

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LVII, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[July 25 to August 5, 1966/Sravana 3 to 14, 1888 (Saka)]



Fifteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(Vol. LVII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 4.—Thursday, July 28, 1966/Sravana 6, 1888 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 91 to 96. 817—50

Written Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos. 97 to 120 850—68

Unstarred Questions Nos. 456 to 479, 481 to 524, 528 to 536 and 538 to 621. 869—986

Re. Fiftieth Report of Public Accounts Committee 986—88

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Strike by rubber estate workers in Kerala 988—96

Re. Calling Attention Notice (*Query*) 996—99

Papers Laid on the Table 999—1006

Message from Rajya Sabha 1006—08

Re. Point of Order. 1008—09

Re. Revocation of suspension of certain Members 1009—11

Re. Seventh Report of Committee of Privileges 1011—12,
1021—33

Statement Re. Finance Minister's recent visit Abroad 1012—14

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri 1012—14

Patents Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 1015—21

Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill 1034—1131

Motion to consider 1034—1131

Shri Bade 1035—42

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal 1042—46

Shri N. Dandekar 1046—53

Shri Bibhuti Mishra 1053—60

Shri Priya Gupta 1060—64

Shri Sinhasan Singh 1064—73

Shri K. N. Pande 1073—77

Shri Warior 1077—84

Shri Muthiah 1084—87

Shri Umanath 1087—92

Shri N. P. Yadab 1092—96

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta	1096—99
Shri Brij, Basi Lal	1099—1102
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	1102—07
Shri M. L. Jadhav	1108—11
Shri Yashpal Singh	1111—15
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida	1115—19
Dr. K. L. Rao	1119—42
Half-an-hour Discussion <i>Re.</i> Gandak Project	1131—37
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	1131—37
Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed	1137—40

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 28, 1966/Sravana 6,
1888 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 91.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Question No. 91. But I would like to submit that this question should have been answered by the Prime Minister to whom it was addressed and a statement should have been laid on the Table, particularly when so many details are being submitted and asked for.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer come.

Representation from Rajasthan M.Ps.

*91. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Members of Parliament from Rajasthan met the Prime Minister during the Budget Session to present a memorandum to press the due claims regarding the development of that State;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions contained therein have been considered; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):

(a) Yes, Sir. During the Budget Session of the Parliament, some Members of Parliament met and discussed with

the Prime Minister a number of points relating to development schemes/projects in the Plan of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). These suggestions are being examined and are being attended to to some extent.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As I said, it would have been much better if these steps were spelled out and if a statement were laid on the Table. At any rate, I should like to know whether Government have considered the fact that as against the all-India average of 9.3 per cent for electrification the average for Rajasthan works out to only 3.9 per cent, and whether it is a fact that schemes regarding rural water supply, border roads and desert development have become stalemated and stagnant and there is a deceleration in the tempo of development in Rajasthan than because the Central Government have always said 'these are under our consideration'? The consideration has been too long and no results have yet come out of it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I may point out that as far as power is concerned, if we take it as an illustration of the point that has been raised, the Rajasthan Government has taken up simultaneously a large number of schemes of rural electrification. The result is a large number of transmission lines, numbering 57, being taken up, instead of taking up a few and completing them. The State Electricity Board has also carried a large stock of transmission materials and equipment. Now we are trying to find out how whatever equipment is available can be utilised quickly in order to complete a limited number of lines rather than have a very large number of lines which may not be completed. This matter is being

examined by them, and on the side of Government here and the Planning Commission, necessary assistance is being provided.

In the same way, when the question is asked about roads in border areas machinery is being set up to draw up a master plan. The requirements of roads in border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been reviewed and the present machinery is considered adequate for planning road development in these areas.

