a simple question which arises out of this. It has nothing to do with this Ministry or that Ministry. Let them answer whether they have placed the orders or not. I want to know why undue leniency was shown to them.

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: Today's question has a reference to Starred Question No. 292. Starred Question 292 asks as to what action has been taken by the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter of black-listing of Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. We have explained at length that except for a certain lapse during a particular period, since May 1966, no order has been given to them. Today's question refers to that question and asks for a copy of the black-listing order and certain other documents, which are laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Jagannath Patnaik: क्या यह सच है कि भारत बैरल के कंट्रैक्ट को खत्म करने के बाद आई० ओ० ती० ने हिन्दू गैल्फ़ इंजिंग और स्टैंडर्ड इम्ज़ नाम की जिन दो कम्पनियों को ड्रम और बैरल बनाने का कंट्रैक्ट दिया है, उन्होंने टेंडर में जो जाते मानतीं, उनके बारे में कई किस्म की बदमाशी की और इस बारे में सरकार के पास कई आवेदनपत्र आये हैं; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है।

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: So far as Bharat Barrel is concerned, a complaint was received and last time I did mention to the House that we had asked the Indian Oil Corporation as to why, after black-listing, certain

orders were given. That matter is under inquiry.

As regards the other company, if he gives me notice, I will lay the necessary information on the Table of the House.

Shri Jagannath Patnaik: मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न को जरा ठीक ढंग से समझ लें। मैंने यह पूछा है कि भारत बैरल के कंट्रैक्ट के खत्म होने के बाद हिन्दू गैल्फ़ इंजिंग और स्टैंडर्ड इम्ज़ नाम की जो दो कम्पनियां इस बक्त आई० ओ० ती० को ड्रम और बैरल सप्लाई कर रही हैं, क्या उनके बारे में कोई शिकायत मंत्री महोदय के पास आई है; यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: Offhand I cannot say because this question relates only to Bharat Barrel. Let that question be put and I shall furnish all available information. But this question does not refer to it.

Shri Jagannath Patnaik: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा कि इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों से भी है, तो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि यह इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन का प्रश्न है, इसलिए मेरी मिनिस्ट्री इसका जवाब दे रही है और अन्य प्रश्नों को मुझ से न पूछा जाये, लेकिन अब मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रश्न केवल भारत बैरल के बारे में है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन का प्रश्न है, मंत्री महोदय उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं और इसलिये उन को सारी मालूमत सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिये।

Shri Asoka Mehta: We have got to give replies very carefully. Unless the particular question is put to us in advance, we do not bring the documents. On the basis of our memory if I were to mislead the House, I would be guilty of it. This question

is about Bharat Barrel. There may be hundred other barrel companies. How am I to know all about these hundred barrel companies?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : मैं तो सिर्फ़ दो कम्पनियों के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ।

Shri Ashoka Mehta: Let him table a separate question. How can I carry all the information?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मालूमात को छिपा रहे हैं। लाखों रुपयों की चोरी हो रही है।

C.C.A. To Government Employees in Delhi

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*1412. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the rate of City Compensatory Allowance for Government employees in Delhi keeping in view the population of the Capital and the high cost of living; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri K. C. Pant):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the existing criterion of population, Delhi is already one of the four 'A' Class cities enjoying the highest rates of Compensatory (City) Allowance. There is no case for considering enhancement of the existing rates of Compensatory (City) Allowance in 'A' Class cities.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्ये मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर महंगाई भत्ता देने के लिए नगरों का वर्गीकरण किया गया है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनसंख्या का अनुमान जब जनसंख्या की गणना की जाती है केवल उसी समय लगाया जाता है या बीच में भी सरकार जनसंख्या का अनुमान लगाकर नगरों को जो वर्ग दिया जाना चाहिए वह देती है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह जनगणना के आधार पर ही होता है। दस साल में जनगणना की जाती है और हर दस साल के बाद उसी के आधार पर यह किया जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि नागरुर, अमृतसर, इलाहाबाद और मद्रास तथा अन्य नगरों के केंद्रीय कर्मचारी यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ की जनसंख्या बढ़ गई है और बड़ी हुई जनसंख्या के अनुसार उन नगरों का वर्गीकरण होना चाहिए? तो क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि उन नगरों के केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को अधिक महंगाई भत्ता लेने के लिए दस साल तक रुकना पड़ेगा?

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब तो चार साल हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अब तो चार ही साल हैं, यही मैं भी कहने वाला था।

श्री नारू स्व० शर्मा : दिल्ली के रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी और सब स्थानों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान जीवन स्तर का उपयोग कर सकें इसके लिए क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी कि दिल्ली नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली नगर के प्राइस इन्डेक्स से जोड़ दिया जाये जिससे प्राइस इन्डेक्स के घटाव बढ़ाव के साथ-साथ उनका प्रतिकर भत्ता भी घटा बढ़ता रहे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सुझाव है, सजेशन फार एक्शन है। वैसे दिल्ली नगर के लिये कोई अलग प्राइस इन्डेक्स नहीं है।

श्री राम सिंह अध्यक्षम होदय: अध्यक्षम होदय, इस प्रकार के वर्णकरण में अभी तक कौन से नगर लिए गये हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः चार हैं ए क्लास में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास।

श्री शारदानन्दः मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि भत्ता बढ़ाने पर अभी विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन कमंचारियों को कोई तात्कालिक सुविधा दी जायेगी ताकि उनका जीवन-पापन मही रूप से चल सके?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः भत्ते का सबाल तो विचाराधीन है जैसा कि आप जानते हैं। यह तो सिर्फ सिटी कम्प्यूनिटी एलावेंस की बात है।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा: मैं वह जानता चाहता हूँ कि यह मालूम हुआ है कि पटना को बी क्लास में करने की बात पर सरकार विचार कर रही है तो कितने दिन इसमें लगेंगे इस फसले को करने में कि सी क्लास सिटी से उसको बी क्लास सिटी कर दिया जाय?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः जब जनगणना के हिसाब से उस स्तर पर आ जायेगा तो हो जायेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Let the Delhi Members have a chance to put supplementary questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Delhi belongs to all of us.

Mr. Speaker: Because we have to purchase things here also.

श्री संवर सालत गुप्तः क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कह कैटेगरी ए क्लास, की क्लास, और सी क्लास जो आप ने बनायी

थीं तो उस समय प्राइस लेवल कुछ था और कुछ और कंडीशंस थीं तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैटेगरी कौन से साल में आप ने बनायी और क्या इन कैटेगरीज़ को दोबारा आप रिवाइज़ करेंगे क्योंकि हालात काफी बदल गये हैं दिल्ली के भी और दूसरे शहरों के भी?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः पहले तीन कैटेगरीज़ थीं ए, बी और सी। यह 1959 में बनी थीं। उसके बाद पहली जनवरी, 1964 से चार कैटेगरीज़ हो गई ए, बी-1, बी-2 और सी।

श्री कंवर सालत गुप्तः मेरा सवाल यह या कि जब से आप ने बनायीं उस बक्त व्या क्या कंडीशंस लमायी थीं, किस वेसिन पर इनको बनाया?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः एक ही आधार है जनसंख्या का।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I draw the attention of Government to the fact that in certain industrial cities like Visakhapatnam, the cost of living has no relation to the increase in population and it is very well comparable to that in cities which are classified as class A cities?.....

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with the main question which relates only to Delhi. If the hon. Member refers to Visakhapatnam, then there are so many other towns which hon. Members would like to refer to.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It is not Delhi alone.

Mr. Speaker: It is only Delhi—see the question; If you go to Visakhapatnam, others will take up Kanpur, Lucknow and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When this classification was decided upon by Government, the criterion fixed was only population. Now the Government employees are in a peculiar position. On

the one hand, they are asked by the Health Minister not to produce; on the other hand, unless they raise the population, they do not become eligible for CCA under the appropriate classification. This is a contradiction in terms. I would like to know whether, in view of the fact that there are repeated directives by Government to have family planning, this population basis will be revised.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not waste the question hour.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The cost of living in the countryside is higher than in cities. If you want to be fair to government servants, by all means do so. But you should look to the condition in the countryside and be fair to the people in the countryside also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The basis must be changed.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Cities which have got a population of more than a lakh are classified as being eligible for this allowance. Many of the bank employees have sent representations to Government on this matter. May I know what action Government have taken or are going to take on this?

Mr. Speaker: General question. I know Madhya Pradesh is also covered by this.

Shri K. C. Pant: There are four categories, A, B1, B2, and C for population of 16 lakhs, 8 lakhs, 4 lakhs and 50,000 respectively. This is the basis on which this is classified.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was because TTK wanted it to be changed.

Shri M. R. Krishna: A few years back, they had listed a number of cities. In that list, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras were included. After that the then Finance Minister gave a separate status to Madras in order to give them enhanced rate of allowance. I would like to know why Madras was given this treatment....

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is relevant.

Shri M. R. Krishna: This is not pertaining to Delhi only. They listed cities according to the population figures. I would like to know why Madras was

given that treatment while Hyderabad and Kanpur were denied it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Beas-Sutlej Link and Ravi-Beas Link Projects

*1413. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the completion of Beas-Sutlej Link and Ravi-Beas Link Projects; and

(b) when they will be completed and water will be supplied in the canals?

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

Statement

Apart from the preliminary works like surveys, alignment of channels, foundation exploration and housing facilities, etc., the following progress has been achieved on the Beas-Sutlej Link Project:—

- (i) Diversion tunnel for enabling the construction of Pandoh Dam is in progress. The tunnel has been driven for about 80 per cent of the total length.
- (ii) Spillway excavation to the extent of 43 per cent has been done.
- (iii) Pandoh Baggi Tunnel has been driven in a length of a mile and half out of 8 miles.
- (iv) Excavation of eight mile long Sundernagar Sutlej Tunnel has been started.
- (v) Open cut excavation of Surge Shaft has been completed to the extent of 90 per cent.

A link connecting Ravi with Beas called the Madhopur-Beas Link was completed in the year 1955. Beas-Sutlej Link is likely to be completed during 1972 provided adequate funds are available.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: In the statement I find it is mentioned that the Beas-Sutlej Link is likely to be completed during 1972 provided adequate funds are available. What more funds are needed to complete it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the Beas-Sutlej Link we require about Rs. 70 crores.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: What is the total area which will be irrigated with the completion of this link?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With the completion of this Link, we will irrigate another 8 lakh acres in Punjab and Haryana.

श्री ग्रकाशबाई राजास्त्री : श्रीमन् व्यास-सतलज और रावी-व्यास योजनाएं उस समय प्रारम्भ हुई थीं जिस समय पंजाब का विभाजन नहीं हुआ था और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो धन दिया था वह भी उसी समय दिया था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह भाखरा डैम का कम्बाइन्ड बोर्ड बना है उसी तरह क्या इन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी तीनों राज्यों का समान रूप से अधिकार रहेगा?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These are provided in the Punjab Reorganisation Act itself. The Beas Management Board is being set up and necessary steps are being proceeded with.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुर्स्त है कि व्यास सतलज की योजना को पूरा होने में और अधिक देर लग जायेगी क्योंकि वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों को जो इस परियोजना के कारण उज़ड़ रहे हैं, उनके बसने का तरकार अभी तक उचित प्रवन्ध नहीं कर सकी? यदि यह दुर्स्त है तो सरकार इस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The resettlement question is being tackled, and that pertains more to the Beas dam, that is, Pong dam, but in the Beas-Sutlej basin it is not much of an oustee problem. If it is completed, I do not think the oustees' rehabilitation will come up. In any case, we are tackling the problem of the oustees, and we hope to complete them much earlier.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उस सतलज और रावी व्यास योजनाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की ओर से कोई मार्ग सरकार के सामने आई है और क्या

सरकार को मजदूरों ने कोई हड़ताल की नोटिस भी दी है? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की ओर से उन मार्गों पर ठीक ढंग से फैसला करने के लिये और हड़ताल को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir. We have received a representation from these workers, and we are looking into that.

श्री राम किशन : इंडस ऐप्रीमेंट के मुताबिक अप्रैल, 1970 के बाद पाकिस्तान को पानी देना बन्द कर दिया जाना था, लेकिन जो पांग डैम और सतलज व्यास लिक है यह 1971 म खत्म होगा। इसके माने यह है कि पाकिस्तान को पानी अप्रैल, 1971 के बाद भी दिया जाता रहेगा और उससे पंजाब और जम्मू काश्मीर के ऐजेन्ट्स को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि पंजाब गवर्नरेंट, राजस्थान गवर्नरेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के दरमान आउटस्टंस को बसाने के लिये ऐप्रीमेंट हो गया था और उस पर गवर्नरेंटों के प्रतिनिधियों के दस्तखत भी हो गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ऐप्रीमेंट पर अमल हुआ है या नहीं, और अगर नहीं हुआ है तो क्यों?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding the first question about the water availability from 1st April, 1970, it is true that we will have the water, and the works are being proceeded with so as to utilize this water as much as possible. If there be some delay in the Pong dam construction and the Beas-Sutlej link construction, it is true that some amount of water will be going to Pakistan.

With regard to the other question about the agreement, I do not understand what exactly the hon. member said, whether it was about sharing of waters or about sharing of the cost. Anyhow, regarding the sharing of the cost, it is under consideration. That has been posed to Dr. Khosla, and that question is being looked into. With regard to the sharing of the waters, it broadly has been agreed to, and the agreement will stand.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: I want to know whether it is possible under the present circumstances to keep up to the schedule laid down for the completion of the canals and the power house, how much more money is now being demanded to complete the project over the expenses estimated in beginning, and whether the Central Government is providing that money according to the demand of the project authorities?

Dr. K. L. Rao: So far as the Beas-Sutlej link is concerned, adequate funds are being provided, and we hope to complete this project in 1972-73. With regard to the other one, called Unit No. 2, the Pong Dam, there has been some amount of delay, and we hope that also will come up one or two years beyond what has been scheduled.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that between the Punjab Government and the Rajasthan Government an agreement was made that the oustees who are to be ousted from these areas where the dams are being constructed will be given 31.5 square acres of land, and whether that agreement was rescinded and only one acre is being given.

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to the statement of the oustees, we are having some meetings between the various Chief Ministers. Broadly they have been agreed to. There has been some slight change in the amount of land that is to be allotted between the various classes of people. Those people who lose half an acre and less, and those who lose 10 acres and more, like that there has been some differentiation. A set of rules have been drawn up. These have been broadly agreed to, and further discussion is to be held shortly to finalise them.

कृषिजन्य तथा श्रीद्वारिगिक उत्पादन के लिए समन्वय को नीति

*1414. श्री विभूति चित्र: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषिजन्य तथा श्रीद्वारिगिक उत्पादन के लिये एक समन्वित मूल्य-नीति बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो एक समन्वित मूल्य-नीति बनाने में किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ पेश आ रही हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पत्त) : (क से ग). सरकार की मूल्य नीति का पहले से ही यह उद्देश्य है कि (1) कृषि पदार्थों और श्रीद्वारिगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के बीच ऐसा उपयुक्त सन्तुलन स्थापित किया जाय जो अर्थव्यवस्था की निवेश-सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं और उत्पादकों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देने तथा उपभोक्ताओं को मुनासिब कीमतों पर चीजें देने की आवश्यकता से मेल खाता हो और (2) कृषि पदार्थों की उपज में होने वाली भारी घट-बढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप इन पदार्थों के मूल्यों में होने वाले भारी उतार-चढ़ाव को कम किया जाय।

श्री विभूति चित्र: मंत्रारज्जु शाई गांधीवादी हैं और गांधीजी ने कहा है, जैसा कि प्यारेलाल ने "दि लास्ट फेज" में लिखा है, कि किसानों का दुर्घटन शाहर है। जो चीजें शाहरों में पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम ज्यादा होते हैं और जो चीजें गांवों में पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम कम होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों जगहों के दामों का सन्तुलन करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

उत्तरवाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारज देसाई) : मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जितने दाम खुराक की चीजों के बढ़े हैं उतने श्रीद्वारिगिक चीजों के नहीं बढ़े हैं। यह हकीकत है।

श्री विभूति चित्र: अप्रैल मार्केट में धारा का दाम है 52 रु, लेकिन हमारी सरलर जो दाम तय करती है वह है करीब 20 रु

या 22 रु.। आप किसान हैं, आप भी यह मानते हैं सीमेंट का दाम है 9 रु. 90 पैसे, लेकिन जब हम उसको बाजार में लेने जाते हैं तो मिलता है 16 और 18 रु. में, और कहीं कहीं तो मिलता भी नहीं है। मैं क्यनना चाहता हूं कि कृषि उत्पादित चीजों के बारे में और जो इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स हैं उनके बारे में आप कीमत का कोई सन्तुलन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? गांधीजी ने कहा है कि गांवों का दुर्घटन शहर है और शहरों और गांवों को सन्तुलित किया जायेगा तभी गांव बचेगे।

बी बोर्डरजो बेसर्स्ट : हमें दोनों में से किसी को भी दुर्घटन नहीं बनाता है, यांत्रिकी का यह उम्मूल था। यांत्रिकी का उम्मूल किसी को भी दुर्घटन बनाने का नहीं था। इसलिये दुर्घटन किसी को भी नहीं बनाना है। लहरों और गांवों दोनों के बीच में सन्तुलन जहर करवा है और दोनों को एक दूसरे को मिल बनाना है जबर दोनों एक दूसरे को मिटाने की कोशिश करते हों तो दोनों बिट जायेंगे, कोई भी नहीं बनेगा भावनीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अंग्रेज मालें में शोधात्मक चीजों के दाम ज्यादा हुए हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेज मालें में उससे ज्यादा खुराक की चीजों के दाम हुए हैं।

Shri Raoga: I appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Finance Minister that there should be no quarrel between the industrialist and the agriculturist and the urban areas and the rural areas. May I draw his attention to the fact that the agricultural commission over which my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, has presided and several other committees before that and also the new agricultural price commission have all subscribed to the principle that there should be parity between agricultural prices and industrial prices. Is it not a fact that the terms of trade between agricultural and industrial commodities have for a long time been in favour of the industrial commodities and for that reason would it not be reasonable for the Government to try and, exa-

mine how far they could possibly right this imbalance?

Shri K. C. Pant: The basis of the question is that the terms of trade are unfavourable to agriculturists over a long period of time. It is quite true, taking 52-53 as the base, the price of agricultural commodities showed a slower rise upto 1962-63 as compared to manufactures—127.3 for agricultural commodities and 128.8 for manufactures. But there after the increase in the price of agricultural commodities had been very much sharper and the present situation in early 1967 is that the index for agricultural commodities stands at 212.2 compared to 167.0 for manufactures.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: The Deputy Prime Minister said about the price of industrial goods in the black market. But rice is selling at Rs. 3.50 per kg. in parts of West Bengal. We have seen economists saying that the price rise of other things is in proportion to the food prices. Is the Government thinking of creating some sort of a co-ordinated plan so that the food prices are kept at a moderate level so that prices may not go up like this?

Shri K. C. Pant: Certainly every attempt is made to keep the prices at moderate level, particularly for the vulnerable sections of society. That is the reason why we have price control, distribution control and cost control.

बी रबी राज: मर्दी भाषेदय ने घताता है कि दामों में जो बढ़ि हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार कुछ कारबाई कर रखी है। यससे मैं बात दूसरी है, मैं मन्त्री महोदय के एक कूतरा सबसे पूछना चाहता हूं। कारबानों में जो भी बीमा होती है, उनका मान सीधिये बायत बच्चा चालीस परसेट होता है, सरकारी कर बीमा परसेट होता है, कम्पनी कर बीमा परसेट होता है। अब यह जो सरकारी कर है और कम्पनी कर है इसको घटाने के लिये सरकार कोई कारबाई करने जा रही है ताकि चीजों के दाम कम हो सकें?

ओहू बहु बच्च पन्तः कर इसलिए लगाये जाते हैं ताकि मामदनी हो और इन्वेस्टमेंट वह इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ाने का, क्या आपका सूझाव है इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए पैसा बढ़ाये दो कर तो लगेंगे ही।

Shri Radhakar Supakar: Is it not a fact that the Government is able to control the prices of agricultural commodities more effectively than the commodities of industrial origin and that is why the prices of industrial produce pinch the consumer more than the prices of agricultural produce?

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not think that is quite correct; that is borne out by what Shri Morarji Desai said earlier.

Shri Hem Barua: Since in the country today, there is an upswing in the demand for food articles and a downswing in the demand for non-food articles, may I know in that context how the Government propose to correlate the prices of agricultural commodities with the prices of industrial commodities in the context of our modern economy?

Shri K. C. Pant: By increasing the production of agricultural goods.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know if the Government's attention has been drawn to the remark of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association in respect of raw jute that the prices of raw jute are going down and down, and the prices of jute products have double—the finished products—and in view of the fact that the prices of raw jute in my part of the country—I am coming from the jute area—are going down, and also in view of the fact that the Government is permitting higher jute imports, and the prices are going down, with the Government take notice of this and see that the agriculturists get proper prices?

Shri K. C. Pant: This year, the minimum prices of raw jute have been raised from Rs. 93.77 per quintal to Rs. 107.17 per quintal, and the Agricultural Prices Commission certainly takes all these facts into account when the raw jute prices are fixed.

Shri S. Kandappan: When the prices of agricultural produce escalate, the Government rushes to the help of the

consumer and they fix a ceiling; I have no quarrel here, and that is as it should be. But when the prices of agricultural produce fall sharply, there is no help for the farmer, even now, when there is demand.

Mr. Speaker: It is not likely, in the near future. You are safe for some time.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am personally affected; I confess. Even now, when there is an acute shortage of cotton in this country. I have reports to the effect that the cotton prices in the market in Madras are falling down. Is the Minister in a position to explain this?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The prices of cotton have not fallen below the floor. If it happens, then the Government will buy it up.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: The only way to co-ordinate the prices of agricultural and industrial produce is to obtain a price freeze throughout the country. In view of that, will the hon. Minister inform the House whether a freeze on the prices of agricultural and industrial produce will be obtained by a profit freeze, and also by a compulsory procurement of foodgrains throughout the country?

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing can be said about this because the question is under consideration.

बी एस० एस० ओझी: सबाल पूछने का मकान यह है कि जो खेतों में काम करते हैं और जो किसान हैं वे ज्यादा पैदा करें और उनको जो बीज वे पैदा करते हैं उचित दाम मिले, अचला दाम मिले। मन्त्री महोदय वे बताया है कि कृषि में जो बीजें पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिए कोशार्हने भान हो रहा है जहाँ हम लाभ खर्च देखते हैं वहाँ हमें वह भी देखना होया कि बीज वाले कितना ले जाते हैं और किसान को कितना मिलता है बीज वाले जो दाम लाभ उठाते हैं उस से भी तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। जब ऐसा होता है तो उससे कुछ प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा

कदम हक्कमत की तरफ से उठाया जाएगा जिसके ज़रिये जो ज्यादा दाम कंजूमर को देना पड़ता है वह विसान को पहुँचे, उसका लाभ किसान को मिले ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः इसीलिये तो कोओप्रेटिव मार्किटिंग सोसाइटीज को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Government has fixed a ceiling price for cotton. May I know whether Government have fixed any ceiling price for any industrial commodity?

Shri K. C. Pant: There are fixed prices for a number of industrial commodities. For essential commodities, the prices are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. There are also informal arrangements for other commodities including cotton textiles.

श्री भ्रह्मराज सिंह भारती : आजकल अकाल की स्थिति है और कीमतें तेज़ी से बढ़ रही हैं। इसके बिरुद्ध सन् 1954 में पैदावार ज्यादा हुई थी और सरकार ने तब नी रुपये मन गेहूं खरीदा था और पांच रुपये मन मक्का और बाजरा खरीदा था। सरकारी प्रयत्नों के कारण, हमारे प्रयत्नों के कारण तथा दूसरे बहुत से कारणों से जैता हमको लग रहा है खरीफ की फसल बहुत अच्छी हो जाएगी और आगे रबी की फसल भी अच्छी होने लगे तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस किस्म की मशीनरी है या सरकार ने कोई इस किस्म की योजना बनाई है कि किसानों का अतिरिक्त अनाज जितना वे बेचना चाहें, सरकार चाहें, खरीद ले ? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सन् 1954 में सीरिंग लगी थी कि मंडी में इतने ज्यादा अनाज हम नहीं खरीदेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितना वे बेचना चाहें उनके अप खरीद लें और क्या आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये या किसी और तरह से एक बफर स्टाक बना लेंगे ? जितना किसान देना चाहें आप ले लें और जो उपभोक्ता हैं जितना वे मांगें आप दें दें और उसके बाद दाम मुहर्रं करहें, कि एक फसल के बाद दूसरी फसल आने तक यह दाम होगा ताकि उसके कार वह दाम न जा

सके ? काश ऐसा समय आ जाए तो गवर्नर्मेंट जबर खरीद करेगा ।

श्री भ्रह्मराज सिंह भारती : मेरे सवाल का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है...

Mr. Speaker: Policy cannot be discussed during Question Hour. He is talking about the food policy.

श्री मोहन प्रसाद : क्या यह बताना जन हित में नहीं है ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : देश में बनी हुई जो चीजें हैं और जिनका किसान इस्तेमाल करता है जैसे लोहा है, फटिलाइंजर है तथा दूसरी कंजूमर गुड़ज़ हैं उनकी कीमत किसान को बहुत ज्यादा देनी पड़ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि इनकी जो कांसतें हैं इनको भी बढ़ाया जाए ताकि किसानों तथा उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते दामों पर वे चीजें मिल सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जितने भी फूडप्रेज़र्या कमशियल काप्स के दाम में उनकी सिफारियें एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिस कमीशन करता है और उससे यह कहा गया है कि इन दामों को निर्धारित करते समय वह इन सब पदार्थों को ध्यान में रखे जो कि कृषि के उत्पादन में लगते हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: When one talks in terms of prices, it is essential to find out the true cost of production. In view of that, will Government tell us if they have ever taken steps to ascertain the true cost of production of certain essential items of foodstuffs in the country, if so which are the items and if not, the reasons thereof?

Shri K. C. Pant: As I said, the Agricultural Prices Commission recommends all these prices and in recommending these prices, it takes this factor into account.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पांच महीने पहले किसानों से जो गुड़ 26 रुपये मन खरीदा गया था वह आज मार्किट में असी रुपये मन विक रहा है। किसानों को इस प्राकिट में एक पैसा भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लूट को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः यही हो सकता है कि दामों को बढ़ने से रोका जाए। यह उत्तर चढ़ाव जो साल भर में बढ़त ज्यादा हो इसमें किसानों को नुकसान होता है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। इसको कैसे रोका जाए इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री तुलजी बस जावदः किसान की आवश्यकता की जो इंडस्ट्री की चीजें हैं, वे बाजार में महंगी बिकती हैं और कास्टकार को मिलती नहीं है। कास्टकार अपने खेत में जो अनाज पैदा करता है, बाजार में उसकी कीमत कम होती है। हजारों बरस से खेती की उपज की कीमत कम रही है। अगर कास्टकार उत्पादन कम करे, तो देश की हालत खराब होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहती है कि इंडस्ट्री की चीजों और खेती की चीजों की कीमतों का ऐसा मिलाप हो कि कास्टकार को इन्सेन्टिव मिले।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः यह इन्तजाम तो हो गया है। इस बत्ते तो इन्सेन्टिव है।

श्री शिव नारायणः सरकार ने चीनी पर कप्टोल किया, लेकिन वह मिलती नहीं है, कंज्यूरम को ब्लैक माकेट में चार रुपये के हिसाब से मिलती है। अगर गवर्नरेंट इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है, तो क्या वह वाटर सिस्टम वे पुराने सिस्टमों को इन्ट्रोडूस करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तः को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी मार्केटिंग भी करे, क्रेडिट भी दे और सामान भी दे, अगर कोई सोसायटी ऐसा करना चाहता हो तो उस पर सोचा जा सकता है।

Resources for Completion of Projects

*1415. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the price rise and devaluation, cost of various projects is likely to go up;

(b) if so, by what per cent for the year 1967-68; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to acquire additional resources for the completion of the running projects?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The effect of the additional rupee cost an account of devaluation and general price rise will vary from project to project depending upon the imported component, the nature of capital equipment and other factors. It is not possible to calculate the overall extent of increase in a general way.

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken for raising additional resources for the current year have been indicated in the Annual Plan document for 1967-68 already laid on the Table of the House. Within the available resources, the completion of the continuing projects has been given priority over the initiation of new projects.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद श्रीमन् क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि योजनाओं की पूर्ति के लिए जो अवधि निश्चित की जाती है, उस अवधि में वे पूरी नहीं होती है, जिसकी वजह से उनकी कास्ट बढ़ जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो यह जो योजना बनाई गई है, क्या उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि जो योजनायें इस समय चालू हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि दी जाये?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, as far as the projects are concerned, the time taken for their completion partly depends upon the resources that can be provided for them, partly on other factors. Because of the very difficult situation we have tried to select the more urgent projects and provide the necessary resources for their being pushed forward, but even then it is not always possible to provide the maximum resources that a project may need in a difficult year like this.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, चूंकि योजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और देश के हर हिस्से से विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा है कि विजली या सिचाई को जिन योजनाओं से कृषि-उत्पादन में मदद मिल सकता है, उनकी पूर्ति की ओर हो सके?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes, Sir, in this year's annual plan every effort has been to provide resources for completing schemes in irrigation and power that are near completion and some of the schemes that are only at the starting stage have therefore been held back.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the price rise and foreign exchange difficulties after devaluation Government is hesitating to come to terms with the Government of Canada for importing thermal plants for Idikki Project? May I also know whether Government will give special consideration to import thermal plants from Canada for Idikki Project?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not know it. That question will have to be addressed to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I was referring to the power generators, not the thermal project.

Mr. Speaker: It has to be addressed to the Minister of Irrigation.

Shri Ranga: Are Government giving consideration to the urgent plea put in by the Andhra Government, and also the memorandum sent by so many of us, that funds should be provided for the final stage of completion of the first stage of the Nagarjunasagar project, for which no foreign exchange is needed? They want only Rs. 7 crores or 8 crores.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not remember the exact figure but I think the State Government had asked for

Rs. 8 crores. But the amount that has been provided in the budget is higher than Rs. 8 crores; it is Rs. 12 crores.

Shri Ranga: I was referring to the completion of the project.

Shri Asoka Mehta: For the completion of the project a lot more of money is needed; Rs. 30 or 40 crores are needed. This is a matter which is constantly under review between the Finance Minister, the Planning Commission and the Minister of Irrigation and Power. As soon as the financial position improves, this is one of the projects we would like to see quickly completed.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: If the Government prolongs the completion of the project for 10 or 15 years the cost of the project goes up. Apart from that, the Minister says out, that sufficient funds are not projects which are nearing completion is his aim. The feeling in Andhra is, as Shri Ranga himself has pointed out, that sufficient funds are not provided for this project. Since the aim of the Minister is to see that projects nearing completion are completed, will the hon. Minister make available funds for the completion of this Project?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

Shri J. H. Patel: The Sharavathi project has not been completed on account of foreign exchange difficulty. When will this project be completed and what are the steps they are taking in this direction?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is difficult for me to give information on every project.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Please give us the money: not words.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi: Which project do you want?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: During the Third Plan period the Government of Orissa spent Rs. 16 crores, which is a major achievement for the construction of the Paradip port, out

of its own resources. May I know whether the State Government have requested the Central Government to reimburse the entire amount and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This matter has been discussed between the Government of Orissa and the Union Finance Ministry. The Deputy Prime Minister has sent me a copy of the reply that he has sent to the Chief Minister. What I know is this. The Union Finance Ministry is trying to adhere to the agreement that was made when the Paradip port was taken over. Under that agreement, certain amounts that were spent by the State Government were to be treated as part of the loan given by the State Government to the port.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : देश के कुछ बड़े राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं, जो वहां के नेताओं के पारस्परिक संघर्ष के कारण पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में औद्योगिक उत्पादन और विद्युत उत्पादन में बहुत पिछ़ड़ गए हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश। हमें ये कि अब मूल्यन के बाद सरकार कुछ हाथ रोक कर काम करना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन पिछ़ड़ हुए राज्यों की योजनाओं को किसी प्रकार की प्राथमिकता देती, ताकि वे देश के दूसरे राज्यों के स्तर तक पहुँच सकें।

Shri Asoka Mehta: When the Fourth Plan was drawn up and the State plans were discussed with the various State Governments, as the hon. Member is aware, as far as the State Plan for Uttar Pradesh was concerned, an agreement was reached between the then Chief Minister and the Planning Commission, when all these factors were taken into account and the proper size of the plan was decided upon.

Shri P. K. Deo: The surplus State of Orissa, which was supplying food to so many deficit States for the last so many years, has been suffering from drought for the last two years. Is it not a fact that the State Government has asked for a further Central grant

of Rs. 10 crores for the various irrigation projects? When Dr. K. L. Rao visited Orissa, he also strongly recommended that an extra amount of Rs. 10 crores should be given to Orissa.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Every State Government asks for more money. As far as Orissa is concerned, even to come to the level that the Planning Commission has suggested in close consultation with the State Government, there is a gap of Rs. 10 crores and attempts are being made, both with the Government of Orissa and the Union Finance Ministry, to see how this gap is to be covered.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री जी गंडक प्रोजेक्ट से बड़ी सेहानुभूति रखते हैं। लेकिन डीवेलपमेंट के बाद गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का जितना रुपया रखा गया था वह बढ़ गया, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा नहीं दे रही है और गंडक काम बन्द पड़ा है। तो मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गंडक के लिए मन्त्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am sure, the hon. Member knows these things as well as I do. There is a State Plan. The State Plan for Bihar, we thought should be of Rs. 80 crores. There were discussions between the State Government and ourselves. The contribution that was to be made by the Central Government was paid but the State Government was not able to find its share of the resources. Therefore the size of the Plan has come down to nearly Rs. 66 crores. If the State Government is able to find additional resources, it will go to Rs. 80 crores. If the Plan becomes of Rs. 66 crores, the Ganga Project and various other projects and programmes in Bihar will suffer.

Mr. Speaker: Short notice question.

Shri Hem Barwa: All the States were taken up except Assam.

Mr. Speaker: I think, many of the States were not taken up.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Workers

SNQ. 36. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:

Shri Manoharan:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 20,000 workers have decided to go on strike at the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to avert the strike?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The employees of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation went on strike from 10 P.M. on 17-7-1967. The strike was called off at 6 A.M. on 19-7-1967 after an agreement was reached between them and the management.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: The workers wanted their demands, about 19 in number, to be met and an agreement was effected only on the 18th. Both Shri Nambiar and myself were there. With great difficulty we brought about a settlement. May I tell the hon. Minister that the decision given by the Board was not at all satisfying to the workers and so they went on a strike. In the hope that they will get some other emoluments they have agreed for a settlement. May I request the hon. Minister kindly to make a personal visit and acquaint himself with the problem to settle the dispute?

Mr. Speaker: It is a request, not a question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि कितने दिन तक हड्डाल चली और कितना नुकसान पैदावार में हुआ ?

श्री जेपा रेड्य : मैंने जैसा अभी बताया इनकी पूरी स्ट्राइक 32 घंटे हुई । यह मैंने बताव में ही बताया है । और 32 घंटे के अन्दर और उसके पहले और बाद की बजह से 5 लाख

प्रोडक्शन में लास होने का अन्दाज़ा किया गया है और मजीद नुकसान के अन्दाज़े किए जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is reported that as per the agreement, a certain amount of money—some lakhs of rupees—has been offered by the management as a concession in respect of certain of the demands which were put forward. But later on it is also reported that the Government of Madras has been informed by the Centre that this money, which will be given to the workers now, will be adjusted or deducted later on in case the rates of dearness allowance applicable to Central Government employees are increased. I want to know if this is a fact and, if so, what is the grace in this offer, that was made because it amounts to nothing in that case except a sort of advance or loan and it will give no real relief to the employees in respect of their demands.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the transport allowance which, in fact, does not exist in any other public sector undertaking. Anyhow, because of the circumstances the management has agreed on the spot to make an adjustment and the manner which the hon. Member is referring to forms part of the agreement.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: May I ask my second question?

Mr. Speaker: No please. You missed it long ago. I am giving an opportunity to Shri Kandappan.

Shri S. Kandappan: There is a general complaint that the management in the public sector enterprises is not co-operating with the State Government officials. I would like to know in this particular regard whether the Government has got any machinery to see that their attitude is helpful in settling these disputes.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: In fact, it is a matter of opinion and there is a difference of opinion also.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is not a matter of opinion; there is the study team which has made some observations to that effect.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: In this particular case, the Madras Government played a very effective part.

Shri S. Kandappan: That is true; I am complaining about the management.

Mr. Speaker: Order; order. Shri Saigal.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगलः (बिलासपुर) : जो एप्रीमेंट आपका हृषा है वकसं के साथ में उस एप्रीमेंट की कोई रूपरेखा आप बता सकेंगे कि किस किस बात पर एप्रीमेंट हृषा है?

श्री चेन्ना रेही : एप्रीमेंट में डिमाण्ड्स के ताल्लुक से बहुत सी चीज़ हैं जैसे साइकिल एलाउन्स को बढ़ाना, फैस्टिवल एडवॉन्स को बढ़ाना, लीव के सिलसिले में रिवाइज करना और ट्रांसपोर्ट एलावॉन के नाम पर जो मांग की गई है उसको पूरा करना। उसमें कुछ एडहार्क इन्क्रीमेंट 5 रुपये का एलावॉन के रूप में दिया गया है। इस किस्म की बातें हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether each and every employee of that Project has been given the fullest benefit of the Bonus Act and, if not, why not?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The provisions of the Bonus Act as they have been laid down are fully implemented.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Does the hon. Minister propose to have any special machinery to dissolve disputes between the public undertakings and the labour employed in these public undertakings?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: This is a very important and serious matter. In fact, our Ministry is considering it. We want to take the assistance of the public sector enterprises. We are actually studying the details.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy: The interim relief granted by the management to the workers covers transport allowances and reduction in electricity and water charges. As far as water charges are concerned, water that is wasted in the Project is given to the workers. It is not proper on the part of Government to charge the workers for water that is being wasted. The agreement is that it will be deducted from future allowances. About electricity charges also.....

Mr. Speaker: All right; they should not charge for electricity also.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy: May I request the hon. Minister that these should not be deducted from any future allowances.

Shri S. Kandappan: Let the Minister be cooperative.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The position regarding water charges is that as against Rs. 3, under the present arrangement, we have reduced it to Re. 1 in 'Z' quarters and similarly in the case of other categories also there is a reduction. The agreement that has been reached is that this is an interim arrangement subject to decision by the appropriate authority. About electricity charges also, as against Rs. 1.98 p. which we should have realised for the first 18 units, that has been reduced to Re. 1. This is again an interim arrangement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Juvenile Delinquency

- *1416. **Shri A. K. Kisku:**
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridip Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that juvenile delinquency has risen in the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of rise between 1957 and 1967; and

(c) the policy which has been adopted by his Department to cope with the problem?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1221/67]

(c) The Children Act 1960 was enacted to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union Territories. It was expected to serve as a model enactment to be adopted by the States. All State Governments except Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan have enacted similar laws. Efforts are being made to persuade these four States as well to enact similar laws as early as possible.

The Government of India assists State Governments by providing financial help and technical guidance. Certain institutional services in the shape of Vemand Homes, Children Homes, Certified Schools and Borstal Schools have been set up. A programme of social care work to stop begging was also launched during the Third Plan. It is proposed to extend the service during the Fourth Plan which also envisages setting up boy clubs, Boy town/children clubs.

Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber

*1417. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri K. K. Nayyar:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient alcohol made out of molasses, or otherwise, is not available for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and that industries consuming alcohol

would have to work below the installed capacity on this account;

(b) if so, the causes therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government are taking to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage of alcohol is due to a fall in the production in sugar and therefore of molasses during the current sugar season.

(c) (1) Exports of alcohol have been banned.

(2) Efforts are being made on a continuous basis to locate molasses and alcohol in surplus states for supply to deficit states.

(3) Imports of alcohol have been arranged for maintaining production in the synthetic rubber, polyethylene and shellac industries.

(4) Measures to maximise the production of sugar during the next sugar season, 1967-68, and consequently of molasses and alcohol are under active consideration.

Unearthing of Unaccounted Money.

*1418. **Shri R. Barua:**

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have devised certain concrete measures to unearth unaccounted money and to check evasion of payment of taxes; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures evolved and how they would be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1222/671.

Cholera Epidemic

***1419. Shri Radhakar Supkar:**
Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a widespread out-break of Cholera epidemic in several parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the precautionary and preventive measures taken this year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Urban Development (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There has been no abnormal rise in the incidence of Cholera except an outbreak of this disease in August, 1968, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) A medical team was immediately deputed to investigate and help in the control of the disease. The measures taken to control the disease included (i) a mass anti-Cholera inoculation campaign with the additional help of local army medical authorities, (ii) intensive health education campaign, (iii) regular periodic disinfection of drinking water sources, (iv) improvement of sanitation and anti-fly measures, (v) food hygiene drive, (vi) quarantine restrictions, (vii) restrictions on inter-island as well as on main-land traffic, (viii) air-lifting of Cholera Vaccine from Calcutta and Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and (ix) temporary posting of additional nursing personnel and providing full quota of medical and public health officers in the territory.

(c) Does not arise.

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

***1420. Shri P. R. Thakur:**
Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Special Officer" or the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is intended to look after the political safeguards

provided in the Constitution for these people;

(b) whether his unique position of power and responsibility for this purpose has been statutorily laid down or codified so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). Article 338 of the Constitution clearly indicates the duties and functions of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The duties and functions thus statutorily prescribed are to investigate into and report to the President on the working of all safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Does not arise.

Development Loans from U.S.A.I.D.

***1421. Shri Vasudeva Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Agency for International Development has agreed to provide to India development loans at a higher level in 1968 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of loan from the U.S. Agency for International Development;

(c) whether any pre-conditions are laid down for providing these loans; and

(d) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Aid Consortium in its meeting held at Paris on April 4-6, 1967, after reviewing India's overall aid requirements for 1967-68 was of the opinion that for planning purposes a target of approximately \$1,300 million (including food) for new aid to be provided in non-project form

was appropriate. Of this, excluding food and related assistance which are also non-project assistance, the aid for maintenance requirements is expected to be \$900 million for 1967-68. The contribution of each of the members of the Consortium will be made known after the completion of necessary legislative and governmental action in the respective countries. The share of U.S. contribution to the said non-project assistance has not yet been announced.

2. The Consortium did not consider project aid. As and when projects get ready, proposals for aid financing are taken up on an ad-hoc basis.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel Pipes for Barauni Oil Refinery

*1422. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of steel pipes intended for the Barauni Oil Refinery which reached Calcutta Port was auctioned by the Port authorities;

(b) whether this matter was taken up by the Soviet officials here during the construction period; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Crude Oil

* 1423. **Shri M. Amersey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import crude oil and refine it in the Indian refineries which have an idle capacity of 3 million tonnes and thus

reduce dependence on the Soviet Union for the supply of kerosene oil; and

(b) whether it is a fact that kerosene refining in India, by either importing crude oil or by supplying it from our own oil-fields is far cheaper than importing it from the U.S.S.R.?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The answer to (a) is in the negative. The production of all fuel products, excepting kerosene, from the existing refineries in the country, at their present throughputs, is more than adequate to meet the current requirements of the country. Since virtually all the indigenous crude being produced is being utilised, it will not be possible to increase refinery throughputs save by further imports of crude oil. Such imports will be far more costly than the import of the gap in kerosene supply.

लेखा बाह्य धन का पता लगाना

* 1424. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री रवि राय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें लेखा बाह्य धन का पता लगाने के बारे में कुछ फ़िल्म निर्मातामां और निदेशकों से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हाँ। लेखा बाह्य धन को बाहर निकालने के बारे में एक सुझाव एक फ़िल्म निर्माता तथा निदेशक से प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) सुझाव स्वीकार करने पोर्य नहीं पाया था।

Naphtha-Based Fertilizer Industry

*1425. **Shri Yogendra Sharma:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of developing the fertilizer industry based on indigenous Naphtha; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many of the existing factories and almost all the new factories proposed to set up in the Fourth Plan period are based on indigenous naphtha as the raw material.

काश्तकारों के काश्तकारी के अधिकारी

*1426. **Shri Brijendra Singh:**

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर राज्यों में काश्तकारों को काश्तकारी के अधिकारी देने तथा उनको संरक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में कानून नहीं बनाये गये हैं और यदि ये कानून बने हैं तो इन्हें लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कृषि उत्पादन के मार्ग में यह एक बाधा है; और

(ग) क्या सब काश्तकारों के काश्तकारी के अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखने, बड़े जमीदारों की फालू भूमि को भूमिहीन काश्तकारों को देने तथा भूमिहीन शामावासियों को परती भूमि देने के लिये चौथी योजना में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं?

योजना, पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में, काश्तकारी सुधार के बारे में जो कानून बनाये गये हैं, उनकी सूचना योजना आयोग के प्रकाशन "भूमि सुधारों

का कार्यान्वयन राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की भूमि सुधार कार्यान्वयन समिति की समीक्षा" में दी गई है। यह प्रकाशन हाल ही में प्रचारित किया गया है।

(ख) काश्तकारी सुधार की दिशा में जो कदम उठाये जाते हैं वे कृषि उत्पादन में सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) दशाओं में विभिन्नता है, अतः चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप की रूपरेखा में जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव हैं वे व्यापक मार्ग-निर्धारण के रूप में हैं। इनका, प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा स्थानीय दशाओं और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, अपनाया जाना तथा अनुसरण किया जाना है।

Finance Minister's Meeting with Chairman, D.A. Commission

*1427. **Shri K. Lakkappa:**

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri Raghuvir Singh

Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he met Shri Gajendragadkar, Chairman of the Dearness Allowance Commission, recently and discussed the implications of the Commission's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on the recommendations of the Commission?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is true that Shri Gajendragadkar met me recently. He discussed general matters and not his Report.

(b) Government have not yet taken any decisions on the recommendations of the Commission on Dearness Allowance.

Wage Freeze and Price Freeze

*1428. Shri Marandi:

Shri Bal Raj Modhok:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri Baghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Shri M. Meghachandra:

Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Parthasarathy:

Shri Samar Guha:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Chief Ministers at a recent Conference in New Delhi have suggested a policy of freeze on prices and wages in order to avoid frequent revision of Dearness Allowance to Government employees;

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

(c) whether in view of the Chief Ministers' suggestion, Government are considering not to give any dearness allowance rise to its employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The proceedings of the State Chief Ministers' Conference are treated as confidential.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of a rise in dearness allowance to Government employees in the context of the Report of the Gajendragadkar Commission is under consideration by Government.

सामान्य बीमा को सरकारी क्षेत्र में साना

*1429. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री घोरो प्र० त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल लक्ष्मणसे :

श्री दुर्कम चन्द्र कक्षाय :

श्री राम सिंह घर्यरकाल :

क्या वित मंत्री 1 जून, 1967 के अतारोकित प्रस्ताव संलग्न 1098 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सामान्य बीमा सम्बन्धी काम इस बीच सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह केन्द्रीकृत हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। सामान्य बीमा के पूरी तौर से राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के प्रस्ताव की सरकार द्वारा अभी भी विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है, इसमें अन्य तरीकों से उद्देश्य प्राप्ति की सम्भावना भी शामिल है।

Future rise in the Prices

*1430. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Gajendragadkar Commission shared the apprehension of economists that prices might show a further rise in the next six or eight months;

(b) the likely impact of price rise on budget for the year 1967-68; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to control such a price rise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission has shared the apprehension of a further rise in prices unless effective action is taken. The Commission has further noted that the process of controlling prices would be considerably helped if the country is helped with the normal monsoons.

(b) It is not possible to calculate precisely the impact of a price rise, if it takes place, on the Budget, as both the receipts and expenditure of Government will be affected in many ways.

(c) Supplies of high yielding seeds, fertilizers, etc., have been and are being made available to the farmers so as to bring about a large increase in the output of foodgrains and non-food crops. Imports of raw materials, components, etc., and the industrial licensing policy have been liberalised so as to facilitate expansion and diversification of industrial output. The pressure of demand is sought to be curbed through appropriate fiscal and monetary restraints. To meet the immediate situation, selective regulation of prices and distribution of commodities is being continued.

Survey of Hydro Power Resources of Western Himalayan Region

*1431. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

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

(a) whether any comprehensive survey of the Hydro Power Resources of the Western Himalayan Region including Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir State has been made;

(b) whether any special study has been undertaken of the water potential for small and medium range power projects in this region; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A preliminary survey of the hydro-electric potentialities of the Western Himalayan Region comprising the areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been carried out.

(b) A reconnaissance survey of small hydro-electric schemes in this region was carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1960 and 1961.

(c) The total power potentiality of the region has been estimated at seven million Kw. at 60 per cent load factor.

Assistance for Execution of Major Irrigation Projects

*1432. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special Central assistance at present is being given to any State for the execution of major irrigation schemes which are mainly meant for increasing rice production;

(b) if so, the schemes for which assistance is being given at present; and

(c) the nature and extent of assistance given?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). No special Central assistance is being given to any State for the execution of any major irrigation scheme which is mainly meant for increasing rice production. However, 100 per cent earmarked loan assistance is given to the following major irrigation and multi-purpose projects:

1. Bhakra Nangal.
2. Chambal.
3. Beas.
4. Rajasthan Canal.
5. Hirakud.
6. Kosi.
7. Gandak.
8. D.V.C.
9. Nagarjunasagar.

National and Grindlays Bank

*1433. Shri Chittaranjan Roy:
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:
 Shri K. Haldar:
 Shri K. Ramani:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National and Grindlays Bank in India is contemplating to act as a special Issuing House to underwrite and advise on the issuance of shares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are contemplating to act as guarantee of Indian export;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the National and Grindlays Bank in this regard; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a), (c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have recently received a communication on this subject from the National and Grindlays Bank and the matter is under examination.

(b) Government is not aware of any specific proposal to this effect.

Banking facilities to Traders

*1434. Shri G. S. Mishra:
 Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have freezed all trade facilities to traders through banks;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether it has led to the bringing down the black-market on commodities like vehicles;

(d) whether this freezing of facilities to traders is also affecting our industries and their production;

(e) whether the present slump in the market has threatened many industries with closure and many of them have already begun to retrench their employees;

(f) whether the unaccounted money would enter the market and if so, what is Government's assessment and

(g) the measures Government are taking to prevent the loss in production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) The present slackness in industrial production has mainly affected some of the industries producing capital goods and ancillary products. As a result employment has also been adversely affected in these industries.

(f) Unaccounted money is unlikely to enter the market in the present recessionary conditions.

(g) Government has already liberalised the import and industrial licensing policies so as to facilitate expansion and diversification of production by the industries. Exports are being encouraged so as to ensure that production is not unduly affected as a result of sluggish home demand. Government has also recently announced certain measures to stimulate higher production in industries affected by lack of demand. These include expediting the placing of orders for public sector requirements next year for items like railway equipment, preparation of programmes on the basis of which the textile industry can place substantial orders quickly on the textile manufacturers, review of

financial arrangements for the placing of orders for capital goods and also for the export of metallurgical and engineering products, etc.

Pay Strike by Central Government Employees

*1435. **Shri P. Gopalan:**

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. Raman:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees observed pay strike on the 1st July, 1967, all over the country;

(b) the total number of employees participating in the pay-strike;

(c) the causes thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of the employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (c). Some employees did not receive their pay on the pay day of this month in protest against the recommendations of the D.A. Commission.

(b) The exact number of such employees is not readily ascertainable.

(d) The Report of the D.A. Commission is under consideration of Government.

Foreign Investment

*1436. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:**

Shri T. P. Shah:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been significant repatriation of capital in some of the industries in which the foreign

investment has been made and which earned substantial foreign exchange; and

(b) whether steps are being taken to fill the gap by encouraging Indian entrepreneurs?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement of outstanding foreign investments at the end of the years 1961 to 1968 and the repatriation of foreign capital during those years, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1223/67].

It will be seen from the above statement that while the foreign investment has been continuously showing an upward trend the repatriation of capital during these years has been insignificant.

Floods in Assam

*1437. **Shri Hem Basu:**

Shri Atam Das:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Raghuvir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

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

(a) the dimensions of present floods sweeping over Assam at a menacing rate;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government in relief measures in the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and proposed to be spent during the current year and the share of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the other relief measures taken by Government so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1224/67].

Percentage of area irrigated in States Tax Liabilities of Shri Biju Patnaik

*1438. Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chaudhary:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Shri N. K. P. Salve:

Shri G. D. Dixit:

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Shri Babunath Singh:

Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Shashi Bhushan:

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

(a) the percentage of area irrigated in each State by Government sources and Private sources; and

(b) the reasons for this disparity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1225/67].

(b) Topography, Rainfall, possibility of irrigation and priority allocated by respective States for investment on irrigation are the principal reasons.

Annuity Policies Granted to Foreigners

*1439. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri P. P. Eshoee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number and total value of annuity policies granted to foreigners during the last ten years;

(b) how many of them have left India for good;

(c) whether the policy of decentralisation as indicated in Chairman's report of 1959 is being followed;

(d) whether general recruitment of staff has been stopped/curtailed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

*1440. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Ram Charan:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cases regarding income-tax, customs including Kalinga Trusts Ltd. and search of Hundis in Calcutta pending against Shri Biju Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa have been fully investigated and completion report received;

(b) the total amount of income-tax assessed on him and the Companies with which he is connected and the about realised so far;

(c) the total amount in arrears and since when these arrears have accumulated;

(d) the total of penalty imposed on Shri Patnaik for not disclosing all sources of income to the Income-tax authorities;

(e) whether he has paid up the full amount against which he has preferred appeal and got stay in the Calcutta High Court; and

(f) when these cases were filed and whether Government have taken any steps in the court to get the orders vacated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) There is no case pending against Shri Patnaik on the Customs side. On the income-tax, side, the investigations have been completed

(b) Total income-tax from assessment year 1957-58 onwards levied so far on the group is Rs. 1,11,93,787 of which Rs. 19,59,240 has been realised so far.

(c) Total arrears of tax outstanding is Rs. 92,34,547. These are outstanding as indicated below:—

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Since May, 1965 | Rs. 1,54,000 |
| Since January, 1966 | Rs. 12,037 |
| Since May, 1966 | Rs. 23,47,282 |
| Since May, 1967 | Rs. 67,21,230 |

(d) The penalty proceedings which were initiated have not been completed because of the order of the High Court.

(e) No, Sir. The entire tax demand due in the personal case of Shri Patnaik has been stayed by the order of the High Court itself.

(f) Writ petitions against the assessments made in March 1967 were filed in the High Court immediately thereafter. Government have already filed applications for vacating the stay orders.

Film Actor Involved in Foreign Exchange Cases

6864. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a famous South Indian film actor got involved in foreign exchange cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that he produced a film named 'Akkarai Seemaiyeelai' in a foreign country;

(c) if so, whether the film has been seized by Government and investigations in the matter are going on; and

(d) if so, result of the investigations?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to Shri S. Krishnaswamy a film actor who produced the film "Akkarai Seemaiyeelai". Several shots in this film were taken in France, England, America and Singapore. Shri Krishnaswamy was found to have contravened certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, for having borrowed and spent foreign exchange unauthorisedly. The case

was adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement in December 1964, and a penalty of Rs. 10,000 imposed on him. The film was not seized by the Government.

Central Government Employees in Pallavaram

6865. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees staying at Pallavaram which is 24 Kilometres from Madras and Avadi which is 35 Kilometres from Madras are not getting all allowances permissible to 'A' Class cities; and

(b) if so, why the Central Government employees at Tambaram which is only 29 Kilometres from Madras city and where the market prices of articles are the same as for any of the places referred to in part (a) of the question above, do not get the same amount of allowances?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) The Central Government servants posted at Pallavaram and Avadi are eligible for House Rent and Compensatory (City) allowances as admissible in Madras, an 'A' class city.

(b) Tambaram is a separate Municipality and is not contiguous to the limits of the Madras Municipal Corporation. Hence Central Government servants posted and living in Tambaram are not eligible for these allowances at Madras rates. However, Central Government servants posted in Tambaram are eligible to draw House Rent and Compensatory (City) Allowances as admissible in Madras if they reside within the municipal limits of Madras or in suburban municipality/notified area/cantonment and other areas which have been treated as part of Madras for this purpose.

Government servants whose place of duty is within Madras limits but who reside in Tambaram are, however, entitled to Compensatory and House Rent allowances at Madras rates.

Tribal Blocks in Gujarat State

6866. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal blocks at present in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of such blocks proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68; and

(c) the number of such blocks to be opened in Panch Mahal, Baroda and Broach Districts (Gujarat) during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) 53.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Seismic Surveys in Gujarat

6867. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seismic surveys have been conducted in Gujarat recently; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalih): (a) Yes, Sir, as a continuation of the work that has been done during the last 10 years or so.

(b) Some anticlinal structures and faults, which are of interest in connection with oil and natural gas prospects, were discovered following the work done during the 1966-67 field season.

Assistance to Gujarat State for Power

6868. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance given by Government to the Gujarat Government so far for making available power for electrification and operating pumping sets in rural areas of the State;

(b) the number of villages electrified; and

(c) the number of pumping sets for which power was made available with the help of the Central assistance?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Gujarat State came into existence on 1-6-1960. The total Central loan assistance given to the Government of Gujarat from that date up to the end of March, 1967 for these programmes was Rs. 890.75 lakhs.

(b) and (c). No separate account is maintained by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards in regard to villages electrified/pumpsets energised exclusively with the Central assistance made available to them. However, the number of villages/pumpsets that were electrified/energised in Gujarat as on 31-3-1967 were:—

Villages electrified—2320

Pumpsets energised—28.75

Family Planning Clinics in Gujarat State

6869. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning clinics functioning at present in Gujarat both in rural and urban areas; and

(b) the number of clinics proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) 671.

(b) 20.

Goldsmiths of Gujarat

6870. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to give relief to the goldsmiths of Gujarat for the current year; and

(b) the number of goldsmiths in Gujarat who have been given the relief so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The requirements for funds received from the Government of Gujarat have been met in full and a total sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been advanced during the previous years. No demand for funds was received from that Government during the current year. The occasion for sanctioning any further amount during the current year did not, therefore, arise.

(b) About Rs. 1.43 crores have been disbursed by Gujarat Government to 9,666 goldsmiths as loans. 2,510 goldsmiths have been given other assistance, like alternative employment etc. Educational assistance and technical training facilities have been given to 18,474 goldsmiths and their children.

महाराष्ट्र में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र

6871. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवर्तन नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में 1966-67 के दौरान प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोलने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) यब तक इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में यब तक ऐसे कितने चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं और कितने और खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) क्या यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि 1967-68 में यवतमाल के विकास बाजार में एक प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोला जाय?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन बंडी (कांग अधिपति चन्द्र जोहर) : (क) शीर (ख) .

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों सहित विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 1966-67 में 140. 38 लाख रुपये का कुल अनुदान दिया गया। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर अलग से महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया अथवा इसके लिये उन्हें कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में मंजूर की गई, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को सहायता योजनावार नहीं अपिनु सब योजनाओं के लिये एक मुश्त दी जाती है।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामी तक 377 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं। इस समय केवल शोलापुर जिले के कर्मला ब्लाक में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(घ) 1967-68 में यवतमाल जिले में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यवतमाल जिले में 14 ब्लाक हैं तथा उन सब में एक एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है।

Leprosy Hospital in Himachal Pradesh

6872. Shri Virbhadra Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave any grant for the purchase or construction of a building for Leprosy Hospital in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount given and whether it has been utilised by the Himachal Pradesh Government for the purchase of a property known as Pari Mahal for the purpose;

(c) the use for which the building so purchased is being put to at present;

(d) whether it is a fact that the leprosy hospital at Mashobra is still being housed in an old dilapidated building situated in the heart of the bazar; and

(e) the reason why the hospital is not being shifted to the building purchased for the purpose?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The property known as Pari Mahal was purchased by the Government of Himachal Pradesh out of their own funds and is being used as a Hostel for the male students of the Medical College, Simla.

(d) The Leprosy Hospital at Mashobra is housed in a building situated in the town. This building is in a satisfactory condition.

(e) There is a proposal to shift the Leprosy Hospital to some suitable place other than Pari Mahal.

Money spent by L.I.C. on Advertisements in Newspapers

6873. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Life Insurance Corporation in the year 1966-67 in advertising in newspapers and periodicals;

(b) the names of papers and periodicals and the amount of advertising given to each in the year 1966-67; and

(c) the criteria by which the papers and periodicals are selected?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 8,97,696.92.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1226/67].

(c) The criteria by which the papers and periodicals are selected are (i) circulation, (ii) penetration to interior areas, (iii) readership classification and (iv) efficacy for life insurance propaganda.

Population of Scheduled Castes People in Mysore State

6874. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the population of each of the castes included in the List of Scheduled Castes of Mysore State according to 1951 and 1961 Census;

(b) whether persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes have embraced Buddhism, Christianity or Islam from 1951 upto 1961 in Mysore State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1227/67.]

(b) and (c). Such information cannot be collected by a secular Government.

Central Social Welfare Board

6875. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to State:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1966-67;

(b) the different schemes formulated by the Board;

(c) the benefit which accrued to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the Board during the year 1966-67;

(d) whether any amount was set apart for their benefit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) A sum of Rs. 1,73,30,920/- was sanctioned to the Central Social Welfare Board during 1966-67;

(b) No new schemes as such were formulated during 1966-67 but the

schemes in operation during the Third Five Year Plan have been continued;

(c) 37 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes received training of Tribal Welfare Organisers in the two Training Centres at Dumka (Bihar) and Jhalod (Gujarat). Besides this, members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, whose number is unassessable, benefited from other general programmes of the Board also;

(d) Yes Sir;

(e) A sum of Rs. 30,920/- was set apart for the training of Tribal Welfare Organisers; and

(f) Does not arise.

गांवों तथा नगरों में विजली लगाने के लिए
महाराष्ट्र को वित्तीय सहायता

6876. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में विजली लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान महाराष्ट्र को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का है;

(ख) गांवों तथा शहरों में विजली लगाने का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) इस निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों में विजली लगाये जाने जी सम्भव है?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। चौथी योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात् ही केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा और प्राप्ति किये जाने वाले लक्ष्यों का पता लगेगा।

महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय जल संभरण तथा स्वच्छता योजना

6877. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय जल संभरण तथा स्वच्छता योजना लागू करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकार ने कितनी तथा कैसी सहायता दी;

(ख) किन-किन शहरों तथा गांवों में यह योजना लागू की गई है अथवा की जा रही है; और

(ग) यवतमाल शहर के लिये राष्ट्रीय जल संभरण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी तथा कैसी सहायता दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तीसरी योजनावधि में राज्य सरकारों को शहरी योजनाओं के लिये सौ प्रतिशत तक कृष्ण के रूप में तथा ग्राम योजनाओं के लिये 50 प्रतिशत तक सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई। इस अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कुल 661.66 लाख रुपये कृष्ण के रूप में तथा 45.24 लाख रुपये अनुदानों के रूप में दिये।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

महाराष्ट्र को वित्तीय सहायता

6878. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये महा-

राष्ट्र राज्य को अब तक योजनावार कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता, कृष्ण तथा राज-सहायता दी गई है; और

(ब) चीथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस राज्य को कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है?

उप प्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोदराजी देसाई) : (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य को प्रथम द्वितीय और तृतीय योजनाओं के लिये अग्र तथा राज-सहायता के रूप में कुल 48.00 करोड़ रुपये, 74.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा 166.20 करोड़ रुपये की रकमें वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई थीं।

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की अभी ग्रन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि 1966-67 के वर्ष के लिये 25.50 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता नियत की गई थी और वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये 33.00 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मंजूर कर ली गई है।

Coaching Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6879. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories which have set up special training centres for coaching of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to make them suitable to join Government service;

(b) the category of posts for which training is given to them; and

(c) whether any Central assistance is given to such centres?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Dr. Smt. Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). Two Pre-examination Training Centres coaching for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission, have been estab-

lished, one in Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad) and the other at Madras. These Centres are operating with 100% Central assistance.

Three similar Training Centres sponsored by the State Government are functioning in the State of Kerala; approximately 50% of the seats available at these Centres are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Maharashtra are also affording similar coaching facilities through Universities.

The Government of Madras are operating three experimental centres exclusively for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates who wish to appear for competitive examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commission.

The Government of Rajasthan and Bihar propose to set up coaching centres during the Fourth Plan period.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore

6880. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State for the award of post-matric scholarships in the year 1966-67;

(b) how many were awarded scholarships and how many applications were pending on the 31st March, 1967; and

(c) the total amount paid towards scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha):

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| (a) Scheduled Castes .. | 4459 |
| Scheduled Tribes .. | 80 |
| Total : | 4539 |

(b) The number of scholarships awarded:—

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Scheduled Castes .. | 4016 |
| Scheduled Tribes .. | 68 |
| Total : .. | <u>4084</u> |

of the Gajendragadkar Commission, that, in spite of Government's declared objective of discouraging the creation of new posts, the number of employees in almost all categories has been increasing from year to year;

The information about sending applications on 31-3-1967 is not readily available.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (c) Scheduled Castes .. | Rs. 21.76 lakhs |
| Scheduled Tribes .. | Rs. 0.43 lakhs |
| Total : .. | <u>Rs. 22.19 lakhs</u> |

Harijan Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi

6881. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Harijan Welfare Advisory Board in the Union Territory of Delhi met in the year 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the recommendations made by the Board during these years; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Ptulrenu Guha):

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) 1964-65 | 6 Times. |
| 1965-66 | 5 Times. |
| 1966-67 | 3 Time s. |

(b) and (c). Board recommendations made by the Board and the action taken thereon are indicated in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1228/67.]

Creation of New Posts

6882. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to one of the findings

(b) the reasons for the complete contradiction between the declared objectives and the actual implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eliminate the anomalous position and stop the unwanted growth of bureaucracy?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) This was not a finding of the Commission, but one of the suggestions made before them, on the merits of which they expressed no opinion.

(b) The increase in strength was mainly the result of increase in the pace of activities in vital sectors like Railways, Border Security, Defence and developmental schemes.

(c) A ban was imposed during 1963-66 on creation of new posts not connected with Plan or Security needs; the budget provision for salary of staff for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 was tightened up restricting the scope for creation of non-essential posts; and currently a ban has been imposed on the filling of vacant posts until a reduction of 3% is secured in the sanctioned strength under each category of staff. In addition, work measurement studies of offices are conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and surplus staff is located. Attempts are also made by the Department of Administrative Reforms to effect reforms and improvements in methods of work, resulting in economies of staff. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are also awaited in this connection.

बड़े नगरों में गन्दो बस्तियों के निवासों

6883. श्री क० नि�० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और कानपुर की गन्दो बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बड़े नगरों में ऐसे गन्दे तथा अस्वास्थ्यकर गन्दो बस्ती क्षेत्रों को और दिवाया गया है जहां सभी परिवारों को ल्यूम पाइरों, सूखे पुलों तथा बड़े भकानों के छज्जों के नीचे रहना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गन्दो बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को दशा सुधारने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यह ठीक है कि भारत के बड़े नगरों में गन्दो बस्तियां हैं।

(ग) गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई तथा सुधार के लिए सरकार एक योजना बना चुकी है, जिसके अन्तर्गत भकान की अनुमोदित लागत और सुधार का 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत छूट के रूप में तथा 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में, केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 29 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है और 58,500 भकान बन चुके हैं। यह योजना चौथी योजना की अवधि में जारी रहेगी और इस पर 58 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह एक

जटिल समस्या है तथा इसे बिल्कुल समाप्त करने में बड़ा समय लगेगा।

सरकारी ज्ञाईरों में इस्पात का प्रयोग

6884. श्री क० नि�० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और अय्य नगरों में सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण में बड़ी मात्रा में इस्पात का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आर्किटेक्टों से (वास्तुशास्त्रियों) से इस बारे में परामर्श किया है कि कम मात्रा में इस्पात का प्रयोग करके अधिक टिकाऊ इमारतें किस प्रकार बनाई जा सकती हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इमारतों के निर्माण में आधुनिक भवीतों का अधिक प्रयोग करने का है, जिससे श्रम उत्पादिकता भी बढ़ जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आधुनिक निर्माण में इस्पात का बड़ा व्यापक उपयोग किया जाता है। निर्माण में भजबती तथा टिकाऊपन में कमी आये बर्गेर आई० एस०आई० के नमने के आधार पर सस्ती डिजाइन को उपलब्ध के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के वास्तुक तथा इन्जीनियर निर्माण-पर्दारियों के अध्ययन में मतत संलग्न रहते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जो हां। प्रस्ताव पहले ही से परीक्षाधीन है।

Palai Central Bank***6885. Shri P. Viswambharan:****Shri Mangalathumadom:****Shri P. C. Adichan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of dividend so far paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank which is under liquidation; and

(b) whether Government expect to declare any more dividend in the near future?

The Deputy Prime Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In addition to the preferential payment of Rs. 250/- under Section 43A of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, each of the depositor has so far been paid the following dividends:—

(i) First dividend of 40 paise in a rupee declared in December 1961,

(ii) Second dividend of 12 paise in a rupee declared in April 1963, and

(iii) Third dividend of 6 paise in a rupee declared in July 1964.

A fourth dividend of 3 paise in a rupee has also been declared in June, 1967, by the official liquidator under the orders of the Kerala High Court.

(b) Declaration of further dividend will depend upon the pace of realisation of the remaining assets of the bank.

Farmowned by F. A. C. T., Alwaye**6886. Shri P. Viswambharan:****Shri Mangalathumadom:****Shri P. C. Adichan:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye, owns a farm,

(b) if so, the area of the farm;

(c) the profit or loss from the farm during years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(d) the number of labourers working in the farm and their wages; and

(e) the number of officers attached to the farm and their pay scales?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But about 50 acres out of the land acquired for industrial purposes and not immediately required for construction work was brought under cultivation on a temporary basis. About 70 acres of similar land belonging to M/s Travancore Cochin Chemicals and M/s Hindustan Machine Tools was also taken on temporary lease by F.A.C.T. for a similar purpose, but this is being returned. There is, in addition, an experimental plot of less than two acres on which agronomical experiments are undertaken.

(c) to (e). The information asked for is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Kaka Kalekar Commission's Report on Backward Classes

6887. Shri Narayana Rao: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken in pursuance of the Report of Kaka Kalekar Commission on Backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). As required under article 340 of the Constitution a memorandum on the action taken on the report was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 3rd September, 1956. The Report was also discussed in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd October, 1954 and 8th November, 1955.

Export of Oil

6888. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil produced in the country exported annually and the share of the Oil Refinery at Cochin in the exports;

(b) the foreign exchange being earned by these exports; and

(c) the quantity of oil produced in India at present and the quantity required to be self-sufficient?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalaih): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the products of indigenous refining capacity. On that assumption, the products exported from 1964 onwards are as follows:

| Year | Quantity of oil products exported ('000 tonnes) |
|------------------------|---|
| 1964 | 375.2 |
| 1965 | 344.7 |
| 1966 | 729.7 |
| 1967 (Till June) | 456.8 |
| Cochin exports in 1967 | 140.0 |
| | Rs./Lakh: |
| (b) 1964 | 483.72 |
| 1965 | 391.64 |
| 1966 | 875.63 |
| 1967 (Till June) | 631.14 |

(c) Assuming again, that this refers to the output of oil products in the country, the products available this year will be about 14.20 million tonnes. This level of production gives us self-sufficiency except to the extent of about 1.1 million tonnes of kerosene, lubricants and aviation gasoline that must be imported but we have also a surplus of about 1 million tonnes of motor gasoline and naphtha that are being exported.

Barauni Refinery

6889. **Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:** **Shri G. S. Mishra:** **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barauni Refinery has attained full rated production;

(b) if not the reasons therefor and loss suffered by the Refinery during the last 3 years; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve full production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalaih): (a) No, Sir. The full rated capacity is 2 million tonnes per annum. The present production is at the rate of 1.75 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The reasons are the under capacity of coking unit, inadequate market for low sulphur heavy stock and delay in the commissioning of bitumen and lube oil complexes. During the last three years the refinery made the following profits or losses:—

1964-65: During this period the refinery was commissioned and was on trial run. There was no profit or loss.

1965-66: Loss:—Rs. 1,10,49,351.36P.

1966-67: Provisional figures estimate the refinery's profit at Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) The steps taken to achieve full production include coking unit modifications, development of market for low sulphur heavy stock and commissioning of bitumen and lube complexes. These improvements will materialise during the current financial year.

Hot Springs in India

6890. **Shri R. K. Amin:**

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hot-springs in India;

(b) whether Government make any medicinal use of them;

(c) if not, whether Government contemplate to prepare a plan for their effective use in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There are over 300 hot-springs in India.

(b) No, but they are frequented by the public.

(c) and (d). The possibility of developing a Spa at Sohna (Gurgaon) was investigated but the project was not considered worthwhile. A proposal to develop the Rajgir hot-springs was abandoned because of legal difficulties. There is no other proposal in the matter.

Irrigation Schemes of Maharashtra

6892. **Shri D. S. Patil:**

Shri R. D. Bhandare:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have not cleared many irrigation Schemes which Maharashtra State has proposed; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes which are pending for clearance?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). All schemes included in the three Plans have been cleared.

Central Assistance for Roads

6893. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have now stated that the pattern of Central assistance

for roads of economic or Inter-State importance will generally be 1/3rd grant of the total outlay, the remaining 2/3rd being shared by the participating States;

(g) whether Government are aware that this decision will create heavy financial liability for the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the State Governments in this matter?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Under the approved pattern of Central assistance to States for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Roads of inter-State and economic importance", about 1/3rd of the total outlay will generally be met through Central grant, the remaining 2/3rd being shared by participating States. For important bridges, the pattern of assistance will be considered individually.

(b) and (c). The pattern of assistance was conveyed to the State Governments after it was approved by the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council which included representatives of State Governments. No further action is considered necessary at this stage.

Edamalayar Hydro-Electric Project

6894. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated proposal for the Edamalayar Hydro-Electric Project on Edamalayar River; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Project envisages construction of a 275 ft. high dam, a 7.2 ft. diameter tunnel over a mile long, a power station with a capacity of 50 MW and associated transmission works at an estimated total cost of Rs. 805 lakhs, for generation of electricity and for supply of water in the lower Periyar Valley.

मध्य प्रदेश में कम आय वर्ग के लिये
गृह-निर्माण योजना

6895. श्री अ० मुन्द्रलाल : क्या
निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने
को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में
कम-आय वर्ग के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये
मध्य प्रदेश को कितना धन दिया गया तथा
उसमें से कितने धन का उपयोग किया गया ;

(ख) इन योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने
मकान बनाये गये ; और

(ग) 1966-67 में और 1967-68
में इस काम के लिये कितना धन नियत
किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) (क) योजित
निधियों से 216.50 लाख रुपये की राशि
नियत को गई थी तथा 112.88 लाख
रुपये की राशि का उपयोग किया गया ।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार ने 2724 मकान बनाये थे ।

(ग) 1966-67 के लिए नियत राशि
10.00 लाख रुपये थी । 1967-68
के नियतन के लिए प्रस्तावित राशि 40.00
लाख रुपये हैं ।

Unhygienic Conditions in Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

6896. श्री O. P. Tyagi:
श्री M. L. Sondhi:
श्री Bhij Bhushan Lal:
श्री Onkar Lal Berwa:
श्री Bharat Singh
Chauhan:
श्री Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the unhygienic conditions prevailing
in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the
patients in most of the wards have
to arrange private fans because the
ceiling fans installed in the halls are
not over the beds but over the passage; and

(c) the steps proposed to mitigate
the grievances of the patients particularly
in Emergency Wards?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Inspite of the very large number of patients and their relatives visiting this Hospital, every effort is made to keep the Hospital and its surroundings clean.

(b) Fans are fixed in the middle of the wards to achieve maximum circulation. Patients are however permitted to use their on table fans.

(c) Special attention has been paid to improving the working of the Casualty Department.

पंजाब को सहायता

6897. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पंजाब सरकार
से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें
कहा गया है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में
केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता के भाग्यों में
पंजाब के साथ भेदभाव किया गया है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उपर्युक्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ब). इस विवरण का कोई प्रभावदेन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। यह जरूर है कि राज्य सरकार ने चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना तथा चालू वर्ष की योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना की थी।

(ग) चौथी योजना के लिए अन्तिम तौर पर आंकी गयी केन्द्रीय नहायता की कुल रकम तथा चालू वर्ष में राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था की रकम भी राज्यों में पहले ही वितरित की जा चुकी है। इसलिये राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि केन्द्रीय सहायता में अतिरिक्त वृद्धि करने की संभावना नहीं है।

पंचवर्षीय परिवार नियोजन योजना

6898. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने पंच वर्षीय परिवार नियोजन योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत की कितनी सहायता मिलेगी?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्र शेषर) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिपोर्टें समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई हैं और कुछ सूचना भी मिली है। पूरी जानकारी विस्तृत रूप से

पूछी जा रही है ताकि अपने देश के लाभ के लिए योजनायें बनाई जा सकें।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना

6899. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये चार करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है जब कि पिछले वर्ष इस कार्य के लिये ४ करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सेहायता की राशि में इस कटौती के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना का कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई श्रीर विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस का मुख्य कारण इस परियोजना के लिये प्रबन्धित राशि का राजस्थान राज्य वार्षिक योजना की सीमा में समायोजन करने में कठिनाई है।

(ग) जी हाँ, किसी हद तक।

(घ) अब तक प्रगति सामान्यतः अनुच्छी अनुसार है।

Ankleshwar Oil-Fields

6900. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Shri D. Amat:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the daily output of oil at Ankleshwar Oil-fields in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the output of oil;

(c) the quantity of gas produced at Ankleshwar;

(d) whether the production of gas will increase with the production of oil, and if so, by how much; and

(e) the target of production of gas and oil output fixed and when it will be achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) to (e). This is "restricted information" under Rule 52 of Defence of India Rules, 1962, and hence cannot be divulged. However, efforts are being made to increase the output of oil. With the increase in oil, there would be a corresponding increase in the production of associated gas in the ratio of 120 cubic metres per metric ton of oil.

Work-Charged Staff of C.P.W.D.

6901. Shri Hardayal Devgun: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous service of the C.P.W.D. work-charged staff who migrated from Pakistan and joined the Government of India, has been counted for consideration of seniority and fixation of pay;

(b) if so, how many of them have been promoted to higher posts on account of their pre-partition period services, and how many of them have been confirmed in their present posts and how many of them have not so far been confirmed and their pay not fixed;

(c) whether the work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. who migrated from West Pakistan, and joined the Government of India is not being paid overtime

when they are asked to work beyond their fixed hours of duty; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को असेंसिक नौकरी देना

6902. श्री द्रुक्षम चन्द्र कथितायः :

श्री राम सिंह अध्यरक्षाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को असेंसिक नौकरियां दी गई हैं और उनकी पुरानी नौकरी (सेना में) तथा वहां पर हुई पदोन्नति का हिसाब लगा कर उन्हें नये वेतन क्रम दिये गये हैं;

(ख) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को ये वेतन क्रम नहीं दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराजी देसाई) : (क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को केन्द्रीय असेंसिक विभागों में फिर से नौकरी में लगाये जाने पर कोई नये वेतन-मान, नहीं दिये जाते हैं। उन्हें उन्हीं वेतन-मानों में नौकर रखा जाता है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरी में नये भर्ती हुए लोगों को दिये जाते हैं। विभिन्न श्रेणियों के मामलों में लागू होने वाले सामान्य नीति सम्बन्धी अनुदेशों के आधार पर, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का वेतन उन येतन-मानों में मुकर्रं किया जाता है जिन वेतन-मानों में उन्हें फिर से नौकरी में लिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रस्तुत ही नहीं उठते।

Fluctuation in prices of Essential Commodities

६९०३. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study of the fluctuations in prices of essential commodities, including food articles, in the Congress States and the non-Congress States;

(b) whether it is a fact that anti-hoarding measures taken by the Non-Congress Governments have proved effective in bringing down the prices;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise the Congress Government to adopt such anti-hoarding measures; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Anti-hoarding measures are taken by both the Congress and the non-Congress Governments, as and when necessary. Statewise price trends in recent months do not indicate more favourable trends in States with non-Congress Governments than in other States.

(d) Does not arise.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

६९०४. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० न० तिवारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के लिये जम्पारन में रक्षाताल में भारत-नेपाल सीमा और स्थित केन्द्रीय बांध पड़ताल चौकी के विच्छ देसी लियार्दार्ते जाई है कि वह

सामान की तस्करी में सक्रिय रूप से सहयोग दे रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

उत्तराधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) तथा (ख). भारत नेपाल सीमा पर रक्षाताल तथा अन्य पड़ताल चौकियों से होकर तीसरे देश के बने सामान के चोरी छिपे रूप में लाये ले जाने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच हुई व्यापार और परिवहन संधि, १९६० में इन दोनों देशों में से किसी भी देश के माल के सीमा के आरपार स्वतंत्र रूप से लाने ले जाने की व्यवस्था है और इसलिए कोई नियमित सीमा-शुल्क नाके बंदी नहीं की गई है। लेकिन इस सीमा पर १७ पड़ताल चौकियां हैं जो मुख्यतः भारत में बने ऐसे सामान की पहचान करने तथा उसे प्रमाणित करने के लिए स्थापित की गई हैं, जिस पर उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट नेपाल के महामहीम की सरकार को देय होती है अब वह ऐसे विदेशी माल की पहचान करने और उसे प्रमाणित करने के लिए हैं जो जो सीमा शुल्क बाण्ड के अन्तर्गत लाया ले जाया जाता है। ऐना पता लगा है कि इन दिनों नेपाल दूसरे देशों से उपभोक्ता माल का आयात कर रहा है और उसमें से कुछ माल सीमा से होकर भारत ने आ गया है। यद्यपि इस प्रकार माल चोरी छिपे लाने ले जाने को रोकने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है तथापि नियमित सीमा-शुल्क नाकाबन्दी न होने से तथा सीमा पर कर्मचारियों की सीमित संख्या होने से चोरी छिपे रूप में यदाकदा माल लाने ले जाने को नहीं टाला जा सकता। जहाँ तक सरकार को विदित है यह काम कैबल छोटे पैमाने पर ही हुआ है और प्रधिकार उन सोगों द्वारा किया गया है जो सीमा के निकट लहौते हैं। बास्तव नेपाल सीमा और रक्षाताल तथा अन्य स्थानों

पर सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को सतर्क कर दिया गया है तथा उनको चोरी छिपे रूप में माल लाने ले जाने के खिलाफ जोरदार चौकसी बरतने को कह दिया गया है।

Retrenchment by Private Oil Companies at Cochin

6905. Shri Hukam Chand

Kachwai:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3133 on the 24th August, 1966 and state the progress since made for getting employment to the remaining 319 men out of the retrenched personnel by the private oil companies at Cochin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Rainaiah): The Oil Companies have not retrenched any of their employees at Cochin so far, as steps were taken to enable the installations and tin plants to keep operating until 31-12-1967, to begin with.

भूत्तूर्व सेनिकों को पेशन

6906. श्री हुकम चन्द कद्दशाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेनेक सेवा में मुक्त होने के बाद एक असैनिक विभाग में सेवा करने व प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों, जिनमें अफसर तथा असैनिक दोनों शामिल हैं को प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग से पेशन मिलती है और साथ ही उसे असैनिक सेवा अधिकारी के लिये भी पेशन मिलती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अधिकारियों को जिन्होंने सैनिक तथा असैनिक दोनों सेवाओं में काम किया हो केवल असैनिक पेशन देने का है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे अधिकारियों को एक ही मंत्रालय में सैनिक तथा असैनिक पेशन दोनों ही पेशन मिलती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उत्तराधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी देसाई) : (क). जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सैनिक सेवा से निवृत्त किये जाने समय प्राप्त बोनस, उपदान (ट्रेच्युटी) अथवा पेशन वापस करने पर नियमों के अधीन, इन अधिकारियों को उनकी इच्छानुसार असैनिक पेशन पाने के लिए अपनी सैनिक सेवा को असैनिक सेवा में जोड़ने की अनुमति दी जाती है। जो ऐसी इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं करते वे सैनिक सेवा के लिए सैनिक-पेशन पाते रहते हैं तथा असैनिक पेशन के लिए असैनिक सेवा काल अलग से गिना जाता है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Excise Duty on Tea

6907. श्री H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri Dattatraya Kunte:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has agreed to call a Conference of the Finance Ministers of Assam and West Bengal to discuss matters relating to excise duty on tea;

(b) if so, the different proposals put forward by the State Governments;

(c) whether the discussion on Assam Road Carriage Tax on the movement of tea will also be opened; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration and it will not be desirable, in the public interest, to disclose the details of the same, at this stage.

Cases against Shri Haridas Mundra

6908) **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2791 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any reply has since been received from Shri Haridas Mundra to the show-cause notice issued on the basis of a report from the Inspector, U.K. Board of Trade indicating certain foreign exchange violations;

(b) whether the investigations into the charges of tax evasion arising out of the same report have since been completed; and

(c) whether any legal proceedings have been taken on the basis of the reply to the memo and the investigation into the tax evasion charges?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. No reply as such has been received from Shri Haridas Mundra to the show-cause memo issued by the Enforcement Directorate, but Shri Mundra has produced certain documents before the Director of Enforcement relating to certain transactions referred to in the show-cause memo.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present. It may, however, be stated that on the basis of the documents produced by Shri Mundhra, further enquiries are being conducted by the Enforcement Directorate.

Farakka Barrage

6909. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the labour dispute in the Farakka Barrage Project in West Bengal;

(b) whether the work has been affected on this account; and

(c) the impact of this project on the irrigation in West Bengal and silting up of the Calcutta Port?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, one of the contractors of the Project faced some labour trouble. There was also some agitation in the Power Station run by the West Bengal Electricity Board at Farakka.

(b) The work on a portion of the Project was slowed down for about four days.

(c) The Project has no impact on Irrigation in West Bengal. It is principally for preventing the silting up of the Calcutta port, with other incidental benefits.

Irrigation Schemes

6910. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the States to concentrate on medium and small irrigation schemes as against the major ones in order to save foreign exchange and quickly increase the acreage under irrigation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. It has, however, been suggested that schemes yielding quick benefits be given preference over the schemes which have a long gestation period.

(b) Does not arise.

जबलपुर में सोना पकड़ा जाना

6911. श्री हुक्म चन्द कथवाय :
श्री राम तिह अपरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 195 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यद्या जबलपुर में पकड़े गये सोने के मामले में इस बीच न्यायिक कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

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

उपप्रवान मंत्रो तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जिस व्यक्ति के पास ने सोना पकड़ा गया था उस पर अदालत में मुकदमा भी चलाया जा रहा है। अदालती कायवाही के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् विभागीय न्यायनिर्णय की कायवाही पूरी हो जाने के बाद संबंधित व्यक्तियों पर अदालती कायवाही करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़ा गया विविद सोना

6912. श्री हुक्म चन्द कथवाय :
श्री राम तिह अपरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 194 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन (दिल्ली) पर निविद सोने के पकड़े जाने के बारे में को जा रही जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विशद कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसे पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उपप्रवान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी देसाई) (क) : जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि इस मामले में गिरफ्तार दो व्यक्तियों में से एक व्यक्ति इससे पहले भी दिल्ली में बेचने के लिए वस्त्रई से चोरी छिप सोना लाया करता था। गिरफ्तार किये गये इन दोनों व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ विभागीय कायवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। विभागीय न्यायनिर्णय की कायवाही पूरी हो जाने के बाद संबंधित व्यक्तियों पर अदालती कायवाही करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(घ). यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

कलकत्ता में भेद शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

6913. श्री राम तिह अपरवाल :
श्री हुक्म चन्द कथवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 29 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में सीधा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा कपड़ा तथा सोना पकड़े

जाने के बारे में जांच पड़ताल इस बीच पूरी ही चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

उत्प्रवाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराजी वेसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ। कपड़े से संबंधित बाकी के दो मामलों का भी न्याय-निर्णय किया जा चुका है और माल जब्त कर लिया गया है, किन्तु 2,445.00 रुप। का जुर्माना अदा कर के जब्त माल को छुड़ा लेने की कूट भी दी गई है।

जहाँ तक सोना पकड़े जाने के मामले का संबंध है, आवश्यक चांच पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है तथा पार्टी को 'कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कलकत्ता में पकड़े गये हीरे

6914. श्री राम सिंह अव्यरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायार :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 28 मार्च, 1967 को कलकत्ता में पकड़े गये 1,50,000 रुपये के मूल्य के हीरों के तस्वर व्यापार से संबंधित लोगों के नाम और अन्य विवरण क्या हैं; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये प्रशंसार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

उत्प्रवाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराजी वेसाई) : (क) मैंसर्जं रसिकलाल रतनलाल एड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता के पास से 27 मार्च, 1967 को, 28 मार्च, 1967 को नहीं, लगभग 1.29 लाख रुपये मूल्य के हीरे तथा बहुमूल्य पत्तर पकड़े गये। चूंकि जांच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है, इसलिए इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि तस्करी से संबंधित व्यक्ति कौन है।

(ख) सीमा शुल्क विभाग के निरोधक दल के कर्मचारी तस्करी को रोकने के लिये हमेशा सतर्क रहते हैं। तस्करी को रोकने के लिये किये गये उपायों में से कुछ उपायों का उल्लेख इस प्रकार है:—

सूचना को ठीक ढंग से इकट्ठा करना और उसके पीछे लग रहना, संदिग्ध जलयानों तथा बायुयानों की खाना-तलाशी, समुद्री किनारे तथा भू-सीमाओं के पार करने योग्य भागों की गश्त और सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के अधीन भारी दण्ड लगाने के अलावा उपयुक्त मामलों में मुकदमे चलाना तथा विभागीय न्याय निर्णयों के मामलों में नियिद वस्तुओं की जब्ती, जिन मामलों में पकड़ गये माल का बाजार मूल्य एक लाख रुपये से अधिक होता है उनमें मुकदमे की कार्यवाही के पश्चात सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम भे अब कारावास के अधिक भारी दण्ड की व्यवस्था की गयी है। सोना, हीरे तथा छड़ियों के अभिप्राहण के मामले में सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम भे यह भी व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है कि माल के चोरी छिरे न लाये जाने का सबूत देने की जिम्मेदारी उस व्यक्ति पर डाल दी जाय जिस के पास से माल पकड़ा गया हो।

विल्सी में पश्चिमों के लिये बस्ती

6915. श्री कंबर नाल मुफ्त : क्या निर्वाण, आकास तथा छूत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पश्चिमों के लिये बस्ती

स्थापित करने की योजना कितनी अवधि से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) इस का व्यौरा क्या है और यह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई समिति नियुक्त की है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वैसिये संख्या एल० दो०

1229/67]

Colombo Plan Conference at Karachi

6916. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the last Colombo Plan Conference held at Karachi;

(b) whether India has received any new assistance after the Conference, and

(c) if so, the amount of aid received with the name of the country giving aid?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan which met in Karachi from 28th November to 1st December, 1966, after reviewing economic development in the Colombo Plan region during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, made the following main recommendations:

(i) That technical assistance on a large scale will continue to be necessary to enable the developing countries to derive maximum advantage from growing resources of modern technology and skills,

(ii) That countries of the Colombo Plan should give active support to intra-regional training in the form which may be decided upon by the countries concerned in the light of their particular circumstances,

(iii) That the countries should develop the concept of third country technical cooperation under which a developing country, which has the ability to provide training places in its institutions or experts for advice in other developing countries, but is not in a position to meet the expenditure involved, can be assisted by one of the developed countries to finance the facilities provided,

(iv) That there is need for a wider disseminating of information on achievements in the field of development by the member countries, and that the Colombo Plan Day (1st July) should be observed with greater zeal.

(b) and (c). Provision of technical assistance under the Colombo Plan is a continuing process. India has received the following technical assistance during the period from December, 1966 to March, 1967:

| Country | Training places | Experts |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Australia | 33 | — |
| Canada | 15 | 2 |
| Japan | 21 | — |
| U.K. | 31 | 5 |

It is not possible to work out the monetary value of the technical assistance mentioned above.

In addition, some countries of the Colombo Plan have also provided economic assistance under other arrangements like Aid India Consortium etc.

Expenditure on Planning Commission

6917. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is steady increase in the expenditure on the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the expenditure?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes. The growth of expenditure in the Planning Commission was reviewed by the Public Accounts Committee in their 68th Report (para 5.54).

The administrative and house-keeping Divisions of the Planning Commission have recently been subjected to a thorough and detailed study by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and in the light of their recommendations, 45 posts in officer and ministerial grades have been abolished.

The budget of the Planning Commission has been reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and a reduction in expenditure is being brought about in conformity with the reduced budget provision indicated by them.

The Administrative Reforms Commission are looking into the staffing pattern, areas of duplication of work, staff strength and composition in the light of the functions of the Planning Commission. Further action on the re-orientation and re-organisation of the technical and administrative wings of the Commission will be considered after the decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are available.

Advances by Banks Against Food-grains

6918. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Reserve Bank of India has put new curbs on bank advances against paddy and rice to parties other than State Governments, the Food Corporation of India and its procurement agents to the Co-operative marketing and processing societies; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and how far these have proved helpful to the growers?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) Under the Reserve Bank's directive dated 13th April, 1967, the ceiling credit limits available to banks for advances against paddy and rice, to parties other than the State Governments, the Food Corporation of India and its agents and the co-operative marketing and/or processing societies, has been lowered in the case of all States taken together, excluding Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, from 100 per cent to 65 per cent of the actual average aggregate levels of advances maintained in the corresponding two-month period during 1964-65. For Andhra Pradesh the limit has been lowered from 75 per cent to 55 per cent and in the case of Maharashtra there has been no change in the earlier limit of 50 per cent.

(b) The credit control is aimed at preventing any speculative hoarding of stocks of paddy and rice with the help of bank finance and does not affect growers who are not engaged in such activity.