As regards rural water supply, during the Third Plan an expenditure of Rs. 2.75 crores would be incurred. In addition, programmes under local development works and welfare of backward classes are also being implemented. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was allocated for rural water supply and Rs. 19 lakhs would be incurred under local development works programmes. In addition, this programme would also be undertaken under the welfare of backward classes scheme.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In the memorandum submitted by the Rajasthan M.P.s., particular emphasis was laid that care should be taken to ensure that the composition of the Desert Development Board is such that it is a dynamic and effective body and that sufficient funds are placed at its disposal. It seems that this is a body, as conceived and implemented by the Government, packed by officials only, and very inadequate funds have been made available for this body, so that the pilot projects which were supposed to be implemented under this project have been sharply reduced. What is the position of the Government in this matter?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the Board is concerned, the Desert Development Board, we will have a Commissioner who will be the Member-Secretary; there will be three

specialists who will be Members of the Board.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: All officials.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the provision made for carrying out the pilot experiment is concerned, Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided during this year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am really amazed at the hon. Minister's utter ignorance in making these statements. Is the hon. Minister aware that as against 22,000 villages in Rajasthan, not even 1,000 have been electrified so far? He says that Rajasthan is taking electricity here, there and everywhere. Is it not a fact that Rajasthan has got power available, it has taken them to those localities where there is concentration of wells, but it cannot give connection to the wells because there is no fund for the transmission lines? Regarding rural water supply, is he aware that this year's provision is Rs 20 lakhs only for pilot project schemes, whereas only to complete the works which are in hand, more than Rs. 64 lakhs are required? Otherwise, the whole thing is coming to a grinding crash. The Chief Minister has written a D.O. letter to the Prime Minister, I have written a D.O. letter to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister has written to me saying that she is asking the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister to take immediate action. This is the most important question which you are having, and these lines should have been drawn before September so that lift irrigation could have been taken advantage of today. Without this, rural water supply is coming to a grinding crash. Are these not facts?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Very stark facts.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Frankly, I can only give information to the hon. Minister that is with me. May I point out that during 1966-67 Rs. 2.5 crores

have been allocated for rural electrification. Within this amount, a certain number of transmission lines have to be completed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, will you ask him whether he contradicts one single fact which I have stated?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Either I am here to give information or I am not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking information regarding the facts which I have given.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am giving the information that this amount of Rs. 2.5 crores can be spent on a number of transmission lines which may or may not bring immediate results. The policy just now is to concentrate upon schemes in a manner whereby results can come immediately. Therefore, our proposal to all the States is that whatever the allocation, the allocations could be so used that it can bring results in the season itself. Therefore, we do not want too many lines to be taken up at the same time because they remain incomplete. We would like a few selected lines to be taken up and completed.

Then, it has been suggested as far as rural water supply is concerned that the figure that I have given is larger than the figure that the hon. Member has suggested. The reason is that he is talking of pipe water supply. I have talked of rural water supply. There are other kinds of water supply beyond pipe water supply which is also being provided for in rural areas.

I quite agree that the needs of Rajasthan are quite pressing and that the State Government has been experiencing considerable financial difficulties, but the Central Government has also been experiencing severe difficulties. When we are being called upon to curtail our expenditure by 10 per cent or more in whatever manner it is necessary and possible in order

to see that the budget remains balanced, obviously any new claims that come up have got to wait.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Rajasthan Canal is an old thing.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान की तीन मुख्य समस्याएँ समिने रखी गई थीं । एक राजस्थान नहर जिसकी कि अगारिटी का फैसला अभी तक तय नहीं किया गया और उसका मामला बीच में अटका हुआ है, दूसरी ग्रामीण बिजली योजना जिसके कि बारे में योजना हुई है और तीसरी ग्रामीण नल योजना और पानी योजना । अनुभव यह हो रहा है कि भारत सरकार राजस्थान की समस्या जो अधिक है उस को न देख कर मैचिंग ग्रांट की बात बार बार करती है । अब जबकि राजस्थान इतनी पिछड़ी हुई जगह है और वहां पर पैसा ही नहीं है तो मैचिंग ग्रांट की बात कर के रोड़े अटकाने से लाभ नहीं होगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन तीनों बातों के बारे में मैचिंग ग्रांट का प्रश्न समाप्त करके जल्द से जल्द प्राथमिकता देंगे और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वायदा किया था कि राजस्थान को यह मदद बहुत जल्दी, दो जाय उसे पूरा करेंगे और उसमें अब तक देरी का क्या कारण है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जहां तक राजस्थान कैनाल अगारिटी का सवाल है, अभी भी उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार के और भारत सरकार के बीच में बात चीत चल रही है । जहां तक दूसरे सवाल की बात है, मैं ने शुरू में तसलीम किया कि राजस्थान की मांग इस के बारे में काफी बड़ी है, और राज्यों की मांगें भी काफी हैं, उन की जरूरियात भी काफी हैं । जितने साधन हो सकते हैं उन को मुक्तलिक कामों के लिए और मुक्तलिक राज्यों में तकसीम करना होता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : राजस्थान के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर किया गया