दिल्ली में भूमि की कमत

6919. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री श० ना० माइती :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री अ० क० किस्तकू :

श्री विदिव कुमार चौधरी :

श्री वीरेन्द्रकुमार शाह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किसी ऐसो

योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसमें दिल्ली में भूमि की कीमत कम हो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) उसको कियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र में भूमि के मूल्य को स्थिर करने तथा नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही से समूचित कार्यवाही कर रखी है। सट्टे को रोकने के उद्देश्य से 56,000 एकड़ भूमि अर्जन के लिए अधिसूचित की जा चुकी है। (i) निम्न आय कर्म के लोगों को लाटर्नों के द्वारा पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों पर, (ii) जिन लोगों की भूमि का अर्जन कर लिया गया है, उन्हें नियत दर (फिक्स्ड रेट) पर, तथा (iii) कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटियों को अर्जन की लागत तथा विकास के साथ अन्य प्रभारों पर रिहायश के लिए एलाट आवंटित किये गये हैं।

(क) मध्यम आय कर्म के लोगों को पूर्वनिर्धारित दरों पर तथा (ख) गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले उन लोगों को जिनकी आय 250 रुपये प्रति माह तक है, अर्थात् दिल्ली की उन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को जो कि सफाई के लिए धोखित कर दी गयी है, सरकार रिहायशी एलाट आवंटित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

भूमि की कीमतें पहले ही से नीचे गिर रही हैं तथा आशा की जाती है कि नोलामों की दृष्टि तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के द्वारा छांटे लाटों के आवर्टन के फलस्वरूप भूमि के मूल्य भी गिरेंगे।

राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर मंहगाई भरता

6920. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सचेत है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर मंहगाई भरता देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भीराराजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध मूल्यान के अनुसार आनंद गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, बंद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान में (कुछ मामलों में थोड़ी कमी-वेशी के अवधारणा मंहगाई भरते की दरें दर्शाएँ हैं जो केन्द्र में मंहगाई भरते की वर्तमान दरें हैं। मध्यप्रदेश ने अपने तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली मंहगाई भरते की वर्तमान दरें देने का फैसला कर लिया है।

दिल्ली की चिट फण्ड कम्पनियां

6921. श्री राम सिंह अपरबास :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली शहर की कितनी चिट फण्ड कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें की गयी हैं और ऐसी कम्पनियों का नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यकारी गवाई है ?

उप-प्रश्नात् मांजरी तथा वित्त मंडी (धर्म औद्योगिक वेत्तव्य) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठों की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

B.V.C.

6922. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any Ministerial-level Conference is proposed on the future working of the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, where and when the conference will be held;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Irrigation Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar agreed to joint action for effective flood control on either side of the Mahananda; and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rae): (a) A preliminary discussion was held by the Union Minister of Irrigation & Power with the Irrigation & Power Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar on 21st May, 1967, to consider the reorganisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation. This question is proposed to be discussed further with the representatives of the West Bengal and Bihar Governments.

(b) The venue and the date for the next meeting are yet to be fixed.

(c) and (d). The Irrigation Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar have at a meeting held on 30th April, 1967, agreed that the two States should take coordinated action for the construction of embankments and other structures in their respective territories for providing protection from floods of Mahananda in accordance with a phased programme previously agreed upon by the Chief Engineers of the

two States. The schemes prepared by the two States for the purpose have already been scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission and these are now being recast by the States in the light of the comments made by the Commission.

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद्

6923. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंडी महा बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की पिछली बैठक किस तारीख को बुलाई गई थी और उसमें क्या क्या निर्णय किये थे ?

(ख) उसके बाद बैठक न बुलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) योजना बैठक कब बुलाई जायेगी और उसमें किन किन विषयों पर विचार दियां किये जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंडी (धर्म प्रश्नोक्ति योजना) :
(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की पिछली बैठक 20 और 21 अगस्त 1966 को हुई थी। परिषद् ने चौथी वंशवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप की रूपरेखा पर अपनी सामान्य स्वीकृति प्रदान की ताकि यह राज्यों और केन्द्र में आगे विस्तृत कार्य का आधार बन सके।

(ख) अगस्त 1966 में प्रारूप की रूपरेखा प्रकाशित होने के बाद जो परिवर्तन हुए हैं उनके अनुसार इसके पर्यवेक्षण का काम प्रगति पर है और जौमी वंशवर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम प्रारूप परिषद् के सामने रखने के लिए अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन भी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) परिषद् की आगामी बैठक की अभी कोई तारीख नहीं की गई है और इस

प्रकार अभी तक कोई कार्य सूची तैयार नहीं की गई है।

Bund Across Hiranyakesi River

6924. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some bunds (Anicuts) have been constructed across Hiranyakesi Inter-State River on Mysore-Maharashtra border by the Maharashtra Government;

(b) if so, the number of bunds so far constructed;

(c) whether any previous permission or approval of the concerned State Government is taken to construct such bunds across such Inter-State Rivers; and

(d) whether any objections were raised for the unauthorised construction by the State Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that no new bund (anicut) has been constructed by the State Government across the Hiranyakeshi river along the Mysore-Maharashtra border since the reorganisation of States in 1956. However two such weirs are reported to have been constructed before the reorganisation. In addition five Kolhapur type weirs have been constructed wholly within Maharashtra State on the Hiranyakeshi river. Three of these are reported to have been under consideration even before States Reorganisation. Mysore Government have raised some objections to these constructions and the matter is under examination.

Tal Irrigation Scheme

6925. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the severe

drought in Bihar, Government propose to accept and give financial assistance for the implementation of Tal Irrigation Scheme;

(b) whether this scheme has been kept in abyance since the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether in view of the serious food situation in Bihar, this scheme is likely to get top priority in the future, irrigation schemes of Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The Mokameh Tal Scheme for the development of the Tal area in Bihar is essentially a drainage scheme and is intended to drain out the water from the low lying Tal area so that the lands are released for timely rabi sowing. A scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1.87 crores, was proposed by the Bihar Government for inclusion in the Third Plan as an additional new scheme. In view, however, of the difficult resources position they were advised by the Planning Commission to take up the scheme in the Fourth Plan. During the Third Plan, however, the State Government undertook two small drainage schemes costing Rs. 7.81 lakhs and Rs. 9.12 lakhs under the Minor Irrigation Programme for the benefit of this area.

The First Phase of the Mokameh Tal Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 26.54 lakhs, has now been taken up for execution by the State Government under the Flood Control Programme, for which Central financial assistance is given. After watching the results of Phase I, subsequent works are also proposed to be taken up by the State Government in phases.

For the fringe areas of the Tals, which are comparatively higher than the Tal land, irrigation facilities have already been provided to some extent by installing tubewells.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर सोना पकड़ा जाना

6926. श्री राम सिंह अध्यक्षाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एक महिला से सोना पकड़े जाने के सम्बन्ध में 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 687 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़े गये सात व्यक्तियों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है?

उप्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस मामले में जिस महिला से सोना पकड़ा गया उस के अलावा पालम हवाई अड्डे पर दूसरा एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था। दिल्ली में अन्य स्थानों पर तथा बम्बई में अन्य छः व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। जांच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

(ख) जांच-पड़ताल को यथासम्भव शोषण पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स एवरेल्ट एण्ड सन्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

6927. श्री राम सिंह अध्यक्षाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली की कम मैसर्स प्यारे लाल एण्ड सन्स लिमिटेड, ने सरकार को आय-कर की कुल कितनी राशि दी;

(ख) इस कम्पनी की शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन नामों से चल रही हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये कम्पनियां जाली बहिखाते रखती हैं और आयकर का हजारों रुपये का अपवांश करती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनी के काम-काज के बारे में कोई जांच की है?

उप्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1,11,058 रुपये।

(ख) कम्पनी की कोई शाखाएं नहीं हैं लेकिन इस की सम्बद्ध कम्पनियों में से कुछ निम्न लिखित हैं:—

(i) मैसर्स गाजयाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

(ii) मैसर्स कूलेयर (प्रा०) लिमिटेड

(iii) मैसर्स हर्ब इलेक्ट्रिक एण्ड एप्लांयस कम्पनी (प्रा०) लिमिटेड

(iv) मैसर्स दिल्ली यूनिवर्सल प्लास्टिक (प्रा०) लिमिटेड

(v) मैसर्स प्यारे लाल वक्शाप (प्रा०) लिमिटेड

(ग) मैसर्स प्यारे लाल एण्ड सन्स लिमिटेड के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि मरम्मत के काम से मिलने वाली आदायगियों को छिपाया जा रहा था।

(घ) आयकर विभाग ने मैसर्स प्यारे लाल एण्ड सन्स लिमिटेड के बारे में कर की दृष्टि से जांच की है?

Mortality Rate

6928. Shri Onkar Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether life expectancy in

India has increased from 27 years in 1920 to 50 years at present; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures of mortality rate between these periods?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The comparative figure of expectancy of life are given below:

| 1921-30 | 1961-65* | 1968% | | | |
|---------|----------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 26.91 | 26.56 | 38.7 | 47.4 | 53.2 | 51.9 |

*Projected by the Expert Committee.
% Estimated.

| (b) Census Year | Death Rate per thousand |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1921-30 | 36.3 |
| 1931-40 | 31.2 |
| 1941-50 | 27.4 |
| 1951-60 | 22.8 |
| 1961-65 | 17.2* |
| 1966-70 | 14.0* |

*Estimated.

T.B. and Leprosy among Adivasis in West Bengal

6929. **Shri A. K. Kisku:**

Shri S. N. Mati:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tuberculosis and Leprosy are spreading widely among the Adivasis in Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) In the absence of base-line data it is not possible to say that tuberculosis and leprosy are spreading widely amongst the Adivasis in Bengal.

(b) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme and the National Leprosy Control Programme are being implemented throughout the country.

The following facilities have been provided, in addition, for the tribal people in West Bengal:

- (1) 37 beds have been earmarked in different TB Hospitals for the treatment of tribal patients.
- (2) Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Units have been established in almost all the districts and sub-divisions in the State having a concentration of tribal population for the investigation and free treatment of TB patients.
- (3) 5 Leprosy Control Units and 8 Leprosy Clinics have been established in the endemic areas with predominant population.
- (4) The Government of India in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal have also established 18 Leprosy Control Units in other endemic areas of West Bengal where Adivasi leprosy patients are also receiving treatment along with others.

Off-Shore Oil Exploration in Cambay

6930. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri M. Sudarsanam:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 285 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the American Oil Companies for collaboration in off-shore oil exploration in Cambay have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri

Raghuramaiah: (a) No, Sir, the negotiations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise at present.

DDT Factory at Alwaye

6931. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of DDT factory at Alwaye; and

(b) if so, the investment involved and the employment potential?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). Hindustan Insecticides Limited have been granted an industrial licence for adding at their existing DDT factory at Alwaye plant for the manufacture of 3000 tonnes per annum of Benzene-Haxachloride. The investment on the new project will be about Rs. 54 lakhs, including working capital, and about 150 workers will be required to run the plant.

Gold Bearing Foreign Markings recovered in Bombay

6932. Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate seized on the 3rd June, 1967, 110 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings from a man staying in a lodge in Central Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 2nd June, 1967 the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate seized 110 tolas of gold

bearing foreign markings from a man staying in a lodge in Bombay.

(b) The man was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The matter is under investigation.

State Board of Planning and Development of Bihar

6933. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have dissolved the State Board of Planning and Development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bihar recently reviewed the working of all the Boards constituted during the last few years and as a measure of economy decided to dissolve a number of them, including the State Board of Planning and Development.

(c) The Board as constituted was not functioning effectively and therefore the Central Government has no comments on the action taken by the Government of Bihar.

भारत सरकार भूद्रेशालय, ग्रालीगढ़ के
अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप

6934. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रात्मे :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश चूर्णी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याणी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री अमृत सिंह भद्रेश्वरी :

क्षा निर्बाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1965 तथा 1966 में अलीगढ़ स्थित भारत सरकार के मुद्रालय के जिन अनेक कर्मचारियों ने भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अष्टावार के आरोप लगाये थे, उन के कैरेक्टर रोल खारब कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी कारण उन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध, जिन के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गए थे, जांच करने आ आदेश जारी किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

निमों¹, प्रावास तथा पूर्ति भंत्रालय में उपलंब्धी (श्री इकबाल सिह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आरोपों की तफतीश पूरी हो चुकी है तथा तफतीश की रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है ।

विवेकी: सहायता का राष्ट्रीय आय पर प्रभाव

6935. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी सहायता की मात्रा में बराबर हो रही वृद्धि के कारण राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि कम होती जा रही है; और

(ख) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों में कमात्मक कितनी विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई और अत्यंत योजना अवधि में राष्ट्रीय आय में किस दर से वृद्धि हुई?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भूरारजी देसाई) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों को छोड़ कर, जब कि सूखे के कारण, कृषि उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था, सहायता के रूप में दी जाने वाली रकमों में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है और इसी तरह राष्ट्रीय आय की दर में भी वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी आयोजनाओं की अवधियों में कमात्मक 202 करोड़ रुपये, 1433 करोड़ रुपये और 2880 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता का उपयोग किया गया । स्थिर मूल्यों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आय में तीनों योजनाओं की अवधियों में कमात्मक 18.4, 21.5 और 13.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

Recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6936. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1964-65 have not been implemented even partially; and

(b) the number of recommendations which have been implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual reports are advisory in nature and many fall within the sphere of responsibility of the State Governments. Government given their earnest consideration to the views expressed by the Commissioner in his reports as also to the opinion of other advisory bodies concerned with the welfare of the

Backward Classes and take them into account in formulating policies and programmes. Recommendations concerning the State Governments have been sent to them for consideration.

Heat Stroke Cases in India

6937. **Shri Rabi Ray:**
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the number of people who died as a result of heat-stroke during this year, State and Union Territory-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The information received so far is given below:—

| State/Union Territory | Deaths due to heat stroke |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Haryana | Nil |
| Kerala | Nil |
| Maharashtra | 11 |
| Nagaland | Nil |
| Orissa | Nil |
| Punjab | Nil |
| West Bengal | 1 |
| Andaman & Nicobar | Nil |
| Chandigarh | Nil |
| Dadra & Nagar-Haveli | Nil |
| Delhi | 7 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | Nil |
| Himachal Pradesh | Nil |
| N.E.F.A. | Nil |
| Pondicherry | Nil |
| Manipur | Nil |
| Tripura | Nil |

Information from the remaining States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Levy of Excise Duty and Sales Tax on Yarn

6938. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Charapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that yarn used by the handlooms is subjected to levy of excise duties and sales tax, both Central and State, while the yarn used up by composite mills is free from such levies; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to abolish the levy of excise duty on yarn used by handlooms?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In so far as sales-tax is concerned, mills using yarn spun by them in the manufacture of textiles are not liable to pay sales-tax on such yarn as no sales transaction is involved. However, yarn purchased from outside, whether by a composite mill or by a handloom weaver is liable to State or Central sales-tax depending upon the fact whether the purchase has been effected within the State or in the course of inter-State trade.

In so far as Central Excise duty is concerned, appropriate duty is leviable in respect of rayon and synthetic yarn, woollen yarn and cotton yarn produced with the aid of power and used by handlooms or composite mills. But in respect of composite mills manufacturing cotton textiles, there is a scheme of compounded levy enabling the mills to pay duty on yarn at the time of clearance of cloth, based on square metre of the cloth and the count of yarn used. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the cotton yarn used by the composite mills is free from duty.

(b) There is no proposal to abolish the levy of excise duty on yarn used by handlooms as such. But the cotton yarn in "hank" form used largely by handlooms is exempt from duty up to less than 29nf counts and subjected to concessional rates in respect of higher counts.

Excise Duty on Cloth Produced by Powerlooms

6939. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with Government to treat the powerlooms outside the mills on par with those in the mills in matters relating to levy of excise duties on cloth produced by them?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No, Sir.

Oil Depots

6940. **Shri C. Chittyabu:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted Oil Depots since 1964, so far; and

(b) the criterian for allotting the Oil Depots?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) and (b). Depots with tankage of 50 Kl. capacity have been allotted to fifty persons by the Indian Oil Corporation so far; they are generally allotted at rail-head to dealers who guarantee a minimum off-take of 50 kls. of Kerosene per month. In addition, there are 28 other cases in which smaller depots with 15 kl. tankage capacity have been allotted at places away from rail-head to persons who have guaranteed a minimum monthly off-take of 25 kl.

Retrenchment of Persons in Revenue Department

6941. **Shri C. Chittyabu:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons in the Clerical Grade were retrenched in the Revenue Department under the Central Board of Excise and Customs during the last one year;

(b) the saving to Government thereby;

(c) the total amount of overtime allowance paid to the Clerical Staff in the above Department during the same period;

(d) whether any provision has been made for the absorption of the retrenched staff in the Central Government Offices/undertakings;

(e) if so, how many of the retrenched personnel have been so far absorbed; and

(f) whether any compensation has been paid to those not so far absorbed in Government service?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

विली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आमुदिक औषधालय

6942. **Shri Bhim Singh:** क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विली में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे आमुदिक औषधालयों की स्थिति औषधियों तथा स्थान के मामले में बिगड़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में उनके मुद्दार के लिये कितनी राशि विभारित की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (गोपनीय अम्बेडकर) : (क) मांग में घट-वडे होते रहने से केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पैसरियों में श्रीष्टियों की कुछ कमी हो गई थी। अब स्थिति सुधर गई है केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीजना की आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पैसरियां जहां ग्राम स्थित हैं, वह स्वाम उनके लिए फिलहाल पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

(ख) इस योजना की आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पैसरियों के लिये दशाइयां/भण्डार/ग्राम-सामाजिक दोषों के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में 2 लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह

6943. श्री अंकोर लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में वर्ष में एक बार परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह मनाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में कितने लूप लगाये गये तथा कितने आपरेशन किये गये और इस वर्ष इस सप्ताह में जिन व्यक्तियों का आपरेशन किया गया उनको कितना धन दिया गया;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य का निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (गोपनीय अम्बेडकर) (क) जी हां। इस वर्ष 16 सितंबर, 1967 से एक राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन पद्धतिवादा मनाया जायेगा।

(ख) से (घ). उत्तर वर्ष राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन १९६८-६९ अप्रैल तक नहीं मनाया गया है यद्यपि ये प्रयत्न नहीं उठे।

Beggars

6944. श्री S. S. Kothari:
Shri P. N. Solanki;
Shri Brij Raj Singh
Kotah;
Shri S. K. Tapuriah;
Shri K. K. Nayar;
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan;
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, beggars roam about the streets and pester foreign visitors and local people for alms; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to establish beggar homes and solve the problem on a long term basis by providing them with employment?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India assist in the task by giving financial assistance and advice to State Governments as the subject comes within the sphere of State responsibility. Majority of the States have legislations of their own for prevention of beggary. Institutional services in the nature of beggars-homes, vagrant homes, receiving centres, work centres have been set up for the welfare and rehabilitation of beggars.

A scheme of non-institutional services for the prevention of beggary has been implemented in certain cities. It is proposed to expand these services during the Fourth Plan period. Specific schemes in this behalf are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

Pochampad Project

6945. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the Pochampad Project; and

(b) whether any assistance has been given by the Centre and if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Work on the masonry dam, earth dam and the excavation of main canal are in progress. 72 lakh cubic feet of masonry (47.7 per cent of the total work load), more than 2 lakh cubic feet of concrete, 746 lakh cubic feet of earthen embankment for earth dam (21.3 per cent of the total work load) and 1184 lakh cubic feet of excavation on the main canal (14.1 per cent of the total work load) had been completed up to the end of June, 1967. An expenditure of Rs. 6.72 crores has been incurred against the estimated cost of Rs. 40.10 crores.

(b) The scheme gets assisted through the Miscellaneous Development loans given to the State Government for the Plan as a whole.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

6946. Shri V. Viswanatha Menon:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri A. R. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1823 on 8th June, 1967 regarding DDT factory, Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. has paid about Rs. 26 lakhs during 1966-67 to Delhi Cloth Mills towards the purchase of raw materials and services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Cloth Mills is assured of doubling its sales to Hindustan Insec-

ticides Ltd. after the expansion of Delhi unit is completed as a result of the action taken by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. in making firm commitments with respect to the supply of raw materials and services to the existing unit from Delhi Cloth Mills for the next 10 years; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. management for acting in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company and beneficial to the Delhi Cloth Mills?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The arrangement has been made by the Company as being in its interests. Government has no reason at present to hold that the contrary is the case, but the matter will be further examined.

Compulsory Sterilisation after Three Issues

6947. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make legal provisions for compulsory sterilisation after three issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to come into force?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. The Government of Maharashtra have recommended to the Government of India that legal and other steps may be taken to make sterilisation compulsory in cases of all citizens who have 3 or more children. This recommendation is being examined.

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

नई दिल्ली में विलिंगडन तथा सफदरजंग अस्पतालों में रोगी

6948. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में विलिंगडन तथा सफदरजंग अस्पतालों में कुल कितने रोगी दाखिल किये गये ;

(ख) कितने रोगियों की शल्य किया की गई थी ; और

(ग) कितने रोगी शल्य किया के परिणामस्वरूप मर गये ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना कमानुसार नीचे दी गयी है :—

1965-66

1966-67

| | विलिंगडन अस्पताल | सफदरजंग अस्पताल | विलिंगडन अस्पताल | सफदरजंग अस्पताल |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (क) | 11466 | 48370 | 13948 | 50333 |
| (ख) | 4545 | 22234 | 5378 | 26372 |
| (ग) | शून्य | 250 | शून्य | 293 |

Fertilizer Factories in Cooperative Sector

6949. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Marandi:
Shri D. S. Patil;
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three U.S. Co-operative fertilizer specialists visited India in June, 1967 to undertake project studies with Government and Indian cooperatives to construct some fertilizer factories in the country;

(b) whether the American experts have submitted any report about their study to Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the main feature thereof; and

(d) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

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

संसद्-सदस्यों के निवास-स्थानों की तुलना में मंत्रियों के निवास-स्थानों की सजावट पर व्यव्य

6950. श्री राम चरण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रियों को आवासित किये गये बंगलों को सजाने, उनमें फर्नीचर सप्लाई करने और मरम्मत, संवारण आदि अन्य कामों पर प्रति मंत्री श्रीमतन कितना वार्षिक खर्च किया जाता है ;

(ख) संसद्-सदस्यों के क्वार्टरों और बंगलों को सजाने, उनमें फर्नीचर सप्लाई

करने और मरम्मत, संधारण आदि पर प्रति संसद्-सदस्य औसतन कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ; और

(ग) मंत्रियों और संसद्-सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों पर होने वाले व्यय के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति भंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) मंत्रियों तथा संसद्-सदस्यों के निवास स्थान को सजाने, फर्नीचर सप्लाई करने तथा अन्य संधारण कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में औसत वार्षिक खर्च निम्न प्रकार से है :—

| भवन | फर्नीचर | विजली | उद्यान |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| (i) मंत्रियों के निवास | रु० 3076 | रु० 2382 | रु० 7969.38 |
| स्थान | | | 5293 |
| (ii) संसद् सदस्यों के | | | |
| निवास स्थान | रु० 738 | रु० 2264 | रु० 202 |
| | | | 490 |

(ग) सजाने, फर्नीचर की सप्लाई आदि का खर्च मुख्य रूप से मकान के कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल से सम्बन्धित है तथा मंत्रियों के मकान सामान्यत संसद् सदस्यों के मकानों से बड़े होते हैं। इसी प्रकार उदान का खर्च अहते के आकार से सम्बन्धित है। उदाहरणीय नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, विनय भाग तथा मीना बाग के संसद् सदस्यों के निवास स्थान के विषय में 253.22 रुपये हैं तथा फिरोजशाह रोड, विडसर प्लेस, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड आदि के फ्लैटों का 594.10 रुपये तथा बड़े बंगलों के सम्बन्ध में 2,444.00 रुपये तक हैं। संधारण की लागत निवास स्थान के आकार के आधार पर तथा निर्धारित पैमाने के अनुसार सप्लाई किये गये फर्नीचर के मुताबिक प्रत्येक निवास स्थान की भिन्न होती है।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत् परिषद्

6951. श्री अर्जोकार लाल बेरवा : श्री अर्जोकार सिंह :

क्या श्री अर्जोकार लाल बेरवा की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार एक केन्द्रीय विद्युत् परिषद् स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परिषद् का गठन किस प्रकार किया जायेगा और उसके कार्य क्या होंगे ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राय) : (क) केन्द्रीय विजली सलाहकार परिषद बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विजली सलाहकार परिषद की रूपरेखा बनाई जा रही है। यह परिषद एक सलाहकार संस्था होगी और विचारार्थ प्राप्त विजली के उत्पादन, पूर्ति तथा वितरण, याम विद्युतन कार्यक्रमों और नीति सम्बन्धी अन्य भागों पर सिफारिशें करेगी।

विकितसा की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने तथा अनसंलय वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये चौथी योजना में नियत की गई राशि

6952. श्री अर्जोकार सिंह :

श्री अर्जोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकितसा की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने और जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी राशि नियत की है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कितने लूपों तथा गर्भ निरोध के अन्य तरीकों का प्रयोग करवाने का विचार है;

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(दा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ब) 229.31 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) 1967-68 से 1970-71 के वर्षों के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1—प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या में से 22 व्यक्तियों को लूप पहनाना।

2—प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या में से 18 व्यक्तियों का नसबन्दी आपरेशन।

3—प्रतिरिक्त प्रचलित तथा अन्य गर्भ-निरोधकों का प्रयोग करने वाले—
प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या में से 23।

Conference on Water for Peace

6953. Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

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

(a) whether India participated in the conference "Water for Peace" held in Washington recently;

(b) the names of countries which participated in the conference;

(c) the organisation which was the convener of the conference and how the expenses of the conference were met; and

(d) the decisions taken at the conference?

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

(b) A statement, showing the countries participated in the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1230/67].

(c) The Conference was organised by the Government of the United States of America. The expenditure on the Indian delegation was met by the Government of India.

(d) The Conference was intended for exchange of ideas at Ministers' level and also at expert level, with a view to identifying the world's water problems and to exploring possibilities of international co-operation to stimulate effective programmes of water development at local, national and international level. No decisions were taken. However, the Conference wound up with the suggestion that technical knowledge should be exchanged at scientific level and that modern technology should be utilised for discovering and conserving water, so that the future generations may have a better and happier life.

Trade Deficit in Developing Countries

6954. Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourteenth Annual Report prepared by the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee has pointed out the growing trade deficit in the developing countries in the Colombo Plan region;

(b) if so, the extent of this deficit; and

(c) the share of India in the total trade deficit during 1963 and 1965?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visible trade deficit of the countries in the Colombo Plan area widened from 1,968 million dollars in 1963 to 2,281 million dollars in 1965.

(c) India's share in the total trade deficit was \$854 million in 1963 and \$1,235 million in 1965.

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन

6955. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :
श्रीमां सुन्दर साल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 से अप्रैल, 1967 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने बैसिटारी आपरेशन किये गये थे ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने लूप लगाये गये थे ;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है तथा भविष्य में कितनी व्यय फिये जाने की संभावना है? और

(घ) क्या राज्य में डाक्टरों की कमी के कारण वहां परिवार नियोजन की गति घीमी है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपाति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1966 से मार्च 1967 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में 85,907 नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गये और 49,644 लूप पहनाये गए। अप्रैल, 1967 के आंकड़े राज्य सरकार ने अभी नहीं भेजे हैं।

(ग) तीसरी योजना में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खर्च की गई धन राशि 91.10 लाख रुपये थी। वर्ष 1966-67 के लिए अंकूर की गई केन्द्रीय महायता 71 लाख

रुपये थी और वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए अब तक आवंटित धन राशि 150.67 लाख रुपये है।

(घ) जी हां, कुछ हद तक।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा शेयर खरीदे जाना

6956. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सहकारी बैंकों की भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निदेश जारी किये हैं कि वे किसी भी सहकारी समिति के पांच हजार रुपये के मूल्य के अधिक के शेयर नहीं खरीद सकते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे निदेश प्रत्येक राज्य को दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश के सहकारी बैंकों ने सहकारी समितियों से शेयर नहीं खरीदे हैं, किन्तु उन्होंने एक जन्म द्विवास समारोह कोष में एक लाख अठाइस हजार रुपये दिये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन बैंकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उष-प्रबोध मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसई) : (क) और (ख). रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकिंग विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 19 (जिस रूप में वह सहकारी समितियों पर लागू होती है) के अनुसरण में 1 मार्च, 1966 को सभी राज्यों के सहकारी बैंकों के नाम एक निदेश जारी किया था जिसके अनुसार यह जरूरी है कि :

(1) सरकारी संस्थाओं के शेयरों में किसी सहकारी बैंक का कुल निवेश उसकी अपनी निधि के 2 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो, और

(2) किसी सहकारी संस्था के शेयरों में सहकारी बैंकों का कुल निवेश उस संस्था की बिकी पूँजी के 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो ।

लेकिन निवेश किसी निर्धारित राशि तक सीमित नहीं है इसके अलावा, ये पाबन्दियां उपर्युक्त धारा 19 के पहले परन्तु में आमिल मामलों अर्थात् निम्नलिखित मामलों में लागू नहीं होतीं :

(1) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध किये गये धन से लिये गये शेयर ;

(2) किसी केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक के मामले में, उस राज्य सहकारी बैंक के शेयर, जिससे यह सम्बद्ध हो ;

(3) किसी प्राथमिक सहकारी बैंक के मामले में, उस केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक के शेयर, जिससे यह बैंक सम्बद्ध हो या उस राज्य के राज्य सहकारी बैंक के शेयर, जिसमें यह बैंक पंजीकृत हो ।

(ग) भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

6957. श्री मं० च० दोक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बच 1967-68 के लिए उस राज्य को अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाने का केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्लौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना, पंद्रोलियम और रस्यन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानोक मेहता) :

(क) सालाना योजना 1967-68 के लिए राज्य सरकार को 49.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की केन्द्रीय सहायता की सूचना दी गई है । अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने 1967-68 की योजना दहायता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई निवेदन नहीं भेजा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

Smuggling of Opium

6958. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether opium worth crores of rupees is smuggled out of the country by organised gangs of smugglers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to locate the places and persons involved in the same and to stop this unlawful business?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Smuggling of opium out of this country is insignificant. The quantity of opium seized on attempted export during the last three years and during 1967 so far is as follows:

| Year | Quantity Seized (Kgs.) |
|------|------------------------|
| 1964 | 23 |
| 1965 | 96 |
| 1966 | 36 |
| 1967 | 1 |

All the enforcement agencies concerned with the suppression of illicit traffic in opium such as the Customs, the Excise, the Police and the staff of the Narcotics Department keep alert, both at the points of export as well as in the interior and take suitable measures to prevent smuggling of opium.

British Private Capital

6959. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of British private capital invested in India at present; and

(b) its break up, industry-wise; and what was the total amount in 1947 industry-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The earliest and the latest surveys of foreign investments in India made by the Reserve Bank of India relate to the position as at the end of June, 1948 and March, 1965 respectively. A statement showing the break up of outstanding U.K. private investments by broad categories of industries on these dates, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Industry-wise figures of U.K. investments approved during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have also been incorporated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1231/67].

दिल्ली में यथुना बाजार से भूगियों का हटाया जाना

6960. **श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशवाहा :**

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रघुबीर तिहु शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न अंसुल्या 5580 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में यथुना बाजार से भूगियों के हटाये जाने तथा वहां रहने वाले लोगों को बसाने और विशेष रूप से दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें सस्ते दामों पर जमीन दी जाने तथा वित्तीय

सहायता दी जाने के बारे ने वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र में सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अभी तक अनधिवास करने वाले परिवारों के साथ झुगी-झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के उप-बन्धों के अनुसार, जब इस क्षेत्र को सफाई के लिए लिया जायेगा, कार्यवाई की जायेगी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वे लोग जो कि 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व-सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिवास कर रहे थे, किराये के आधार पर वैकल्पिक वास के पास हैं। इस योजना में लाटों के बेचे जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और न अनधिवासियों को वित्तीय सहायता देना ही परिकल्पित है।

Independent status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioners' Office

6961. **Shri A. K. Kisku:**
Shri P. R. Thakur:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his very first report for 1951, the Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Tribes raised the question of his independent status like any other statutory office and demanded that "an independent and impartial agency" should function under him;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he reported next year that it had been decided that the status of his office was the same as that of any other statutory office";

(c) whether the same position was reported in his subsequent annual reports, but only upto the year 1956-57;

(d) whether since 1957-58, there has been a reversal of Government's earlier

decision regarding the status of the Commissioner's office; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

I.A. & A.S. Officers on Deputation to Government Companies

6962. Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of propriety in sending I.A. & A.S. Officers from the Indian Audit and Accounts Department on deputation to Government companies who are put in charge of finances and accounts and possibilities of the same officers occupying posts in the Audit Office for the purpose of audit of the same Companies has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether Government have examined this matter and how far the impartiality in audit could be maintained in such cases; and

(c) the number of I.A. & A.S. Officers who had been on deputation to Government Companies in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The point of propriety underlying the question has been brought to the notice of the Comptroller and Auditor General and there is no doubt that he will, in making postings of officers immediately on reversion from such deputations, see that there is no embarrassment caused either to the company or to the officer.

(c) The information asked for will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Collaboration with Indo-U.S.A. Co-operative League

6963. Shri P. Gopalan:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri E. K. Nayanan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. Cooperative League has offered to collaborate with the Indian Co-operative Institution in establishing fertilizer and agricultural processing industries;

(b) if so, the major conditions of the U.S. offer; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to establish a fertilizer factor in the cooperative sector with the assistance of the International Co-operative Development Association of U.S.A. and the U.S.A.I.D. A technical team from the International Co-operative Development Association of U.S.A. arrived in India in June, 1967 to prepare an economic & technical feasibility report for the establishment of a plant or plants in the cooperative sector. The terms of agreement with the U.S. Cooperatives in establishing the factory will be negotiated after this report is received.

There is no offer of collaboration from the Cooperative League of U.S.A. for establishing agricultural processing industries.

Flood Control Schemes for Orissa

6964. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted for flood control, drainage and waterlogging measures in Orissa for 1967-68;

(b) the major rivers which still pose the flood problem for Orissa;

(c) whether any long-term plans for complete flood control of all the major river systems of Orissa have been prepared and approved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The outlays for different heads of development and Central assistance for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised. The Working Group has, however, recommended an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging in the State during the year.

(b) The major rivers on which the flood problem exists are the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani and the Subarnarekha.

(c) and (d). No long range plan for flood control has yet been submitted by the State Government. The State Government have, however, envisaged the construction of multi-purpose dams on the Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani which will provide adequate flood storage, and help in controlling the floods in the deltaic areas. After the construction of these dams, the State Government propose to undertake the training of the numerous channels and reducing their numbers wherever possible.

Surgical Instrument Plant near Madras

8965. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the poor working of the Surgical Instrument Plant near Madras;

(b) the total cost thereof;

(c) the total sales since its inception;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the smooth working of the plant; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent accumulation of unsold products?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and

of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) The product mix and the scale of production of different items envisaged in the factory plan do not appear to be in keeping with the pattern of requirements in the country for instruments.

(b) The total capital cost of the plant is Rs. 476.69 lakhs.

(c) The value of the total sales upto the 30th June, 1967 is Rs. 3.2 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The product mix and the numbers of different types of instruments to be produced are both being changed and new types of instruments are proposed to be taken up for manufacture. Vigorous sales promotion efforts on an organised basis have also been undertaken and the scope for export is being investigated.

Employment of Retired Officers in the Public Undertakings

8966. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to utilize the services of retired officers in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Due to the general scarcity of managerial talent, the practical approach would be to locate the most suitable persons from all possible sources. The top management posts in Public Enterprises to which appointments are made by or with the approval of Government are governed by the same principles in regard to superannuation and extension of service as appointments in Government. In regard to other posts to which appointments are made by the Public Enterprises, themselves, these principles are being brought to their notice.

The principles which have been adopted by Government are that in

posts not requiring scientific or technical qualifications, there should be no extension beyond the age of 60 unless there is no suitable person to take up such appointments in which case extension upto the age of 62 may be allowed. Even in the case of scientific and technical personnel where extensions beyond these limits may have to be given, such extensions should not be automatic but should take into account the availability of suitable personnel for such posts.

Introduction of Regional Languages in L.I.C. Policy Forms

6967. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to ask the Life Insurance Corporation to introduce regional languages in the policy forms; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The policy form embodies the contract between the Corporation and the policy-holders and is therefore a legal document. In view of this and the fact that it contains many technical words, the Corporation has decided that the policy form itself will continue to be in English but a free translation thereof in the language in which the proposal has been filled by the policy-holder will be attached to each policy wherever the proposal is in a language other than English. This practice is expected to be given effect too soon.

Special Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees in Assam

6968. Shri Nambiar:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the special compensatory allowance was sanctioned to the Central Government employees in 1957 to compensate them for high cost of living;

(b) whether in classified towns and cities of Assam where house rent allowance and compensatory allowance are granted, the staff are given either the Assam special compensatory allowance or the house rent allowance and compensatory allowance;

(c) if so, the reason for not granting Assam special compensatory allowance in addition to house rent allowance and compensatory allowance in such classified towns and cities;

(d) whether the price level in Assam has risen compared to the year 1957;

(e) whether the employees have demanded increase of special Assam compensatory allowance; and

(f) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A special compensatory allowance was sanctioned for Central Government employees in the Plains Districts of Assam with effect from 1st March, 1957.

(b) No, Sir. In the Plains Districts of Assam only Gauhati and Dibrugarh qualify for classification as 'C' class cities. The employees there are allowed both the house rent allowance and the special compensatory allowances.

(c) Does not arise.

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

(f) Government have decided not to enhance the allowance. The increases in cost of living are separately compensated by grant of increases in dearness allowance from time to time.

Up Gradation of Coimbatore City**6969. Shri K. Ramani:****Shri C. K. Chakrapani:****Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various Central Government Employees Organisations demanding to up-grade Coimbatore city as a "B" class city; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this behalf and when the decision of Government would be announced?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations were received for upgrading the city of Coimbatore for purposes of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances.

(b) Cities are upgraded as 'B-2' if their population according to 1961 Census is over 4 lakhs. Since the population of Coimbatore City as per 1961 Census is 2,86,305 only it does not qualify to be upgraded as a 'B-2' Class City.

Land Acquired by Central Water and Power Research Station at Khadakvasla, Poona

6970. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some portion of the land acquired by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakvasla, Poona for its own purpose has been leased out to some workers for cultivation;

(b) if so, whether there was any public auction for this purpose; and

(c) how much land has been leased out and to how many individuals?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). In order to help grow more food, about 20 acres of land, which was not in use, was

notified for cultivation, by public auction in 1965. As there was no response from the public, four persons (not employees of the Research Station) were persuaded to undertake cultivation on rental basis. Another 120 acres of land acquired for staff colony was also vacant as the buildings have not yet come up for want of funds. 50 per cent of the land is uncultivable. With a view to growing more food, the three original owners of the land were persuaded to undertake cultivation in this area. These arrangements are purely temporary.

Jhuggi-Jhopri Scheme for Delhi**6971. Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri Marandi:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has asked the Central Government to entrust it with the implementation of the Jhuggi-Jhopri Scheme; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposal is being examined.

Treatment of Lepers in Laccadives**6972. Shri A. Sreedharan:****Shri P. C. Adichan:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lepers now undergoing treatment in the leprosy colonies in the Union Territory of Laccadives;

(b) whether it is a fact that the steps taken to eradicate leprosy in the Territory are inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to eradicate leprosy there?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) About 600 leprosy patients are under-

going treatment in the three colonies in the Union Territory of Laccadives.

(b) and (c). A survey team had visited the Islands but it could not complete the work due to the outbreak of monsoon. Another team will be visiting these Islands shortly and will discuss with local officials intensified measures to eradicate leprosy.

Rural Demonstration Houses Scheme

6973. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had utilised only 40 percent of the grants made by the Ford Foundation for financing Rural Demonstration Houses Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Out of Rs. 3,77,700 drawn, a sum of Rs. 2,61,784 has been utilised.

(b) The funds could not be fully utilised for the following reasons:

- (i) Under the Scheme for the construction of experimental houses in rural areas it was contemplated that the land required for the construction of research-cum-demonstration houses would be made available free of cost by the State Governments or Village Panchayats. In practice the land could not be procured without considerable difficulty and delay.
- (ii) Suitable technical personnel to work in rural areas was not available and also it took considerable time to organise properly the undertaking and supervision of the construction of such houses in out of the way rural areas.

Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6974. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount set aside for the Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Third Plan has not been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). During the III Plan period, the amounts provided for the housing schemes for Scheduled Tribes were fully utilised. However, in the case of the housing schemes for Scheduled Castes, the percentage of utilisation is about 66. The main reasons for under utilisation were:—

- (i) Emergency; (ii) Diversion of funds to more important sectors and (iii) Lack of adequate financial resources of the State Governments.

Assistance for Anti-Sea Erosion Works in States

6975. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether Government have received requests from the State Governments for financial assistance for the current year to undertake anti-erosion works;

(b) if so, the amounts asked for by each State; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Central assistance is given to States for approved anti-sea erosion schemes as a part of the Flood Control programme. The Government of Kerala had pro-

posed an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for anti-sea erosion schemes during the current year and provision has been made accordingly. The Government of Pondicherry had proposed an outlay of Pondicherry had proposed an outlay programme, including anti-sea erosion schemes, against which a provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been made.

Sheet Piles for Farakka Barrage

6976. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether sheet piles for the Farakka Barrage will be manufactured by an Indian Iron and Steel Company instead of being imported;

(b) if so, whether any firm delivery schedule has been laid down so that construction work at the Barrage is not delayed; and

(c) whether, in view of the urgent need to expedite completion of the Barrage, the question of availability of sheet piles from other sources has been fully examined.

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

(b) The total quantity of sheet piles ordered with Messrs Indian Iron & Steel Co. is 5253 Tons, the delivery schedule fixed being 1000 tons by October 1967 and 4253 tons by October 1968.

(c) As permanent sheet piles are now indigenously available to suit the requirement of works, the question of examining availability of such sheet piles from other sources does not arise.

पश्चिम कोसी नहर

6977. श्री भोगेन्द्र माः: क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम कोसी नहर के बारे में सर्वेक्षण, जो नेपाल में किया जा रहा था, पूरा हो चुका है और

उस नहर का पहला रेखांकन भारतीय राज्यसेवा में रखा जायेगा और नवीन सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस नहर को चौकों बंचवर्णीय योजना की अवधि में पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार विहार सरकार को लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये की पूरी की पूरी समिक्षा के अर्ण के रूप में देने का है?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० सब०) (क) नेपाल के उस क्षेत्र में, जहां से नहर पहले कुछ मील तक गुजरेगी, विस्तृत ज्ञानीय सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसंधान पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि इन अनुसंधानों के आधार पर नेपाली भाग में नहर के रेखांकन को कई स्थानों पर बदला गया है और इस कारण भारतीय भाग में भी पुनः सर्वेक्षण करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) यह पहले ही मान लिया गया है कि राज्य सरकार को राज्य योजना की सीमा के अन्तर्वर्त इस परियोजना के लिए ज़रूरों के रूप में शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायगी। राज्य सरकार की चतुर्थ योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Barrage on River Kosi Near Dhawda

6978. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

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

(a) whether the Kosi Technical Committee headed by Shri Kanwar Sen, U.N. Consultant, has suggested the construction of another barrage on the Kosi river near Dhawda in the Indian territory in order to ensure the protection of both the embankments; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. The barrage had been recommended across the Kosi at or about Dagmara and not near Dhawda.

(b) Model experiments conducted at the Poona Research Station revealed that the construction of the second Barrage at Dagmara will create a tendency for the river to move side ways resulting in loss of precious areas. The recommendations is, therefore, not acceptable unless further studies disclose definite advantages.

Sharavathi Valley Project

6979. **Shri S. A. Agadi:**

Shri S. B. Pathi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have asked for the sanction of necessary foreign exchange to purchase required machinery for the 9th and 10th units of the Sharavathi Valley Project, (third stage) on deferred payments;

(b) if so, whether necessary sanction has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The proposal for the import of the 9th and 10th generating units for the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project was received from the Government of Mysore. However, in view of the manufacturing capacity available with the manufacturers in the country, it has been decided to procure these two generating units indigenously.

Deficit Budgets of States

6980. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri K. M. Koushik:

Shri Srichand Goel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have formulated deficit budgets and have left such deficits partly un-

covered and have asked the Central Government for additional assistance; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the advice they have tendered to such States?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A number of States have presented deficit Budgets. Some of them have requested for additional Central assistance.

(b) As the amount available for Central assistance to the States has already been distributed among the various States, there is no possibility of further Central assistance being given to any State. The State Governments are being advised to undertake appropriate measures to wipe out the uncovered deficits.

House Rent Allowance to Staff of Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

6981. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the married Nursing Sisters of Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals, New Delhi have been allowed House Rent Allowance benefits from December, 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving the nursing staff of the Lady Hardinge Hospital and College, New Delhi the benefits only from February, 1966 and not from December, 1958?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Married Nurses of Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals, New Delhi, have been allowed House Rent Allowance benefits with effect from November, 1958.

(b) Married Nurses of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, who are not provided with rent-free hostel accommodation, have been granted house rent allowances with effect from the 9th February, 1966 after a decision was taken in that

regard. Normally, orders take effect from the date of issue. The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital is not a Government Institution and orders relating to Government Hospitals are not automatically applied to it.

Technical Assistance in O.N.G.C.

6982. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Senior Technical Assistants and Junior Technical Assistants in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission advertised for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the 1st January to 30th June, 1967;

(b) the total number of applications received from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(c) the total number of posts actually filled up from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(d) the total number of posts filled up from non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare: (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) 9 posts of Senior Technical Assistants and 3 posts of Junior Technical Assistants in Mechanical, Chemical, Petroleum Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Geological Branches and Geophysical Workshop were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(b) 13 for posts of Senior Technical Assistant and 9 for posts of Junior Technical Assistant.

(c) None. Interviews for the posts of Technical Assistant (Electrical) and Technical Assistant (Mechanical) have been held so far. There was no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the posts of Technical Assistant (Electrical). For the other posts, there were five applicants but none had the requisite experience.

(d) 1 post of Senior Technical Assistant and 1 post of Junior Technical Assistant.

Artificial Ripening of Fruits

6983. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fruit dealers are using "carbide" for ripening fruits in Delhi and other big cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the carbide is highly poisonous and harmful to the health of human beings; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the dealers from using carbide?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. The practice of artificial ripening of raw fruits such as mangoes, papaya and loquat by the use of carbide is reported to be prevalent in cities like Delhi, Nagpur, Calcutta and Bombay.

(b) There is no scientific evidence available to show that the ripening of fruits with carbide gas affects any change in the composition of the fruit or makes it injurious to health. However this treatment develops the colour in the unripe food, but not the requisite taste and flavour.

(c) Does not arise.

Chemicals used in Preparation of Sweets and Khandsari

6984. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain chemicals are used in the preparation of sweet-meats, khandsari, sugar, toffees, which are harmful for health; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop their use?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b): No harmful chemicals are permitted to be used in the manufacture of sugar and khandsari etc. manufacturers and vendors found to be using chemicals injurious to health are prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Steps are also taken to educate the manufacturers

and others about the harmful use of the chemicals. Strict control is kept by drawing samples and instituting prosecutions against the defaulters.

Family Planning Among Central Government Employees

6985. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees of various classes (Class I, II and III) who have been sterilised or have used loops so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made to his Ministry to give one additional increment to the employees as an incentive for family planning instead of giving Rs. 30 per case for popularizing the scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No such data has been maintained.

(b) No such suggestion has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Planning Board in Manipur

6986. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Planning Board has been set up in Manipur to formulate Five Year Plans for the State;

(b) if so, how this Board has been constituted and who are its members; and

(c) whether political parties in the State have been given representation in this Board?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is reported to be under examination of the Manipur Administration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Gold Unearthed by Customs Authorities

6987. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much gold was unearthed by the Customs authorities during 1966-67; and

(b) the action which Government have taken during the last year to strengthen the Customs Department?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the year 1966-67 the Customs and Central Excise authorities seized as smuggled approximately 2,233 Kgs. of gold.