था। उस में से इस योजना में उन को 5 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। जिस राजस्थान नहर के ऊपर राजस्थान के लोगों की जिन्दगी निर्भर है उस को 5 करोड़ दे कर ही आधे पर खत्म कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिस के अनुसार कम किए हुए धन के बजाय पूरा रुपया दिया जाए क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि इस को बीच में ही खत्म कर देने का क्या असर होगा।

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस वक्त योजना का पहला फ़ेज हाथ में लिया गया है, और भारत सरकार के पास जितने साधन हैं उन के अनुसार जितनी तेज़ी से योजना को आगे चलाया जा सकता है, चलाने की हमारी कोशिश है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस को पूरा किया जाये गा या नहीं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जो उत्तर था वह इतना जनरल था कि वह किसी भी सवाल के जवाब में फिट इन कर सकता है। सवाल तो नहर के सम्बन्ध में था, उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं ने पहले कहा कि नहर दो फ़ेज में है। उस का पहला फ़ेज हाथ में लिया गया है। पहले उसको पूरा करना है। नहर को पूरा करने के लिए जितने पैसे की जरूरत है वह एक साल में नहीं मिल सकता है, वह आदिस्ता-आदिस्ता एक साल के बाद दूसरे साल में मिलेगा। जितना पैसा इस साल में मिल सकता है उतने रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस साल की प्लैन बहुत ही छोटी बना कर रखी गई है क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक हालत मुसीबत में है।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, Mr. Mathur has stated one kind of facts regarding all these problems and the Minister

has given a different kind of answer. Is he in a position to deny the information that Mr. Mathur has given? What is the basis of the collection of information by the Minister?

Shri Asoka Mehta: To the best of my understanding there has been no difference of opinion about the information given. What he is saying is that Rajasthan's needs are much greater and asks: is the Minister aware of the needs and of the fact that the Rajasthan Chief Minister has been writing to the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister to see that these needs are attended to and whether I am aware that the Prime Minister has also referred this to the Finance Minister. Between what has been provided for in the Plan and what is required by Rajasthan there is a marked difference; I concede that straightway, but the point is: how are we to bridge the gulf?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, there is a great misunderstanding created by the hon. Minister's answer. The only question is whether you are aware that the rural water supply schemes which are already in hand require another Rs. 66 lakhs but they will have to be abandoned this year—is this a fact or not? Even those schemes which are in hand will have to be abandoned. Not one new scheme is being taken up. Is it a fact that wells cannot be given connection?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have said repeatedly that one can give connection to a large number of wells provided one can provide transmission lines. If the resources at our disposal are limited one has to be selective and select a particular area and use it so that these wells are electrified. When you do it certain other parts of the State will not get connections during that year. When resources are limited you deploy them in a manner whereby certain results occur at some place while certain other parts will have to remain without that.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the reply and the clarification given by

the Planning Minister about the difficulties of the Government to spend money as is required for Rajasthan's improvement, may I know whether the Government has considered this point, namely, owing to the very acute shortage of drinking water in some places like Churu and Bikaner, the poisonous water from the wells is taken and the people die of that, and may I know whether the Government have thought about the problems over there and given a special priority for rural water and electrification, and whether they have considered that in this Plan it should be given special provision as an urgent affair?

Shri Asoka Mehta: While it is not possible for me to give an answer on the spot about the suggestions made, all that I can say is that when the Plan was drawn up, within the resources available for Rajasthan plan, maximum effort was made to allot resources for rural electrification and for rural water supply. That these resources are inadequate in terms of the needs and urgent requirements is recognised, but I may again point out that here we find ourselves in great difficulties in trying to assist any particular State at this juncture of time.

श्री म० ला० वर्मा : अभी एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि राजस्थान में पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या प्लैनिंग कमिशन का यह जिम्मा है या नहीं कि वहाँ के लोगों को पीने का पानी मिले। क्या स्वतंत्रता के 19 वर्ष बाद भी वह वहाँ के पीने के पानी की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे।

श्री अशोक मेड़ता : इस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अगर देहातों में पानी का पूरा इन्तजाम करना हो तो 500 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा और शहरों के अन्दर उसका इन्तजाम करना हो तो मेरे ख्याल में 700 या 800 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। इसके बारे

में हेल्थ मिनिस्टर डा० सुशीला नायर ने काफी तहकीकात कर रखी है। यह नामुमकिन है कि किसी एक प्लैन पीरियड के अन्दर पूरे 500 करोड़ रुपये का हम इन्तजाम कर सकें। आप के सामने प्लैन आयेगी। जो कुछ भी आप को उस में से काटना हो, काट दीजियेगा। जिस चीज के लिये जो कुछ भी देना हो आप दीजिये। लेकिन आप को यह सोचना होगा कि और चीजों को काट देने से एकानमी पर क्या असर होगा।

Aid from World Bank for Agriculture

+

***92. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Warrior:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the World Bank to apportion large funds for agriculture out of its annual aid pledges; and

(b) if so, the proposals discussed and agreed to?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government has stressed to the World Bank, as much as to friendly Governments abroad, India's efforts for accelerated agricultural development and has generally sought support therefor.

(b) Various schemes both of agricultural development and of improving our capacity to make available inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, etc., are under discussion with lending authorities; a list of these is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6525/66].

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: From the list I find that the support for agricultural projects by way of loans is much less when compared to the

other sectors. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government did not approach the Bank for agricultural loans on a larger scale as compared to others, or there is an inbuilt resistance in the World Bank to give loans for agriculture, compared to industry? What is the real matter?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is not correct to say that Government has not approached the World Bank. The discussion is proceeding at the moment as to what should be the allocation in respect of agriculture and other sectors.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If it is not true, as the Minister says, then, may I invite his attention to the statement in which it is mentioned that they have approached the World Bank for fertiliser projects in the private sector—item (iii), (a) and (b) at page 3—and in view of that, may I know whether Government has ever made any attempts to get loans from the World Bank for fertilisers in the public sector?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have said, so far as fertiliser is concerned, there are already in the public sector two fertiliser plants with the aid of Italy. Then, so far as the other ones are concerned, the suggestion is that this might be done in the private sector.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Did they approach the World Bank for a project in the public sector? That was the question, and he has not answered it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: 25,000 acres of first-class, fertile land in Assam, on an average, are being eroded and inundated by the mighty Brahmaputra every year since 1954. This has caused a hurdle in the agricultural development in the country and also posed a hurdle for both the Central and the State Governments. May I know whether this aspect was discussed with the World Bank and, if not, what is the reason?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am afraid I cannot answer whether a particular project relating to Assam was discussed with the World Bank or not. I have to get that information.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो ज्ञापन सभापति पर रखा गया है उसमें बताया गया है कि छः मिलियन डालर का एक लोन बर्ड बैंक ने दिया था उत्तर प्रदेश में द्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस छः मिलियन डालर से कितने द्यूबवैल उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाये गये हैं और कितने लगने बाकी हैं और अब एक हजार द्यूबवैल की मांग की गई है उसकी धनराशि क्या होगी और सिर्फ एक हजार के लिए ही क्यों मांग की गई है, ज्यादा के लिए क्यों नहीं की गई है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If I may say so with respect, this question as to how many tubewells have been put up and will be put up in UP does not arise out of this question. If he wants the information, I will have to ask the ministry concerned to let us know it.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे प्रश्न का अंतिम भाग यह था कि अब सैकिड स्टज जो प्राजैक्ट का है, उसके लिए कितने धन की मांग की गई है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, the matter of loan is still under discussion with the World Bank and I cannot at this moment give the amount for any particular scheme.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government have submitted a list of these projects and from that the World Bank selected these projects? What were the criteria employed in fixing priorities?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The specific projects are being considered by the Planning Commission at the moment. I am sure as soon as the