(b) The anti-smuggling wing of the Customs Department has been strengthened by furnishing them with various anti-smuggling equipment like fast going vehicles, wireless sets (walkie talkie) etc. Steps are also being taken to acquire some more launches.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना

6988. श्री अनन्द शेखर सिंह :
श्री योगनन्द ज्ञा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना बाटे से चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण यह है कि इस तेल शोधक कारखाने का जनरल मैनेजर रसायन विशेषज्ञ न होकर यान्त्रिक विशेषज्ञ हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

पंडित नेहरू और रसायन, योजना तथा स्वाज लक्ष्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी के० रघुस्वर्म) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ब) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में मैडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश

6989. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) दिल्ली के मैडिकल कालेजों में कितने छात्रों के लिये व्यवस्था है तथा इस वर्ष इन कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने के लिये कितने विद्यार्थियों ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रवेश श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों को भी दिल्ली के मैडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक नया मैडिकल कालिज खोलने का है ताकि दिल्ली में रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश मिल सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० अंतर्ति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) दिल्ली के मैडिकल कालेजों में एम० बी० बी० एस० प्रवेश वर्ष को कक्षा में दाढ़िले की कुल सीटों और इन पर दाढ़िले के लिये प्रारंभन करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सीटों की प्रारंभिक संख्या की संख्या

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|
| 1. मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालेज | 125 | 807 |
| 2. लेडी हडिंग मैडिकल कालेज | 100 | 1171 |

3. अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा शास्त्र संस्थान

50 1540

(ब) लेडी हडिंग मैडिकल कालेज और मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालेज में दाढ़िला छात्रों द्वारा क्वालिफाइंग परीक्षा में प्राप्त अर्कों के आधार पर उनकी योग्यता निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है । इस वर्ष प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त कुछ छात्रों को इन दो कालेजों में भर्ती नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि वे इन कालेजों में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या के अन्दर नहीं आ सके ।

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा शास्त्र संस्कृत में प्रवेश संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर दिया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली में एक नये मैडिकल कालेज खोलने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किया गया है । इस प्रकार के कालेज का खुलना न खुलना धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है ।

विसूला जल परियोजना, नेपाल

6990. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या तिच्छ ई और विच्छुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विसूला जल परियोजना, नेपाल पर 14 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है, हालांकि लूह में इत पर 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुने का अनुमान लगाया गया था और यह परियोजना भूत अनुमान के अनुगार तून, 1965 तक पूरी न होकर प्रब पूरी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो जल-संरक्षण में ज्ञात आ जाने के कारण इस

परियोजना के पूरी होने में एक वर्ष और अधिक लगा;

(ब) क्या यह भी सत्त्व है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है;

(द) इसके निर्माण का ठेका किस को दिया गया था और यह काम किन अधिकारियों की देख रेख में किया गया था और

(च) हानि होने तथा अनुमानित लागत में बढ़ि होने के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

जिलाई और विद्युत मंत्री (आ० क० ल० राव): (क) और (घ) आरम्भ में नेपाल की विस्तृती पन-विजली परियोजना पर 3.42 करोड़ रुपये लगाने का अनुमान था। बाद में इसके परिमाण में तबदीली की गई और यह निर्णय किया गया था कि प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता को 12 मैगावाट से बढ़ा कर 21 मैगावाट कर दिया जाए। अद्यतन संशोधित परियोजना के अनुसार 12.88 करोड़ रुपये लगाने का अनुमान है। पहले चरण के बहुत से सिविल कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। 3-3 मैगावाट के 3 उत्पादन यूनिट अप्रैल-जुलाई, 1966 में चालू किए गए थे। जून, 1967 तक कुल 9 करोड़ रुपये का वास्तविक व्यय हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रतिष्ठापन के दौरान जल-सेतुओं में कुछ झूकाव आ गया था जिसे ठीक कर दिया गया। ठीक करने पर आई लागत ठेकेदार द्वारा दी गई। अतः इस वजह से कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ी।

(ङ) जल सेतु का ठेका म० राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को दिया गया था। परियोजना के निर्माण का निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Execution of Projects Financed from PL-480 Funds

6991. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to watch the execution of the projects financed from PL-480 funds; and

(b) if so, which are the projects financed by PL-480 funds?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, The execution of projects financed from PL-480 funds is watched according to the administrative and financial procedures of the Government of India, as in the case of projects financed from other budgetary resources.

(b) Lists of projects financed from PL-480 funds are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1232/67]. List 'A' shows the project which have been financed from loans and grants received till 31st March 1966. List 'B' shows the projects financed from loans received during 1966-67.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

6992. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount allotted by Government to the Bharat Sevak Samaj since 1962 to organise the camps of Women's Conference and of Indian Red Cross camps?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The Planning Commission are not aware of any grant having been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for organising camps of Women's Conference or of Indian Red Cross since 1962.

Loans sought from World Bank

6993. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the World Bank recently for a loan for the implementation of various schemes and projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes and projects for which the loan has been sought?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). From time to time discussions are held with the World Bank/International Development Association concerning schemes and projects with a view to working out detailed proposals on which World Bank/International Development Association loans can be negotiated. But it is only when an advanced stage of consideration is reached that it can be said to be a basis for loan negotiation. However, the following projects/proposals are at different stages of consideration:—

(i) **U.P. Tubewells Project (Stage II):**

To intensify agricultural development through tubewells, wells and other agricultural inputs in the districts of Varanasi and Etah in U. P.

(ii) **Punjab Flood Control and Drainage Project (Stage I):**

To accelerate agricultural development in Punjab and Haryana by means of extensive flood control and drainage schemes.

(iii) **Bombay Water Supply Scheme:**

For augmenting water supply in Greater Bombay by construction and operation of the Bhatasai Water Supply Scheme.

(iv) **Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage:**

For improving the water supply and the sewerage systems in the city of Bangalore.

(v) **Third Telecommunications Project:**

For financing the Fourth Plan programme of P & T Department for the rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion of the Telecommunication facilities.

(vi) **Fisheries Development Project:**

To extend and improve fishing operations by introducing a fleet of large size vessels at selected centres.

(vii) **Seeds Development Project in Terai Area of U. P.**

To develop a project for producing improved varieties of seeds.

2. The Bank/IDA finance becomes available to projects and schemes only after the process of formulation, presentation, scrutiny and acceptance of projects and schemes is completed. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate details about the loans.

Investigations into Unimplemented Major Projects

6994. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed or propose to appoint any enquiry committee to investigate into the various major projects which have not been implemented as contemplated during the various Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Gold in Madras**6995. Shri Marandi:****Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:****Shri S. S. Kothari:****Shri P. N. Solanki:****Shri Atam Das:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7,000 tolas of gold with foreign markings was seized by the Madras Central Excise Collectorate on the 8th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons held were foreigners or Indians; and

(d) the punishment which has been awarded to the culprits?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) and (b). On 8th July, 1967 the officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Madras intercepted a car at Mount Road, Madras and recovered 7,000 tolas of gold bearing foreign marking from four out of the six occupants of the car. All the six occupants of the car were arrested and the car was also seized. Four out of the six persons have since been released on bail.

(c) All these persons are Indian nationals.

(d) The matter is still under investigation.

Eye Banks**6996. Shri A. K. Gopalan:****Shri K. Ramani:****Shri Bhagaban Das:****Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:****Shri Viswanatha Menon:****Shri E. K. Nayyar:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eye banks operating in the country during 1966 and the number of eyes stored in the banks;

(b) the total number of eyes procured in India and imported from abroad;

(c) the terms and conditions under which the eyes are imported; and

(d) whether any foreign exchange is involved in the import of these eyes?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandra Sekhar):

(a) There are ten eye banks in the country. Since the demand for eyes is great they are utilised very quickly and little is left for being stored.

(b) The exact number of eyes obtained in India and imported from abroad is not available but the total number of eyes procured indigenously by the National Eye Bank at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in India during 1966 was 78. The National Eye bank procured six fresh eyes and 26 preserved eyes from other countries.

(c) Eyes are generally received as gifts by the International Eye bank. The National Eye Bank and other Eye Banks have direct collaboration with the International Eye Bank and there are no terms and conditions as such. The cost of transportation is met by the receiving institution.

(d) No.

Donation of Eyes to Eye Banks**6997. Shri A. K. Gopalan:****Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:****Shri K. Ramani:****Shri Bhagaban Das:****Shri E. K. Nayyar:****Shri Viswanatha Menon:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eyes supplied to the eye banks in India during 1966;

(b) the terms and conditions under which the eyes are taken from persons;

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to pay some cash

to the dependents of the donors of eyes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandra Shekhar): (a) The exact figure is not available but it is estimated that about 500 to 600 eyes were supplied.

(b) Voluntary donors are registered with the Eye Banks and on their death, permission of next of kin is obtained in writing before eyes are enucleated. Eyes are also taken in cases of post-mortem with the permission of the next of kin of the deceased.

(c) No.

(d) So far no proposal has been received from any quarter suggesting cash payment to the dependents of the donors.

Fake Notes printed in China in circulation in India

6998. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastry:

Shri D. Amat:

Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the latest issue of **SAKSHI**, a Hindi weekly, wherein an allegation has been made that fake notes printed in China are in circulation in India;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Reports of alleged circulation of fake currency notes of Chinese origin have been received and the matter is under investigation.

Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep

6999. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1173 on 1st June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the British India Development Corporation in regard to their proposal for setting up of a fertilizer factory at Paradeep in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have approved it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalal): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from M/s. Salzgitter Industriebau, West Germany, which is one of the members of the Consortium that is stated to be assisting British Indian Development Ltd. in establishing a fertilizer factory at Paradeep for the manufacture of urea, diammonium phosphate, N. P. fertilizer, NPK fertiliser and ammonium sulphate. The factory is estimated to cost Rs. 58.5 crores, of which Rs. 28.5 crores will be in foreign exchange.

The proposal is still under consideration.

Accommodation for workers of Government of India Press, New Delhi

7000. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial workers of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi are required to work in 3 shifts during the odd hours of day and night;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are allotted quarters in Ramakrishnapuram which is far away from their place of duty;

(c) whether the former Minister of Works, Housing and Supply gave any verbal assurance to the workers that

they would be provided quarters near about Minto Road; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to build quarters for the industrial workers near about Minto Road Press and allot them to the industrial workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) One Wing of the Press is required to work in three shifts during the Parliament Session only. For the printing of Budget and the Red Book the entire Press functions in two shifts of 12 hours each.

(b) Only seven employees have been allotted quarters in Ramakrishnapuram. Only one of these belong to the Letter Press Wing.

(c) It was decided in 1962, that the press employees residing in Government quarters at places far away from the Press area would be allotted quarters near about the Press strictly on the basis of entitlement categories.

(d) The Government have not taken any decision in this regard as the entire area on the Minto Road is likely to undergo re-development in accordance with provision of the Zonal Plan.

मुसलमानों में परिवार नियोजन

7001. श्री बलराज भवोक :

श्री राम नोपाल जालवाले :

श्री श्री० भ० त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुसलमानों में बहु-विवाह की प्रथा का प्रचलन होने के कारण मुसलमान परिवारों का विस्तार हिन्दू परिवारों की अपेक्षा तीव्र गति से होता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुसलमान परिवार नियोजन को अपने धर्म के विवद मानते हैं और इसीलिए उनके परिवारों में वृद्धि को रोकने में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मुसलमानों में परिवार नियोजन को लागू करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि परिवार का विस्तार केवल बहु-विवाह के कारण होता है। बहु-विवाह परिवार विस्तार के कई कारणों में से एक हो सकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। परिवार नियोजन को मुसलमान परिवार भी अधिक संभवा में अपना रहे हैं। संयुक्त अरब गण-राज्य, पाकिस्तान और कुछ अन्य देशों में जहां मुसलमानों की बहुत आबादी है, परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियां

7002. श्री रामावतार ज्ञास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कुल कितनी आबादी है;

(ख) कितने लोग झोपड़ियों तथा हूर्यूम पाइपों में रह रहे हैं;

(ग) झोपड़ियों को गिराने से अब तक कितने लोग बेघर हो गये हैं;

(ब) क्या इस तरह बेचरवार हुए नोगंतों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई बोजना बनाई है; और

(द) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

निम्नजि, प्रावास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उत्तरांशी (धी इकबाल तिह) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली की नगरीय जनसंख्या 32 लाख अनुमानित की गयी है।

(ख) तथा (ग). जून-जुलाई, 1960 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, दिल्ली में जनमणि 50,000 परिवार सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिवास कर रहे थे। अनधिवासियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। जून-जुलाई, 1960 के बाद कोई नियमित सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। यद्यपि अभी तक 30,000 परिवारों को हटाया जा चुका है, फिर भी उनकी इस समय संख्या 60,000 से लेकर 55,000 तक अनुमानित की जाती है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). जनमणि 50,000 परिवारों को जो कि 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिवास कर रहे थे, कियाये के आधार पर बेकल्पिक वास देने के लिए भूमी-ओपड़ी हटाने की योजना बनायी गयी है।

इन परिवारों में ये शामिल हैं:—

(i) प्रवासी श्रमिक;

(ii) सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय निवासियों के कर्मचारी; तथा

(iii) अन्य।

(i) तथा (ii) श्रेणी के अनधिवासियों को 25 वर्ग गज की कैम्पिंग साइट दी जायेगी तथा जो (iii) श्रेणी में हैं उन्हें 80 वर्ग गज के प्लाट अद्यता टैनमेंट दिये जायेंगे। किन्तु फिल्हाल जहर से अनधिवासियों को हटाने में शीघ्रता करने के लिये इन अनधि-

वासियों को भी 25 वर्ग गज के प्लाट आवंटित किये जा रहे हैं।

सिचाई परियोजनायें

7003. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालय :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवायाः

श्री शो. प्र० त्यागीः

श्री राम सिंह अयरवालः

क्या सिचाई श्रीर विद्युत मंत्री 8 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 378 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चारों चुनी हुई बड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

सिचाई श्रीर विद्युत मंत्री (डा. कु. ल० राव) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पृष्ठकाल्य में रखा गया। बेल्हिं संख्या एस० टी०—1233/67]

बम्बई में एक औरत से सोना बरामद होना

7004. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालय :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवायाः

श्री शो. प्र० त्यागीः

श्री राम सिंह अयरवालः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बम्बई में पहुंची एक महिला के पास से एक लाख रुपये के मूल्य का विदेशी सोना बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह सोना किस स्थान से लाया गया था?

उ. ब्राह्मण मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजा देसाई) : (क) बम्बई में इस प्रकार की कोई बरामदगी नहीं की गयी। नेकिन 29 जून, 1967 को बम्बई से श्राती हुई एक ओरत के पास से मीनाम्बकम् श्वाई अड्डे पर विदेशी मार्का का 490 तोला मोना बरामद किया गया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर इस सोने का मूल्य 48,226 रुपये है।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त ओरत तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों को, जिन पर इस मामले में अस्त होने का सदृश किया गया था, गिरफ्तार किया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। वह ओरत सोना बम्बई से लायी थी। मामले की जांच-पढ़ताल चल रही है।

D.A. to Central Government Employees

7005. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated additional burden on Government during 1967-68, because of the increased dearness allowance to its employees, as a result of accepting the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission;

(b) the provision made in the current budget towards the above contingency; and

(c) how the gap is proposed to be bridged?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Gajendragadkar Commission on dearness allowance has not indicated the financial effect of its recommendations in its Report. No decisions on its recommendations having yet been taken, the estimate of the additional burden if any to the Government during 1967-68 on this account cannot be assessed now.

(b) No specific provision has been made in the Civil Budget on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

Barauni and Gujarat Oil Refineries

7006. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet collaborators in the Barauni and Gujarat Oil Refineries delays the submission of the project reports and also the supply of equipment by 2 to 15 months beyond the prescribed dates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government could not take any action against the Soviet collaborators in the absence of a provision in the contract for the levy of penalty;

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating any revision in the contract so as to include a clause for the levy of penalty;

(d) the additional expenditure incurred on the Barauni and Gujarat Refineries following the delay in commissioning them; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Gauhati Refineries had lost about Rs. 32 lakhs during the four years from 1962 as the gas produced in the operational processes was burnt instead of being used as heating fuel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) There was no delay in the submission of project report for Barauni Refinery by the Soviet supplier, though in the case of Gujarat Refinery there was a delay of about 6 months. In the supply of equipment there was considerable delay in respect of both the refineries.

(b) and (c). There is no penal clause in the contract with Soviet suppliers. Such a clause is normally not inserted in inter-Governmental agreements.

(d) The accounts of the Barauni and Gujarat Refineries do not show any additional expenditure having been incurred due to delay in commissioning.

(e) No, the loss is only hypothetical. A portion of the refinery gases is being used as refinery fuel. Efforts are being made to bottle some of the gases for use as domestic fuel.

परिवार नियोजन के परिणामों का पुनर्विलोकन

2007. श्रीक० मिं० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सम्प्रदायों के लोगों ने परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों का इसलिये विरोध किया है फि ऐसा करने से उनकी संख्या कम हो जायेगी;

(ख) क्या परिवार नियोजन की ओजना सभी सम्प्रदायों पर और सभी राज्यों में समान रूप से लागू की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस दृष्टिकोण से इस योजना का कभी पुनर्विलोकन किया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मे (घ). परिवार नियोजन तेबाएं स्वीकार करने का सम्प्रदायबार व्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है, परन्तु सम्प्रदाय पर किए गए तदर्थ अध्ययनों के परिणामों से सकेत मिलता है कि विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में परिवार नियोजन का आचरण लोक में उनकी आवादी के अनुपात से अधिक निम्न नहीं है।

(ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

देहाती लोगों में तपेदिक

7008. श्रीक० मिं० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने प्रतिशत देहाती जनसंख्या को तपेदिक रोग है;

(ख) क्या क्षय रोग को रोकने के लिये देहाती स्तर पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक किये गये काम के प्रत्याशित परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देहातों में तपेदिक के रोग को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस बारे में अपनाये गये उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

(ग) क्षय रोग की निरोधी, नैदानिक और उपचार सम्बन्धी सेवाओं को प्रामिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और देहाती आधारिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में दी जाने वाली आधारिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से मिला देने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि देहातों के लोग अपने घरों के नजदीक ही अपना इलाज करा सकें और यह रोग फैलने भी न पाये।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(३) काय रोग के नियंत्रण के लिये प्रभी तक निम्नलिखित उपारे बरते गये है :—

(i) निरोधी साधन के रूप में गत 18 वर्षों से बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगायें जा रहे हैं और अधिक से अधिक लोगों पर टीका लगाने के उद्देश्य से गत चार वर्षों में बर बर जाकर टीका लगाने का काम शुरू किया गया है। इस अभियान में 213 बी० सी० जी० दल लगाये गये हैं और लगभग 24 करोड़ 10 लाख व्यक्तियों की स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा की जा चुकी है और लगभग 10 करोड़ 10 लाख लोगों को बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाया जा चुका है।

(ii) जिला मुख्यालयों में स्थित जिला कायरोग की देखरेख में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और देहाती औषधालयों के माध्यम से देहात के लोगों को नैदानिक और इलाज की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कायरोग कर्यक्रम चलाये गये हैं। 136 जिला कायरोग केन्द्र अब तक खोले जा चुके हैं। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और औषधालयों से रोगियों को कायनिरोधी दवाईयां मुफ्त दी जाती हैं।

Khokha Shopkeepers of Ramakrishna Puram

7009. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2331 on the 24th November, 1966 regarding khokha shopkeepers of Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the process of allotment of stalls to the aforesaid khokhawalas has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay and how much more time it will take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Provision of shopping facilities in Jhuggi and Jhopri colonies is primarily the responsibility of the Corporation and they should meet the necessary expenditure from their own resources. In view, however, of their difficult 'Ways and Means' position, the Government agreed to provide financial assistance in the shape of loan for the construction of shopping platforms in J. & J. colony Najafgarh, for 253 shopkeepers evicted from Ramakrishna Puram and subsequently, a loan amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the construction of shops/platforms etc. in J. & J. colonies. The latest proposal from the Corporation is that the entire expenditure for providing this facility should be borne by the Government of India and debited to the Jhugi and Jhopries Removal Scheme. This proposal is being examined and a final decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

Jhuggis in Delhi

7010. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of new jhuggis have been set up in different parts of Delhi by squatters and others during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such unauthorised construction of jhuggis which affect adversely the prospects of rehabilitation of eligible jhuggi dwellers as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No survey has been carried out recently but it is true that new jhuggis are coming up in Delhi.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to check encroachments. The land-owning authorities have been asked to keep careful watch over their lands and to report cases of encroachments to the police; lands cleared are being fenced or put to the use for which they are meant to prevent re-squatting; fresh squatters are being evicted; and a proposal is under consideration to make fresh squatting a cognizable offence. Re-squatting is already offence under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, and is punishable with imprisonment upto one year or fine upto Rs. 1000/- or with both.

Irrigation and Power in States

7011. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

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

(a) the total irrigated area, State-wise;

(b) the per capita power production and per unit rates charged in each State for domestic and industrial purposes, State-wise;

(c) the causes of disparity and the steps being taken to remove the same and by what time it is likely to be removed; and

(d) if no steps are proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statements (I, II & III) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1234/67].

(c) and (d).

Irrigation

The rate of increase in irrigated area is largely guided by the pattern of rainfall, availability of utilisable water resources, suitable topography to promote economic utilisation of water resources, ability of States to allocate adequate funds to the irrigation sector and the economic feasibility of irrigation projects. However, the need to reduce the regional disparities, to the extent possible, is kept in view while making provision for irrigation schemes in the various Plans.

Power

There are various reasons for disparity in rates between domestic and industrial categories of loads. The power supply for domestic purposes is effected at low voltage viz.; 220 V., Single phase, whereas the power supply for industrial purposes is effected at high voltages, usually 11 KV or 38 KV. Power at low voltage can be supplied only if it is transmitted through a net-work of long feeders at 66 KV/11 KV and associated substations and finally stepped down to low voltage. The cost involved in distribution over a wide area has to be taken into account while fixing the rate for power supply at low voltage. Further, the load factor is a contributing factor in fixing the rate. Domestic loads usually have very poor load factor while the industrial loads have a higher load factor. As different considerations arise for computing the rates for domestic and industrial purposes, it will not be appropriate to have any uniform rate for these categories of loads.

As regards uniformity in power rates in all States, it may be stated that the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power is mostly under the control of the State Electricity Boards, which are governed by the provisions of the Electricity (Sup-

ply) Act, 1948. Since the source and scale of production, extent of transmission and distribution facilities, load potentialities, etc. vary from State to State, it is not feasible to have uniform power rates on a nation-wide basis. The State Electricity Boards have, however, been requested to ensure uniform power rates for different categories of consumers within their own areas of supply. The State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal have already introduced uniform power rates for each class of consumers throughout their respective areas of power supply.

Hasideo Project

7012. Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Lakhman Lal Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation potential of the Hasideo Project is not being utilised because the State Government have no funds to construct the canal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any financial assistance for the purpose?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Hasideo Right Bank Canal Pilot Scheme has been sanctioned in June, 1967 for irrigating 1.17 lakhs acres kharif in Bilaspur District at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 crores. The Scheme is scheduled for completion during the Fifth Plan.

(b) No earmarked Central assistance is proposed to be given for this project. But it will benefit by the Miscellaneous Development loans given to the State for the plan as a whole.

Issue of Pay Slips by Accountant General's Office

7013. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General's Office in Assam makes inordinate delays in issuing the pay slips to Government officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no pay slip has been issued to the Chairman of the Assam Public Service Commission for the last one year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There has been no general complaint regarding inordinate delay in issuing pay slips on the part of Accountant General's office. Assam.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Centre Building at Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

7014. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the old Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Centre Building at Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, is lying vacant for many years;

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to use this building for any useful work; and

(c) when it is likely to put to use?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). The building has been lying vacant but in March, 1966, it was decided to accommodate the Central Cutting Section of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate in that building. Necessary sanction to carry out repairs and alterations was accorded by Government

to meet the requirements of the Central Cutting Section and the work was entrusted to the Central Public Works Department who have almost completed it now.

The Central Cutting Section will use the building for storage and cutting of cloth supplied by various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India located in Delhi for the purpose of supply of liveries to Class III and Class IV employees.

Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges for Himachal Pradesh Students

7015. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats fixed for admission in the Medical College, Simla (H.P.) and how many of them have been reserved for the students domicile in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that these were fixed before the integration of the Punjab Hill Areas with it;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Area and population of Himachal Pradesh has doubled and Himachal Pradesh Government have represented to double the number of seats originally sanctioned for old Himachal and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of seats reserved for the Himachal Pradesh students in the Medical Colleges of different States and Union Territories. State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to reduce the number of seats reserved for Himachal Pradesh in the various States and Territories and if so, by how much and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The admission capacity of the Himachal Pradesh Medical College, Simla, is 50, out of which 30 seats are earmarked for the students who are

bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh, the children of the employees of Himachal Pradesh Government and the children of Central Government employees posted in that Territory.

(b) and (c). The Medical College at Simla was started in August, 1966, and therefore, Himachal Pradesh stood excluded from the scheme for reserving seats in medical colleges for Union Territories not having medical colleges of their own. However, 35 seats were provided by the Central Government for its students in other medical colleges of the country in 1966, in lieu of 20 seats reserved for the nominees of the Central Government. This arrangement gave Himachal Pradesh a net addition of 15 seats, over and above the 50 seats in the Simla Medical College. This year 38 seats have been allotted to Himachal Pradesh in medical colleges in other States. On account of the limited number of seats at the disposal of the Central Government it has not been possible to provide a larger number of seats, as requested by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Nevertheless Himachal Pradesh, with a population of 2.8 million, will have 68 seats this year as against the national norm of 100 seats for 5 million population.

(d) 38 seats in the following medical colleges have been allotted to Himachal Pradesh in 1967:

Assam

Medical College, Dibrugarh 1

Bihar

Medical College, Jamshedpur 2

Darbhanga Medical College,
Laheriasarai 2

Gujarat

M.P. Shah Medical College,
Jamnagar 2

Municipal Medical College,
Ahmedabad 3

Jammu and Kashmir

Medical College, Srinagar 4

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> | | |
| Medical College, Bhopal | 1 | deal with matters regarding resettlement of oustees concerning the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee comprising Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and Chief Ministers of States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh was constituted by the Government of India. |
| 'Medical College, Rewa | 1 | |
| <i>Maharashtra</i> | | |
| Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College, Sholapur | 3 | |
| <i>Punjab</i> | | |
| Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana | 4 | (c) and (d). A Beas Rehabilitation Committee was formed in August 1963 and is still in existence. This Committee is to be reconstituted in view of the re-organization of the erstwhile State of Punjab. This will be done as soon as the Beas Construction Board is set up under the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966. |
| <i>West Bengal</i> | | |
| Bankura Medical College, Bankura | 2 | |
| <i>Delhi</i> | | |
| Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi | 8 | |
| | — | |
| Total: | 38 | |
| | — | |

(e) Additional seats for the students of Himachal Pradesh have been provided in the Medical Colelge elsewhere only as an *ad hoc* arrangement. This is subject to adjustments in keeping with the availability of seats in the Central quota.

Beas Dam Oustees

7016. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have formed a unilateral *ad hoc* Committee for the resettlement of the Beas Dam Oustees;

(b) if so, its constitution and names of its members;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee which existed before the Fourth General Elections has not been revived or reconstituted so far; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be done with a view to give representation to the representatives of the oustees on that Committee?

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

Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Chief Ministers' Meeting with the Minister of Irrigation and Power

7017. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh with him was held in the first week of July, 1967; and

(b) if so, the main subject discussed and the conclusions arrived thereat?

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

(b) The main topics discussed at this meeting related to the quantum of the area to be reserved in Rajasthan for the oustees from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, the scale of land to be allotted to them and the revision in prices of various categories of land as a result of the proposed increase in the intensity of irrigation on the Rajasthan Canal Project from 78 per cent to 110 per cent. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan felt that some of the issues raised during discussion were basic in nature and therefore desired to consult with his Cabinet colleagues. These items would, therefore, be discussed further at the

next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Direction.

Scheme for Improving Irrigation in West Bengal

7018. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme for improving irrigation in the form of supplying water through small scale measures and draining off water from waterlogged marshy lands particularly in the Districts of Midnapur and 24-Parganas, from the West Bengal Irrigation Minister; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto particularly in regard to giving adequate financial and other assistance to the Government of West Bengal in this regard?

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

(b) Owing to constraint on resources it has not been possible to consider any additional Central assistance to the West Bengal Government.

Housing Facilities for Central Government Employees in West Bengal

7019. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government employees in West Bengal are in extreme trouble for want of housing facilities in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake any scheme to build Government quarters for these employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) There is an acute shortage of residential accommodation for the Central Government employees at Calcutta.

(b) The construction work on 358 new residential units in the general pool in Calcutta is in progress and subject to availability of funds it is proposed to take up the construction of 150 quarters during the current financial year.

रामगंगा परियोजना

7020. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री 29 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4041 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा दर्शें कि इस परियोजना की (1) मुरंगे (2) बस्ती तथा (3) कच्चे बांध पर पृथक पृथक कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है?

सिवाई व विद्युत मंत्री (डॉ. कृष्ण राव): रामगंगा परियोजना की (1) मुरंगे, (2) बस्ती और (3) कच्चे बांधों पर होने वाला अनुमानित व्यय निम्नलिखित है:-

लाख इपडे

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1. मुरंगे | |
| (क) व्यपवर्तन मुरंगे | 501.50 |
| (ब) जल-निकास मुरंगे | 33.66 |
| | 535.16 |

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 2. बस्तियां (भवन) | 378.92 |
|-------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| 3. कच्चे बांध | |
| (क) मिट्टी-बांध से सम्बद्ध काफर बांध | 14.41 |
| (ब) सैदल बांध से सम्बद्ध व्यपवर्तन बांध | 2.00 |
| | 16.41 |

Backward Areas and Blocks in M.P.

7621. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are backward areas and blocks in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for their development?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The State Government has not yet identified the markedly backward areas in the State on the basic of selected indicators of regional development as suggested by the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperative and Credit Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

7622. Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies and other credit societies started so far separately for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh and the number of persons deriving benefits therefrom;

(b) how many more societies are likely to be started hereafter; and

(c) if not, whether the present societies are enough to meet the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreau Guha):

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------|
| (a) Scheduled Castes | — | 57 |
| Scheduled Tribes | — | 1236 |

All members of these Cooperative Societies derive benefits; the membership varies from time to time.

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government propose to start 950 more societies.

(c) Does not arise.

Centrally Sponsored Irrigation Projects in Kerala

7623. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on the 8th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the total amount granted so far by the Central Government and proposed to be granted hereafter for completing the projects referred to therein;

(b) the area which each project is to irrigate in each State and area actually being irrigated at present by each project; and

(c) the total power each project is generating at present and the additional power which would be generated on their completion and the quantity shared by each concerned State at present?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1235/67].

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

7624. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have not been provided with any financial assistance from the Centre for the current year so far to meet scarcity conditions in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. A grant of Rs. 1.00 crore has been sanctioned so far in the current year towards scarcity relief expenditure.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Officers in Central Water and Power Commission

7025. Shri G. Y. Krishnan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the selection of Technical Officers from different States on deputation to the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) the number of technical officers from Mysore who are on deputation with the Commission?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The conditions of eligibility for appointment on deputation to the Central Water and Power Commission are laid down in Rule 30 of the Central Water and Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service Rules, 1965. Selections are made by the U.P.S.C.

(b) One at present.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बेय
जल का संभरण

7026. श्री सरबू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पानी के पानी की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु लिंग्रण कार्यों के लिये पिछले 4 महीनों के दौरान बरमों (रिंग मशीनों) को मांग की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लिंग्रण कार्यों के लिये सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितने बरमों की सप्लाई की है?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) श्रीर (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश से ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। तथापि 16 फरवरी 1967 को स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में हुई भीटिंग में स्थानीय स्वायत शासन के जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग के चीफ इन्जीनियर ने बताया था कि सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कुएं खोदने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 30 रिंग्ज की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस मांग के पुनरीकाश पर उहाँने बताया कि वहाँ 80 रिंगों से ही काम चल जायेगा। चार उन्हें उन दस रिंगों में से दिये गये हैं जो यूनिसेफ ने दान दिये थे और 4 उत्तर प्रदेश के जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग ने खरीदे हैं।

Bogus Family Planning Camps in Rajasthan

**7027. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Meetha Lal:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that a large percentage of bogus Family Planning camps were recently set up in Rajasthan just to draw aid given from the Central Government;

(b) whether any amount was sanctioned for these camps and if so, the amount involved and also the number thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the aid conditions so that money is not diverted into wrong channels?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No such information has been received by the Government.

(b) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 83,400 was sanctioned during 1966-67 for holding

151 Orientation Training Camps in Rajasthan.

(c) The camps are to be organised in consultation with and co-operations of the State Family Planning authorities. The organisers are also required to furnish (i) a report on the conduct of the camp, (ii) an audited statement of accounts and (iii) a utilisation certificate.

Stipends to Family Planning Students

7028. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether stipends are being given or are proposed to be given to Medical students opting to join Family Planning;

(b) if so, in what year of study the said stipends are paid;

(c) whether Government propose to give the stipends from the first year of the study;

(d) whether there is any preference shown to girls in payment of the said stipends; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. Stipends are being awarded to M.B.B.S. students, both male and female, subject to the condition that they execute a bond to serve the Family Planning & Maternity and Child Health Programme after graduation for a period equal to that for which they enjoyed the stipend.

(b) and (c). The stipends are awarded during any year of M.B.B.S. course depending upon the number of applicants and the available number of stipends, preference being given to students in the higher class.

(d) and (e). Yes. The stipends are being given largely to girls.

Amounts for Irrigation and Power Projects in States

7029. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted during the Five Year Plans to each State separately for irrigation or power and for irrigation and power projects; and

(b) the guiding principles therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Total outlay, State-wise, during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans, on Irrigation and Power is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1236/67]. The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) The outlay on Irrigation and Power Projects is fixed keeping in view the needs of the State, the overall resources available for execution of Plan schemes—resources of the State Government supplemented by Central Assistance for Plan schemes as a whole.

Financial Assistance to Bihar

7030. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have asked the Centre for an advance of Rs. 10 crores to tide over its present financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this financial position has worsened due to the refusal of the Reserve Bank of India to honour the overdraft; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (c). The Government of Bihar sought an advance of Rs. 29.26 crores in June, 1967 to cover the repayment of Central loans and interest thereon payable till October, 1967,

aggregating Rs. 23.5 crores, and the balance to tide over their ways and means difficulties. A State Government's interest and repayment liability to the Centre is taken into account by the Finance Commission in their scheme of devolution and so is the repayment liability reckoned in the determination of Plan assistance by the Planning Commission. It is not usual, therefore, to give ways and means advances for such purposes. However, in order to enable the State Government to tide over its immediate ways and means difficulties, the Government of India sanctioned an advance of Rs. 5.75 crores.

(b) The Government of Bihar are authorised by the Bank to overdraw their account up to limit of Rs. 4.55 crores. Any drawals beyond this limit are unauthorised and cannot ordinarily be honoured by the Bank.

Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye

7032. Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes and lock-outs which occurred in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye during the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the number of man-days lost due to these strikes and lock-outs; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Strikes:

1964-65 — 8 hour token strike on 19th February 1965.

1965-66 — (i) 13 days' general strike from 23rd August, 65 to 6th September, 65.

(ii) One day strike on 31st May, 65.
 (iii) All-Kerala Bundh—One day's strike on 28th January, 66.

1966-67 — Nil

1967-68 — Nil

Lock-outs:—There were no lock-outs during the period.

(b) Man-days lost:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 1964-65 | 3,000 |
| 1965-66 | 50,000 |

(c) Loss Suffered:—

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1964-65 | Nil, as the plants were kept working. |
| 1965-66 | Rs. 56.50 lakhs. |

Income-tax Refund Cases in Delhi

7033. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refund cases received by the Income-tax Department Delhi for the years 1962 to-date; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of and the number of cases pending?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of refund applications received by the Income-tax Department, Delhi, for the years 1962 to-date, the number of applications disposed of and the number pending as on 1st July, 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1237/1967].

Foreign Exchange to Students for Study Abroad

7034. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange released to the Indian students during the years from 1961 to 1966 for study in foreign countries;

(b) the country-wise break-up and the amount of foreign exchange permitted for each country; and

(c) the broad classification of courses such as humanities, medicine, science, engineering etc. which the students sought to prosecute?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total foreign exchange released for the period was as under:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| 1961 | — | Rs. 330 lakhs |
| 1962 | — | Rs. 486 lakhs |
| 1963 | — | Rs. 406 lakhs |
| 1964 | — | Rs. 452 lakhs |
| 1965 | — | Rs. 414 lakhs |
| 1966 | — | Rs. 547 lakhs |

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During 1961 out of the total number of students who went abroad 40% took up technical studies, 33% went for non-technical subjects, 26% for Medicine and 1% for Accountancy. During 1963 and 1966 the relative figures were as below:

| | 1963 | 1966 |
|---------------|------|------|
| Technical | 78% | 70% |
| Non-technical | 15% | 24% |
| Medicine | 5% | 5% |
| Accountancy | 1% | 1% |

Fertiliser Policy

7035. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have further relaxed fertilizer policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the plants to be set up due to the relaxed policy will be in the private or public sector; and

(d) the benefits anticipated from the new policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Missing Entries in G.P.F. Accounts of Central Government Employees

7036. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of credit entries are missing in the G.P.F. accounts of the Central Government employees maintained by the AGCR;

(b) whether these missing credits are accumulating every year without any progress in the tracing of entries of the previous years;

(c) whether they are likely to cause hardships at the time of retirement or leaving Government jobs by its employees; and

(d) if so, the causes responsible for the improper maintenance and the action which Government propose to take to set the things in order?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The necessary information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

Damaged Type IV Quarters in DIZ Area

7037. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not undertaking demolition work in regard to Type IV quarters in the DIZ area, Delhi in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the damaged houses will be repaired and allotted to Government employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The D.I.Z. are has to be re-developed in accordance with the recommendations in the Master Plan for Delhi in convenient phases. The quarters, which fall in the area ear-marked for redevelopment during this year or have been declared unfit for habitation, will be demolished. In other quarters, minor repairs are proposed to be carried out so as to keep them in good condition for a few years.

Caustic Soda

7038. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units producing caustic soda at present; and

(b) the number of new units proposed to be set up and their location and proposed capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Twenty-five.

(b) Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for the establishment of

eight new units as per list appended below.

| Location | Annual capacity (Tonnes) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thana (Maharashtra) | 34,660 |
| 2. Ganjam (Orissa) | 16,500 |
| 3. Chowdar (Orissa) | 1,650 |
| 4. Durgapur (West Bengal) | 10,500 |
| 5. Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) | 33,000 |
| 6. Madras (Madras State) | 16,500 |
| 7. Kandla (Gujarat) | 16,500 |
| 8. Rajpura (Punjab) | 6,000 |

Licences/Letters of intent have also been issued to eleven existing units for effecting substantial expansion to the extent of a total of 1,61,040 tonnes/year.

Shortage of Alcohol for Synthetic Rubber Industry

7039. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) how many gallons of alcohol is required by synthetic rubber industry and polyethylene factories annually; and

(b) how much of it was secured by imports during the year 1966-67 and at what cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The required information is as follows:—

| Name of unit | Item of manufacture and licensed capacity | Quantity of Alcohol required annually based on the licensed capacity. |
|---|---|---|
| M/s. Synthetic & Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly. | Synthetic rubber 30,000 tonnes per annum | About 21.5 million gallons. |
| M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta. | Polyethylene 10,000 tonnes per annum. | About 5.7 million gallon |
| M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Bomboy. | Polyethylene 3,800 tonnes per annum. | |

(b) In 1966-67, there was no import of alcohol.

Dyestuffs

7040. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of dyestuffs is sufficient to meet the demand in the country;

(b) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. is producing all the basic and intermediate materials required by the drugs, dyestuffs and chemical industries; and

(c) if not, when this undertaking will start production of these materials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. are expected to start initial trial production in the latter half of 1969, but according to their production programme they will be producing a limited range comprising of the more important high tonnage intermediates required by the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Dyestuff and pesticide and other chemical industries.

Caustic Soda

7041. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of caustic soda in the country is sufficient and satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating some exports; and

(c) the quantity of mercury required by the caustic soda industry which is being imported at present?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and

of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The country has just reached the stage of self-sufficiency in caustic soda production.

(b) Yes. The Joint Committee for the Alkali Industry recently constituted by Government to go into certain matters relating to caustic soda and soda ash industries has, *inter alia*, been requested to formulate a suitable export scheme particularly for caustic soda and chlorine products.

(c) Seventy five tonnes of mercury is presently imported for maintenance of the existing units.

Floating of Agricultural Finance Corporation by Commercial Banks

7042. Shri Marandi:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial banks have sent their proposal to the Central Government for their willingness to float an agricultural finance corporation to take up credit facilities to farmers;

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

(c) the broad features thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) It is understood that the commercial banks have such a proposal under consideration but no formal proposal has so far been received either by the Government or by the Reserve Bank.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a).

मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स, बम्बई

7043. श्री प्रो० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हेम बद्रा :

श्री अमेन्हार लाल बेरवा :

श्री शीचन्द गोपल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री मुकुम बन्द कलापाल :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री सोनवाने :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 जुलाई 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4783 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962-63 में कर के रूप में मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड संस से कितनी राशि बसूल की गई;

(ख) इस फर्म ने 1960 से 1967 में अब तक वर्ष-बार कितना आयकर दिया और उन्हें किस-किस भ्राह्मको पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल्य का भाल बेचा;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस फर्म के मुल्य कारोबार के स्वरूप उसके प्रमुख मालिकों तथा साझीदारों का पता लगाया है;

(घ) इस फर्म के विरुद्ध कब से जांच की जा रही है; और

(ङ) मामले के उक्त सभी पहलुओं के बारे में कब तक जांच पूरी हो जायेगी ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री चोराजी देसाई) : (क) 63 उपर्ये ।

(ख) कर अदा किये गये हैं :—

| कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1960-61 | उपर्ये |
|--------------------------|--------|
|--------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1961-62 | 35 |
|--------------------------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 | 63 |
|--------------------------|----|

व्याकुलगत भ्राह्मकों को दैवते गये भाल के और रिकार्ड में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) अक्टूबर, 1966 ।

(ङ) आशा है कि जांच चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Shifting of Emergency Risk Insurance Scheme's Office to Simla

7044. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Sreekantan Nair:

Shri S. Kandappan:

Shri Piloo Modi:

Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Emergency Risk Insurance Scheme's Office from New Delhi to Simla;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of this office; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) In pursuance of the decision of the Government not to locate any new offices in Delhi/New Delhi and to shift certain offices outside Delhi/New Delhi.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects

7045. Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major irrigation projects in the States which have reached an advanced stage of construction;

(b) the total amount required for the completion of these projects;

(c) whether the State Governments have expressed their inability in raising the necessary funds for the completion of these projects: and

(d) if so, the assistance which the Central Government propose to give to the States concerned for the early completion of these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 33 major irrigation schemes have reached an advanced stage of construction.

(b) The total amount for completion of these projects, as estimated at the end of Third Plan, comes to Rs. 227 crores.

(c) Some of the States have expressed their difficulties to find all the funds required for early completion of these projects.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

7046. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Srichand Goel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has asked for a grant of Rs. 20 crores for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में लिप्ट सिचाई योजना

7048. श्री नाथू राम प्रह्लादपाल : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति के लिये कोई लिप्ट सिचाई योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने योजना की विवेकित मंजूरी दे दी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंडी शा० कु० ल० राव : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कुल 33,592 हास्पावर के लगभग 9,100 सिचाई पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने के लिये संबद्ध वितरण उपकरणों और निम्न बोल्टता वाले पथों समेत 33 के ० बी० का 990 मील लम्बा और 11 के ० बी० का 540 मील लम्बा पारेष्ण पथ बनाया जाएगा और ये पम्प मुक्तवतः 9 वारहमासी नदियों के तटों पर होंगे । इसके अतिरिक्त इन नदियों के निकटवर्ती लगभग 970 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने का विचार है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय स्कीम की जांच की जा रही है ।

Upper Krishna Project

7049. **Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have demanded more funds from the Central Government for the Upper Krishna Project; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Cancer from Loop

7050. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Will the Minister for Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the insertion of loop causes cancer; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. The expert opinion is that insertion of loop does not cause cancer.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Imphal Town

7051. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have submitted a blue print of a Master Plan for Imphal Town for the approval of the Central Government and for financial grant; and

(b) if so, the total outlay required for the said construction and whether the Central Government have approved the Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

7052. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted Agricultural Refinance Corporation;

(b) if so, what are its exact fields of function; and

(c) whether it will also give loans for laying transmission lines to feed tube-wells?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up on 1st July, 1963, under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

(b) The Corporation provides long and medium term financial accommodation for agriculture primarily by way of refinance, to eligible institutions, namely (a) State Cooperative banks, Central Land Mortgage Banks and Scheduled Banks which are its shareholders and (b) Cooperative Societies (other than Central land mortgage banks), approved by Reserve Bank in this behalf. Purposes for which refinance facilities are provided are:

- (1) Reclamation and preparation of land for the utilisation of irrigation facilities;
- (2) Development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc.;
- (3) Development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tubewells; and
- (4) Development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including cooperative fisheries) and poultry farming.

(c) The Corporation will consider schemes for the grant of loans to cultivators to meet the cost of such part of the transmission lines required to energise tube-wells as the borrowing cultivators have to finance provided the outlay is considered justified and the scheme is economic.

पटना में सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के लिये क्वार्टर

7053. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

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

(क) पटना स्थित सरकारी कार्यालयों

में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल कितने राजपत्रित तथा प्राराजपत्रित कमंचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ब) कितने राजपत्रित तथा प्राराजपत्रित कमंचारियों को क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) जिन कमंचारियों को क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं उनको रिहायशी क्वार्टरों की सुविधाएं देने के लिये किस प्रकार से प्रबन्ध करने का सरकार का विचार है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति भंगालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Ankleshwar Oil Fields

7054. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment and foreign machinery worth crores of rupees is lying unprotected near the Ankleshwar oilfields in the Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this negligence and loss suffered, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalal): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kitchen Gardens in Delhi

7055. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. K. Khanna:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period when Late Lal Bahadur Shastri was Prime Minister people were encouraged and necessary assistance was given for maintaining kit-

chen gardens in order to give fillip to the "Grow More Food" campaign;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the kitchen gardens maintained in the colonies in Delhi are being destroyed by the Municipal squads particularly in New Delhi area;

(c) whether any complaints in this regard have been received by Government or the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter and the Government's present policy in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No complaints of destruction of kitchen gardens in government colonies have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Devaluation of Ghana's Currency

7056. Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghana has devalued her currency;

(b) if so, how it has effected on the Indian monetary conditions and the loss suffered by the Indian trade in this regard; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to make up such losses?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Devaluation by Ghana would have practically no effect on Indian monetary conditions or foreign trade.

(c) No action by Government of India is called for.