plan is prepared, it will be placed before the House by my colleague, the Planning Minister.

Shri Warior: The question is how these projects were selected by the World Bank or by the Government. What were the criteria employed?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That question should really be put to the Planning Minister as to what criteria are followed in fixing the priorities.

Shri Ranga: That is not the question. The question is, who makes the choice—the World Bank or the Government of India—and on what basis the choice is made?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The choice certainly has got to be made by the Government of India and then put before the World Bank, and there has got to be agreement because one is the lending institution and the other is the receiving country. The criteria would be naturally a bias towards agriculture.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement, five schemes are being formulated for support under the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme. May I know the amount separately for these schemes, specially for the seed programme to be taken up by the National Seeds Corporation?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As far as I can see, there has been a visit by the FAO and the IBRD Co-operative Programme team to this country and the negotiations are still going on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The statement mentions about Salandi project. It appears assistance was received for this project which consists of a dam and reservoir, canal system and other structures. May I know whether this scheme is being executed in its entirety and whether it is a fact that the Anandpur barrage scheme has been abandoned and if so, whether it was done in consultation

with the Government of India? Do they consult the Government when they abandon any part of a scheme for which assistance has been received?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I must confess I am not in a position to say if any parts of the scheme have been abandoned. If it has not been abandoned, the question of consultation will not arise. If my friend wants this information, I will go into it further.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कृषि योजनाओं के लिए जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनको हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने रखा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कितने पैसे की मांग वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने रखी गई थी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अब बातचीत चल रही है वह कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी, कितना इसमें समय लगेगा ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As hon. Members know there are negotiations for the purpose of getting aid from the consortium countries, the World Bank and the IDA and, as I said earlier, there is, so far as we are concerned, a bias towards agriculture, we want more for agriculture than for industries. That is being worked out in the Planning Commission and in the due course it will be placed before the House. When that has been worked out it will be put before the World Bank for their reaction, and persuasion will be made, naturally, to try and get the utmost we can for the agricultural sector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना समय लगेगा, छः महीने लगेंगे, साल लगेगा, कुछ तो बतायें ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We expect that the thing will be concluded by October this year.

Shri Tyagi: As the Parliament has repeatedly emphasised for a crash programme for the supply of medium and large-scale irrigation schemes for the agricultural sector and yet this has not been given proper attention, may I know if the Government has sought any advice from the World Bank to this effect, whether they have advised the Government that a large-scale scheme to provide irrigation facilities will make India self-sufficient in food and, if so, whether their advice will be given effect to when ours has failed?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The advice given by this House is certainly more valuable to us than any other advice from anywhere abroad. Therefore, if that advice is not taken, any other advice will certainly not be taken. At the same time, so far as I know, I cannot make a statement that we have sought the advice of the World Bank in the matter. As I said, we will certainly respect and try to carry out the advice given by this House

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वित्त मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं, योजना मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों ने वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने जितनी चीजों की मांग रखी वह उन्होंने किससे पूछ कर रखी। इस सदन में अस्सी प्रतिशत गांव से लोग आते हैं, किसान हैं। हम सब जानते हैं कि आज अठारह मिलियन टन की अनाज की शार्टेज होने जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो वर्ल्ड बैंक को इन्होंने लिखा है इसे लिखने से पहले क्या इन्होंने पार्लिमेंट के सदस्यों से पूछा था या आगे पूछेंगे कि कोई ऐसी बात बताओ जिससे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सके और उस तरह की सहायता की मांग क्या ये वर्ल्ड बैंक से मांगेंगे ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, whenever Parliament wishes to give us advice we are most recipient and

reactive to that advice. As soon as that advice is given we will consider that and whenever Parliament is here that advice is sought.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member desires that the request should come from the Government side, that they should take the initiative and call the agriculturist Members, who are experts in this, and invite suggestions from them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वर्ल्ड बैंक से...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपने तो कह दिया है। लेकिन योजना मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, वित्त मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। इनको चाहिये या कि वर्ल्ड बैंक को कहने से पहले मेम्बरों से पूछने की क्या जरूरत है और तब वर्ल्ड बैंक से मांग करते। यह इसका कुछ तो जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि आपको बुलायें तथा दूसरे मेम्बरों को बुलायें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ये हां या न तो कहें। क्या ये मेम्बरों से पूछना चाहते हैं ? तीन चार दिन में ही हमने इकोनोमिक मामलों के बारे में देख लिया है। अब इस मामले में ये हां या न तो कहें, कुछ जवाब तो ये दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है और वह जरूर आपको बुलायेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन से भी तो कहलवाइये। इनसे तो पूछिये कि ये क्या चाहते हैं ? खेती के लिये किस किस चीज की जरूरत है इसकी मांग करने से पहले पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बरों से पूछ कर राय वर्ल्ड बैंक को भेजें ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that credit happens to be the costliest and rarest factor of production in

agriculture and peasants are obliged to pay anything from 12 per cent to 48 per cent per annum as interest, do Government propose to so re-orient their own plan for asking aid from the World Bank and other institutions as to give priority for more and more finance to come from abroad and also from home sources in order to make this factor of production less costly than it is today to the peasants?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am very glad that Prof. Ranga has raised this question. This is a matter which is engaging the very anxious consideration of the Government as to how we can get credit facilities easily and at low rates of interest for agriculturists and how it can be taken to the villages and made easily available to the agriculturists. It is under the active consideration of Government. Whether the resources can be from India or abroad is a matter which has to be considered in the light of circumstances obtaining in the country.

Adulteration in Foodgrains

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*93. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Shri R. Barua:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large scale adulteration in foodgrains and other foodstuffs in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any measures to check adulteration in foodstuffs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthi): (a) and (b). The provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. Government has no report of large scale adulteration.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि एक कानून भी बना है, उसको कार्यान्वित करने का भी प्रयत्न करेंगे और यह कि कोई खास शिकायत उनको नहीं मिली, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य वस्तुओं का इस देश में चूँकि अभाव है इसलिये दुकानदार गेहूँ में मिट्टी, चावल में छोटे छोटे सफेद पत्थर, तेल और घी में मिलावट, मसालों में गेरू रंग और मिट्टी, दूध में पानी और पानी में कभी कभी कीचड़ भी दिखाई पड़ता है, हमारी श्रीमती जी एक दुकानदार के यहां गई और उन्होंने कहा ...