श्रीलंका के लिये पेट्रोल का संभव

7057. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री अस्त्र वासन :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री महन्त विविजय नाथ :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री श्रो० प्र० त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीलंका का विचार भारत से पेट्रोल का आयात करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिये श्रीलंका के तेल निगम के अध्यक्ष भारत आये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रमेश्वरम): (क) से (ग). जी हां।

(घ) सितम्बर, 1967 तक मैसर्संसिलोन पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन से लगभग 15,000 टन पेट्रोल तथा 30,000 टन हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल बटीदेगा।

चीन से लौग और दालचीनी का तस्कर व्यापार

7058. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री श्रो० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री अस्त्र वासन :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन से लौग और दालचीनी बड़े पैमाने पर भारत में चोरी लिये लाई जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस का पता लगाने के लिए कोई कायदाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

उप प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चीन में पैदा की गई दालचीनी का कुछ चोरी लिये लाने का काम पूर्व पाकिस्तान के रास्ते सीमा क्षेत्रों में तथा समुद्री रास्ते पश्चिमी तट पर हुआ है। जनवरी, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 की अवधि में लगभग 21,000 किलोग्राम दालचीनी पकड़ी गई थी, जिस भाल के बारे में चीन का होने का संदेह है। जहां तक सरकार की जानकारी है, चीन में पैदा किये गये लौग भारत में चोरी लिये नहीं लाये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न स्थानों पर तैनात सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को आगाह कर दिया गया है। शुल्क सूचना इकट्ठी करने के लिए मूल्य-मूल्य मंडियों पर भी निगरानी की जा रही है।

Port Canning Project

7059. **Shri P. Gopalan:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the present state of affairs prevailing in the administration of the Port Canning Project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether any complaints have been brought to the notice of Government regarding a case of corruption and fraud indulged in by some officials of the undertaking involved in the despatch of Berytis powder to Sibsagar project, Assam to help in fighting the Rudrasagar oil-well fire;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): (a) Government is aware that an employee of the Commission at this project has made allegations about certain actions taken at the project.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The ONGC, which is looking into these matters has advised the Government that the allegations in (b) have, after enquiry, been found to be baseless. The enquiry into the allegations in (a) has not been completed so far.

मध्य प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की कमी

7060. **वी. गौ. वृ. विश्वित :** क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेषतः पूर्वी नियाड़ जिले के खंडवा

नगर में, पीने के पानी की अस्त्यन्त कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(दा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की कमी की अवस्थाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने जो दल नियुक्त किया था उसने मई, 1967 में, दी गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि राज्य के 43 जिलों में से 38 में पीने के पानी की कमी है। संभवतः खंडवा भी सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में से एक है।

(ख) खंडवा शहर में पानी की व्यवस्था के हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिये कोई विशेष प्रारंभना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सहायता कार्यों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अभी तक 6 करोड़ रुपये भंजूर किये हैं। इनमें से पेय जल उपलब्ध करने के लिये 30 लाख रुपये तक खर्च किये जा सकते हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में दिये जाने वाले खर्च के आंकड़ों के आधार पर इस रकम का क्षण अवश्या अनुदानों के रूप में जैसा भी नियमानुसार आह्य होगा, हिसाब-किताब बिठा दिया जायेगा।

Sea Erosion in Kerala

7061. **Shri P. Gopalan:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that with the onset of monsoon, sea erosion has occurred at several points

on the Kerala coast, despite the preventive measures taken so far; and

(b) if so, the further measures Government propose to take to protect the coastal strip from sea-erosion?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) According to the information received so far from the Government of Kerala, sea-erosion occurred at Elattur Beach and Tanur Beach in Kozhikode District of the State.

(b) The programme of protection of sea coast, taken up towards the end of the First Plan is being continued for giving protection to vulnerable reaches. The Government of Kerala have proposed a tentative provision of Rs. 6.50 crores for anti-sea erosion works in the State during the Fourth Plan.

बिजली उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य

7062. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री 6 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4741 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वर्ष 1970-71 तक की अवधि में बिजली पैदा करने का निर्धारित लक्ष्य 2 करोड़ किलोवाट है और उसका उत्तर कि प्रतिशत अर्थात् 12 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का उपयोग हृषि के लिये किया जायेगा जबकि 30 लाख किलोवाट बिजली की आवश्यकता केवल सिंचाई के लिये होगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार हृषि कार्यों के लिये बिजली की समूची मांग तथा उसकी पूर्ति के बीच के अन्तर को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० क० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख) चौथी योजना के लिये उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य 2 करोड़ (अर्थात् 20 मिलियन) किलोवाट है।

पम्पों और नल-कूपों को बताने वाली सभी मोटरों की वास्तविक निर्धारित क्षमता को जमा करके 30 लाख (3 मिलियन) किलोवाट बनते हैं और इसे किलोवाट कन्कटेड लोड के रूप में व्यक्त किया जाता है। एक समय में उच्चतम मांग इस से बहुत कम होगी। प्रतः हृषि उद्देश्यों के लिये मांग और पूर्ति के अन्तर को पूरा करने की कोई समस्या नहीं है, क्योंकि उत्पादन क्षमता का इतना पर्याप्त आयोजन किया गया है जिससे 4000 सरकारी नलकूपों, 50,000 गैर-सरकारी नल-कूपों और 8 लाख पम्पों की बिजली सम्बन्धी मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। प्रश्न में जिस ऊर्जा की प्रतिशतता का निर्देश किया गया है वह इन पम्पों और नल-कूपों द्वारा हृषि उद्देश्यों के लिये प्रयोग में लाई जायेगी और यह 1970-71 में खपत होने वाली समस्त ऊर्जा का 6 प्रतिशत है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

7063. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री 6 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4742 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाने के बच्चे में बृद्धि होने का क्या कारण वा जबकि बिजली कम गांवों को मुहैया की गई थी, तथा बच्चे की नई मदों सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० क० ल० राव) : 1966-67 के वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम-विद्युतन पर जो व्यय हुआ, उसमें गांवों में बिजली लगाने का व्यय और पम्पों तथा नल-कूपों को उर्जित करने का व्यय भी सम्मिलित है। जब कि 1966-67 के वर्ष के दौरान कम गांवों में बिजली लगी ग्राम-विद्युतन पर अधिक व्यय का कारण यह था कि अनाज की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये ग्राम-विद्युतन कार्यक्रमों को नवी शकल दी गई जिसके अनुसार बहुत से पम्पों और नल-कूपों को उर्जित किया जा सका।

बाढ़ के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में अप्रयुक्त भूमि

7064. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण साल :

श्री रामचरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या सिवाई और विष्णु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पानी के एक स्थान पर जमा हो जाने तथा बार-बार बाढ़ आने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष 45 से 50 लाख एकड़ भूमि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इन दोनों समस्याओं का हल निकालने तथा कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है; और

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

सिवाई तथा विष्णु मंत्री (आ० कु० च० राव): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष जीसतन लगभग 18 लाख एकड़ फसली सेव बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। जल-जमाव वाला क्षेत्र 1966 में 3 000 एकड़ से कुछ अधिक था।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 3 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये कोई विशेष प्रार्थना नहीं की है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विधि राज्यों को बाढ़ नियंत्रण, जल-निकास, जल-जमाव-रोधी तथा समुद्र-कटाव-रोधी स्कीमों के लिये कृष्ण सहायता दी जाती है जो राज्य की योजना में समिलित स्कीमों के लिये दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का एक भाग होती है। विविध राज्यों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता के तथा विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षों के लिये व्यव-राशियों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा विनियोजन

7065. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण साल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने कृष्ण पद्मो शोयरों आदि के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों में केवल चार करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के अन्य सभी राज्यों की तुलना में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मद के अन्तर्गत किया गया विनियोजन न्यूनतम है; ~~है~~;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस आशय का कोई अनुरोध मिला है कि भारत का श्रीदेविक विकास बैंक तथा जीवन बीमा निगम को राज्य सरकार की विनियोजन संस्थाओं तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये अध्यवा किये जानेवाले कुल बांदों के 76 प्रतिशत बाण्ड खरीदने चाहिए; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भूरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(घ) सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों पर प्रति व्यक्ति पूँजी विनियोजन

7066. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों का विकास कम होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि केन्द्र ने वहां पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा कम पूँजी लगाई है;

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास राज्यों में उद्योगों पर क्रमशः प्रति व्यक्ति कितना पूँजी विनियोजन किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये और अधिक सहायता देने का है ताकि पिछली योजनाओं में वहां लगाई गई कम पूँजी की कमी पूरी की जा सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना, पैदौलिक्यम तथा रसायन तथा समाज कल्यान मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) और (ख). पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर कुल विनियोजन 71 करोड़ रुपये होने का प्रनुमान है, जो कि बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर अन्य राज्यों से सबसे अधिक है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारान उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास राज्यों में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों पर प्रति व्यक्ति विनियोजन क्रमशः 10 रुपये, 40 रुपये और 22 रुपये था। योजना अवधि में उद्योगों

में इस प्रकार पूँजी विनियोजन का निश्चय स्थान की अपेक्षा राष्ट्रीय आवार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). चौथी योजना के अवधि के द्वारान, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर अस्थायी अनुमानित विनियोजन 125.3 करोड़ रुपये है। राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि का निश्चय करने में सब समन्वित विचारों को ध्यान में रखा गया था।

अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में पूँजी लगाई जाना

7067. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य स्तर पर कोई अनुसूचित बैंक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान अनुसूचित बैंक इस राज्य में उस अनुपात में पूँजी नहीं लगाते हैं जिस अनुपात से उत्तर प्रदेश में उनमें छन जमा होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या क्षेत्रीय तथा जिला बैंकों की स्थापना तथा विस्तार के लिये भारत के रिजर्व बैंक तथा भारत सरकार का विचार सक्रिय सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) प्रश्न का

आशय बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। ऐसे तीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत (रजिस्टर्ड) हैं; इनके नाम हैं, बैरेली कार्पोरेशन (बैंक) लिमिटेड, बौनीस स्टेट बैंक लिमिटेड और हिन्दुस्तान कम्पनी बैंक लिमिटेड।

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 [को उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपने 540 कार्यालयों सहित काम कर रहे थे, जिनमें कुल मिला कर 228 करोड़ रुपये की रकमें जमा थीं और उन्होंने 99 करोड़ रुपये के अग्रिम दे रहे थे। ये बैंक अच्छे सम्बन्धी स्थानीय आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन इस बात के लिये जोर डालना सम्भव नहीं होगा कि किसी बैंक द्वारा किसी खास इलाके से जमा की गई रकमें केवल उसी इलाके में इस्तेमाल की जायें, क्योंकि ये रकमें उन्हीं केन्द्रों में लगायी जायेंगी जहां उनके लगाने से लाभ हो सकता है।

(ग) और (घ). रिजर्व बैंक की नीति है कि इस प्रकार के सक्षम प्रादेशिक एकों के निर्माण के उद्देश्य से, जो अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में व्यापार और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को कुशलतापूर्वक पूरा कर सकें, बैंकों के आपस में सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से वित्त द्वारा देश में बैंक-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाय। रिजर्व बैंक को किसी नयी बैंकिंग कम्पनी की स्वापना पर आपत्ति नहीं होगी, बशर्ते कि यह कम्पनी कानूनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हो और इसके विकास की संभावना हो। लेकिन बैंकों का गठन जिलों के आधार पर करना सम्भव नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि बैंक सक्षम न बन सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा पूंजी लगाई जाना

7068. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री नेत्रकूल प्रसाद :

श्री राम चन्द्र :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या वित्त मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश में उस अनुपात में पूंजी नहीं लगाई है जिस अनुपात में उस राज्य से धन प्राप्त होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह निगम पूंजी लगाने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश, मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में भेद-भाव पूर्ण बर्ताव करता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम को उत्तर प्रदेश, मद्रास तथा पश्चिम बंगाल से क्रमशः कितना छन प्राप्त हुआ तथा इस धन में से निगम ने उम राज्यों में उच्चोंग्रामी आदि में राज्यवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई?

उप प्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकठ्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की बेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

वर्तमान सिचाई साधनों की मरम्मत के लिये राज्यों को सहायता

7069. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चन्द्र :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सिचाई साधनों की मरम्मत, बजरों तथा नौकाओं पर पर्याप्त सेट लगाने, वर्तमान नलकूपों की मरम्मत करने, नये नल-कूप लगाने, बेकार पड़े नल-कूपों को छीक करने तथा सिचाई के बड़े साधनों के लिये गत पांच वर्षों में केन्द्र ने उत्तर प्रदेश, मद्रास तथा पश्चिम बंगाल को क्रमशः कितनी सहायता दी; और

(ब) 1967-68 में उक्त कार्य के लिये उपरोक्त राज्यों को कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० न० राव) : (क) और (ब) सिवाई के वर्तमान साधनों की मरम्मत, बजराँ और नीकार्मा पर पम्प लगाने, वर्तमान नल-कूरों की मरम्मत तथा नये नल-कूरों को लगाने के लिये सहायता लघु सिवाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन दी जाती है। पश्चिम बंगाल में दामोदर घाटी निगम को छोड़ कर उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास राज्यों में सिवाई की अन्य बहुत स्थानों के लिये सहायता राज्य की सारी योजना के लिये दिये गये फुटकर विकास अध्य द्वारा दी जाती है। उक्त विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिये पृथक पृथक राशियां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

तीसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के सिए परियोजनाएं

7070. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये केवल पांच परियोजनाएं भंजूर की गई थीं जिन पर 110 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने थे;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि पांचों परियोजनाओं को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अवधि में पश्चिम बंगाल और मद्रास के लिये भंजूर की गई परियोजनाओं को भी पूरा करने में विलम्ब होया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना, पंद्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक भेहता) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण समा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1238/67]

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं

7071. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय परियोजना सम्मिलित नहीं की गई थी;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) इस अवधि में कमशः मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में कितनी केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं शारम्भ की गई थीं और उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी थी; और

(घ) इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं?

योजना, पंद्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक भेहता) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण समा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1239/67]

Cost of Production of Electricity

7072. **Shri Y. S. Kushwah:**
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Shashi Bhushan:
Shri Babunath Singh:

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

(a) the comparative costs of production of electrical energy by thermal, hydel and nuclear generation; and

(b) which of these is suited to which States?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Generally, the costs of production of electrical energy by thermal, hydro and nuclear power stations are 5 paise, 3 paise and 5.5 paise per kwh respectively. These costs vary according to the location of the power station, hours of operation in a year, etc.

(b) In States like West Bengal, Bihar and in Godavari Valley where coal is abundant, thermal power stations are suited. Wherever possibilities exist for hydro power generation as in the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and & Kashmir, Mysore, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, hydro power is economical. In States where neither coal nor hydro power resources exist, installation of nuclear power stations are considered necessary.

Service Complaints in Kidwai Nagar Government Quarters

7073. **Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:**
Shri Ram Charan:
Shri Molahu Prasad:

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

(a) the number of complaints from the residents of Kidwai Nagar (Type

(I) which have been received for repairing and servicing of Government quarters during the last six months upto the 30th June, 1967;

(b) the number of complaints which have been complied with so far; and

(c) the number of complaints which have remained unattended to and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) 5,760.

(b) 5,736.

(c) 24. These complaints could not be attended to promptly as required materials were not readily available in store. These are being attended to.

मंसर सं मकेन्जीज एन्ड ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

7074. **श्री तेजोटी विश्वनाथन :**
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :
श्री धो० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री धो० कार लाल बेरवा :
श्री महाश्वर शास्त्री :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :
श्री क० मा० कौशिक :
श्री बगलाब राव जोशी :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संबंधी 5520 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंसर सं मकेन्जीज लिमिटेड और ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन पर क्रमशः 1662-63 और 1663-64 के लिये कितनी राशि पर और कितना कर निर्धारण किया गया है ;

(ख) बाद के वर्षों के लिये कर निर्धारण के बारे में जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ;

(ग) अब तक के जांच परिणाम क्या है; और

(घ) क्या जांच निष्कर्ष समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित कर दिये जाते हैं अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने पर ही उसे बताये जाते हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क)

निर्धारित की मांगा गया
गयी आय कर

रुपये रुपये

मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज
लिमिटेड
कर-निर्धारण
वर्ष 1662-

63 5,18,190 2,59,095

मैसर्स ओरिन्टल
टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग
कारपोरेशन
कर-निर्धारण

वर्ष 1662- 63 59,030 28,518

कर निर्धारण
वर्ष 1663-

64 65,046 31,770

(ख) इन दो मामलों में बाद के दो निर्धारणों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरी होने की संभावना है। अन्य कर-निर्धारणों में अधिक सक्षम लगेगा।

(ग) अब तक किये गये कर निर्धारण समान्य तौर पर ही किये गये थे। उसे कर-निर्धारण पूरे हो चुके हैं उनके सहित सभी कर निर्धारणों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल अधी जारी है और उनके पूरा होने तक ही जांच परिणामों का पतल सम सकेगा।

(घ) आधिकारियों को अपने जांच परिणामों के आवार पर कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार है और उनके जांच-परिणाम जब तक खास तौर पर मांगे न जाएं तब तक अमूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास नहीं भेजे जाते।

परिवार नियोजन के लिए इन्हों का प्रयोग

7075. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिका :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म बाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन में इन भी उपयोगी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह मी सच है कि 21 फरवरी, 1663 को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति ने इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक को कुछ सुझाव दिये थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री अपाति चन्द्रभेदर) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Augmentation of Water Supply in Delhi

7076. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme to augment the Capital's water supply; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. H. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal under

15195 Written Answers SRAVANA 5, 1889 (SAKA) Written Answers 15196
study to construct a reservoir in Haryana for augmenting Delhi water supply. This is still in the preliminary stages.

Drinking Water in Delhi

7077. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the source of drinking water at Okhla is a race between contamination and chlorination;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this connection and;

(c) how much water supply will be increased in the next year?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The quality of the raw water at Okhla gets deteriorated due to thirteen "Nallas" falling in the river between Wazirabad and Okhla. However, the finished water is being made completely safe with pre and post dose of chlorine in addition to other normal treatment which is given in a rapid gravity filtration plant to surface water.

Out of the 13 "Nallas" discharging up-stream of the Okhla Intake Works, 5 Nallahs have been fully trapped into the sewerage system. Measures are being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to gradually trap sullage coming from the other "Nallas".

(c) No water supply is proposed to be increased from Okhla source. However, an increase of 10 million gallons per day is expected next year from Wazirabad source.

Jhil Kuranja Delhi

7078. Shri Hardayal Devgun: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land of old abadi of Jhil Kuranja, Delhi

1623 Ai) LSD—8.

belongs to Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the number of refugee families occupying the vacant plots left by evacuees;

(c) whether it is a fact that all evacuee plots were allotted to Jhil Kuranja Milk Producers' Cooperative Society Ltd.;

(d) if so, the basis thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said society is not producing any milk and not fulfilling the conditions of allotment;

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(g) whether any land will be allotted to the refugees who are staying there for the last about 15 to 20 years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) 640 approximately.

(c) Yes.

(d) The plots in question were allotted to the Jhil Kuranja Milk Producers' Cooperative Society Ltd. at the instance of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for being allotted to the displaced persons who were milk producers and had enrolled themselves as members of Society.

(e) A few members of the Society are producing milk but the conditions of the allotment are not fully satisfied.

(f) The matter is still under consideration.

(g) The eligible unauthorised occupants will be given alternative accommodation under the Jhugi Jhompri Scheme.

Production of Light Diesel oil in Gujarat Refinery

7079. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to produce light diesel oil in Gujarat refinery;

(b) if so, the quantity of oil likely to be produced yearly; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Production of Light Diesel Oil in Gujarat refinery has already started.

(b) and (c). The quantity of oil likely to be produced will be between 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 tonnes per year.

Taxes on Newspaper Industry

7080. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspaper industry has to pay taxes in one form or the other;

(b) if so, what are those taxes and how much taxes were paid during the year 1966-67;

(c) whether there is any case of tax evasion by the newspaper industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पटेल आयोग द्वारा मंजूर किये गये विकास कार्य

7081. श्री नरेंद्र वर्मा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटेल आयोग द्वारा मंजूर की गई मुजानगंज-महाराजगंज-सड़क, महाराजगंज-बदरपुर सड़क और बदरपुर-तिकोलिया सड़क का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) सुजानगंज-महाराजगंज सड़क पर सई नदी पर तथा बदरपुर-तिकोलिया पर गोमती नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुलों का निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उनका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

योजना, पंद्रोलियन और रसायन तथा समाज स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए, राज्य सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है। जैसे ही सूचना उपलब्ध होगी, वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रिहांड बांध

7082. श्री नरेंद्र वर्मा: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहांड बांध से किन-किन राज्यों को तथा पृथक-पृथक कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ख) इस समय रिहांड बांध से प्राप्त होने वाले पानी से राज्यवार कितनी मूल्य में सिंचाई की जाती है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कुमूल सराव) : (क) इस समय रिहांड बांध बिजली घर में उत्पन्न हुई सारी बिजली का उपयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में ही किया जाता है। परन्तु सितम्बर, 1967 के निकट जब उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश को प्रिड प्रणालियों को मिलाने वाला 132 के ० बी० पर्याय और उपकेन्द्र तैयार हो जायेंगे, तो रिहांड से उत्पन्न हुई बिजली का 15 प्रतिशत मात्र मध्य प्रदेश को दिया जाएगा।

(ख) रवी और तुम्हारी में सोन नदी में पानी का मूल्य स्रोत रिहांड की विसर्जनी कुम्भारों का पानी है जिससे बिहार में लगभग 3 लाख एकड़ मूल्य की सिंचाई होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में गन्दी बस्तियों का हटाया जाना।

7083. श्री गंगा चंद्रो दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने और राज्य में सफाई की वर्तमान दशा को सुधारने के बारे में कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप यंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकारों के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा उनके सूधार के लिए अपनी परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत करें। उनके द्वारा अथवा उनके राज्य में अन्य निर्माण एजेंसियों के द्वारा बनाई गई ऐसी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकार करने में वे स्वयं सक्षम हैं। योजना के अन्तर्गत किए गये खर्च के आधार पर उन्हें प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सम्हायता दी जाती है।

Mass Fast-Unto-Death by Adivasis

7084. श्री D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri T. A. Patil:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adivasis living in the areas outside the scheduled areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and also in many other States have issued a call for a mass fast-unto-death in front of the Parliament House during the current Session of Lok Sabha;

(b) whether the object behind the said fast-unto-death is to get the tribals living outside the Scheduled

areas recognised as Scheduled Tribes to seek removal of certain area restrictions as per recommendation of the Lokur Committee and to get a Bill introduced on this subject during the current session; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the demands of tribals?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). Government have received a letter from the General Secretary, Maharashtra Pradesh Adivasi Sewa Mandal stating that he will go on a fast for the indefinite period unto death either before the Prime Minister's residence or the Lok Sabha if the Bill for the amendment of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not passed before the end of July, 1967. The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under active consideration.

Review Committee on post Graduate Medical Institute, Chandigarh

7085. Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Onkar Lal Betwa:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Review Committee had been appointed by the erstwhile Punjab Government to probe into the Post-Graduate Medical Institute, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) how many of these recommendations have been implemented and how many have not implemented with reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A Review Committee was appointed by the erstwhile Government of Punjab in August, 1966, to advise it on the progress made by the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and

Research, Chandigarh, and the direction in which it should develop in future in order to fulfil its objectives.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee is given in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1240/67].

(c) The erstwhile Punjab Government ordered abolition of the posts of Senior Lecturers. This was implemented by the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh. On the 1st April, 1967 the Institute assumed the status of a statutory body on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, under Act No. 51 of 1966. The other recommendations of the Review Committee are being examined and will be implemented subject to budgetary limitations.

Change of Course of Som River Near Yamunanager

7086. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Som rivulet is changing its course near Yamunanager;

(b) if so, the cultivable area grasped by the river during the course of changes; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to save the inhabitants of the area from this calamity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Haryana Government have reported that this rivulet is not changing its course.

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

Pathratu and Harduaganj Power stations

7087. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal and Hard-

war are not in a position to supply required machineries in the course of next two to three years for the expansion of Pathratu and Harduaganj Electric Stations on account of prior commitment;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to obtain such machineries from U.S.S.R. for the expansion programme of above power stations;

(c) whether any private party has also been allowed recently to import electricity generating machinery to expand their thermal stations; and

(d) if so, whether it was not possible for the public sector undertakings in the country to supply such machinery to the party concerned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. The generating units for the Pathratu and Harduaganj Thermal Stations are to be supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited from their factories at Hyderabad and Tiruchirapalli in accordance with the deliveries required by the respective project authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Project Reports of Hydro-Electric Projects

7088. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) the number and names of hydro-electric schemes in various parts of the country for which preparation of Project Reports was entrusted to the Central Water and Power Commission from 1948 to 1966; and

(b) the number of cases in which project reports have been finalised indicating separately the time taken for the completion of each of the project reports?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1241/67].

In addition to the projects mentioned in the statement, the Central Water and Power Commission were also entrusted with the preparation of a number of microhydel Projects in various States.

Project Report on Punasa Hydro-Electric Station

7089. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Prakash Vir Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission was entrusted by the Madhya Pradesh Government with the investigation and preparation of the project report on Punasa Hydro-electric station on Narmada;

(b) if so, when the request was made;

(c) whether the final project report has been prepared; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). On On the request of the erstwhile Governments of Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar, received in November, 1947, the Central Water and Power Commission started in 1949 necessary investigations on the Punasa Hydro-electric Project. The project report was prepared and forwarded to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1954. Later on in 1959 at the request of the Governments of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, the CW&PC started investigations on the possibilities of irrigation from the Punasa Reservoir and protection to Harsud town which was coming under submergence. These investigations were completed and the report was forwarded to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in May, 1963.

(d) Does not arise.

Commencement of Projects Pending Formal Clearance Report

7090. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether in respect of any thermal power project or hydro-electric project, foreign assistance was negotiated and obtained, order for plants and machineries were placed with the manufacturers and permission to commence work were given pending formal clearance and approval of the final project report during the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the names of such schemes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, in regard to the following projects:—

Assam

Gauhati 30 MW (Thermal)
Umiam II Stage 2×9 MW + 1×2.8 MW (Hydro)

Bihar

Pathratu 2×50 MW plus 2×100 MW (Thermal)

Maharashtra

Nagpur 2×125 MW (Thermal)

Orissa

Balimela 6×60 MW (Hydro)

U. P.

Yamuna $1 \times 3 \times 11$ MW plus 3×17 MW (Hydro)

Obra Thermal 5×50 MW (Thermal)

West Bengal

Durgapur 2×30 MW (Thermal)
 1×75 MW (Thermal)

DVC

Chandrapura-I 2×140 MW (Thermal)
Chandrapura-II 1×140 MW (-do-)
Durgapur-III 1×140 MW (-do-)

In all such cases the schemes were included in the Plan. The implementation of these schemes had the concurrence of Central and State authorities concerned, and funds were provided for the schemes as per the annual discussions in the Working Group meetings which were attended by the representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of I&P, CW&PC, and State Electricity Boards.

हरियाना के करनाल जिले में बाढ़

7091. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रवृद्धीर तिह जस्ती :
 श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
 श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह :
 श्री आत्म दास :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री रामबतार शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम बद्र कल्याण :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंडी मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घट्टर नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण करनाल के पांच गांव डूबे गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने लोग बेघर हो गये हैं और उससे कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष के अनुभव के आधार पर इस वर्ष बाढ़ से रका के लिये कोई पूर्वोपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) बाढ़-पीड़ित लोगों को तुरन्त सहायता देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् बंदी (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। ये घट्टर की बाढ़ों से कुछ प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि कोई अवित्त बेघर नहीं हुया और फसलों को बहुत कम हानि पहुंची है।

(ग) जी, हाँ। तटबन्ध के कमज़ोर स्थलों को मजबूत कर दिया गया है और बाढ़ सुरक्षा तथा जल-निकास में सुधार की कुछ स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

जलपाईगुड़ी तथा कूच बिहार जिलों में बाढ़

7092. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रवृद्धीर तह जांस्ती :

श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री आत्म दास :
 श्री रामबतार शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम बद्र कल्याण :

क्य सिचाई और विद्युत् मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जलपाईगुड़ी तथा कूच बिहार जिलों में हाल की बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप हजारों लोग बेघरबार हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पिछले वर्ष के अनुभव के आधार पर बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये इस बर्ष कोई पूर्वोपाय किये गये थे;

(ग) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को तत्काल सहायता देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) बाढ़ से कितनी धृति होने का अनुभव है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् बंदी (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार जुलाई, 1967 के मध्य में जलपाईगुड़ी तथा कूच बिहार जिलों में अधिकतर नदियां बाढ़ावस्त थीं। इन बाढ़ों से एक लाख से अधिक व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए और लग-भग 620 मरानों को हानि पहुंची।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ तटबन्धों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने का प्रबन्ध किया और जिला अधिकारीयों को सामर्थ्य बाढ़ चेतावनी संदेश भेजने का भी प्रबन्ध किया।

(ग) बाढ़ों के आने पर तुरन्त ही राज्य सरकार ने बचाव का कार्य और आपत्तकालीन सहायक दान का प्रबन्ध किया। सहायक शिवरों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और नकद

'उपदान' के प्रतिरक्षित चीड़ा, गुड़, भाटा आदि के रूप में सहायता दी गई। धोतियाँ, साड़ियाँ तथा बच्चों के कपड़े बाटने का प्रबन्ध किया गया। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक अपरक्तालीन सहायक दान, भवन निर्माण अनुदान आदि के लिये 1.85 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की है। वास्तविक हालिका पता लगने पर राज्य सरकार और अधिक मकान-निर्माण अनुदान तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी ज्ञान देने का विचार रखती है।

(ब) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त भावाचार के अनुसार जलपाईगुड़ी तथा कूच विहार के 131 गांवों की लगभग 700 वर्ग मीटर भूमि बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। लगभग 62 मकानों को क्षति पहुंची है तथा 3 व्यक्तियों और 34 पशुओं की मृत्यु हुई है। लगभग 16,000 एकड़ फसली जीव को नुकसान हुआ है। इंजीनियरी संरचनाओं को भी कुछ मामूली नुकसान पहुंचे हैं।

इन दो जिलों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों से सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों को इन बाढ़ों से कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा है।

Liberalisation of Abortion and Raising Marriageable Age at Chief Ministers' Conference

7093. Shri Shrichand Goel:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 7th of July, 1967, there was a unanimous demand for raising the age of marriage for boys and girls;

(b) whether there was also a demand for liberalizing the abortion laws and introduction of compulsory vasectomy for fathers having more than three children; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, there was near unanimity in the demand for raising the age of marriage for boys and girls.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposals are under consideration.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED KILLING OF 18 ARMY PERSONNEL BY NAGA HOSTILES IN TAMENGLONG AREA OF MANIPUR ON 24TH JULY 1967

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported killing of 18 Army personnel by Naga hostiles in Tamenglong area of Manipur on 24th July, 1967

र्हि: प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: (हायुड): परसों जो और मारे गये हैं उनको भी इन्स्लूड कर दीजिए।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, on 15th July last I had informed the House that troops had been called out in aid of civil power and were making a search for the offenders involved in the incidents that took place on 12th on the Imphal-Tamenglong road. On receipt of intelligence regarding presence of about 200 hostiles in village Theogang in Tamenglong sub-division, an army column consisting of one officer, two JCOs (including one from Central Reserve Police) and 35 other ranks proceeded to comb out the area in the early hours of 21st July. In the course of operations, the column was fired upon by the hostiles with automatic weapons and rifles. A prolonged encounter ensued. According to latest reports, we have suffered casualties to the extent of 19 killed including one officer and two JCOs, including one from Central Reserve Police. Two other ranks are missing. Heavy casualties

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

are believed to have been inflicted. Further reinforcements had been rushed and operations are still in progress and have been intensified. The dead and wounded have all been evacuated. There are reasons to believe that the hostiles consist of the same group which had been responsible for the ambush on 12th July at mile 52 of the Imphal-Tamenglong road.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I know whether these hostiles are Kukis or Mizos or Nagas?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will answer that. He can put that as a supplementary question.

Further details are awaited. I may take this opportunity to record the Government's deep appreciation of the brave and gallant action of our Armed Forces and to express our profound sympathies to the families of the deceased.

Now I can take Mr. Hem Barua's question as a supplementary question and answer it.

This group consists of Mizos and Kukies. There is some sort of a link between Mizos and Kukies....

Shri Hem Barua: Wherfrom have these Kukies got their arms? The Nagas and Mizos have got from Pakistan and China.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Kukies have got them from Mizos and Nagas.

श्री कृष्ण दिव्यरः : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इन लोगों को कुकीज और मीजो लोगों ने मारा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका सम्बन्ध नागाओं से है और उनकी एकिटविटीज पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं यहां तक कि वह मिलिटरी से भी लड़े लगे हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly why I did not mention any particular group. I will explain that. This area consists mostly of Nagas. Even if the Mizos and the Kukies are operating in this area....

Shri Hem Barua: Mizos and Kukies also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, yes. Even if the Mizos and the Kukies are operating in this area, they cannot operate without the direct or indirect support of the Naga hostiles. That is the basic thing. That is why I do not want to mention one particular group here. I have no doubt that the hostiles, this particular gang which was operating in this area, consisted definitely of Mizos and Kukies. There was some direct or indirect support of Naga hostiles.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): The underground Nagas are frequently attacking our army personnel and are inflicting losses on our army personnel. Will the Government at least now consider asking our military personnel to clear them or arrest them and maintain law and order?

Another question is whether it is a fact that Chinese and Pakistani army personnel are seen there and they are actually assisting the Nagas in attacking our army personnel.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: To the second part of the question, my answer is 'no'.

To the first part of the question, the answer is that this is exactly what they are doing there. They are trying to clear and comb out that area. It was in the process of doing that they had to encounter these hostile Nagas.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशीः (भोपाल) : जैसा माननीय गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कुछ दिन पहले ही उन्होंने नागा विद्रोहियों के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया था, किन्तु पिछले कई दिनों से उनकी गतिविधियां बढ़ी हैं और हम यहां देखते हैं कि इस विषय में जो सरकार की नीति है वह उसे छोड़ने वाली नहीं है विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ बातचीत करना वह लोग छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं केवल एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। जैसे ही आप को इंटर्लिंग्ज के जरिये इसके बारे में पता चला तो आपने पिछले एक महीने में उसके काम को और सक्रिय किया तो नागा विद्रोहियों की

गतिविधियों का पहले से ही पता लगा कर उसको नाकामयाब करने में क्या आपको सफलता मिली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He has asked me a question which is difficult to answer in the sense that whatever successes they had in preventing things cannot be explained and cannot be accepted because these things have not happened.

In respect of what happened in this particular case, in this particular area, in this particular road and the villages round about, there were no incidents for the last five years. Naturally the human nature is that, when they see that there were no incidents, they take it for granted that possibly there may not be any incident. Suddenly this ambush took place.... (Interruptions)

Shri Hem Barua: You had created that atmosphere.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I may explain this. At the same time, we had intelligence that this group of 200 people had entered Manipur area and was likely to start operations. That information was with us. Naturally it was not expected to be disclosed—for them to disclose the identity or the presence—particularly in this area. That is how I can explain. (Interruptions).

श्री य० ब० शर्मा (प्रमृतसर) : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर से पता चलता है कि यह जो घटनायें हैं वह छोटी-मांटी हैं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इस बात का पता है कि इस ज़दूप के दौरान कुछ इस प्रकार के कागजात प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन पर ईगल ड्रिगेड के आफिसर कमांडिंग ने दस्तखत किये हुए हैं जिनमें लिखा हुआ है कि तेंगनुपाल और चरचन्दपुर सब-डिवीजन और इसी तरीके से सदर हिल्स को मिला कर स्वतन्त्र भीजोरम राज्य वहाँ कायम कर दिया गया है और लोगों को बाध्य किया जा रहा है कि वह टैक्स दे। इसी प्रकार की बातचीत नागालैण्ड के साथ भी चल रही है और इस

तरीके से वे आपस में बाउण्डीज का समझौता करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से असम की पहाड़ियों का एक सिलसिला बन रहा है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा समर्थित घोर संकट का कारण हमारे लिये है। मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर से पता चलता है कि यह छोटी-मोटी घटनायें हैं और असावधानी के कारण बीच-बीच में गुरुरिला टाइप के लाए द्वाते रहते हैं, हालांकि वहाँ एक स्वतन्त्र राज्य की बड़ी गहरी नींव पड़ती चली जा रही है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोक कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If I have given an impression that this is a very small incident I must apologise for it, but I think I have not given that impression. I have said that this is very serious incident, and we have to take a very serious note of this matter. This was exactly what I had said last time also. In fact, we had asked the Army to go in aid of these operations, and this present incident is the result of those operations; suddenly they had to go into operation because they were in an interior area, and when they got the intelligence that there were about 200 people operating in that area. . .

Shri Hem Barua: About 300 people.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In this particular group I have mentioned there were 200 people. Our platoon strength was about 35 men and 2 officers; it is a platoon strength. I have not got all the information about it, but I can very well imagine that the platoon consisting of 35 men and 2 officers got the intelligence that about 200 people were operating there; it was a very brave decision that they had taken to go and face those 200 people. If they had not done that we would have blamed them. Of course, they could have waited till the reinforcement came, but then those 200 people would have disappeared again. So, they took a decision and I must say that those officers who had laid down their lives

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

for the country took a very brave decision and went and faced them. So, I am not saying that this is a small incident; it is an important incident and a serious incident too.

Shri Hem Barua: They were brave sons of India.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, they were.

The hon. Member had raised another major question also. I have said this is not mere hooliganism, but certainly there are some political designs behind it, and they are taking advantage of the inter-tribal disputes and rivalries and jealousies. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: And also taking advantage of the cease-fire. . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: . . . and organising their activities accordingly. I am quite aware of this serious political design in this matter

श्री य० ब० शर्मा : ग्राम्यक्षेत्र, भेरा प्रश्न यह था कि वहां पर दो सब टिबीजन और कुछ सदर हिल्स को मिला कर स्वतन्त्र राज्य बनाया जा रहा है और वहां के लोगों को टैक्स देने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ठोस कार्रवाई कर रही है?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वहां कुछ डाकुमेंट्स भी मिले हैं क्या उनसे?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot answer all these questions. Even if I had received some documents, it is very difficult for me to say 'Yes' or 'No'. It is rather very difficult, when he asks for details about this matter. But I can only say that the effort to eliminate these elements from that area is the only effort that we have got to make.

ठोस कदम की बात प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इसके सिवा और कौन सा दूसरा ठोस कदम हो सकता है?

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACTS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1060 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1967, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1217/67].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1073, in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1967.
 - (ii) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1074 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1219/67].

12.19 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga wants to make some personal explanation about his speech on the Finance Bill.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): With your permission I wish to correct my earlier statement made on the 24th instant in the course of my speech on the Finance Bill. I had said that:

"I have here with me a list of industries where the production has gone down.... What I actually wanted to say was this:

"I have here with me a list of industries where accumulated

stocks have been piling up in the following proportion when compared to their average annual production at the end of 1966, and, therefore, their current production has had to be solved down...

12.19½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] I would request the House to excuse me for my earlier inaccurate statement.

Shri D. N. Tiwari (Gopalganj): The Finance Minister had corrected it already in his speech yesterday.

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July 1967".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July 1967".

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the Report, we find that some of the items we wanted to be discussed here have been included. I am happy that discussion on a motion by Shri M. L. Sondhi, myself and others on the Gajendragadkar Commission report on DA has been included. But what I would plead with the hon. Minister through you is that since the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister is not meeting the Central Government employees till the 8th August 1967, the agitation will be much more and hence the discussion here should be held next week itself.

Secondly, I am told—I have read it also—that the very important item of a discussion on the Hazari Report and the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report has been put off for the next session. I am told this has been done

for want of time. As far as I know, all my friends represented on the Business Advisory Committee pleaded with the government representative that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill should be pushed off to the next session. After all, there are the DIR and PD Act to punish people if guilty of anything. So I would request the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to have this postponed to the next session and put the other discussion I wanted on the agenda in its place. If we do not discuss this matter now, it will be delayed for three months. By that time, many a mischief might be done. So I plead for reconsideration of this decision. Nothing is going to be lost by pushing out the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill to the next session; heavens are not going to fall. In place of that, five hours should be given to the discussion of the Monopolies Commission Report and the Hazari Report (*Interruption*). It may be more, I do not object, but it should be discussed and it should not be pushed out.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As the House knows, Government have no objection to have a discussion of the Hazari and Monopolies Commission Reports. But it was the BAC on which all the leaders of various groups are represented which took this decision to push out that discussion to the next session.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): But we requested him to ask the Home Minister.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I was also there. It was not pushed out at our instance; you decided that it should be pushed out.

Regarding the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, we are not prepared to have it put off to the next session.

Regarding the DA report, we have agreed to have a discussion this session. It is within the competence of the Business Advisory Committee to allot time. I am not sure about its coming up next week because the discussion on ceiling on individual expen-

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh].
diture has been scheduled for the 4th August. Anyway, we will leave it to the BAC which is presided over by the Speaker to allocate time for it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं चाहता हूँ कि डॉक्टर साहब एक चीज़ को कोरेक्ट कर लें। एक मोशन टैटिरी के बारे में रु. 193 के अन्तर्गत है। उसके लिए एक घंटा रखा गया है। वास्तव में विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कहा था कि इसके लिए दो घंटे होने चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half an hour more is within the discretion of the Chair.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It was for two hours.

श्री भवु तिनये (नुगेर) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री वीरेन्द्र शाह पुलिस द्वारा तंग किये गये हैं। उसके बारे में मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने महाराष्ट्र के अफसरों से जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been referred to the Home Ministry; we are awaiting a reply.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As regards postponing the discussion of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, we would like to know whether the Home Minister was approached as we requested to find out if he was very particular that this Bill should be passed in this session itself. What is the harm in having two or three months interval as far as that Bill is concerned?

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: Unlawful discussion is being held, and lawful discussion is being withheld.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That we are not prepared to put off.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967—contd.

Clause 2— (Income-tax)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill. Clause 2.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 33 and 34,—

omit "(made before the sixth day of June, 1966)" (18)

Page 3, line 1,—

omit "before the sixth day of June, 1966" (19)

Page 3, line 15,—

omit "before the sixth day of June, 1966" (20)

Page 5, line 31,—

after "manufacture" insert ",
"production" (21)

These amendments can be grouped under two categories. Amendments 18, 19 and 20 are concerned with amending clause 2(4) to secure the continuance of the tax benefits arising out of exports now being limited only to exports upto the 5th of June, 1966. In the Notes on Clauses it has been stated that tax benefit in relation to exports is being discontinued because of devaluation. Presumably, the argument is that the devaluation benefit, which is very considerably, takes care of the required incentives and therefore it is no longer necessary to have the continuance of these tax benefits beyond 5th June, 1966. With great respect I beg to dissent from that proposition; and the amendments I have tabled are to delete the limitation that these tax benefits will be only in respect of exports made up to 5th June, 1966.

My reasons for suggesting the continuance of those tax benefits in relation to exports are briefly these. These tax benefits were introduced in 1962-63, the one covered by sub-clause 4(a) (i) was introduced in 1962 when the present Finance

Minister was then also the Finance Minister, and the one covered by sub-clause 4(a) (ii) and (iii) were introduced in 1963 when also the present Finance Minister was then the Finance Minister. Now, Sir, my submission is this, that between that time and devaluation, between the years 1962 and 1966, already the costs of manufacture and general prices had gone up by very nearly 50 per cent, and certainly if one takes into account the rise in prices between 1962 and now, 1967, the rise in prices has been well above 50 per cent, with the result that all one can say about devaluation is that the benefit accruing from devaluation has nearly counteracted the rising costs of the good for export, consequently the reasons which impelled the Finance Minister then to confer these tax benefits still remain valid.

I shall read what he stated in his budget speech in 1962:

"I propose to increase the rate of tax on Indian companies from 45 to 50 per cent. I, however, propose to exclude earnings from exports from this increase. This is necessary because profit margins of exports are relatively low."

"We want to give every inducement to trade and industry to sell abroad". That was in 1962. Again in 1963, when the benefits covered by sub-clause (4) (a) (ii) and (iii) were enacted, this is what the Finance Minister said in his budget speech then:

"The importance and necessity of helping our infant industries to cover and overcome the difficulties and obstacles which they encounter in making themselves known in overseas market ought to be taken into account if we are to achieve the kind of increase in our export levels which we need to get over our chronic foreign exchange difficulties. We must rely on our new industries to turn increasing to the export market."

I submit with great respect that the devaluation benefit has merely countered the increase in costs, with the

result that the need for these two tax reliefs which were justified by the Finance Minister in 1962 and 63 continue to remain even now.

My amendment No. 21 is merely verbal in the sense that it is concerned with expanding the definition of 'industrial company'. The reason for my amendment is that an 'Industrial company' is proposed to be defined at page 5 as a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining. I suggest that we should introduce 'or production' after manufacture so that it would read: 'in the manufacture, production or processing' of goods. I have been going through the definition of industrial activity in the various parts of the income-tax Act and of the Finance Bill. For instance, in connection with the industrial enterprises employing displaced persons or in connection with the tax holiday benefits to industrial undertakings for the period of five years extending to a further period of two years, I find there are several little differences in the definition what constitutes industrial activity. My object in suggesting this and other similar small amendments elsewhere is merely to have a common definition of industrial activity, right the way through. In other words in so far as manufacturing of goods is concerned, it should always be 'in the manufacture, production or processing of goods'. At present, somewhere it appears as 'manufacture and production'; sometimes it is 'manufacture and processing' I do not think there should be any doubt in the minds of either assessee or the tax officers as to what definition was intended between one place where it says 'manufacture and production and processing' and another place where it says 'manufacture and production' only and a third place where it says 'manufacture and processing' only I feel that these things ought to be cleared up.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I support the amendments moved by my

[Shri Himatsingka]

friend. The reasons have been explained well. The hon. Minister knows the importance of increasing exports and unless our exports are helped by a certain amount of support, it is difficult. After devaluation, the jute goods have been losing in competition with Pakistan because we have imposed certain additional excise duties whereas Pakistan has given certain incentives in the shape of import entitlement and so on. Therefore, I feel it is a matter which requires consideration at the hands of the Finance Minister because it is very necessary in the interest of the country that our exports should increase to earn more foreign exchange. I support them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Sir, I want to oppose these amendments. Mr. Himatsingka just now made a general defence of these amendments in the name of stimulating our export trade. All of us are interested; we are not any less interested than friends on the other side of the House and on my right here that the Indian export commodities should be given a boost. But my contention is that the concessions which have already been given are very well known and they are quite adequate and it does not follow *ipso facto* that simply by giving some further concessions in respect of export duties or excise duties, both our exports and export trade will necessarily go up. As Shri Dandekar has referred to this aspect of the matter, I should like to say one or two words on this.

In these budget proposals, in this Finance Bill itself, there is a reduction of Rs. 150 per tonne given by the hon. Finance Minister in respect of export duties on jute goods. But on the very morrow of this announcement, we find that the jute industry in West Bengal, where the main centre is located, have again announced that they are going to reduce and curtail production and they are proposing that every week the mills should be kept closed every Saturday. When devaluation was brought in by the hon. Minister's predecessor, one of the main arguments he adduced was that devaluation would

help our traditional export commodities to sell cheaper abroad; the prices would be at least 57 per cent or so cheaper; and therefore this would give a boost, for example, to jute exports in the North American market. We found that in the 12 months subsequent to devaluation the exports of jute goods actually declined, and did not increase. After that, a further reduction of Rs. 150 per tonne has now been granted in the export duty. Even after that, the jute industrialists go on complaining that they are at a disadvantage with Pakistan and further concessions must be given to them. I submit that this is not such a simple matter. The hon. Minister knows that there are other factors like speculation in future trade and so on which are ruining the export industry particularly in jute. It is not a question of just going on squeezing out further concessions from the Government in the form of rebates or concessions. Therefore, I oppose this amendment.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, after devaluation, these concessions were stopped; were discontinued. I considered this matter after I took charge of the Finance Ministry and I have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to revive benefits at present at any rate. As a matter of fact, I came to the conclusion that some of the incentives given in the matter of exports were to an extent responsible for devaluation and we do not want any further devaluation. I do not say that this particularly will lead to devaluation; that is not my stand on this particular thing. But it stands in line with several other things, and it has to be considered all together. The Government would not like to repeat a procedure which led us into difficulties. I do not see how this will encourage exports except that it will give more profits or more returns to the exporters. That is all that will happen; that is, their incomes will have a better return, but beyond that, I do not know what is going to be the effect. It was only in order to give them incentives like that, that was done.

Shri N. Dandekar: Where profitability is very marginal, this concession does result in their making some reasonable profit; it is not that they are now making large profit; they are not.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where there is a question like that, Government can find out different methods of helping them. Where the Government is satisfied that the margin of profitability is very little or there is a loss, the Government can consider and will consider to see how best it can be compensated, without getting into the difficulties in which we got last time. Therefore, I am against the amendments 18, 19 and 20.

As regards amendment No. 21, where it is proposed to add the word "production" after "manufacture", I would just tell my hon. friend that it is not necessary. The word "manufacture" includes production as held by many courts. The courts have gone to the extent of holding that even the production of printed material by printing constitutes manufacture of goods. Therefore, this amendment is not necessary. In fact, I believe that if the amendment is carried, it may throw doubts on the interpretation of the identical provision in the definition of industrial companies in the Finance Act of the preceding year. Therefore, this is not at all necessary and I oppose it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put all the amendments 18 to 21 together?

Shri N. Dandekar: The first three may be put together and the last separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments 18, 19 and 20 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 to 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment 21 to the House.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Annuity Deposit)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to this clause.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I would like to oppose this clause.

When Mr. Bhoothalingam was asked by the Finance Ministry to advise on these matters and when his report was available and it recommended that the Annuity Deposit Scheme was a mischievous measure that did a great deal of harm and a great deal of retardation of constructive effort but got the Government very little or nothing in return, we were hopeful that the Finance Minister would drop this incubus, which is a public nuisance. It does give the Finance Minister some Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 crores to play with, but it is not revenue. It is a loan and it has to be repaid to the depositor over a period of years. What it does therefore is to mulct the people of their well-earned gains and to postpone the enjoyment or investment of their savings being productively invested and giving them to Government to fritter away on unproductive or low-return projects.

It is fitting, therefore, that this clause, which seeks for one more year to impose this scheme, which all tax experts like Mr. Palkhiwala and others have condemned in unmeasured language as utterly futile and harmful in its effects, is dropped.

There was a press report a few days ago, which raised some hopes that after all there might be rethinking on this matter, which said that the Finance Ministry now realise that this is an undesirable venture and, though it may not be possible this year, certainly next year this ADS will be dropped. I for one oppose this clause, but I shall be glad if the Finance Minister gives us this solace that we have to put up with this indignity at the most for one year and after that, next year, this parti-

[Shri M. R. Masani].

cular expedient will be dropped and more straight forward methods of taxation would be adopted.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Sir, I support Mr. Masani. I feel this is just an exercise in futility and confusion. The new income-tax return form is more complicated. One has to calculate what are the annuity refunds, etc. On account of the complications, the assessee is forced to depend more and more on the professional practitioners. As a professional man, personally I do not mind it. But the public minds it very greatly. I would request the Finance Minister to drop this whenever it is possible, either this year itself or next year. It is only a question of Rs. 14 crores or so. The Ship of State would be lighter if the annuity deposit scheme is jettisoned.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : ग्राम्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एन्युइटी स्कीम है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इन्हें काम्प्लीकेशन्स पैदा करता है कि कैल्कुलेशन में भी और असेसी को भी बड़ी तकलीफ उसकी वजह से हर साल होती है। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय मुझ से इस बात में इतिकाक करेंगे कि बहुत से असेसी ऐसे हैं कि उन्हें एक बार डिपाजिट करने के बाद पता ही नहीं रहता कि उसको क्या किया जाय, नतीजा यह होता है कि उनका पैसा पड़ा रहता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इससे अच्छी तो सी० ड० एम० की स्कीम ही थी। तो जहाँ आप सिम्लीफिंकेशन की बात कर रहे हैं उसके तहत तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि यह जो एन्युइटी है वह खत्म होनी चाहिए। ऐसा इस्टॉट हो करना है तो उसके और तरीके हो सकते हैं। सरकार और तरीके अपनाये तो उदादा अच्छा होगा और मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अभी नहीं तो आगे चल कर कभी जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर विचार करें कि यह एन्युइटी को जो स्कीम है यह ठीक नहीं है।

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I am trying to simplify the income-tax law, but that is an exercise which takes time.

Annuity would not have come in if CDS had not been opposed as it was opposed. I do not want to take a risk again of such opposition without understanding. Therefore, I am looking at it very carefully and by the next budget I would be in a position to say definitely what I will do. I can only say at this stage that I am not very much enamoured of this annuity business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 4.

What are the amendments that hon. Members would like to move?

Shri N. Damdekar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 33,—

after "amalgamation" insert—

"(other than the shares, if any, in the amalgamated company)". (22)

Page 7,—

after line 14 insert—

'(aa) the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted at the end of clause (22), namely:—

"Provided that where in a scheme of amalgamation all the properties and liabilities of the amalgamating company are transferred to the amalgamated company, no part of such properties or of the accumulated profits of the amalgamating company shall be deemed to have been distributed as dividend."

Page 7, line 7,—

after "for", insert—

"the amalgamating companies or their subsidiaries or" (255)

Sir, the amendments that I have moved are wholly in accord with what I conceive are the intentions of the Finance Minister in relation to the whole operation known as amalgamation. I must begin by saying, I am very happy that these provisions concerning amalgamations have been embodied in the Finance Bill. They will go a long way to make for re-organising the industrial structure, streamlining it, weeding out units which are uneconomic and making the prospects of further development and so forth easier. The amendments that I have proposed are somewhat technical, but I will try and make my remarks as simple as I can. Let me take, first of all, amendment No. 22. It is concerned with the definition of 'amalgamation'. The definition given is:

"amalgamation", in relation to companies, means the merger of one or more companies with another company or the merger of two or more companies to form one company (the company or companies which so merge being referred to as the amalgamating company or companies and the company with which they merge or which is formed as a result of the merger, as the amalgamated company) in such a manner that—'

Then there are three important conditions. The first one is this:

"(i) all the property of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation becomes the property of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation;"

There is one technical difficulty here, that where the amalgamating company holds already, before amalgamation, any shares in the amalgamated company, those shares are the properties

undoubtedly of the amalgamating company. But after amalgamation they do not become the property of the amalgamated company; they just become extinct, because, the amalgamated company cannot hold its own shares. Now, so long as this definition stands as it is, there is a good deal of doubt whether, in cases of that kind, there is 'amalgamation' within the meaning of this section. I will read the first condition again:

"all the property of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation becomes the property of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation."

Now, in order to clear this doubt, I am suggesting: after "amalgamation" insert "(other than the shares, if any, in the amalgamated company)". That is to say, shares held by the amalgamating company in the amalgamated company will be ignored, because they cannot be transferred to the amalgamated company.

The next amendment I would like to speak about now is amendment No. 255, which is concerned with amending condition No. (iii). Condition (iii) reads:

"shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company or companies (other than shares already held therein immediately before the amalgamation by or by a nominee for the amalgamated company or its subsidiary) become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation."

Here the difficulty concerns cross-shareholding by the amalgamating companies. If the definition "shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company or companies (other than shares already held therein immediately before the amalgamation by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamated com-

[Shri N. Dandekar].

pany or its subsidiary)" were to prevail, a number of cases where the amalgamating companies on cross holdings of each others shares might go out of this, because such cross holding might be liable to be excluded from the ninetenths requirement in one case or the other; and it is then not possible to fulfil this condition, because of this cross holding. To remedy that situation what I am suggesting is to insert a few words which would not have this effect, because then it will read:

"(other than shares already held therein immediately before the amalgamation by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamating companies or their subsidiaries or the amalgamated company or its subsidiary)".

The object of this to take out of the calculation not merely the shareholding by the amalgamated company but also the cross shareholding by the amalgamated company for the purpose of application of this nine-tenth test. This again is really to clarify the definition, as far as I can see, by removal of certain defects.

My amendment No. 23 is more substantive. It is not just a verbal change. The structure of the provisions relating to amalgamation, the admirable provisions relating to amalgamation in this Finance Bill are broadly to the effect that what might otherwise be conceivably taxable, for instance, such things as capital gains, or balancing charge or gift—a good deal of doubt is there as to whether such a situation arises at all from the tax angle—the various provisions in this Bill make it clear that, apart from certain other matters, that sort of tax liability shall not arise merely by merger. Now, my amendment is designed to clear up one other point, namely, if there should arise any profit, because of some amalgamating companies having reserves (the transfer being usually at book value), there should not arise, conceivably, any "deemed dividends". In an amalgama-

tion, shares in the amalgamated company are given to the shareholders of the amalgamating company in extinguishment of their shares in that company. If in the amalgamating companies, one or two of them have accumulated profits in their balance-sheet then, although there is no actual physical distribution of assets in money or in kind, there is a body of opinion that seems to think that there could conceivably be held to be "deemed distribution" of profits and, therefore, a dividend within the meaning of sub-section 22 of section 2 of the Income-tax Act. Consequently, I am proposing by my amendment No. 23 that the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted at the end of sub-section (22) of section 2 which reads:

"Provided that where in a scheme of amalgamation all the properties and liabilities of the amalgamating company are transferred to the amalgamated company, no part of such properties or of the accumulated profits of the amalgamating company shall be deemed to have been distributed as dividend."

In other words, it is to weed out yet another doubt out of the amalgamation process that I have proposed this particular amendment.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are three amendments proposed. No. 22 proposes an amendment to make certain changes between the two when they amalgamate. The reason for proposing the modification appears to be that the shares in company B, which were held by company A prior to the merger will have to be cancelled or transferred to some other person when the merger takes place because company B cannot hold its own shares.

The Bill does not make any change in the existing provisions in the matter of definition of the term 'amalgamation' in the Income-tax Act. All that has been done in the Bill in regard to

the definition of the term 'amalgamation' is (a) to make certain clarificatory amendments therein as also a few minor changes to remove certain difficulties relating to other conditions in the definition and (b) to shift the definition from section 33 of the Income-tax Act to section 2 of the Act which contains the definitions of most of the terms used in the Act. The particular condition which the hon. Member seeks to modify has been in the Act for a very long time and it is in line with the scheme of existing provisions of the Companies Act 1956 in relation to amalgamation of companies.

I have been advised by legal advisers that when the courts sanction amalgamation of companies necessary arrangements, including the changes in the shareholdings of companies concerned, are made to secure that the whole of the property of the transferor company becomes the property of the transferee company on amalgamation.

The acceptance of the amendment proposed by the hon. Member may result in changes which are not in consonance with the provisions of the Companies Act relating to amalgamation of companies. It is, therefore, that I cannot accept this amendment and it is not necessary in my view.

Amendment No. 255 which he has proposed envisages a situation where the company could hold its own shares—a position which is totally contrary to the provisions of section 77 of the Companies Act. Therefore that also I cannot accept.

Shri N. Dandeker: I do not follow that. I am only saying that that will not be taken into consideration. How is one company going to hold the shares when both are merging?

Shri Morarji Desai: The amendment takes the cue from the computation of shares held in the amalgamating company or companies by the amalgamated company or its subsidiary. This is why it would create a situation where the company will hold its own shares if you exclude it.

As regards amendment No. 23, this has been proposed in the context of the definition of the term 'dividend' in section 2(22)(a) of the Income-tax Act under which the term 'dividend' includes any distribution by a company of accumulated profits whether capitalised or not if such distribution entails the release by the company to the shareholders of all or any part of the assets of the company.

13 hrs.

Here again I have been advised by law officers that this provision is not attracted in the case of amalgamation of companies, firstly because the transfer of assets of a company to another company in a scheme of amalgamation does not by itself constitute any distribution of accumulated profits to the shareholders and secondly because such a transfer of assets cannot result in the release of the assets of the transferor company to its shareholders except where all the shares in the transferor company had been held prior to the merger by the transferee company.

Even in the latter case, there will be no distribution of accumulated profits by the transferor company and, therefore, Section 2(22)(a) will not be attracted.

In view of this position, this amendment does not appear to be necessary. Therefore, I cannot accept all the three amendments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I put all the amendments, Amendment Nos. 22, 23, and 255, together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 22, 23 and 255 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker].

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clauses 5, 6 and 7 were added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967—contd.

Clause 8—(Amendment of section 32)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker We shall now take up clause 8.

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:*

Page 8; after line 24, insert—

'(ii) After sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any building, machinery, plant or furniture in respect of which full relief has not been given to the amalgamating company for any allowance under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be applied, as far as may be, in the assessment of the amalgamated company as they would have applied in the assessment of the amalgamating company if the latter had not sold or otherwise transferred such building, machinery, plant or furniture to the former." (24)

Shri S. S. Kothari: I beg to move*: Page 8, after line 24, insert—

'(b) after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any building, machinery or plant or furniture in respect of which depreciation allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1), the provision of sub-section (2), shall or far as may be apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company, if the latter had not sold or otherwise, transferred the asset". (120).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Shri N. Dandekar: The amendment which I have tabled to clause 8 is concerned with carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation from the amalgamating companies to the amalgamated companies. Under sub-section (2) of section 32 there is a provision that ordinarily where full effect cannot be given to the depreciation allowance admissible under sub-section (1) of section 32, then so much as cannot be given effect to is carried forward until it can be absorbed by later profits. What I am seeking to provide by the amendment which I have moved is precisely that the same relief should be admissible when two amalgamating companies get together and form an amalgamated company because it is a right, I believe, in connection with the assessment of the amalgamating companies, which ought not to be denied to them when they have amalgamated.

The wording of my amendment may not be technically perfect. What I

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

have suggested do the insertion of a sub-section (3) which would read thus:

'Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any building, machinery, plant or furniture in respect of which full relief has not been given to the amalgamating company for any allowance under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be applied, as far as may be, in the assessment of the amalgamated company as they would have applied in the assessment of the amalgamating company if the latter had not sold or otherwise transferred such building, machinery, plant or furniture to the former . . .'

I hope the Finance Minister will agree that this is on a different footing from any question of buying losses or profits. I am not advocating carry-forward of losses of the amalgamating companies to the benefit of the amalgamated company. That might result conceivably in malpractices of a kind one would not like to have. There could be buying and selling of losses and so forth. But here what I am concerned with are assets which are there and upon which depreciation is admissible, but full effect could not be given to that depreciation because of inadequacy of profit, and therefore, in the hands of the amalgamating companies a certain amount of depreciation allowance otherwise admissible remains to be carried forward. What I am suggesting is the carry-forward of that depreciation; that unabsorbed depreciation should not be lost to the amalgamated concern which, in fact, consists of the amalgamating concerns put together.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I have nothing to add to what Shri Dandekar has explained.

Shri Morarji Desai: I understand the purpose for which these amendments are moved. It is that where a company

transfers its depreciable assets to another company in a scheme of amalgamation, the transferee company should be entitled to carry forward and set off against the amount of its taxable profit, the unabsorbed depreciation allowance which was being formerly carried forward by the transferor company. This is the purpose.

When an amalgamation takes place, the transferee company ordinarily takes over the assets of the transferor company as the depreciated value regardless of the circumstance, that the depreciation allowance due on those assets could not be absorbed before. If this is allowed, this would confer a fortuitous tax benefit on the other company. It is not in this scheme that all those who want to be amalgamated will be allowed to be amalgamated. That is not the purpose of this. The purpose of this is to see if by amalgamation the country profits and the companies' production also profits, not to allow all sorts of companies to be amalgamated so that the losses of some can be set off against the profits of another and Government may be deprived of the income tax due to them..

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Or monopolies may be created.

Shri Morarji Desai: Or monopolies may be created. That is not the purpose. Therefore, I cannot accept the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put these two amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 120 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause—9 (Amendment of s. 33)

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move*:

Page 9, line 3,—after "(b)" insert "the development rebate or, as the case may be." (25)

This is a very small and entirely technical amendment which is to the effect—I would only dilate upon the effect—which I shall presently explain. The clause already provides that the development rebate admissible to the amalgamating companies, if it has not been fully availed of, will be admissible to the amalgamated company. But the wording requires a slight change and therefore, what I have suggested is that instead of the words 'the balance of the development rebate', the wording should be 'the development rebate, or as the case may be, the balance of the development rebate'.

This becomes necessary because of some odd judgment that exists of one of the High Courts to the effect that if the law says only 'the balance of the development rebate' and if in any given case, no part of the development rebate has been availed of by the amalgamating companies, then what is at stake is the whole of the development rebate and not the balance of the development rebate. I am sure the Finance Minister did not intend that kind of interpretation, and I hope he will accept this, namely that in sub-clause (b) at page 9, where the words are "the balance of the development rebate, if any," it should really read "the development rebate or as the case may be the balance of the development rebate, if any".

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. member has contemplated a case where a company which is running into a loss or has no profits installs machinery or plant or acquires ships for the purpose of its business and soon after merges into another company. Otherwise, it will not arise. There are no such cases within my knowledge, within the knowledge of the Ministry or Department. I do not think that such cases can happen.

Shri N. Dandekar: They are going to arise over the years because the present state of affairs is so bad. New companies are not making profits and certainly not, therefore, absorbing the development rebate, and if this merger process is to be inhibited in those cases where the whole development rebate remaining outstanding instead of a part, this provision as it now stands would be a meaningless limitation on it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it is any limitation, but it will certainly prevent amalgamation of wrong companies, that is all. We have given this development rebate for a specific purpose of helping industries to grow up, but there have been instances where they have not been very properly used. That also has been the case. I do not want, by accepting such an amendment, to open out some vistas about which I am not sure. I will certainly examine this further, I can say that, and then afterwards see, but today I cannot accept it.

Shri N. Dandekar: In view of the assurance that it would be examined, I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the permission of the house to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy 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—(Amendment of section 33A)

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move*

Page 9, line 31,—

after "(b)" insert—

"the development allowance or, as the case may be," (26)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

This amendment is exactly of the same nature as the previous one, in relation, this time, to development allowance. If the matter will be examined,.....

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri N. Dandeker: I do not press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Insertion of new section 33B).

Shri N. Dandeker: I beg to move*

Page 10, line 4,—

after "is" insert—

"wholly or partly" (27)

Page 10, line 24,—

for "manufactures or produces articles" substitute—

"is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture, production or processing of goods or in mining" (28)

Page 10,—

after line 24, insert—

"Explanation 2.—In this section "riot or civil disturbance" includes also any riot or civil disturbance in which some or all the employees of the undertaking are involved". (29)

Shri Himatsingka: I beg to move:*

Page 10, line 10,—

after "disturbance", insert—

"including organised action of the employees of the undertaking". (121)

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:*

Page 10,—

after line 24, insert—

"Explanation 2.—In this section "riot or civil disturbance" does not include a strike or stoppage of work within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and in which some or all of the employees of the undertaking are involved". (173)

Shri S. S. Kothari: The Government has been good enough to provide for rehabilitation allowance at 60% of the terminal allowance, where owing to certain dislocations in industry, the business has to be discontinued and the assets discarded. I would urge the Government, through the Finance Minister, to accept that where disturbance has been provided for, the disturbance should include organised action by the employees of the undertaking, because sometimes what happens is that due to strike or may be a little sabotage inside the factory, certain machines cannot be worked. If they are vital machines, the undertaking may have to close down. In that case, this allowance so kindly given to industries should be allowed also to such industries. I think it is a vital measure, and I hope the Finance Minister will have no objection in accepting it, unless he is determined not to accept anything that we move.

Shri N. Dandeker: My amendment 27 is concerned with extending the clause where the discontinuance is whole or part. The present clause reads: "Where the business of any industrial undertaking carried on in India is discontinued...." It requires that the whole thing should have been discontinued. That is a kind of calamitous situation that rarely occurs. What does happen is that part of a business,

[Shri N. Dandeker]

on account of the calamities that are mentioned here, may often be discontinued for the reasons stated. My first amendment therefore is to insert the words 'wholly or partly' in which case it will read: "where the business of any industrial undertaking carried on in India is wholly or partly discontinued in any previous year...."

Next, I am suggesting that the present explanation should be re-number as (1). That is merely a technical change. I now come to the more important thing, namely, in that explanation for the words 'manufactures or produces articles' substitute "is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture, production or processing of goods or mining". I was wondering why the relief contemplated here, a desirable and necessary relief, namely, where a business is discontinued...

Shri Morarji Desai: May I suggest an amendment to his amendment in which case I accept his amendment. If the word 'production' is dropped out of his amendment, I will accept it.

Shri N. Dandeker: I am grateful. In that case my amendment No. 28 will read as follows:

"is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining".

I have deleted the word production.

My next amendment No. 29—is for inserting an Explanation No. 2: after line 24, insert—

"Explanation 2.—In this section "riot or civil disturbance" includes also any riot or civil disturbance in which some or all the employees of the undertaking are involved".

The only reason for suggesting this amendment is that the insurance companies have taken the view in regard to underwriting the risk of riot and civil disturbance that where any riot or civil commotion or disturbance occurs because of anything done or because of participation in it by the employees of the concern, they are not covered; in other words they are not bound by that particular under-writing agreement. That is the view that has been taken. I do not know whether that view is correct or not. I am sure the Finance Minister will agree that he really intended the words 'riot or civil disturbance' in the widest possible sense and that he did not intend a particular case to be disqualified merely because in the disturbance or riot the employees of the company also participated. I hope that this will also be accepted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I have moved my amendment No. 173 which reads as follows:

after line 24, insert—

"Explanation 2.—In this section "riot or civil disturbance" does not include a strike or stoppage of work within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and in which some or all the employees of the undertaking are involved."

You will of course understand that I am completely opposed to Mr. Dandeker's amendment on this point. In the first place, in this clause as it stands at present in the Bill,—in the event of "the business of any industrial undertaking being discontinued in any previous year",—that will leave it open to interpretation as to what should be the duration of this discontinuance. Does it mean discontinuance for the whole year or discontinuance for a part of the year? Or, is it just discontinuance for a week or a month? It would be discontinuance in any case. For example, one can visualise the case of a factory in which the work of different departments is interconnected; there is a flow of material from one department to another. And let us assume that a

strike or a slowdown or something like that takes place—it happens quite frequently—affecting a particular department or section of that factory, as a result of which the subsequent operations are held up due to inadequate flow of material; that particular strike in a particular department affecting the operation of the employees may continue for some time, a few weeks or a month or two months, as a result of which the subsequent operations are held up, and the factory remains closed. Will it fall within the ambit of this clause, I want to know, when the business of that factory was discontinued for a part of that year due to the fact that the strike had taken place?

Therefore, I wish to make it clear that these four contingencies which are visualised—flood, typhoon, etc., riot or civil disturbance, accidental fire or explosion and action by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy—are nothing new. These are what are generally known as *force majeure*, incidents supposed to be beyond the control of the management or the workers or anybody, or an act of God or something like that. If that is the strict meaning of this, I have no quarrel, but Mr. Dandeker and Mr. Kothari also, by moving their amendments, want to extend the meaning of this clause to cover also what are ordinary labour disputes, strikes or stoppages of work or lock-outs as a result of labour dispute, because a lock-out may be imposed by the management by saying, "I was compelled to do so due to circumstances beyond my control; my business has been held up for part of the year and therefore I claim this rebate."

Recently, we have had this phenomenon of gherao which has been raised in this House so many times. Now, this gherao also is being sought to be given a legal interpretation by the organised employers in Calcutta: that this is a form of civil disturbance. So, it would come, according to them, within the meaning of this clause. Therefore, I wish to make it clear that we are categorically opposed to any kind of amendment of this section or reading some meaning into this or putting some

words, some qualifying words, which would mean that in the name of a so-called civil disturbance or a partial disruption or discontinuance of work in the factory, in an ordinary industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, a dispute or a strike or a stoppage, the employers can come forward and claim this relief under this clause. It is completely wrong and unwarranted. If this is confined to *force majeure* only, which is so in many agreements, legislation, etc., and if it is an act of God or things due to factors which are beyond the control of anybody, it is a different matter—earthquake or fire or something like that. But on what is commonly understood as riot or civil disturbance, when Mr. Dandeker is trying to say, "...in which some or all of the employees of the undertaking are involved," he is trying to stretch the meaning to cover things like gherao or strike or stoppage of work which are properly covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and recognised to be accepted form of labour dispute but which may result in a stoppage and may incidentally also lead to a discontinuance of work in the factory for a certain period. Here, there is nothing specific to say that the business should be discontinued for the whole of the year or a major part of the year; if it is discontinued for a month or a fortnight or two months, will this clause be invoked? I want to know what is the intent and purpose behind it. Certainly I would oppose the interpretation sought to be made through the amendments of Mr. Kothari and Mr. Dandeker. Therefore, I am moving my amendment which makes it explicitly clear that this cannot extend to strikes or stoppages of work within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Himatsingka: Sir, Mr. Gupta has misunderstood the clause. He has forgotten to read the words,

"by reason of extensive damage to, or destruction of any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purpost of such business..." etc.

If extensive damage of this sort is caused, the business cannot be continued. Therefore, the apprehension of the hon. member is not justified. The only thing he wants to be clear is that if the civil disturbance or riot includes any of the workers, then this allowance should not be given. I submit that this is a very wholesome clause that has been introduced by the Minister and the benefit should not be lost because of some of the workers being involved in it.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): I rise to oppose strongly the amendment moved by Mr. Gupta. He is a trade union worker in a State where I also claim to be a trade union worker. Lest I may be misunderstood, I want to make it clear that this particular clause is not against any peaceful agitation or even strike by the workers. The only purpose, as pointed out by Mr. Himatsingka, is to give some relief when extensive damage is caused to the particular undertaking. I think Mr. Gupta's amendment almost induces the workers to violence. We want to protect it. In his wisdom, our Deputy Prime Minister has tried to give some justified relief to certain undertakings of the public sector and private sector as well. There are three types of undertakings. There are small firms which are run by either the private sector or the public sector. These small firms are doing very useful services to national economy. Therefore, it will be very profitable if I just read a few lines from a summary of the study made by Mr. Martin Rudd, a Senior Simon Fellow of the University of Manchester. He has carried out investigation on small firms in UK, U.S.A. and Canada. He says:

"Yet, they represent a considerable national investment in a set of highly specific assets, especially in management experience. These resources are wasted if they are scrapped prematurely when they could still have a sound prospect of effective employment in full and fair competition. Given that smaller business are often above aver-

age in flexibility of initiative, it could still have a significant contribution to make—economically and socially—to national growth and development."

If Mr. Gupta's amendment is accepted, it will bring about a disastrous state of things so far as small firms are concerned.

Regarding private enterprise, I will quote a few words of our former Commerce Minister. This is also from the *Eastern Economist*:

"The private enterprise of today is different from the "Free Enterprise" of laissez-faire variety of the 18th and 19th centuries. Certain changes have occurred in the conduct of private enterprise which must be noted. The most significant change is what Burnham calls the 'managerial revolution', i.e., that big business is being run by professional managers rather than by owner-proprietors at least in the developed countries. This divorce between ownership and control has brought about changes in motivation which today governs private enterprise. The aim of modern private management could be more appropriately called maximisation of economic power, i.e., expansion and consolidation of the enterprise rather than immediate and rich dividends. Again the professional managers are beginning to show greater evidence of a social conscience. Above all, they also welcome the entry of governments in the field of public welfare. The state is considered by some of these farsighted businessmen as a guarantee of long-term business survival and development."

I am saying all this because I did not get any time to take part in the debate on the Finance Bill. I will just quote one thing and then conclude. In the Editorial of the *Eastern Economist* it has been said:

"The Deputy Prime Minister is fond of casting himself in the role of a doctor called to the sick-bed of the nation's economy. It is a pity that his medicine chest does not include the one mixture which the patient's condition demands—a reduction of at least a few hundred crores of rupees in government spending accompanied by a corresponding reduction in taxes, both direct and indirect."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has it got to do with the amendment?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: This is just a diversion. Sir, I oppose also the amendments of Shri Dandekar and also the amendment of Shri Kothari. They are also superfluous. The clause as it stands is quite enough.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपायक महोदय मेरे पहले जो मानवीय सदस्य बोले अगर वह न बोलते तो मैं इस तरमीम का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा न होता। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि मेरे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुल्त जो संशोधन पेश किया है उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हम हिंसात्मक वृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे तब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरासर गलत चीज़ है। रायट और सिविल डिस्टर्बेंस के माने क्या होने चाहिये इससे साफ़ करने के लिये ही यह अमेंटमेंट रखा गया है। उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एकट जो बना है उस कानून के मुताबिक जो स्ट्राइक होंगे वह इसमें नहीं रहने चाहिये। सिविल डिस्टर्बेंस और रायट में ऐसी बातें लाने के लिये ही शायद श्री दांडेकर ने अपना अमेंटमेंट रखने की कोशिश की है।

हम लोग आज मजदूरों के लिये लड़ते हैं। मजदूरों को खास कर संविधान के मातहत अधिकार है कि मजदूर लोग अपने संगठन के जरिये जिस को हम कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग कहते हैं वह कर सकें। अगर कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग करनी है तो उसके लिये स्ट्राइक तो करना ही होगा। यह एक जायज़ नीज़ है और मजदूरों

के इस अधिकार को छीनने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस लिए यह सफाई रक्षी गई है और मैं इस तरमीम का पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I am quite willing to withdraw my amendment on one of two conditions, either if Shri Dandekar withdraws his amendment and Shri Kothari also withdraws his amendment or if there is a specific amendment to be put in saying where it says "riot or disturbance in which some or all of the employees of the undertaking are involved", that this should be extended a little more to cover not only the employees but the management also because experience shows us that, for example in the coal mines, civil disturbances are not caused by workers but by the management. In the Heavy Electricals, Ranchi, in the fire and sabotage that took place, after inquiries it has been found that part of the management was involved in it. Therefore, why only the poor workers should be dragged into this? But I suppose in the end the Minister will reject both Shri Dandekar's and my amendment.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, We in J.S.S. Sangh are in favour of the workers' right to strike. We are not against strike nor against organised action. But we are against sabotage, if it leads to discontinuance of industrial activity, the machines being damaged and so on. In that case the industry will be closed.

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma (Banka): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment of Shri Dandekar and opposing the amendment of Shri Indrajit Gupta, my only observation is that the latter amendment has been moved on the ground of ideology. This is an amendment to the Income-tax Act, whereby certain allowances have been allowed to the industry which suffers as a result of certain disturbances, which may be accidental or natural or both. This may be due to riots. The riots may be between several parties, and the parties might be

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma.]

those of labourers. Shri Indrajit Gupta should not be apprehensive about this because we are not concerned with the question of ideology here. Here we are concerned with the question of allowances which are to be allowed if there is damage to the factory due to any disturbances, either natural, man-made or labour engineered. I will simply add that if it is allowed for damages caused by the management, then the government would become insolvent, because we know—excuse me for my saying this—there are some unscrupulous people in the management who may use this device and get all the benefits. So, there are accidents, there are riots on account of labour sometimes, for which this benefit is to be allowed. But if this benefit is also allowed to the management, then perhaps the Government will go insolvent.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are four or five amendments, 27, 28....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 28 we have disposed of.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, and 121 and 173. Amendment No. 28, as I have already said, I have accepted with a verbal amendment.

Coming to amendment No. 27, my hon. friend wants to cover also cases where the business or industrial undertaking has not discontinued. This clause is meant only for those cases where it has discontinued. Therefore, if it is to be applied also where it is partly discontinued, we will enter into all sorts of difficulties.

Shri N. Dandeker: I should have explained it. Supposing a concern has two factories and one factory is closed but not the other. The whole business is not discontinued. What happens?

Shri Morarji Desai: If a part of the concern is discontinued, it will not be covered and it should not be covered. Unless the whole undertaking is discontinued, this should not apply. We will consider later on if any further change is necessary, when specific cases

are brought to notice. But today we cannot deal with such cases. Therefore, I cannot accept amendment No. 27.

Shri N. Dandeker: In view of this I would like to withdraw amendment No. 27.

Shri Morarji Desai: Coming to amendment Nos. 29 and 171, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta was quite right when he said that I would not accept both because, in one case, in the case of amendment No. 29, it is not necessary to accept it. What my hon. friend has thought of is already included in riot and civil disturbance, and what my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta wants, I cannot accept. He wants peaceful strikes to be excluded from it. In the case of peaceful strikes there is no question of any damage done. My hon. friend, Shri Joshi, also need not be worried about it because Shri Dandeker has moved it. If the strike is peaceful and no damage is caused, then there is no question of bringing this clause into effect at all. This applies only in cases where damage has been caused and an undertaking has to stop work; not for any other reason. If the management causes damage, it is also not covered. It covers God-made and man-made calamities, but not company-made or management-made calamities; they are not included in it. Nor would I want to exempt employee-made calamities. I want to include them, and they are included. If the strikers cause damage or anybody else cause damage, then this provision will come in. Therefore, it is not necessary to amend this, as suggested by either my hon. friend, Shri Dandeker or Shri Kothari.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Discontinuance means for what period—for one whole year or one month or one day?

Shri Morarji Desai: Discontinuance means, it cannot start unless they are compensated or something like that is done, but not for a day or anything like that. Discontinuance means that it gets out of working order com-

pletely. That is the meaning. It does not mean locked out. That will not be included in this. It means that it has come to a stop and it cannot work. That is the meaning of it. If it is partly discontinued, that also is not covered. That is why I said like that. That is the position of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dandeker wants to withdraw amendment No. 27. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 27?

Amendment No. 27 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 28, as modified, to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 10, line 24,—
for "manufactures or produces articles" substitute—

"is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining" (28 as modified).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendments Nos. 2, 121 and 173 together to the vote of the House.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I withdraw amendment No. 121.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is too late.

Amendments Nos. 29, 121 and 173 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Insertion of new section 43A).

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 13,—

omit lines 23 to 25. (1).

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I beg to move*

Page 12, line 28,—

after "cost" insert—

"or, as the case may be, written down value" (30)

Page 12, line 28,—

after "clause (1)" insert—

"or, as the case may be, clause (6)" (31)

Page 12,—

after line 37 insert—

"Provided that where the asset so acquired has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed before the change in the rate of exchange, the increase or reduction in the liability of an assessee as expressed in Indian currency shall be added to or, as the case may be, deducted from the total income of the previous year during which the liability so increased or diminished." (32)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then amendment No. 33 is the same as amendment No. 1 which has already been moved.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 12,—

after line 37, insert—

"Provided that where the asset so acquired had been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed before the change in the rate of exchange, the increase or reduction in the liability of an assessee as expressed in Indian currency shall be made in computing the total income of the previous year during which the liability is so increased or reduced." (122)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri N. Dandekar: Sir, these amendments are to a very important clause which is concerned with giving effect to the earlier pronouncements of Government concerning the consequences of devaluation in relation to obligations outstanding in respect of assets purchased from foreign countries. I have only a few amendments which are designed really to improve this and to give the complete benefit that, I think, was intended.

The point underlying my first amendment (No.30) is that what is written up is either the actual cost or the written down value, as the case may be, at the time of devaluation in relation to the amount of increased liability in rupee terms resulting from devaluation. It is really a clarificatory amendment.

The second amendment (No.31) is again clarificatory so that it may be quite clear that this is not hedged in a manner that defeats the purpose; otherwise, there is nothing else in this particular amendment.

The more important ones are amendments Nos. 32 and 33. Amendment No. 32 is concerned with inserting a proviso to this clause to this effect:-

"Provided that where the asset so acquired has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed before the change in the rate of exchange, the increase or reduction in the liability of an assessee as expressed in Indian currency shall be added to or, as the case may be, deducted from the total income of the previous year during which the liability so increased or diminished."

It could be that assets acquired by foreign borrowings have, for some reason or other, been discarded or sold but the liability or a part of liability in respect of the acquisition, in foreign currency terms, may still be outstanding. Now, the result in the case of devaluation will be to increase that liability. But it could be, because the clause is expressed in general terms, that the change in the

rate of exchange favourable to India in relation to some other countries might result in a profit. Those adjustments ought to be made notwithstanding that the assets may have been sold or discarded or scrapped.

Then, my amendment No. 33.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You are supporting Mr. Masani's amendment also which is technically a similar amendment.

Shri N. Dandekar: It is all right. I am speaking on Mr. Masani's amendment as well as on mine. Both are identical.

It is to delete lines 23 to 25. The particular provision that I seek to delete is the following:

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the actual cost of an asset for the purpose of the deduction on account of development rebate under section 33."

This financial exercise, whether it is for the purpose of writing up or writing down, according to whether Indian currency is devalued or re-valued, is proposed (by the clause as it stands) to be confined only to the cost of the assets or the written-down value of the assets in so far as it concerns depreciation.

I suggest the proper thing would be to extend it also to cover the question of development rebate which is not just a concession. The whole purpose of the development rebate is financial assistance in order to enable concerns to replace assets, to develop the concern, to get rid of obsolete assets and to put in new assets and to provide for that a special allowance in the nature of development rebate which would be of a kind that assists the concern financially provided there is compliance with a number of conditions attached to the development rebate. I suggest that there is no reason whatsoever why the development rebate should be excluded from the adjustments necessitated by the change in

the value of the currency, whether upwards or downwards. The case for development rebate being correspondingly affected is exactly the same as that for the written-down value of the assets and, therefore depreciation also being affected.

Shri S. S. Kothari: In regard to my amendment No. 122, I submit that there are cases where an asset is diminished or destroyed before the devaluation but they may have been on deferred payment basis and the liability still remains to be paid. On account of devaluation, the amount in terms of rupee currency may have increased, and will increase actually, and that has to be borne by the company. Therefore, this should very legitimately be allowed as a deduction from income. I think, that directly follows from the relief which the Finance Minister has been kind enough to give to companies. I would also urge that the development rebate should be allowed. Actually, we had asked for it earlier but he has not yet agreed to that. The small concession that we have asked for here is very legitimate and he may, in his wisdom, kindly allow it.

Shri Himatsingka: Regarding the amendment moved by Mr. Dandecker, namely amendment No. 31, I think it is not necessary because the value, as regards devaluation, will affect the actual cost. There is no question of written down value coming in because the cost will be the cost calculated on the basis of the price paid. Therefore, the question of depreciated value does not come in at all. So, it is not necessary. Rather, it will affect the position.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I deal first with the development rebate because that is the substantial part, I believe, in all the amendments that are sought to be moved.

It was not considered necessary to give this benefit for development rebate also because we considered that it was adequate to allow the industry to recoup the additional rupee liability

against taxable profits for the year in the form of depreciation allowance; we, therefore, did not think it necessary to give this benefit for development rebate also. If I accept this amendment, it will perhaps cause a loss of Rs. 25 crores. *Interruptions*. That is what is estimated. I do not know whether the estimate is right or wrong, but that is what is estimated. I do not think that it is necessary to give both these advantages. The purpose is met by giving the concession which has been given. That was necessary and, therefore, it has been given. There was no question of any favour shown in the matter. I am not saying that. I think, in the wake of devaluation, what was required to be done should have been done and that it why, it has been done.

The written down value—of course, that part—cannot be accepted because it will give a double benefit. That is all that will happen.

About Amendment 122, which is proposed by Shri Kothari, I do not know why he has proposed it because it will put an additional liability on the assessee as it is worded. He does not seem to have realised this. I do not want to accept this amendment also. I do not want to put any additional liability.

Therefore, I oppose all the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now put Amendments 1, 30, 31, 32 and 122 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 30, 31, 32 and 122 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 21 were also added to the Bill.

Clause 22- (Amendment of section 72)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Mr. Dandeker moving his Amendment 34?

Shri Morarji Desai: The nature of the amendment is consequential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister says that the nature of the amendment is consequential. Is he moving it?

Shri N. Dandeker: Yes, Sir. I am moving Amendments 34 and 35.

I beg to move*:

Page 14, line 31,—

after "is" insert "wholly or partly"
(34)

Page 14, line 36,—

after "shall" insert—

"together with the loss if any relating to such business brought forward from the preceding assessment years," (35)

Shri Himatsingka: I beg to move :
page 14, line 35,—
after "loss" insert—

"[Including the loss referred to in sub-clause (ii)]". (123)

Shri N. Dandeker: Amendment No. 34. The fate of this is really covered by the defeat of the earlier amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, would he like to withdraw it?

Shri N. Dandeker: Yes, I would withdraw Amendment No. 34. But I do not want to withdraw Amendment No. 35, concerning page 14, line 36. Here it reads:

"..... so much of the loss as is attributable to such business shall be carried forward to the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the business is so re-established...."

That is excellent as far as it goes. But the point that I have dealt with in my amendment in this. What happens to the losses of this particular enterprise brought forward from the earlier years? It may well be that during the year or two years or three years or whatever the period might be when the business has been suspended before it is revived or re-established, the losses brought forward from the earlier years would have expired in regard to their "carry-forwardness"; and since losses can only be set off against profits from identical businesses, there would be nothing against which during the intervening years the earlier losses could be set off.

15 hrs.

Consequently, my amendment reads as follows. Where it is provided 'it shall be carried forward what I am suggesting is that it shall together with the loss, if any, relating to such business brought forward from preceding assessment years be carried forward to the assessment year relevant to the year in which the industry is re-established or revived. I hope the Finance Minister understands the point that I am trying to make. I am not trying to seek a new benefit; but what I am suggesting is that entitled benefits which were there should not lapse because of this.

Shri Himatsingka: The position has been made clear by Shri N. Dandeker. Therefore, I have nothing more to add.

Shri Morarji Desai: The proposed amendment is not necessary. It is redundant because what he wants is already covered. The existing provision in the Bill is a proviso to clause (2) of section 72(1) of the Income-tax Act. The said clause 2 refers to unabsorbed business losses which are allowed to be carried forward and set off against the profits of future years. The provision in the Bill refers to the unabsorbed business loss which automatically includes losses brought forward from preceding assessment years.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Therefore, this amendment is not necessary at all.

Shri N. Dandeker: I think I have not been able to make myself clear. Let me make the point again. Suppose in between the discontinuance of the business and its re-establishment, there are a couple of years, and the limit of the number of years to which the earlier losses can be carried forward lapses; then, will the carry-forwardness of those earlier losses be revived when the business is re-established? In other words, let us take year 1 as the year in which the business is discontinued; suppose year 2 and year 3 lapse and the business remains discontinued during those two years, and the business is re-established in year 4. The carry-forwardness of the earlier losses may expire in year 1 or year 2 or year 3 and consequently cannot be extended to year 4. If the Finance Minister says that it can be carried forward, then I shall accept his statement.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the period has expired then it cannot be carried forward. Why should I revive them?

Shri N. Dandeker: That is the real point. What is sought to be done by me is that a discontinued business ought not to suffer in this matter because of discontinuance due to either natural or human-made calamities. That is the whole point of the exercise. I hope I am not overstressing the point. But what I am saying is that one of the consequences of the calamity is that no profits are earned in the intervening period, and, therefore, the brought-forward losses cannot be set off, and if the losses of the year of discontinuance can be carried forward as if the intervening period was not there, I see no point in denying it to the earlier losses whose carry-forwardness may expire during the intervening period.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think that any losses which can be set off against future profits will not be allowed to be set off. I do not think

that that is the intention of this Bill. The intention of the Bill is that such losses could be covered. But if there are older losses and supposing it revives after five years, then it becomes difficult; it becomes an altogether different and difficult proposition. One will have to examine it and see what it means. That can certainly be examined.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri N. Dandeker have permission to withdraw his amendment No. 34?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Himatsinghka want to press his amendment No. 123?

Shri Himatsinghka: I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have permission to withdraw his amendment?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 125 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is amendment No. 35.

Shri N. Dandeker: If I understand the Finance Minister to say that if is covered by the amendment made, I would be willing to accept the assurance; but I am not quite sure of the assurance.

Shri Morarji Desai: So far as I see, I think it is covered.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Not as Shri Dandeker wants.

Shri Morarji Desai: You can put it to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 35 to vote.

Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Amendment of section 84)

Shri N. Dandekar: I move:*

Page 16,—after line 30 insert—

'(iv) the following further proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted namely:—

"Provided further that condition (ii) shall be deemed not to have been contravened if the industrial undertaking or hotel is set up in rented premises.".

Shri Himatsingka: I beg to move:*

Page 16,—after line 6, insert—" (i) in clause (ii) after the word 'building' insert 'not being a building taken on rent or lease';" (124).

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): I beg to move:*

Page 16,—omit lines 6 to 17. (174)

Page 16,—for lines 1 to 5, substitute—

"and gains derived from any industrial undertaking, to which this section applies as does not exceed six per cent. per annum on the capital employed in such undertaking, computed in the prescribed manner". (257)

Shri N. Dandekar: This concerns the existing provision regarding tax holiday to newly established enterprises. The respective clauses and provisions about this are of course contained in the Third Schedule and is quite a new set of provisions. This is relevant only for one year. Nevertheless, the

principle of what I am trying to insert by the amendment is important, namely, to add a further proviso after line 30 which is itself a proviso which refers to certain pre-conditions that have to be fulfilled.

One of the conditions of this relief is that it should be an enterprise that has been started in premises in which there was no other enterprise. In other words, that the premises have not been transferred, it is not old machinery that has been transferred and so on. One of the objections that has been levelled against an enterprise satisfying all other conditions, except as regards building, namely, that the enterprise is located in rented premises has been the ground in several cases for denying this relief. I think the denial of such relief in such cases is wrong because there is no transfer of premises involved. Why such relief is being denied I am unable to understand. I can well understand that relief should be denied to a new industrial undertaking claiming to be new but is really a reconstruction of an old one, with plant transferred from somewhere, building transferred from somewhere and so on. But where a new enterprise admittedly otherwise new does not locate itself in its own premises which are new but locates itself on rented premises, it seems incredible that relief should be denied.

It is therefore for this purpose that I have sought to add this proviso:

"Provided further that condition (ii) shall be deemed not to have been contravened if the industrial undertaking or hotel is set up in rented premises".

Shri Himatsingka: There are industrial estates. If an undertaking is started there, or if a factory building is available which has been discontinued, and another factory is started there, I think simply because the building is taken on rent, that should not make the undertaking lose the benefit that is proposed here.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We are opposed to any sort of tax holiday. In my earlier speech I have clearly stated that this tax holiday to certain categories of industries is taxation on the common people. Therefore, when there is an attempt to include in this tax holiday group another concern like the hotel, we have got to oppose it.

In the name of getting foreign exchange, what are we doing? We are giving rise to a chain. Besides this tax holiday, other inducements to hoteliers are being given, and that was quite sufficient for the hotel business to stand on its legs, and for its future expansion. Here, besides those amenities, those subventions, loans and other things granted to hoteliers, tax holiday is being sought to be given. Therefore, my amendment relates to this hotel business.

Secondly, with regard to cold storage plants, practically today hoarding on a very big scale is due to the construction of cold storage plants on a very big scale throughout India. This is one of the reasons why from fruits to fish, from meat to eggs, all sorts of things are hoarded in these cold storage plants. Therefore, any sort of tax holiday given to these cold storage plants or machinery or implements required for these cold storage plants are being opposed to by us.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no objection to accepting rented buildings also in this. For hotels this is already provided, but for factories it was not provided. I have no objection to accepting it because there are industrial estates in which the undertakings are in rented buildings, that is quite true.

My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen wanted that hotels should not get this benefit, and cold storage should not get this benefit. I do not understand why he thinks that this is not necessary. We want tourists to increase, so that it benefits us, it is for our benefit that we want to increase tourism here, and it is for that purpose

only that this tax holiday has been extended, hotels which are meant only for the tourists, not other hotels, and those which come into being now, not the earlier hotels. Then again, it applies only to those hotels which belong to company and to private persons.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are there such hotels reserved exclusively for tourists? The Intercontinental which was opened for tourists, is half the time full with Indian businessmen using their expense accounts.

Shri Morarji Desai: Only tourists cannot make it run, that is not possible. All the year round there are not tourists. Therefore they have got to be supported in this matter.

Cold storages are very necessary for perishable articles like fruits and fish. Fishing has increased more and it will benefit the fishing community if cold storages are there, otherwise it will not benefit everybody. It is necessary to have them. If there is hoarding, we can look after hoarding in a different way. But it is necessary to have more and more cold storages in this country for all these purposes. Therefore, we support that. I cannot, therefore, accept the amendment of my hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen. I am against them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 36 has been accepted by the Government. I shall first put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

after line 30 insert—

'(iv) the following further proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted namely:—

"Provided further that condition (ii) shall be deemed not to have been contravened if the industrial undertaking or hotel is set up in rented premises".' (36)

The motion was adopted.

Shri Himatsingka: I am not pressing my amendment No. 124.

Amendment No. 124 was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put Nos. 174 and 257 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 174 & 257 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 and 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Amendment of Chapter XIII)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 27.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I move* my amendment No. 175:

Page 20,—

omit lines 23 to 40. (175)

The few remarks that I will make on this amendment will also apply to my amendments Nos. 181 and 182 to clauses 34 and 35 respectively. The same principle is involved and I say this to save time, as I do not want to speak the same thing again at that time. The principle is the same behind all these three amendments. This relates to the introduction of a new system which we come to understand is known as the 'American system', American model of income-tax administration. The essence of it is that in the name of administrative economy and decentralisation of functions, powers are being given to assign the functions which had been performed so long by income-tax officers to income-tax inspectors and even to the ordinary subordinate ministerial staff both in the case of income-tax as

well as gift and wealth tax. A far as we can understand it, the essential thing is that whenever it is considered necessary the inspectors and even ministerial staff below the inspectors can be called upon to perform these functions which are at present performed by the income-tax officers. My amendments are meant to oppose this principle because I feel that in the long run it is going to do more harm than good. In the first place, the traditional function of inspectors in our country had always been to find out new assessees, to unearth tax evaders. That is the job of the inspectors. I think that even the hon. Minister will in some measure at least pay a tribute to the work that they have done. I remember that T. T. Krishnamachari, when he was Finance Minister, in this House on one occasion did pay tribute to the very good work done by the inspectors in unearthing new assessees and in helping to unearth tax-evaders. The scope of this work is still very great and I do not think anybody will deny it, not even the Finance Minister, although we had occasion to remark during the general discussion that this fight against tax-evasion seems to have been practically given up. Nevertheless, perhaps this is an organisational administrative reflection of that attitude which is being brought in here.

The trouble will be that these inspectors whose workload is going to be increased, whose responsibility is going to be increased will be called upon by a special order to function, to do the work, which is being done now by the officers, while at the same time, they will have no upgrading themselves, no upgrading of the cadre, no upgrading of authority and no upgrading of pay or salary or anything like that. The promotional avenues of these people are going to be blocked. Even now, as the Minister probably knows, there is a great deal of discontent among them due to the fact that in violation of certain assur-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ances given earlier and as recommended by certain committees earlier, direct recruitment of income-tax officers is being done from outside rather than giving priority for the opportunity of promotion to those income-tax inspectors who have proved their ability and who are senior. Now, this new clause which is being introduced means that the normal promotional opportunity of these income-tax inspectors is going to be completely blocked or at least going to be reduced further.

My submission in brief would be that the saving in expenditure which Mr. Desai probably hopes to achieve through this method is really a case of being penny-wise, pound-foolish, because, in the long run, the additional revenue which can accrue to the country, to the exchequer, if the work of inspectors is properly done, would far outweigh the advantage that is sought to be got here by this method of decentralisation. I do not think that this expenditure should be reduced simply in the name of saving some money as a result of which the possibility of getting additional revenue will also go down further. There is no point in this, because one is cutting one's nose to spite one's face like this.

The inspectors are primarily meant to be field workers, but according to the system, as I understand it, they will now be more and more liable to be withdrawn from the field and bogged down in the work of what normally is done by income-tax officers. In this case I think this would have a very bad effect generally on the morale of the people, and even on their efficiency, and combined with the shrinkage of their normal promotional avenues and this increase in the workload without any corresponding upgrading, it will eventually land this income-tax department and the whole taxation machinery in a worse mess. This is being done simply because it is based on the American model or pattern that we are copying

from abroad. I think we should not act in this mechanical way, but try to understand the specific conditions which are obtaining in our country.

Therefore, this will add much more to the work of these inspectors who are primarily meant to be there for working in the field, to ferret out tax-evaders and find out new assessees, which will result in bringing in additional revenue to the exchequer. So, I am moving these amendments; they fall under three different clauses, but the essential principle is the same. I am moving for omission or the deletion of this clause.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can understand the allergy of my hon. friend against everything done in America. It is true that the American experts have been consulted, and they have been working on this, but it does not mean that we have accepted whatever they have said without ourselves being in full agreement with what they are doing. And the system is not entirely the American system. It is also suited to our own conditions. I believe that there are a few inspectors who do not like the functional system, and they seem to have briefed my hon. friend. He is encouraging demoralisation and indiscipline if that is so. And that would not be healthy for the Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You cannot produce a better argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am producing an argument.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would rather be briefed by inspectors from our country than by American experts.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry for you; I would not say anything else. The new provisions have been made in the context of the introduction of the functional system. This is to make full use of the staff which is there and to make them even more efficient. It is not that their efficiency will be lessened. This does not in

[Shri Morarji Desai].

any way involve them in far higher responsibilities for lesser pay. We have made these changes to fully use them. It does not in any way involve any diminution in their prospects. On the contrary, if their work is found better, they will have better prospects in future. I do not know why this is being said. Of course, there is conservatism everywhere. Even my communist friends, who are very revolutionary, would be conservative in some aspects of life. Even the greatest revolutionary is conservative in some aspects of life. I can understand the inspectors being conservative in these matters. We will have to explain to them and bring them round to the new system. They will have to come round. It is not as if they should decide what we should do. It is the Government which has got to decide what should be followed. It cannot be left to the inspectors to be decided. Therefore, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 175 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 175 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 and 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Amendment of chapter XVII).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of amendments.

No. 2. Shri Maddi Sudarsanam is absent. It is not moved.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me move my amendments. Afterwards, they will become redundant.

I beg to move*:

Page 24, for lines 6 to 33, substitute—

"(Interest other than 'Interest on Securities').

"194A. (1) Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on Securities", shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made in a case where the person (not being a company or a registered firm) entitled to receive such income furnishes to the person responsible for making the payment—

(a) an affidavit, or

(b) a statement in writing,

declaring that his total income assessable for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax.

(2) The statement in writing referred to in sub-section (1) shall also contain such other particulars as may be prescribed, be verified in the prescribed manner, be signed in the presence of a Gazetted Officer of the Central or a State Government and bear an attestation by such Officer to the effect that the person who has signed the statement is known to him.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—

- (i) where the income credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees;
- (ii) to such income credited or paid before the 1st day of October, 1967;
- (iii) to such income credited or paid to—

(a) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies, or any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank), or

(b) any financial corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or

(c) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established on 31 of 1956 under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, or

(d) the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, or

(e) any company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance, or

(f) such other institution, association or body which the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.

Explanation.—In this section 'Gazetted Officer' includes a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar of a Taluka or Tehsil or any other officer performing functions similar to those of a Tehsildar or Mamlatdar." (159)

Page 26, for line 23, substitute—

"has furnished to him an affidavit or a statement under the proviso". (160)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of these two amendments, is Shri Dandeker withdrawing his amendment?

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I would like to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That you may do. It is only a formality.

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, it is not a matter of formality, it is a matter of substance.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 24—

omit lines 9 to 13 (178).

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 24,—

after line 24, add—

"Provided further that similarly no deduction shall be made in a case where the person entitled to receive such income furnished to the person responsible for making the payment a certificate stating that he is already assessed to tax and has been paying his regular and advance taxes according to law, giving therein, the name and designation of the Income Tax Officer by whom he is assessed and his file number." (6)

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 24, line 7,—

after "resident" insert—

"not being a banking company 1 as defined in Banking Companies

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri N. Dandeker].

Act, 1949 or a cooperative bank registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912". (37)

Page 24, line 18,—

after "case" insert "(a)" (38).

Page 24, line 21,—

after "that" insert—

"to the best of his knowledge and belief" (39)

Page 24, line 24,—

after "income-tax" insert "or" (40).

Page 24,—

after line 24 insert—

"(b) where the person entitled to receive such income furnishes to the person responsible for making the payment, a certificate in the prescribed form granted by the Income-tax Officer by whom he is assessed, showing that he is already an assessee." (41)

Page 24,—

for lines 26 to 31 substitute—

"(i) in a case where the income referred to in sub-section (1) credited or paid at any one time does not exceed five hundred rupees;" (42)

Page 26, line 23—

after "affidavit" insert—

"or certificate" (43)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment of Shri Indrajit Gupta—No. 180. Is he moving it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not valid in view of the amendment moved by the Finance Minister.

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I have only two points to make and if the Finance Minister will be good enough to accept them I will be very happy. Before I explain the two points I would like to reiterate what I said yesterday, that the Finance Minister has shown really a very forthcoming response to the general public outcry against clause 30 as it stood before. His exclusion from the ambit of clause 30, by his amendment, all fees, commissions, brokerages and so forth certainly makes the thing more acceptable than it was in the original form and, as I said, I am grateful and I would like to express appreciation of his response.

Then I come to the two points I want to make, which I briefly touched yesterday and which I want to reiterate today. The first is the unfortunate way in which the affidavit or statement which the recipient of interest has to give is worded. What it requires a person who has no taxable income, whose income is below the taxable limit, to do is to submit an affidavit or statement that he will not have income beyond the taxable limit. I think there would be difficulty in most cases. Everybody is trying to improve his income; nobody wishes to have income that is below the taxable limit and, therefore, everyone is constantly endeavouring to improve his income. But this statement or affidavit is casting a legally impossible burden on a person to have to say, for instance today, that during the current year his income will not exceed a taxable limit. I would beg of you to consider this, that the words prescribed need not necessarily be in this form. When I am making such an affidavit, what I should be required to state is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, today, that is, when I am making such an affidavit, my income does not exceed the taxable limit.

The second point which I urged yesterday and which I would like to develop a little today is in regard to

persons who are already assessees. I suggest that if, for instance, I am an assessee and have an amount of interest coming to me from a fixed deposit account in a bank, it should be possible for me to tell the bank when it is paying interest to me "I am an assessee; you can communicate, as you are required by law, about the payment of interest to me to the income tax department; you are within your right to do that; but, do not start deducting the tax from this interest. I am an assessee and I am herewith producing a certificate from the income-tax officer who assesses me. He certifies that my case is on such and such register, with general index register number so and so, company circle, or whatever it is, so so."

Then, what will happen is this. Firstly, those persons who honestly believe they have no income above the taxable limit will be excluded by making a simple affidavit or statement, and, secondly, those, like me, who are already assessees, by furnishing a certificate of this kind, will be excluded. That does not mean that I get a way from the payment of tax; it only means that I get away from, I escape, a lot of unnecessary paper work and vouchers, and this, that and the other. There is the machinery for advance demand of tax and the advance payment of tax, "pay as you earn". So, I pay the tax even when there is no deduction of tax at source.

So, what I am trying to get is this. For those who give an affidavit that they are not liable to pay tax and those who produce a certificate that they are already liable to tax as assessees, they should be excluded. Then you will get a middle batch of people who are not able to certify. In those cases, I am entirely in agreement with the Government that the tax should be deducted at source; at least, you get that much tax because most of that body of people choose not to take advantage of either of these procedures that I have suggested. Many of them will probably be persons who are dodging the tax any-

way, and in regard to those people I have no sympathy. In such cases, the deduction of tax at source ought to be imposed very strictly, and I have no objection to it.

Therefore, to sum up briefly, in the affidavit the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief" should be included so that one will not be liable to deduction of tax when one has no income liable to tax at the time of submitting the affidavit. Secondly, when a certificate is produced from the income-tax officer by those who are already assessees that they are assessees and are being taxed, those cases too ought to be exempted from the deduction of tax provision.

I would like to end with this observation that the amendments which the Finance Minister proposes to make are so admirable that I would not like to press any of my amendments and I would, with the permission of the House, withdraw them.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी को जो रिलीफ उन्होंने कल दिया है उसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह बधाई मैं अपनी तरफ से तथा बाकी सब की तरफ से भी देना चाहता हूँ। गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आंडर के बाद यह खायाल था कि श्री देसाई जब एक बात एक बार सोच लेते हैं तो कोई कुछ भी कहे उसको वह भानते नहीं हैं। जो रिलीफ इन्होंने दिया है इसके बाद से मैं जितने भी लोगों से मिला हूँ मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह एक जनरल इम्प्रेशन है कि अब माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर लोगों की आवाज को रिस्पांड करते हैं उसकी कद्र करते हैं और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत अच्छा लक्षण है। लेकिन जहां तक इस क्लाऊंड का सम्बन्ध है मैं इसके मुलतः विरुद्ध हूँ। मैं श्री दंडेकर की इस बात से एधी नहीं करता हूँ कि वास्तव में इस क्लाऊंड का आधार यह है कि टैक्स इवेजन न हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि इवेजन नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां इवेजन बहुत है और उसको रोकने की ज़रूरत है।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक्स-स्टिंग ला ही काफ़ी है और अगर उसको अच्छी तरह से लागु किया जाये तो वह इवडन को रोकने में फ़ेकिट हो सकता है।

पहले एडवांस टैक्स की पेमेंट के लिए कहा जाता है। बाद में अगर हमारा इनकम टैक्स ज्यादा होता है तो जब हम इनकम टैक्स की रिटर्न भरते हैं तो उस समय भी हमें इनकम टैक्स देना होता है। अगर उसके बाद भी कोई कसर रह जाये तो प्रोविजनल एसेसमेंट का भी स्कोप है। अगर इतनी पावर्ज के बाद भी इवेजन होता है तो सरकार के पास पिनेल्टी की क्लाजिंज हैं—वह किसी को भी कैद में रख सकती है। सरकार इतनी पावर्ज के होते हुए भी और पावर्ज क्यों लेना चाहती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। एक तरफ तो फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब इनकम टैक्स ला का सिम्प्लीफिकेशन करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह कानूनों का एक जंगल खड़ा कर देना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा कानून बनाने से इवेजन नहीं रुकेगा।

जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी को टाइटन करे। मेरा स्थाल है कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी की इनएफिंगेसी को छिपाने के लिए यह प्राविजन लाई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी हम इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को डीटेल्ज दे देते हैं कि चार सौ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च किस किस चौज पर हुआ किस किस को इन्ट्रस्ट दिया। अगर उन डीटेल्ज का प्राप्त रेफरेंस कर दिया जाये तो इस प्राविजन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन होता यह है कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट डीटेल्ज तो ले लेता है लेकिन यह देखने के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है कि वे डीटेल्ज आगे रेफर की जाती हैं या नहीं। 99 परसेंट वे रेफर नहीं की जाती हैं। डिपार्टमेंट की इस एनएफिंगेसी को छिपाने के लिए यह प्राविजन लाया गया है।

एक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर इनकम टैक्स ला में यह एमेंडमेंट की गई कि जो स्पेकुलेशन लास होगा वह स्पेकुलेशन प्राफ़िट के एंगेस्ट ही इडजस्ट हो सकता है क्योंकि लोगों ने बोगस प्राफ़िट को स्पैकुलेशन के साथ एडजस्ट करना शुरू कर दिया था। यह जो डीडक्शन एटसीस का प्राविजन रखा गया है उससे भी यही होगा कि फ़र्ज़ कीजिए मैंने किसी से ब्याज का पैसा लेना है उसने उस ब्याज पर इनकम टैक्स को काट लिया और मैंने उसका सटिफिकेट ले लिया कि उसने ब्याज पर के इनकम टैक्स को काट लिया है। फ़र्ज़ कीजिए कि उसने दस हजार रुपया काट लिया। मैंने दस हजार रुपये का इनकम टैक्स का रिलाफ़ ले लिया लेकिन यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि उस व्यक्ति ने वह रेकम काटने के बाद क्या किया। इस तरह कई बोगस फ़र्ज़ बन जायेंगी और फ़ायदा उठायेंगी।

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टर-स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स के मामले में दिल्ली में कई सौ बोगस फ़र्ज़ बनीं और करीब चालीस पचास लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। उन बोगस फ़र्ज़ के आज तक पता नहीं चला है। व सेल्ज टैक्स खाती हैं और सटिफिकेट्स इस्यू कर देता है। इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां अब भी चीज़ जायेंगी।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और जहां तक हो सके इस प्राविजन को मूलतः ख़त्म कर दें। सरकार के पास इस बक्त जो ला है वह काफ़ी मजबूत है। जो लोग वास्तव में पकड़ जाने चाहिए उनको वह पकड़ सकता है। सरकार को अपनी मशीनरी को टाइटन करने की जरूरत है। अगर वह अपनी मशीनरी को टाइटन नहीं करती है तो अनडिजायरेल एलिमेंट्स इस प्राविजन का नाजायज़ फ़ायदा उठायेंगे और वित्त मन्त्री को एक्सीरीरियंस के बाद पता चलेगा कि इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है बल्कि नुकसान ही हुआ है।

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment stands at number six and, I think, I should have been given the first opportunity. Anyway, I take this opportunity for congratulating our Finance Minister for the great understanding displayed by him in taking away from the purview of this section the payment on account of brokerage, commission and professional fees. I share his anxiety, so far as interest is concerned, and I can appreciate that so far as interest is concerned, some blackmarket operations pass through these interest accounts and, naturally, I would support him if he wants to keep all this in this Clause. But I fail to understand why he should not give the same treatment which is already given to the existing assessee—to those persons also who are on the G.I.R. of the Income-Tax Department. By the first proviso he has given exemption to those persons who are not assessee provided they give an affidavit in the prescribed manner. I would request him to extend this principle to those persons who are not on the G.I.R. of the Income-Tax Department. My amendment seeks to have that.

I think, this Clause is not going to be used as a machinery for simply tightening the collection measures. As I heard the other day the Finance Minister speaking that this is meant to check black-market operations, as I said, I share his anxiety for that. But in trying to check black-market operations, no unnecessary harassment should be caused to the existing assessee who do not deserve it. My amendment seeks to remove that harassment also.

Shri S. S. Kothari: It is rather a rare occasion indeed, when an Opposition Member rises to appreciate an action of a Minister. Mr. Morarji Desai's action in withdrawing the deduction of tax at source from professional fees and commission and brokerage has been appreciated by a large number of people, particularly in the

commercial and professional circles. I also represent Chartered Accountants; they have also appreciated it and would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for that.

With regard to interest, I submit that the measure is there and, since he is going to retain it, I think, it is necessary that the machinery is tightened to ensure that what is deducted at source reaches the hands of the Government. It is not going to be an easy task, because in the rural areas considerable amount of interest is paid and there are the money-lenders who charge fantastic rates of interest even from poor cultivators. That should stop some day by law or by convention or by something else.

An Hon. Member: That is not going to be stopped.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The main point is that wherever tax is deducted at source, it must reach the hands of the Government. That must be ensured. There have been cases where, even with regard to salaries, tax deducted at source, it is not paid in time to the Government. There are cases, where sometimes for years the money is not paid and the Department is not able to trace out or follow up the cases, because deductions are made, in large numbers, and this is going to add to the number of such deductions, because of this deduction at source from interest. It must be ensured that the money reaches the hands of the Government.

I wish to withdraw my amendments.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): I want to oppose this clause as a whole. Before I proceed, I join my colleagues in expressing my warm appreciation for withdrawing the deduction of tax at source from commission, brokerage and profession fees. Having withdrawn this and having amended the clause in respect of interest also by which deduction in respect of companies will be at the rate of 20 per cent and in respect of individuals at

[Shri D. N. Patodia].

the rate of 10 per cent, I hardly see any point in retaining it.

Now, when the interest is paid to the company, it goes without saying that those companies are regular assessees and, therefore, any such payment is automatically covered in the form of payment of taxation by the company. Then, in respect of individuals, since the deduction will apply only when the payment of interest exceeds Rs. 400, it can easily be understood that whenever one single item of Rs. 400 is paid to one individual, that individual in most of the cases is likely to be the assessee again. Therefore, looking at the total payment of the interest to such persons who are not regular assessees, which is going to be in any case very insignificant, I believe that the administrative burden on the one hand and the difficulties which the payers and the receivers of the interest will have on the other hand, do not justify this particular clause to be retained any further. In any case it will again, to a certain extent, discourage the deposits into the bank because everybody would be conscious that whenever interest is received, the tax will be deducted. Therefore, in view of the very insignificant part which will be played in the form of collection of tax by this measure, I suggest that this particular measure may be withdrawn.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very thankful to my hon. friends for thinking that I have improved. But I am quite sure that sometimes when I am not able to accept their suggestion, they will again say that I have not improved. That is also possible. When a measure like the Gold Control Order was brought in, I could not accept what was said because of the interest of the country. It was not a question of myself and I consider that it is a great calamity that that Order was not allowed to be worked

as it should have been worked for the economy of the country. Still one has to go by the views of the people in a democracy and one accepts it. But one does not accept it voluntarily to let the floodgates loose and allow everything to go. At least that is not the position in which I have to work. If I am in a responsible position where I have to work, I have got to take also the censure from my hon. friends if it is necessary in the interest of the country. It does not matter if I pass out, but the country will benefit. That is how I look at it.

In this particular matter, one hon. Member has opposed the clause totally because he does not want even interest to be concerned in the tax being deducted at source. I cannot understand that. I do not understand why deduction at source is going to be harmful and irksome to anybody. Deduction of tax from dividends, even of Rs. 5, is done and that is not found irksome by anybody. Nobody has objected to that so far. There also we have said that those who are not paying income-tax should inform the people and it will not be deducted. That is the system that I have introduced and I want to see that that is properly implemented.

In this particular matter, the objection raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Dandekar, is, in my view, very technical and yet, I would like to see that no income-tax officer harasses somebody because there has been even a technical breach. I can, therefore, accept an amendment here of either "at an estimated total income" or even I would say, "to the best of his knowledge and belief". I am prepared to accept either of the two. But I would prefer "at an estimated total income" to the other thing because that would be much better. I am prepared to accept it and I would move that amendment at the relevant place. Therefore, that is taken care of. The question of the

assessees is different. There are many assessees who do not give a proper return and it is in order to see that those people are caught and prosecuted and punished very heavily—which is the next measure which I am contemplating—that such a return is necessary. Unless one takes to some strong measures which will bring not fear of God but fear of Government into the minds of those people who want to break the law, it will not be possible to get the law implemented by everybody in the country especially in fiscal matters and, therefore, one thinks that this is necessary. If by experience it is found that it is not necessary one can certainly remove it, and I have no hesitation in doing it at any time.

At present, the law provides for this already. In section 133(4) of the Act it is already provided that an Income-tax officer can require any assessee to furnish a statement of the names and addresses of persons to whom he has paid in any previous year rent, interest or commission or royalty or brokerage or any annuity, not being any annuity taxable under the head 'Salaries' amounting to more than Rs. 400 together with particulars of all such payments made. So, that provision is already there. Therefore, it is not going to be an additional hardship. The form also provides for it. Deduction is no great hardship to anybody. This has got to be done by all banks and companies. If they deduct also it will mean the same thing; there is not much extra labour in this. When advance tax is paid, the assessee can take into account what will be deducted; that percentage is given and he can deduct that from his advance payment so that there is no question of any double payment at any time. The accrual of interest is known to everybody. It is not going to be a windfall to anybody. He knows where he has invested and what interest he is going to get. He also knows how much will be deducted. Therefore, in advance payment also there is not going to be any

difficulty. It is with a view to finding out ways and methods whereby one can detect unaccounted-for-moneys that this has been brought in. We have got to exercise our brains to the best extent possible. Of course, those other people will exercise their brains to see how best to avoid it. This see-saw puzzle always goes on in society and yet Government have got to function to the best of their capacity and ability. Therefore, I consider that this provision is necessary and it will help Government in getting over the charge which my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta makes namely that we do not want to find out unaccounted-for-income or evasion of taxes. It is very wrong when he says that. If he wants to call me names certainly he can always do so, but not in this matter. We are very particular to see that we more effectively detect these things and that is why we are taking several steps. I am also thinking of several ways and means by which the tax could be assessed and levied in such a manner that it would not be possible to evade it and yet it would become so simple that anybody can fill in the form. Of course, that will go against the interest of some professional people.

Shri S. S. Kothari: We do not mind.

Shri Morarji Desai: but they will find other strategems to see that they are required and that is all that will happen. But we shall have to provide for many of these things and constantly do this exercise to see that the law is abided by all the people. That is why I cannot accept the total opposition of the hon. Member who has opposed it.

Shri N. Dandekar: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Shri B. S. Sharma: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their respective amendments.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 37 to 43 were, by leave, withdrawn.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In one of the Government amendments, No. 159, there is a slight change to be made, that is, in 194A (1) (b) instead of 'declaring that his total income assessable. . . .', it should be declaring that his estimated total income assessable'.

I shall now put this amendment as corrected as well as Government amendment No. 160 to the vote in the House.

The question is:

(i) Page 24, for lines 6 to 33, substitute—

"194A; Interest other than "Interest on Securities: (1) Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on Securities", shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made in a case where the person (not being a company or a registered firm) entitled to receive such income furnishes to the person responsible for making the payment—

(a) an affidavit, or
 (b) a statement in writing, declaring that his estimated total income assessable for the assessment year next following the financial year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax.

(2) The statement in writing referred to in sub-section (1) shall also contain such other particulars as may be prescribed, be verified in the prescribed manner, be signed in the presence of a Gazetted Officer of the Central or a State Government and bear an attestation by such Officer to the effect that the person who has signed the statement is known to him.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—

(i) where the incomes credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees;

(ii) to such income credited or paid before the 1st day of October, 1967;

(iii) to such income credited or paid to—

(a) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies, or any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank), or

(b) any financial corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or

(c) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 or

(d) the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, or

(e) any company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance, or

(f) such other institution, association or body which the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.

Explanation.—In this section, "Gazetted Officer" includes a

Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar of a Taluka or Tehsil or any other officer performing functions similar to those of a Tehsildar or Mamlatdar". (159 as modified)".

(ii) Page 26, for line 23, substitute—

"has furnished to him an affidavit or a statement under the proviso". (160)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 178 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 178 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 and 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33—(Certain amendments to Income-tax Act to take effect from 1st April, 1968).

Shri N. Dandeker: I beg to move*:

Page 27, line 1, after "Third Schedule" insert—

"with the exception of Item 22 thereof". (44)

This is a very small thing. It is concerned with the clause which says that the amendments to the Income Tax Act directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Income Tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April 1968, that is to say, prospectively. I think one of these amendments ought not to be made prospective but immediate, that is, item 22 of the

Third Schedule at page 92 which is concerned with reducing the age limit from 70 years to 60 years. Then there are one or two other minor things connected with the annuity deposit scheme. I submit this annuity deposit scheme is so vicious that any relief that is intended ought to be immediate and not prospective. Therefore, I have suggested an amendment to clause 33 which, with the amendment, would read:

"The amendments directed in the Third Schedule with the exception of Item 22 thereof shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968".

with the result that the overriding clause, which is sub-clause (2) of section 1 will apply—"save . . . shall come into force from the 1st April, 1967".

In other words, item 22, I submit, should come into effect from 1st April, 1967. It is connected with the annuity deposit scheme.

Shri Morarji Desai: The annual deposits in relation to incomes which are liable to tax for the current assessment year 1967-68 were to be made during the past financial year. They have already done it.

Shri N. Dandeker: This year I shall have to make a deposit for the next financial year and I cannot be governed by the law of next year. If I have got to make advance deposit in relation to the assessment year 1968-69, the law of this year applies.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now we have made it prospective; therefore 1968-69 will apply.

Shri N. Dandeker: When it comes to determining whether I have made a proper deposit, the later law applies; but when it comes to whether I should or should not make a deposit, how much deposit, it is the law of today which applies, because it is advance payment of deposit.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Morarji Desai: The only difficulty is that if this is done, those who have defaulted last year will escape, I will not be able to punish them. There is a penalty charge for those who have not done it, and if I accept this, then they will escape, that is all that will happen.

Shri N. Dandeker: They won't either, they will be assessed this year in relation to this year's laws. Last year if they did not make the annual deposit, they will be assessable this year, except of course for age, if my amendment is accepted; otherwise, they will be assessed in relation to the law as of this year as amended by item 22, they as well as others who have got to make annual deposits in advance. I cannot make an annuity deposit in advance this year in relation a law that does not exist at all, I make it in relation to a law as it is this year.

Shri Morarji Desai: I think we can consider it in the schedule itself if it is necessary, or by a notification we can do it, but I would not like to make any change whereby some people will escape penalty. We will do it by a notification if it comes to that.

Shri N. Dandeker: So long as you are sympathetic to the thought, it is all right. I do not press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment 44?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 44 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Amendment of Act 27 of 1957).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:*

Page 28, omit lines 4 to 28. (181)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 181 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clause 35—(Amendment of Act 18 of 1958).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:*

Page 31, omit lines 7 to 31. (182).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting the amendment to the House.

Amendment No. 182 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Clause 36—(Amendment of Act 7 of 1964)

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:*

Page 34, after line 21, insert—

'(c) in the First Schedule, in rule 1,—

(i) clause (v) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(ii) for clause (vii), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

"(vii) an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of section 80G of the Income-tax Act;"'. (161)

Shri S. S. Kothari: I rise to oppose clause 36, not on account of what this clause proposes but on a very important point, that is the basic tenets of this, shall we say, retrograde and obnoxious tax, namely, companies profits surtax. There is a basic contradiction between the principle underlying this tax and the principle underlying the so-called tax credit schemes to which the Finance Minister has resorted to give relief to the aluminium industry. That is a welcome thing. But I would describe it as a kind of uneasy co-existence. These two things are contradictory. A company increases its profits. What happens? The company is penalised more and more. It is a deterrent to efficiency, to higher profits and it is an invitation to tax evasion. If it shows more profits, it has to pay tax at a higher rate.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Should they pay less then?

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am pointing out the contradiction between two schemes. What is the object of the tax credit schemes for aluminium or any other industry which is granted tax credit certificates, if it makes more profits. It is to give tax relief. I do not know how these two things can co-exist in the same law. It means that there is some sort of confusion in the thinking of the Government. This tax must be dropped, as this is an invitation to evasion and it penalises efficiency and Profits. Profits are the sivews of growth; they lead to greater expansion.

The maximum limit to taxation at present is 70 per cent here. In other countries, it is far less. It should be

reduced to sixty per cent and made applicable to all companies, public and private. In the case of private companies, the tax may go even to 75 or 80 per cent. The Finance Minister expects them all to be good and honest people, who must pay all their taxes fully. I do not have any brief for those who evade tax; you may put them in jail, but make your tax structure acceptable to society. Let society stand up and say: this tax structure is reasonable, just and equitable; we must all obey the law and we must follow it correctly. I have no objection at all to punishing the evaders, but make it reasonable and just taxation. In view of the inherent contradiction, to which I had already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister, I say that the surtax on company profits must go completely. Secondly, the limits must be reduced. These are the two points which I wanted to emphasize.

After having said what I had to say, I withdraw my opposition to the clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: He has withdrawn his opposition. What am I to say?

Shri S. S. Kothari: To the basic tenets, I am still opposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 161 to the vote of the House. It is government amendment. The question is.

Page 34, after line 21, insert—

'(c) in the First Schedule, in rule 1,—

(i) clause (v) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

(ii) for clause (vii), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

"(vii) an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the com-

pany under the provisions of section 80G of the Income-tax Act;". (161)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37, 38 and 39 were added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 40 now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I am not moving amendment No. 184. Here, please allow me to just congratulate the Finance Minister on withdrawing the duty on cigars, because I smoke cigars. I move:*

Page 36,—

Omit lines 6 and 7. (183).

Page 37,—

Omit lines 1 to 4. (185).

Dr. Ranen Sen: I move:*

Page 37, line 27,—

Omit "Item Nos. 2, 3(i)," (186).

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): I move* all my amendments:

Page 36,—

Omit lines 6 and 7. (238).

Page 36,—

Omit lines 14 to 16. (239).

Page 36,—

Omit lines 17 and 18. (240).

Page 36,—

Omit lines 36 and 37. (241).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 242 is the same as 185.

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: I move:*

Page 37,—

Omit lines 5 to 9. (243).

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I move:*

Page 37,—

Omit lines 10 to 15. (244)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment Nos. 266 and 267 of Shri Kothari are the same as amendment Nos. 238 and 239 already moved.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, I move:*

Page 36,—

Omit lines 19 and 20. (268)

Page 37,—

Omit lines 1 to 4. (269)

Page 37,—

Omit lines 5 to 9. (270)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments under clause 40, which are not overlapping, have been moved.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): Amendment Nos. 183, 185 and 186 are common to many of my hon. friends, and all these amendments relate to the chapter on indirect taxes. Already we have shown, and the hon. Finance Minister has also admitted, that though the direct taxes have increased, the volume of increase in the indirect taxes is much more than the direct taxes. Even now, today, for this year, the Finance Minister has proposed to increase the tax on coffee, tea, cigarettes—I am a cigarette smoker, and my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is a cigar smoker and so he should be happy—cotton yarn and twists above 29 counts, and the net result is that the consumer goods' price is going higher, and the industrialists and the businessmen, particularly the big businessmen, take advantage of these taxes and increase the prices over and above what is taxed. Therefore, we oppose this sort of increase in indirect taxes.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Yesterday, Shri Morarji Desai asked us a question: if indirect taxes are not levied, how can the State get revenue and how can the State be run. He quite irrelevantly introduced a point about tax structure in the USSR. Since then, I was looking into some of the figures. Mr. Morarji Desai should know it; it is no good that the Finance Minister of India should be ignorant of a certain thing which he has referred to in his speeches. He said that the indirect taxes in U.S.S.R. also are growing, and they derive their main income from indirect taxes. I beg to submit that the main revenues of U.S.S.R. are derived from the socialised sector, from socialised industries.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is also indirect tax.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Here the direct taxes are more or less derived from the salaried employees. The other day he said, out of Rs. 1 lakh Rs. 82,000 is taxed. The people in the lower rung who are salaried are made to pay through their nose the direct taxes. The people in the upper rung go scot-free and we never catch them in spite of our best efforts. Therefore, it is no good stating certain irrelevant matters and trying to justify the indirect taxes. We are definitely opposed to any increase in indirect taxes on any consumer goods. He has taxed coffee and tea. Everybody knows that the whole of south India drinks coffee and the whole of north India, central India, eastern India and western India drink tea and smoke cigarettes. In the village restaurants, people drink tea and coffee. From them he wants to realise quite a large sum. In our amendments, therefore, we have asked for the abolition of the indirect taxes on these items. As I said earlier, every year four or five commodities are chosen and indirect taxes are imposed on them. Next year another category of articles are chosen and taxes are imposed. We

are totally opposed to such taxes and hence we have moved our amendments.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): I would like to deal with all my amendments together relating to increase duties on tea, coffee, motor spirit, petroleum products, rayon, yarn for handloom and aluminium. Even though the Finance Minister has shown himself so amenable to reasonable suggestions, I am not anticipating this relief on my own arguments. I am anticipating it on his arguments. He has laid down two general criteria for his taxation and three specific ones for these new increases. The two general criteria are there should be no inflation and that recession should be arrested. In respect of the first criterion, I would refer him to the rise which has taken place since his budget was introduced on 26th May. At that time, the Economic Times index of prices for general articles was 197 and at present it is 206.9 points have increased in the course of 7 weeks. I would like to bring it to his attention that such a steep increase has never taken place before, even though our country has been used to inflation. It is for him to explain if there are any factors other than his budget, which are responsible for this increase. If he says that there is a diminishing prospect in respect of food due to the Suez Canal closure, the recent rains would have corrected that prospect. Therefore, there remains one single factor, namely, his budget which has imposed a total of Rs. 115 crores of new taxes, out of which he has announced concessions to the extent of Rs. 16 crores.

Therefore, if he cares to keep the economy on at least the same level of inflation he has to think of giving up these taxes. One may enquire how this increase in prices takes place from taxes. It will not be denied that the tax is added to the price and that particular item increases the total of the particular

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

consumption pattern. That will not be denied. What has not been noticed, but what is equally important, is that the increase following from these items is generalised, it proceeds on as it were a capillary action to all other items. For instance, the man who has to pay more for his tea or shoes or utensils will just say why should not he put up the price for milk that he is selling, why he should not increase the price for his labour. So to that extent the tax increase, for this small amount which the Finance Minister imposes, goes to the prices of all articles. It is a wasteful process, and I would like the Finance Minister to examine if this does not happen, by examination of the actual increases that take place in the prices of all these commodities.

Along with that, there is a certain fall in demand. I have mentioned that high prices are general, so is this fall in demand general. Here in Delhi, at the super market, after the budget was imposed there was a reduction in demand for various items rising from 6 to 20 per cent. The taxes, therefore, are to that extent very hard on the people in the sense that they who are consuming so little are made to consume less. Therefore, the Finance Minister has to take note that if he wants freezes, freeze on wages, freeze on prices and freeze on profits, he must begin with a freeze on taxes. It is idle to talk about the responsibility of others, it is idle to call for the sacrifices of others, when the Finance Minister goes on gaily increasing the taxes and daily adding to the prices.

His second argument about recession is again contradicted by the position which has arisen after his budget was announced. One would have expected that with the concessions to industry, which he made so much of, the industry would respond, that the share prices would

rise and that the share market would show a new brightness. The position is very much the reverse. Today, daily factories are closing, daily thousands of workers are being rendered unemployed. Who is to blame? It is for the Finance Minister to say here and now if there is any other factor except his budget which during the last seven weeks has been responsible for this decline in industrial production. His anxiety to reduce recession comes to only lip-service when he does not take note of the fact that the addition through tax to the price means reduction in industrial production, reduction in the articles available to the common man.

I am now coming to his specific objectives or specific reasons for the taxes he has imposed. The first reason he has given is that exports should be encouraged by increase on internal prices. This particular line of thought does not appear to have been followed far enough. If internal prices rise, and they have done as they should do, the export must decline. This is fundamental fact, a very simple fact also, which had been completely ignored. The fact that during the period of 8 weeks, these fatal 8 weeks since the budget was resented, the prices have arisen, the food prices have risen by 21 points according to the index of the Economic Times a fact which could be verified at once, is evidence that on the one hand the internal market and the common people suffer and on the other, the export market, about which so much anxiety is professed, is going down every day. If there are any figures to show that during the last 8 weeks our export market has not declined, those figures may be made available to us.

Of course, the reason for the decline of the export market is a very old one, and I spoke about it when I participated in the budget discussion last time, and that is devaluation. When I placed this fact before the

House while speaking on the budget last time, the Finance Minister in his very suave but, at the same time, curt way dismissed the suggestion for revaluation in place of devaluation saying that this canot be done because of our comitment to the world Bank.

Subsequently, I had occasion to put a short notice question, pointing out to him that the par value of our money can be changed at any time, if there is a fundamental disequilibrium. Now, this is a point which he mightt answer now, because at that time his very brief and rather curt and almost un-kind way of dismissing my suggestion of revaluation by saying that it would not be possible on account of our agreement with the world Bank is not right. We have the right at any time to change the par value of the currency. When devaluation has put our internal prices up by almost 30 points, when devaluation has cut down our exports, when this devaluation had made it impossible for us to industrialise ourselves, when it involves a 57.5 per cent increase in import cost, there is every reason for us to plead that there is fundamental disequilibrium and that devaluation must be done away with and that there should be revaluation of some sort.

So, this argument that by increasing the prices on tea, coffee, shoes and other items we will have more for exports does not hold at all. It has not been applied to its logical conclusion, the conclusion arising from the fact that any rise in prices cuts down the export market.

The second argument of the Finance Minister is that certain items are not of social value or that they are socially undesirable. I will not contest his idea in respect of cigarettes being socially undesirable.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But he does not consider cigars undesirable.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): That shows that he is inconsistent.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The idea of anything being socially undesirable is a personal one. If a country has a certain habit, it is not for anyone, because his habits are different, to describe that habit as undesirable; because, we are a free people. In any case, most of the items described by him as socially undesirable may be so in a limited sense to people with a certain ideology, but they are not so or the majority of the people. Then, I need not remind all of you that in a democracy it is not a government or a few people and for a few ideas; but it is a government for all the people, to live according to their tastes, according to their desires and ideas. So, while his objection in respect of cigarettes and tobacco may be based on medical opinion and I would not like to press my demand, I certainly press that in respect of all the others.

Now we come to the other argument that excess profits must be mopped up and that, if they are not mopped up, certain items tend to add to the inflationary level. This is a very good idea, no doubt, but with all the mechanics of income-tax, with all progressive taxation, is it necessary to mop up excess profits in this very crude manner of putting an excise duty? That is a point which is very important.

In so far as handlooms, rayons and aluminium are concerned the Minister has offered some slight reliefs for these items but these reliefs will probably do more harm than good. We have already had the experience of relief which has been allowed to a reserved portion of cloth meant for the common people. Has it reduced the price of cloth? The price of cloth has, in fact, increased because some relief was given to that category. Producers make good on the other items which are not controlled and which are not taxed specially. The price level, I may remind the Finance Ministry, is an integrated one and this increase in the superior un-taxed varieties travels to the whole

[**Shri Lobo Prabhu**]

lot and leads, on the one hand, to price rises even for the poor and, on the other, to a lot of evasion.

The Finance Minister was very jubilant yesterday pointing out that the quantity of shoes which will be exempted from his order added up to 87 per cent or so. I do not know what particular variety of shoes he had in view which cost less than Rs. 5/- and which is 87 per cent of the total.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Chappals.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: But he may notice that in the way of that evasion, through those 87 per cent, lots more evasion, will take place than the tax he is hoping to get on the remaining 13 per cent.

So, my plea in respect of these clauses, which I press should be deleted, is that there should be a tax freeze. The Finance Minister has no right to talk about a wage freeze unless here and now he begins a tax freeze. Secondly, in support of my hon. friends and also of the Finance Minister I propose another freeze—call it luxury freeze—a luxury freeze, for instance, of meals.

An hon. Member: Cabinet freeze.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: That can remain. But luxury freeze is my special contribution.... (Interruption).

This luxury freeze I would like to mention in respect of two items alone. If one goes to a hotel, one pays—I have tried to ascertain it—about ten times the cost of the food, if it is a five-star hotel and in that way proportionately down to one-star hotel. In Madras an experiment has been tried or mooted that a ceiling price should be fixed for a very ordinary meal in the lowest class of hotels. I would suggest that there should be a ceiling price for all meals. Even at a five-star hotel it should not be more than Rs. 5. If you do that, you may at the same time tackle your food problem from a different direction.

Today a great deal of increase in the food prices, particularly the prices of vegetables, is due to the fact that there is indiscriminate buying from those who cater to these very highly costing meals. If the Finance Minister would kindly advise his colleague who is not here that this whole problem of food will be relieved if a ceiling is fixed on meals, something may arise.

Then, a freeze which we can achieve is on the rate of contracts. All PWD contracts—I put a question here—are continually extended. No contract is fulfilled within the time fixed in spite of the penalty clause. When the extension is given there is a new rate fixed both in respect of wages and materials, which means that Government is constantly supporting any inflation that is taking place by its own actions in a very large sector. It would be a good change if it is decided that once a contract rate is fixed it should remain there even if the contract is not taken up at once. Sooner or later, the contractor will accommodate himself to the lower material rate or to the lower wage rate.

These are my positive suggestions. What I consider a luxury freeze is very important today when we are all talking of socialism. Let us have a luxury freeze as a suggestion from the Swatantra Party.

With all these lengthy arguments, I am sorry if I have taxed the Finance Minister very much, I do hope, when he has given up already Rs. 16.35 crores, he may give up another Rs. 50 crores. That amount of Rs. 50 crores can be easily be obtained—it is only 1 per cent of the total expenditure of Government—by him by asking each of the Ministers sitting by his side to impose a cut on the expenses. I do not say wastage, in their own Departments.

16.41 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA** in the Chair.]

श्री एवं एवं ज्योत्ती (पूना) : ममापति जी जो सदन के सामने क्लाउ 40 है और उसके प्रलाभा भी जो कुछ चीजें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिए मैं छाड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे पूर्व कई बताओं ने यह बताया है कि यह जो प्रत्यक्ष कर होते हैं उनका बोझ तरीकों के ऊपर जाता है। गरीबों के ऊपर ज्यादा बोझ डालना आज की अवस्था में उचित नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सब अप्रत्यक्ष कर तो खराब नहीं होते लेकिन जो जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाना आज के जमाने में हम लोगों को पसन्द नहीं है। जब कि गरीब की हालत दिन व दिन खराब होती जा रही है। हमारे जो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई यह तो हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं और मैं खास करके इसलिए छाड़ा हूँ कि आज जो कर आपने लगाने को सोचा है उसमें से कई कर ऐसे हैं जो कि नहीं लगाने चाहिए। अब यहां पर जैसे जाय का जिक्र आया उसके बारे में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन खास करके करास के घासों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ यहां कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखिल यह टैक्स बढ़ाने के पीछे हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का उद्देश्य क्या है? यह रुपया हासिल करने के लिए उन्होंने यह टैक्स लगाया है या जो मरीनी करवे पर कढ़ा बनता है और करवे चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक और बड़े यंत्रों से चलने वाले जो कारखाने हैं उनकी अपेक्षा जो बढ़ावा मिला हुआ है उसको रोकने के लिए वह ऐसा कर रहे हैं? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिक हैं जो शहरों में अपना उद्योग चलाते हैं वह इन करवों और यंत्र के जरिए चलने वाले करवों का जिन पर कि आज टैक्स लगाया गया है और जिन पर पहले टैक्स नहीं था उन का कम्पीटीशन वह फेस नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए यह दबाव हमारे मंत्री महोदय के या दूसरे मिल के ऊपर प्रभाव

हुआ है और अगर उस दबाव के तर्के यह टैक्स प्रोपोज़िल आय है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक प्रतिक्रियावादी चीज़ हो रही है। प्रतिक्रियावादी मैं इस लिए कहूँगा कि यह सिर्फ रुपये से से इकट्ठा करने का सबाल नहीं है। जब हमने योजना बनाई है तो यह सिर्फ आर्थिक योजना नहीं है बल्कि अपने मुल्क की समाज व्यवस्था के से हो उसकी भी योजना है और मरीनी करवों को भी रियायत या सुविधा मिली है वह इसलिए दी गई है कि बड़े शहरों में भजदूर जाते हैं वहां उनके रहने के लिए घर नहीं होते हैं और वहां बड़े बड़े मालिकों की तरफ से उनका शोबण होता है इससे बहतर होगा कि छोटे छोटे शहरों में या देहाती में अगर यह काम चलेगा तो देहाती लोगों को फायदा होगा। आज सुबह को यहां एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा था कि शहरों की तरफ से देहाती का, यामों का शोषण हो रहा है। अब यह जो शोषण होता है उसको रोकने के लिए जिसको अंग्रेजी में लोकेशन प्लानिंग बोलते हैं वह करने के लिए मरीनी करवों को रियायत दी है। लेकिन अगर हम उनको एक ही स्तर पर लाना चाहें तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने शहरों में बढ़ते जायेंगे और आज जो मरीनी करवे देश में चल रहे हैं वह करवे बढ़ हो जायेंगे जिससे लाखों लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। यहां इनकी ही जो कमेटी बनी थी उसके कहने के अनुसार 70-72 हजार करवे चलते हैं जो कि एयोराइज़ देखेंगे तो पता नहीं कितने हैं। लेकिन लोगों का कहना है कि एक लाख के ऊपर करवे चलते हैं। कल यहां पर एक तर्क चला था। डा० लोहिया साहब ने उस तर्क को उठाया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि जो यहां पर कैनकुलेशन हुआ है इसमें से जो पैसा मिलने का है वह कैलकुलेशन गलत है। डा० साहब का कहना था कि 60 करोड़ मिल जायेगा और आपका कहना है कि कोई दस रुपोड़ के नजदीक मिल जायेगा। 7 करोड़ 80 लाख मिल जायेगा ऐसा कुछ है।

[श्री एस. एम. जोशी]

तो यह जो टैक्स लगाया है वह देखिये कि कितना ज्यादा है ? यह जो मेमोरेंडम आफ एक्सप्लेनेशन है उसमें सका 35 पर यह दिखाया गया है कि पहले बेंसिक टैक्स कितना था ? रेट आफ डूटी 1 रुपया 50 पैसे था और उसके ऊपर स्पेशल जो था वह 33½ था । अब जो नया बेंसिक है वह 6.50 पैसा है और उसके ऊपर स्पेशल 33½ है । इसके मानी यह हो जायेंगे कि करीब करीब 9 रुपये यह हो जायगा । अब इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो लागत मशीनी करवों के कपड़े के लिए लगती है उससे बहुत कुछ बढ़ जायगी और लोगों का यह रुपाल है कि इसके कारण वह कम्पीटीशन में जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेंगे । करवे बन्द हो जायेंगे और मजदूर जो लाखों की तादाद में हैं वह बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे । अब मुझे पता चला है कि यह जो मशीनी करवे हैं वह महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र में ज्यादा हैं, अगर महाराष्ट्र के लिए मैं कहूं तो इच्छलकर जी से 1 करोड़ 39 लाख उनको मिलेगा और इसी तरह मिवंडी से 2 करोड़ 70 लाख मिल जायगा । और दूसरे जो बम्बई में हैं उन से 8 करोड़ करीब करीब मिल जायेगा मुझे यह पता चला कि इन लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों ने आकर जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय से अपनी बात रखी तो फैला हुआ कि कोई एक स्टडी मुप इसे स्टडी करे । वह स्टडी मुप सब जगह जाकर के देखे कि इसकी लागत आविर क्या है और जो हम लोगों ने टैक्स का रेट रखा है उससे ज्यादा आमदनी कितनी हो ? । उसमें एक अफसर यहां से और कुछ दूसरे लोगों का स्टडी मुप चला गया और मुझे जहां तक पता है इस स्टडी मुप के साथ बम्बई शहर में महाराष्ट्र के उद्योग और वाणिज्य मंत्री तथा एक महाराष्ट्र के मजदूर मंत्री और कुछ कंप्रेस के नेताओं की आपस में बैठक हो गई और बैठक में इनके खास अधिकारियों ने यहां तक कहा कि यह दस करोड़ नहीं 15 करोड़ से कम होने वाला नहीं

है । आमदनी जो होगी वह 15 करोड़ से ज्यादा हो जायगी । इसलिए मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि सचमुच हम लोगों को यह बताइये कि आपका इसमें उद्देश्य क्या है ? आप ज्यादा रुपया चाहते हैं यां जो मिल मालिक हैं जो मशीनी करवों के कम्पीटीशन को फेस नहीं कर सकते हैं उन को इन के कम्पीटीशन में लाने की कोशिश है ? मैं कहूंगा कि यह प्रतिक्रियावादी चीज़ हो रही है । जो छोटे छोटे कस्बे हैं जहां पर यह काम चलता है वह वहां टूट जायेंगे । तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इसलिए म यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप को यह करना भी है तो यह देख लेना चाहिए कि लोगों की मांग क्या है ? अगर आप को साड़े सात करोड़ रुपया चाहिए, आठ करोड़ रुपया चाहिए तो यह जो टैक्स है उसको आधा भी कर दिया जाय तो स्टडी मुप के अधिकारियों के हिसाब से जो कि इस रेट से उनको 15-16 करोड़ रुपया मिलने वाला है उसका अगर आधा भी कर दिया जाय तो इनका सात करोड़ हो जाता है । वह हो सकता है । अब जो कमेटी बनी थी उस कमेटी का कहना यह था कि जो साइज़ यानि होता है उसके लिए खास एक लैबी लगानी चाहिए और जो कम्पोजिट मिले हैं उन को भी लैबी देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाये यह नहीं होता है । यह जो बोझ है वह करवों के ऊपर जायेगा और जो कस्बों में काम करते वाले हैं उन मजदूरों को बेरोज़गारी आयेगी, बड़े बड़े शहर बड़े और हमारे जो सबाल हैं वह और भी बढ़ जायेंगे । इसलिए म समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी के सामने जब कोई जायज़ बात रखी जाय तब उस पर उन्हें सोचना चाहिए ।

दूसरी एक बात में यह कहूंगा कि टैक्स आप कहां पर वसूल करना चाहते हैं ? इस मामले में, टैक्स दरअसल सोसं पर होना चाहिए । मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि अगर जहां पर वह सूत जायेगा और उसका साइज़ होगा वहां अगर आप यह टैक्स

लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उसमें घूसखोरी होगी और चोरी होगी। बम्बई में सूत मिल है उस में से सूत लेकर हम लोग चले गये, धूलिया चले गये और वहां उसका साइंजिंग किया गय अगर वहां साइंजिंग के बाद टैक्स लेना है तो हो सकता है कि इससे ज्यादा चोरी हो जाय। इससे बेहतर यह होगा कि जहां सूत बनता है उसी सोसं की जगह पर यह टैक्स लगाया जाय और उससे टैक्स को बमूल करने में सुविधा होगी और अच्छाचार को रोका जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि यह जो काम हो रहा है यह काम मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी योजना बने, समाज की जो नई स्थिति हम बनाना चाहते हैं, जो रखना करना चाहते हैं उस रखना के बिलाफ जा रहा है, प्रतिक्रियावादी हो रहा है। बड़े बड़े शहर जो राजसां की तरह बढ़ रहे हैं उनमें कोई आयोजन नहीं है लोगों के रहने के लिए घर नहीं हैं। बम्बई जैसे बहर ने 8-8 और 9-9 लाख बिना घर के एक, एक कमरे में 20-20 आदमी रहते हैं। कलकत्ते में आप जानते हैं कि तने लोग बस्तियों में रहते हैं और कितने पृष्ठाय पर सोते हैं यह जो राजस बढ़ रहे हैं इनको हमें रोकना चाहिए। हमको टैक्स तो नहीं रखना चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि अगर कोई मालिक अपना कारखाना लेकर देहात में जाने की कोशिश करता है तो उसको पूरी सुविधा देनी चाहिए। उस पर टैक्सेशन कम करना चाहिए और जो उसके बहां ले जाने के लिए ट्रान्सपोर्ट की फैसिलीज हैं वह सब सुविधा उनको देनी चाहिए। यहां जो एक कारखाना चल रहा है देहातों में कस्बों में उसको रोकने की अगर इस टैक्स के जरिए आप कोशिश करें तो यह बड़ा पाप होगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि वह ऐसा पाप करेंगे। लेकिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो फैसला किया है उसका नतीजा यह होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कदम आप उठा रहे हैं उस का नतीजा बहुत ख़राब हो जाने वाला है।

जिन लोगों ने आपके सामने प्रतिनिधित्व करके अपनी बात रखी है उनकी बात दुवारा सुनिये और उनके साथ चर्चा करके जो भी वह लोग चाहते हैं जिस के कारण वह मिलों का कम्प्टीशन फेस कर सकें और आपने कारखाने बला सकें उसे मान लीजिये। ऐसा अगर हो सकता है तो उनको करना चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझूँगा कि गलत काम हो गया। इसलिए यह जो पूरा एच० है उसके लिए मेरा विरोध है और पुरजोर शब्दों में जितनी भी शक्ति हमारे पास है उस शक्ति को लगा कर मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ और कहूँगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to amendments Nos. 183 and 185, particularly to the duty proposed on shoes.

The other day I was not present here—unfortunately, I had to be Kanpur—when the Finance Minister had said that he had statistics of shoe production in the country and he found that the price in 75 per cent of the cases was either Rs. 5 or less.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

I come from Kanput which I believe the Finance Minister knows is famous for shoes, of good quality, medium quality and bad quality. There is the firm of Cooper Allen, one of the biggest shoe factories. There is a public sector factory also which makes army boots etc. I am glad to tell him that the largest number of shoes is exported from Kanpur. I have served in a leather factory for 16 years.

An hon. Member: He was a mochi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, I am a mochi. आप जैसे जूते चाहेंगे मैं वैसे जूते आपको दे सकता हूँ।

He may place an order. I shall supply it, with upper sole and lower sole.

[**Shri S. M. Banerjee**]

Perhaps the Finance Minister has in mind those shoes which are manufactured with raw hide without tanning. They are generally supplied by some petty contractors by bluffing the DGS & D or through connivance. In these, there is no leather; it is some cardboard or something like that. Or it may be tyre shoes, the famous tyre shoes. You purchase a second-hand tyre and make 32 pairs of shoes.

I do not know what is the source of his statistics. As I said the other day, even soles are not available for Rs. 5. He said he would show me the shop or he would get me as many pairs as I could purchase. I have yet to know of any shop in Delhi or Kanpur or anywhere in India where a pair of shoes can be had for Rs. 5.

An hon. Member: Children's shoes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even children's shoes cannot be had at that price.

It will be extremely improper for me to exhibit my pair of chappals which I wear now. They are of the cheapest quality. But even the price of that is Rs. 8

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resist that temptation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have said that. These are post-election days.

The point is this. This information he has given is absolutely unbelievable. I do not know how he gave that idea.

Shri Morarji Desai: These were supplied by the factories themselves.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I believe there are chappals made by the Khadi Udyog, Gandhian ideology chappals. Even these cannot be had for Rs. 5

Shri Morarji Desai: They are not factories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They cost Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are not taxed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are hand-made, not taxed.

Batas are increasing the price. I saw a notification the other day that they are going to increase the price in India. Batas are supposed to cater for the middle and lower middle classes. Batas are supposed to be the lowest priced.

An hon. Member: He may be referring to children's canvas shoes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even children's canvas shoes are not available at that price. Even the Hawai chappals, made of foam rubber in Faridabad, are not available at Rs. 5.

Old Khadaons are available perhaps. I do not know whether the Deputy Prime Minister would like to rule this country like Bharat with Khadaons. It is not a question of that.

17 hrs.

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar): This is the shoe....

श्री मनोज लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : उपायम् महोदय, वह क्या कर रहे हैं? यह क्या तमामा है?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the chappal....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not proper.

Shri N. N. Patel:....which I purchased last month. The price, which is also printed on it, is Rs. 21.25, but when I went to the shop I bought it for Rs. 14. There are shoes on which the price printed is Rs. 12.00 but which are available for Rs. 8.00

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. If you want to speak on this, you can reply to the hon. Member. Do not intervene in this manner and that too with the shoe in hand. This is not fair.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : क्या माननीय मुदस्य जूते का काम करते हैं ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया (इटावा) : यह जूता दिल्लाने की कारबाई उधर से हो रही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He never intended it, but it is not fair.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The shoe should be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am glad the hon. member has mentioned this, but the cost of even his shoes may be more than Rs. 7. I would only request him that he should lay his pair of shoes on the Table for circulation among the Congressmen. Let them see whether they can get it for Rs. 5. The hon. Minister may accept my amendment or on his own he may take it up, that it should be at least Rs. 15.

Moreover, I am surprised, I want to know what was the idea behind it. The excise duty on footwear was exempted in 1966 by a notification. In 1965 the then Finance Minister must have realised, or the Chairman of the Board of Revenue must have released, that this excise duty should be scrapped or exempted. Now that exemption notification has been scrapped by another notification and this tax has been levied. I do not know if notifications are treated so shabbily on the whims of the hon. Finance Minister, what is going to be the future of this country. So, I would request him once again to apply his mind and see that the excise duty on this footwear is either exempted or atleast—should be exempted up to a minimum price of Rs. 15. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will give us more convincing reasons that in saying that statistics are available, he has seen the villages.

What is happening in the villages. If you really go to Bengal or UP, what do they do? They have a pair of shoes, that is only meant for the mela, otherwise they take the shoe on the lathing and move about. That is the real picture of what is going on. Does he

want us to move about with our shoes on the lathi and go round the country? This is most unimaginative. I would request him to kindly accept my amendment.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I raise to oppose sub-clause (f) of clause 40. I propose to support all the reasons that have been advanced by Mr. Joshi.

It is a fact that the levy on power-looms which, at the hands of the hon. Finance Minister, has received so liberal enhancement literally and mostly affects the State of Maharashtra. Nowadays whenever any Member of Parliament from Maharashtra rises on the national forum and says that this particular policy hits hard the State of Maharashtra he is branded as a regionalist.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Parchialist.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I am thankful to the lady member, even parochialist. Fortunately or unfortunately Maharashtra happens to contain 70 per cent of the power looms, and any levy which is enhanced anywhere between 400 and 600 per cent is bound to affect the Maharashtra State alone. If this enhancement cannot have the merit of being a national taxation, I dare say that this levy is mostly, if not solely, aimed at the people of Maharashtra. It hurts the poorest sections of the people....(Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Are powerloom owners poorest?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: People from middle classes in Maharashtra were literally lured to purchase power-looms. This was unwanted, obsolete machiery and they were lured to buy them at fabulous and fantastic prices. Then these installations were again hit by the authorities as being illegal installations. For years, these people had to carry on a fight for mere recognition in order to get over some procedural difficulties. When they have

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh]

almost won the battle of recognition, when all these installations are recognised, comes the enhancement of the levies....(Interruptions). I simply cannot understand it on what basis is such an enhancement proposed? The Finance Minister seeks recourse to the Asoka Mehta Committee report. Much water has flowed since that committee thought it fit in its wisdom to recommend this course of action which would strike at the root of powerloom industry all over India. On the one hand we plead for modernisation of industry and want more industries should use electric power. The moment the weavers switch over from hand to power loom we impose excise duties on the materials which they use or enhance them by 400-600 per cent. What are our social objectives, we forget all this in a moment and we do these things at the behest, at the pressure of the composite mills. It is a sad story. Whatever the textile commissioner or the financial authorities of the Government of India do is done at the behest of the composite textile mills, whether it is fixing of ceiling or raw cotton prices or levying of tax on yarn of other materials which the organised sector produces and it is always against the poorer sector. The Finance Minister proposed very seriously to refer the whole issue to a study team. I fail to understand what it did. What will a study team do if we ask them to investigate into great detail an issue affecting very poor people? Their proposal was a 16 per cent modification in tax whereas the enhancement had been 400—600 per cent. Why adopt the process of asking the study team to go into these things? I do not know what these wisemen deliberated. I wanted to be associated with these people myself but due to shortness of time I could not do so. I never imagined that these wise people would suggest a reduction of 16 per cent in the proposed levy. I had enquired from some Members of the Rajya Sabha as to what actually transpired before these wise people. I was told that the collector of customs

of Poona and Bombay met and they agreed that on the basis of last year's collections, Rs. 8 crores would be collected on the basis of the enhanced rates announced by the Finance Minister from Bombay alone and another Rs. 4 crores from Poona. From these two places alone, the total levy amounts to Rs. 12 crores. How is it then that the Finance Minister comes before this House and says that the enhanced levy will give an additional income of only Rs. 7.5 crores. I fail to understand this. So, in this country, whenever there is a proposal for taxation, whenever there is an enhancement of particularly indirect taxes, recourse is had at the maximum under-estimation of enhancement. When it goes to test audit, revenue audit, those people say that there have been lapses in the tax collection and so, if you actually take into account the actual amount of enhanced taxes collected, they are much in excess of anticipation. If you add to it certain tax evasions which the test audit reveals, then you would feel that the very basis of the budget, the very conception of arriving at the estimates, is struck at the root. Therefore, I wish that the Finance Minister goes into more details and finds out how this levy ultimately had to be cut down only by one rupee. This is a pitiful sum. We are asking a poor man to pay the tax. He is the man who runs the powerloom, whose sole factory, residence and office premises are all situated in a small piece of land, just a room which measures 4x6 or 4x10 feet, who invests all his life savings in getting hold of a machine called the powerloom and who literally with his blood runs that powerloom with the help of electricity which, thanks to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board very often than not fails, and who at the end of the day, is asked to pay the tax. This is the condition of the man. How do you expect that man to survive?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Just one minute more, Sir, and I shall have done.

With this background, if you just look at the balance-sheet of composite textile mills in Bombay alone, I am told that not less than 26 textile mills in Bombay alone have been making a profit even up to 100 per cent of their total capital, and these textile mills do not have to pay the enhanced excise duty, but the enhancement of excise duties falls only on the power loom sector, and that too, the power loom sector in Maharashtra alone which thrives literally on the fine and superfine counts which are described in technical language as 40 counts and above. If you take into consideration that category and above, you will see that this enhanced duty strikes at the root of the entire power loom industry in Maharashtra.

Once again, therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to call these study group people to sit together and ask them again to go into this question and arrive at proper recommendations. I am sure that the Finance Minister will come out then with a substantial reduction in the proposed levies even to the tune of 75 per cent without losing a single paisa on the anticipated levies which he expects to have from the proposed enhancement.

Therefore, I wish that the Finance Minister will again go into this question and move a proper amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many hon. Members have indicated their desire to speak, because the common man's question is involved in this clause. So, I request hon. Members to confine their remarks just within 5 minutes and not more.

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma (Banka) I will less time. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this clause 40 is concerned, there are two amendments in my name: 238 and 243. So far as

these amendment are concerned—these are about tea and coffee—many of my friends have spoken enough on that, and so I will confine myself to the latter one which deals with an increase in excise duties on jute manufactures. The main object has been given in the memorandum explaining the need for the duty: the increase in excise duty on jute manufactures is partly a revenue measure and partly meant to restrict internal consumption. The hon. Finance Minister in his opening speech had said that it is only for the purpose of export that he was increasing these excise duties, so that enough quantity of jute manufactures, would be made available for the purpose of export. Besides increasing the cost of the hessian bags which are needed for the purpose of storing our foodgrains, it will certainly increase the price of foodgrains as well. It will hamper the export of raw jute manufactures also. This is not a measure by which we can increase our exports.

The export of jute manufactures depends on so many other factors. At the time of partition, it was declared from house-tops that Pakistan will be nowhere, because there was jute in Pakistan, but all the jute mills were in India. Now we know what the condition is at present.

We had three main industries before partition—cotton textiles, sugar and jute. We have seen the condition of sugar and cotton textiles. The jute industry is also facing such a crisis that some day you will find these jute mills either in the archaeological department or in the godowns of the scrap dealers. It is our misfortune that on account of our policies, we have lost the jute trade over which we had once a monopoly in the world.

In 1957 our total exports of jute manufactures were 82.9 per cent. It dwindled down to 58.5 per cent in 1966. This is due to our policies. In the matter of exports and fixing export duties. We had thought that

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

Pakistan would come down to its knees, but now Pakistan has got an edge over us in jute trade. It has forged ahead. So many mills have been established there and its export has increased by 26.7 per cent whereas ours has gone down by 24.4 per cent from 1957 to 1966. These measures cannot boost our exports. We have to take some concrete measures for that purpose. This can be achieved if we adopt a rational policy in regard to our export duties. I know this is not the time nor the place to state these things. I simply want to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that increase in excise duty on jute manufactures alone would not achieve the desired result of boosting exports.

श्री आर्य करनेन्द्रीक (बन्द्री-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सब क्लाउ एच है इसको में चास तौर पर बिरोध करने के सिवे बढ़ा हुआ है। जब से यह बजट पेश हुआ है तब से पावर लूम्ज के बारे में काफी बहस इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी हो चुकी है। हम ने यह भी सुना है कि सदन को इसकी जानकारी न देते हुए उप प्रधान मंत्री ने एक स्टडी टीम भी बनाई थी जिस के श्री कम्पानी सदर थे। वह स्टडी टीम जहां जहां पावर लूम्ज का केन्द्रीयकरण है वहां वहां नहीं थी। महाराष्ट्र के कई इलाकों का इस स्टडी टीम ने दीरा किया था जैसे मालेगांव, मिरगी, इचलकरंजी आदि। इस स्टडी टीम ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों से इस नई ड्यूटी के बारे में बातचीत भी की थी।

जब से इस नई ड्यूटी की व्यवस्था की गई तब से सदन में ऐसे आंकड़े भी पेश हुए हैं हम में से कई लोगों को और से कि जहां अपने मन्त्री ने यह कहा है कि आठ करोड़ के आसपास इस नई ड्यूटी से सरकार की आमददी बढ़ने वाली है वहां सरकारी आमददी पचास करोड़ से साठ करोड़ तक अधिक होने वाली है। सदन के बाहर अधिकारों में तथा बूसरे लोगों

की ओर से जहां जहां इस मसले पर चर्चा हुई है वह बात कहने में आई है कि अपर्य मंत्री का श्री आंकड़ा है वह बिल्कुल ही गलत है। मैंने जब यह भी सुना है कि कम्पानी साहब की जी स्टडी टीम है वह स्टडी टीम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि सरकार ने आठ करोड़ का बिस्तर लगाया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है और पंद्रह करोड़ से अधिक सरकार को और आमददी इस नई एक्साइज ड्यूटी से होने वाली है। इस ड्यूटी से सरकार को होने वाली आमददी के हमारे आंकड़े तो पचास, साठ करोड़ तक आते हैं। सरकार उन आंकड़ों को माने या न माने, लेकिन मैं यह बहुर चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में श्री कम्पानी की स्टडी टीम ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वित मंत्री उनको सदन के सामने रखें। अगर श्री कम्पानी की स्टडी टीम का यह कहना हो कि इस ड्यूटी से पंद्रह करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की रकम आने वाली है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वित मंत्री अपनी इस सदन में इस बिल को पास करने से पहले ही इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी में पचास कीसदी कमी करने की व्योपथा कर दें।

आज मुझे आम तौर पर सरकार पर और विशेष रूप से वित मंत्री पर यह आरोप लगाना है कि हिंदुस्तान के बड़े मिल-मालियों और सरकार ने मिल कर एक किस्म का बड़यंत रखा है कि छोटे उद्योगों को ख़त्म किया जाये, पावरलूम को ख़त्म किया जाये। जो नई एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, उसका यह नतीजा हीगा कि पावरलूम में काम करने वाले लगभग चार लाख कर्मचारी बेकार हो जायेंगे, पावरलूम बड़े पैमाने पर बन दो जायेंगे और इससे लाखों रुपये बर्दाद हो जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करना और दूसरी तरफ बड़े उद्योगवालों के मालियों के साथ मिल कर छोटे लोगों को उनके उद्योग-धर्घों से हटा देने

का पद्धत्व रचना सरकार को बिलकुल शोभा नहीं देता है।

सरकार ने पावरलूम के बारे में श्री अशोक मेहता के सभापतित्व में, जो उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे, एक कमेटी बनाई थी। मैं वा अशोक मेहता द्वारा लिखे गये अशोक में ता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के दो तीन वाक्यों को पढ़ कर मुनामा चाहता हूँ। श्री अशोक मेहता लिखने में तो बहुत ज्यादा चालाकी दिखते हैं, लेकिन केवल कुछ लिख देने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि उसको अमल में लाने की ताकत उनके पास नहीं है। श्री अशोक मेहता के नेतृत्व में कई कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उनमें से किसी की रिपोर्ट पर भी सरकार ने अमल नहीं किया है।

पावरलूम के बारे में श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा है :

"Powerloom is much more than an instrument of production, it is a symbol of vast countrywide process of economic transition and techno-social change. Behind it lie deep economic urges of millions of people to break through the coils of poverty to improve, ever so little their levels of living and to escalate themselves to a slightly higher social layer. The entry of the decentralised sector in a big way in the supply of cloth serves to exert a healthy influence to the advantage of the consumer. This is in addition to the main gains, social and economic, like diffusion of entrepreneurship and mobilisation of capital, in the dispersed areas flowing from decentralisation of the industrial activity."

श्री अशोक मेहता के पत्र को मैं और नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में विकेन्द्रीकरण कर के उद्योग-व्यंगों को चलाने के जिस सिद्धान्त को हम सब लोगों ने बांधा है, वित्त मंत्री अपने नये बजट के द्वारा और पावरलूम पर नये टैक्स लगा कर

उस सिद्धान्त को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे अपील करूँगा कि वह इस बद्धत्व को तोड़े और श्री कम्पानी को स्टडो टोम द्वारा दिये गये शांकड़ों को मान कर एकसाइज ड्यूटी में पचास फ्लोसदा कमी करने का यहां ऐलान करें और बाकी रकम को यहां से बाहर जा कर बहस क।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not particularly very keen on growing eloquent and poetic about this power loom business. I have been a champion of the handloom weavers and khadi. Mahatma Gandhi wanted us to support the handloom weavers as well as khadi workers. Then Jawaharlal Nehru came and said that we must give up this bullock-cart, go to bicycle, from their to aeroplane etc., and he has left his heritage to Asoka Mehta who now wants us to go from or give up handloom, take to powerloom, from powerloom to textile mill and then escalate into, I suppose, nuclear age and so on. Now, it is an age-old problem whether we want decentralised industry or centralised industry, whether we want cottage industry or not. I want Cottage industries and for very good reasons. This government also stands for it. They have spent crores of rupees in order to develop and encourage the village industries through the Village Industries Commission. But, at the same time, we cannot very well give up the mill industry. So, a compromise is necessary, and it has been struck and it has been implemented also for a very long time by this government after the achievement of freedom. But, unfortunately for us, the advocates and champions of the large-scale industry are not prepared to call a halt to their aggression against the handloom weaver, the cottage industry worker, the decentralised industry and the workers there. One of their weapons is powerloom, about which my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta seems to have written a poem, a poetry with which

[Shri Ranga]

our hon. friend, Shri Feranandez regaled the House now.

In England also, when I was a boy and a student, they began to sing some songs about the efficiency of textile industry and they ridiculed the very idea of khadi as well as handloom when we were ardently supporting Mahatma Gandhi in those days. Now we have got their advocates in this country also. What we need now is a compromise between these two, a policy of co-existence. Unfortunately, for these people who have brought in these powerlooms and more unfortunately for us all, it has come to stick rather too heavily. In the State of Maharashtra, in the neighbouring State of Mysore, both of which happen to be very influential with this government today, they seem to be doing their mischief against the poor handloom weavers.

My hon. friend says that 5 lakhs of people are employed by the powerlooms and so he wants to press their claim. But what about the 1 crores of handloom weavers who are to be found all over India, in my State as well as in any other State also? Should we not look after them? Are we not to see that their interests are not jeopardised? I want my hon. friends of the SSP and others also to give some consideration to this.

Now let me come to the Finance Bill. When they introduced the excise duty on yarn three years ago and last year also, we wanted those levies to be dropped to the extent that they were harming and injuring the handloom weaver. They have not given any relief. This year also there is no relief provided to them. I would like the government to think about it. After all, at any time during the year, if only they could make up their mind, they could give them relief. My hon. friend says: well, we are not imposing it on lower counts. But the handloom weavers, by and large, are using the higher counts,

superfine counts also, because it is only clothes woven out of the higher counts which can yield higher wages for them. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend to give some thought to it.

Then, let me come to the shoe wearer: We want all people to wear shoes or chappal more and more because the present habit of going about without shoes at all hurts their health and also weakens their efficiency. It is all the more so in the south. In the tarred roads and RC roads we should encourage these people to wear shoes as much as possible, as often as possible. Now they do it only when they go to their relatives' houses, as some of our friends mentioned here today. Instead of encouraging people to wear shoes more often, what my hon. friend, Shri Morarji Desai has proposed goes against this tendency that ought to be developed, a very desirable object. That is why I cannot congratulate him on this count.

He is very unfortunate. If he had taken any other Ministry, he would have had a very fortunate position. He has come into this most unfortunate Ministry where he can do only unpopular things and please nobody. On top of that, some kind of evil genius sits on his head and he falls in love with the most unpopular things and makes himself the author of new impositions.

There was that excellent tax on kerosene oil! Why he thought of it, God only knows. It is all his misfortune, as far as I can see, and the misfortune of this country that these things specially go on waiting until he becomes the Finance Minister. Now this time he makes himself the author of a shoe duty. Shoe duty, kerosene oil duty and gold control—what a trio and what an insanity! What a gift my hon. friend has invited upon himself to make to the country? I am extremely sorry for him. If I did not have any personal feeling for him,

I would have asked him to be dismissed because now he has become a reasonable human being, not necessarily a dogmatic person. Therefore I hope that between now and next year some more of this reason he would be able to welcome and he would try not to be an inventor like this of new taxes but would try to withdraw as many of these taxes as possible, specially all these excise duties and earn a good name not only for himself but also for the country and give an opportunity for the ordinary folk to breath more freely than what they can do today.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): Sir, in this country the Government of India has all along been thinking in terms of right from khadi and village industries to the most up-to-date machinery we can think about. As the leader of the Swatantra Party said, what about the handlooms? We have in the Finance Minister a person who would look after all the interests of khadi and village industries and all the interests of khadi and village industries and all those things. Therefore I am going to make a very small point: as regards the powerlooms that are there in the country, whether in the Maharashtra State or in any other State.

What are the facts? The facts are that till this proposal had come, the duty was Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0. Out of this Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ was paid by those sizing units who bought the yarn, sized it and sold it to the powerloom weaver or powerloom owner. Therefore the powerloom owners or weavers did not have to invest this money. The sizing man who did the sizing paid the duty, bought the yarn, sized it and gave it to them. They paid only 20 paise or whatever it was.

The proposal made originally was that it would be raised to Rs. 6 with the result that the sizors have said that the weavers should pay this duty and then only they will buy the yarn and size it for the weavers; otherwise, they will do nothing about it. The Asoka Mehta Committee, to

which a reference has been made, has also recommended that a state should arise where these powerlooms do not have to depend upon mills for the supply of their yarn that they should have their own mills. Where are the mills in the co-operative sector? We find from reports that at some place in Maharashtra the machinery has come but because of some delays which usually happen in all these Government organisations, for one reason or other, either the buildings are not there or the other plans are not sanctioned, the machinery in all those cases is lying there.

Under these circumstances, when the effort of the Asoka Mehta Committee was to make these powerloom weavers more independent of the mills, their dependence still continues. Today what do we find? We find that the duty has been raised. Originally they had proposed to raise it from Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 to Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 or something of sort. Now the Finance Minister has been kind enough to make it Rs. 1 less; so, it becomes Rs. 5. But the rise is 500 per cent, if my facts and figures are correct. If they are not, I am prepared to learn from him because, after all, I do not claim all the knowledge. But that was the information given to me and I may tell you that a person who holds a high position in the Government told me that this statement of mine is a correct statement. Therefore from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 is a steep rise and it is for the Finance Minister and the House to consider whether this high rate of duty should be there. This is all I would like to say.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्दी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस सवाल को खाली एक्साइज ड्यूटी पावर लूम पर कितनी बढ़ी है उसी हिसाब से नहीं देखना चाहता। भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था जिस तरह से गांधी जी ने हम को बतायी है उस तरह से हम को सोचनी है श्रीरामकेलिये हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी जिन्हें उपयुक्त हैं उतना दूसरा कोई मंत्रिमंडल में नहीं है यह भी हम पक्षी तर ह

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

से जानते हैं। आज अनाज के बाद सब से ज्यादा उपयोगी वस्तु जीवन के लिए कपड़ा है और अधिक से अधिक काम भी खेती के बाद कपड़े में या कपड़ा बनाने में हम दे सकते हैं। भारत में जितने देहात हैं और जितनी आबादी उसको देखते हुए अधिक से अधिक लोगों को हम कपड़ा उत्पादन करने में यदि लगा सकें तो रोजगार हम बहुत लोगों को दे सकेंगे और उसी की बजह से खद्दर का भी कार्यक्रम गांधी जी ने लिया था। सर्वा ग्राम्यिक व्यवस्था हमारे देश की उसके इदं गिर्द उन्होंने बनाने की कोशिश की थी। आज भारत के अन्दर देहातों में भी बिजली का पावर पहुंच गया है और पहुंचता जा रहा है। कपड़ा बनाने के बास्ते हमारे हाथ के करबे या बिजली की शक्ति से चलने वाले करबे यदि गांधी ने में और घर घर में पहुंच जाते हैं और बिजली की शक्ति उनके घरों में दी जा सकती है, उसके लिए यदि हम कोई इस तरह का कार्यक्रम संचार कर बना सकें कि जिससे दस साल में या पन्द्रह साल में जितना कुछ कपड़ा बनता है वह मिलों में, केन्द्रीय जगहों में न बन कर के धीरे धीरे वह देहातों के अन्दर बरों में जा कर के बनने लग जाय, कम से कम हमारा 30 प्रतिशत या 90 प्रतिशत कपड़ा जाने कि भारत की जनता पहनती है, इस तरह का कपड़ा वहां बनने लग जायगा तो जहां पर कफास या रुई पैदा होती है वहां पर हम उस चीज़ को बना सकेंगे। उसके लिए हम को मजबूरों को बड़े शहरों में लाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, उनको स्लम में रखने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, बड़े शहरों की आबादी बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत वहीं पड़ेगी। इन मिलों में भी हम इस परसेंट या पांच परसेंट या सात परसेंट वा लूप और स्पिडिल धीरे धीरे कम करने का कार्यक्रम बनायें जिसमें हमारा जीवनोपयोगी जो स्तर है वह जितना बढ़ता है उसके लिए जितना कपड़ा चाहिए उसका इंतजाम करके मिलों में भी हम यह कर दें कि इतने इतने लूप हर साल कम होंगे तो सब से खाराब मिले

बन्द होती चली जायेंगी और इसी प्रकार से इतने ही पावर लूप और हाथ के करबे चलाने का कार्यक्रम यदि हम बना लेंगे और दस साल या पन्द्रह साल में यदि भारत में कुछ ही मिलें ऐसी रह जायें जो कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए या खास कर के ऐसा फैसा माल बनाने के लिए जिनकी ज़रूरत है उसके लिए रह जायें और बाकी की मिलें धीरे धीरे हटती जायें, उसकी जगह पावर लूप और करबे के अन्दर कपड़ा बनने लग जाय तो मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत की एकोनामी को, भारत का हमारी ग्राम्यिक शक्ति को मजबूत बनाने के अन्दर इस तरह का कार्यक्रम बहुत ही हम को लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। इस तरफ हम खास तौर से आज ध्यान दे सकते हैं। जब कि पावर आज देहातों के अन्दर पहुंच गया है तो वहां पर हम उनको मजबूरी उनके घरों में दे सकते हैं बनिस्वत इसके कि केन्द्रीय स्वानां पर ला कर के, बुरे बालांवरण में रख कर के, उन के परिवारों को और उन को दुखी बना कर के, चाहे दो रुपया ज्यादा भी दें, उसकी बनिस्वत वह अपने परिवारों में देहात के अन्दर रह सकें इस तरफ यदि हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी अधिक ध्यान दें और इसको विकसित करने के बास्ते कोई स्कीम बनायें तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उससे भारत को बहुत अधिक लाभ होगा।

बनिस्वत इसके कि थोड़ी एक्साइज इयूटी यदि बहुत अधिक है तो उसको भले ही कम करें, परन्तु उतना कम, ज्यादा करने से कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि वह ऐसी स्कीम बनाएं कि दस वर्षे के अन्दर कपड़ा हैंड लूप से और करबे से बन सके, इस द्रुष्टि से वह काम करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत की ग्राम्यिक व्यवस्था अधिक मजबूत हो सकती है।

Shri Morarji Desai: What has been said by many hon. members is nothing new. This was all said before on the Budget and on the Finance Bill at the consideration stage. Now all these are repeated. But there are

some points about which I should certainly like to explain myself and I hope that my hon. friend, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, will not feel that I was very curt. Unfortunately that is the position to which one is reduced; when one has to reply in a way where it is not acceptable, one is considered curt. I do not want to complain of any curtness on his part. But there was no curtness in what I said. When I said that devaluation could not be put back, I only said the truth. Revaluation also cannot be made without the agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Therefore, if revaluation is to be made, it has to be done with their consent. And who will consent to it? All those people who are benefitted by devaluation are not going to agree to it....

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Try.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can I try a foolish thing? All that I would say is that I would be considered completely stupid. I do not want to be given that epithet. You may call me curt, but I hope I will not be given the other epithet, specially in the international field. That is all that I want to say. Here I may be called stupid; I do not mind.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: You may serve the country.

Shri Morarji Desai: The country has to be served in a proper manner and not as one wants. That is what one has to consider.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Morarji Desai: There, I agree. These are all matters of opinion. But with my opinion, most of the people will agree, all the economists will agree, but with his opinion nobody will agree. That is all I am saying.

He says that the exports are going down even now. That is not true. In June, the exports are better than what they were last year or even before the previous year. Therefore,

it is not that they are going down. They are looking up. That is what I have said. It is too early for me to say that. That is why I am not making any claim about it. One does not know what will happen in the next two or three months. This is not the period when exports also look up very much, but it was fortunate that during the last month, the exports were better than what they were in the corresponding month in the last year.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Is money values or quantities?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am talking of money values. I cannot say about quantities because I have not gone into that.

Then I was told by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, about shoes. He seems to think that I am only giving some figures which have no relation to reality because he comes from Kanpur, which is a very big city....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He is an authority on shoes.

Shri Morarji Desai: He may be an authority about himself, but not about everything. Nobody can be an authority on anything.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I said, 'shoes'.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he is an authority on shoes, he is welcome to be an authority; I do not say anything. But at best he is an authority only on the shoes manufactured in Kanpur and that mill certainly manufactures shoes of higher order and not of a quality for the poorer people..... (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will give Rs. 20. Let him get four pairs, two for himself and two for me.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will my hon. friend hear me? Does he want to hear me or as usual does he want to drown my voice? That is not possible.

Even that mill produces 20 per cent (Interruptions)

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: If he gets the shoes, at least they should not be brought into the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: . . . and its production is related to shoes which are less than Rs. 8 per pair. I am talking of the wholesale value. When I talk of Rs. 5 and Rs. 8, I talk of the wholesale value and not of the retail value. The retail value is 25 to 30 per cent more. (Interruptions)

अब भवुतिये : फिर क्या फ़ायदा है ?
दूर हाये तक करो ।

अब मोरारजी : देसाई : Will he hear or will he just say "क्या फ़ायदा है" ? समझे बगेर क्या फ़ायदा होगा ? बगेर समझे कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा ।

The only question is whether the duty levied is increasing that or whether it is there before. The duty levied is on wholesale rates and not on the retail rates. That is, in the factory and not of other people. About these shoes which are produced in factories, I will even give what is being produced by factories for leather, rubber and canvas. They are produced of these three materials. In leather, shoes produced below Rs 8 are 54 per cent of the number of shoes produced. Therefore, they are now being freed from duty. That is what will be seen. In rubber shoes, they account for 96.3 per cent below Rs. 8; below Rs. 5 they are 71.7 per cent. again above Rs. 5 and below Rs. 8 they are 24.6 per cent. As a matter of fact, on canvas shoes, they are 90 per cent below Rs. 5, and 9 per cent above Rs. 5 and below Rs. 8, and only 1 per cent above it. These are figures obtained from the factories. If these figures are wrong, I shall certainly try to verify them again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We never said that. We only said that we did not get them.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, it cannot be said that I was giving all wrong figures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I cannot buy at the wholesale price. He is denying me dearness allowance. So, how can I buy it?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have referred only to the wholesale prices. I talked of that even yesterday. I did not talk of retail price. I had specified it in my speech and yet my hon. friend loses his patience and he goes on butting in. That is all that he does. I do not mind that happening. But I should be corrected properly, and I am prepared to take correction; but let him also follow suit and take the correction

अब ज० प० बनर्जी : कितना ही कहिये मिलेगा नहीं ।

अब मोरारजी देसाई : होलसेल में 5 रुपये का जूता मिलेगा बाकी रिटेल में बाजार में 8 या 9 रुपये में मिलेगा लेकिन उसकी कीमत नहीं बढ़ गयी है क्योंकि उसकी डिप्टो बढ़ाई नहीं है । कीमत क्यों बढ़ेगी ? 8-9 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेगी । कीमत उसकी में तो नहीं बढ़ाता है ।

एक नानांजी देसाई : वह 5 के 8 कर देंगे ।

अब मोरारजी देसाई : अब वह बाहर कर देंगे तो मैं क्या करूँ ? उस पर डिप्टी है नहीं ।

As regards the other shoes which are about 85 per cent of the shoes and prepared outside these factories on which there is no duty whatsoever, how are they affected by these duties levied? I do not understand. Therefore, all the argument that is advanced is not realistic; if it appeals to anybody it appeals only to my hon. friends who are making those arguments and not to me.

About excise on powerlooms, I have gone into these figures very very

carefully. It was said that Mr. Kampani who was one of the officers who had gone into this had said that the duty accruing to Government would be Rs. 15 crores. I have verified that. I have seen even his report where he says that the duty accruing in a full year will be Rs. 11 crores; so, partially it will not be more than Rs. 9 crores; in fact, it will be less than that. Afterwards he also has found that the figures in regard to yarn which he had obtained from Ahmedabad were on the higher side and, therefore, they had to be deducted, and so it comes to not more than Rs. 7.80 crores. These are figures which can be verified by anybody who wants to verify them. I had said yesterday that I would send those figures to my hon. friends who wanted them.

Here is my hon. friend Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh who says that only the Collector of Poona had reported some figures. I do not know how he has reported those figures and to whom. I do not find those figures here with me at all. The figures that I have with me, in regard to the duty, were obtained last year and are with me. So far as the Poona collectorate is concerned, the superfine yarn consumed on which they paid duty which was there last year was only 11.45 million k.g. So, how could it be Rs. 10 or 11 crores last year? I cannot understand it. Therefore, this is a question where my hon. friend ought not to run away with sentiments and emotions. I can very well appreciate his sentiments and emotions. I realise the pressure which is being put on him and other friends by various people, and I can also understand the pressure put on me too by all these friends. I have certainly tried to pay attention....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Multiplying 11 million by Rs. 5 he will still come to that figure.

Shri Morarji Desai: It does not come to that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: He has enhanced the duties..

Shri Morarji Desai: If we multiply it by Rs. 5 it will come to only about Rs. 5 crores, 11 million is 1 crore and 10 lakhs, and if the hon. Member multiplies it by Rs. 5 it would come to only Rs. 5.50 crores; it does not become Rs. 12 crores. Again, it cannot be multiplied by Rs. 5 because there was a duty last year; so, about Rs. 1.5 crores or so has got to be deducted from Rs. 5.50 crores; and it would become only about Rs. 4 crores and nothing more than that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I said Rs. 4 cores only.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not more at all. It is only somewhat more in Poona and Bombay. Elsewhere I find that the figures are less. I got those figures here only now, and before that I had not seen these figures.

Therefore, when you look at that, the figures are not more. Why should I be interested in getting more than I have claimed? Certainly if I want to get more, I will come before the House and say so and I will have those taxes, if the House sanctions them; if not, they will not be levied. I do not want to take recourse to a subterfuge and realise more revenue than has been levied. I have followed this principle so far and I shall follow it with greater care in future. whatever one may talk. There are bound to be some fluctuations in all these estimates because the estimates are made several months before the budget is presented. Therefore, there are some variations which have taken place; by and large they are never more. We have been working on deficits in the past; in future, I do not want to do that. That is why I am trying to take more care in this matter.

Then the question was raised about tea and coffee. I do not want to impose my tastes on anybody. I have never tried to do that. Why should I consider tea and coffee as undesirable? Those who want to take them

[Shri Morarji Desai]

can take them. They are taking them. When it is said that higher prices will not increase exports, I do not see how my hon. friend argues about it. What is required is to curtail consumption. If consumption of tea and coffee is not curtailed but goes on increasing, exports will go down more and more because there will not be exportable surplus.

Shri Balraj Madhok (South Delhi): It will not cut down.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is cutting down already. I say that it is happening, not that it is not happening.

Even in the matter of cigars and cigarettes, one hon. friend in the Rajya Sabha told me that his Home Minister has cut down the stock of cigars. Therefore, it does happen, not that it does not happen. On the whole, there may not be much less consumption because there will be some new who come in and some old who go out. On the whole, there will be a little less consumption. But that is also fortunate for the Government because we get duty. Therefore, I am not saying that there will be no consumption. If there is no consumption, certainly I shall be happy. But I am not going to say that because I must have the duty, people should consume more. That is not the line I have taken.

There are certain other matters where the health of the people is concerned. Of course, it is their duty to look after their health, but it is also Government's duty to look after the health of people.

अ: रवेंद्र राय (पुरो) : लेकिन आप नका स्वास्थ्य देखते नहीं।

Shri Morarji Desai: Government have been looking after their health, not that they have not been.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are we to accept medical theories from him?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not giving my opinion; I am only quoting medical opinion. I was not propagating the dictum that tobacco induces cancer. I have never said that. I learnt it from doctors. Even now, I myself do not know how it does or how it does not. I am only quoting doctors' opinion, not my opinion.

Then it was said that on sized yarn duty was fixed at 6.20 and they also pay 33-1/3 per cent of the special excise which was there last year. That has been removed by notification. Therefore, there is no question of that being paid additionally. On the contrary, it is deducted. That also is not taken into account by my hon. friends.

I can very well understand the opposition of my hon. friends to taxes. Nobody likes taxes. Therefore, they are bound to oppose them. But Government cannot have that allergy to taxes. As a matter of fact, there is always a tug-of-war between the taxpayer and the tax-gatherer. That will go on eternally not only here, but everywhere. It all depends who gets away with it. If Government can get the sanction of the House, they get away with it. If it does not, then the others get away with it. I only hope that this will be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have spent nearly 2½ hours on clause 40.

I put all the remaining amendments to the vote of the House. Amendments Nos. 238, 269 and 270 are same as Amendments Nos. 183, 185 and 243 respectively.

The Amendments Nos. 183, 185, 186, 239 to 241, 243, 244, and 268 were put and negatived.

18 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 40 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 121

18.01 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji-
 rao S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri

Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Molaha Prasad, Shri
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pahadia, Shri
 Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
 mani
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi
 Radhabhai, Shrimati B.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

AYES

Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
 Verma, Shri Prem
 Chand
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Amin, Shri Ramchandra
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhadaria, Shri Arjun
 Singh
 Chandra Shekhar Singh,
 Shri
 Dandeker, Shri N.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.

Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafaq Ali
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Balraj
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.

Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ramabadram, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni
 Shanker
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Tyagi, Shri O.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of Clause 40 was added to the Bill.
 the division is as follows:

18.04 hrs.

Ayes: 79; Noes 47.

The motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July
 28, 1967/Sravana 6, 1889 (Saka)