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : यह भाषण हो रहा है या सवाल पूछा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाषण तमाम सदस्य करते हैं सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं भाषण ही थे सब ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाषण तो है । यह सप्लीमेंट्री तो नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐक्ट के पास होने, उसके कार्यान्वित करने और आपको शिकायत न मिलने के बीच में यह क्या देश भर में हो रहा है ? यह क्या मिलावट नहीं है कि गेहूँ और चावल में मिलावट होती है । मैं ने श्रीमती जी का कोट किया कि उन्होंने दुकानदार से कहा कि गेहूँ में इतनी मिट्टी क्यों है तो उस ने कहा कि यह शरीर ही मिट्टी का है इस में अगर थोड़ी सी मिट्टी मिला दी तो क्या बुराई की, तो क्या वह मिलावट नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मेम्बरों की शिकायत तो सुन सकता हूँ, गैर मेम्बरों की कैसे सुन सकता हूँ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : श्रीमन्, हमें यह दुख से स्वीकार करना होगा कि खाद्यान्न में मिलावट होती है और तरह तरह की मिलावट होती है। इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए हम सभी चिन्तित रहे हैं और थोड़ा समय पहले इस सदन ने इस गुनाह के लिये कड़ी सजा देने का एक कानून यहां पर पारित किया था। अब उस कानून के तहत जगह जगह पर ज्यादा कड़ाई से काम हो, कम से कम 6 महीने का जेलखाना उन्को सदन ने देना तय किया था और बाकी फाइन वगैरह भी तय किये थे। अब जैसा कि सदन जानता है इस कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन म्युनिसिपैलिटीज करती हैं। इसलिए हमने स्टेट्स से यह भी कहा है कि वे इस काम का कुछ केन्द्रीकरण स्टेट लेवल पर करें। इसके अलावा राशन शाप्स और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स वगैरह में जो अनाज जाता है उसको भी टेकनिकल आफिसर्स देखें और अगर उस में मिलावट होती है तो उसको रोका जाये, इस के लिए उनको कहा गया है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : जिन अधिकारियों की बात मंत्री जी ने कही कि वह जाकर के देखें, उनको तो अच्छा मिलता है, वह जाकर के देखेंगे क्या और पता क्या चलेगा ? सब से अनुचित बात तो यह होती है कि ग्राहकों को इस मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को आप सतर्क कीजिए कि वह क्या कर रहे हैं ? और अधिक से अधिक सक्त कार्यवाही करें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सतर्क तो सब को किया है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य कहे कि हम किसी दुकान पर छापा बलबाना

चाहते हैं तो मैंने चीफ कमिश्नर साहब से यहां पर यह भी कहा है कि वे तुरन्त किसी आदमी को उनके साथ करेंगे ताकि वहां से सैम्पल लाया जाय और गुनहगार को सजा दी जाये। तो पूरी कोशिश तो हो रही है लेकिन अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उस कोशिश के नतीजे में हम कुछ हासिल कर पाये हैं, अच्छी तरह से, तो वह बांत नहीं।

Shri N. R. Laskar: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that they have no reports of large-scale adulteration. In reply to a question it was stated in this very House that between 30 to 50 per cent of the samples taken in 1963 were found to be adulterated in different States. Has this adulteration vanished altogether in the meantime?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What the hon. Deputy Minister stated was that there has not been any report of recent increase in this problem. The problem has been there and the problem varies from State to State. In some States samples upto 17 per cent have been found to be adulterated, in some 16 per cent and in some 36 per cent; so that depending upon the implementation of the P.F.A. Act, the problem varies from State to State. We are asking all States to do the needful. We have also made some provision in the Fourth Plan to assist the States to improve their enforcement machinery, laboratory facilities etc.

श्री विष्णु प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि जिस में मिलावट न होती हो, मसाले की बात है कि पपीते का बीज काली मिर्च बन गया और घोड़े की लीद जीरा बन जाता है, यह खाने को यहां के लोगों को मिलता है, तो यह जो आपके यहां एडल्टरेशन है यह कितने समय में यह सरकार खत्म कर देगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सरकार तभी यह समस्या खत्म कर सकेगी जब सभी नागरिक उस के साथ में सहयोग करेंगे, चोरों को पकड़वाने में और सजा दिलवाने में मदद देंगे

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी हाउस में खाद्यान्नों में मिलावट करने वालों के लिए जिन्दगी भर की सजा की बात कही गई थी । और व्यापारियों के घर से ढाई ढाई सौ टिन जानवरों की चरबी के पकड़े गए हैं जो वह भी में मिलाकर बेच रहे थे । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष भर में सब से ज्यादा सब से बड़ी कौनसी सजा दी गई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने आजीवन जेल की बात कही थी लेकिन सदन ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 साल की सजा पारित की थी . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किसी को मिली है 6 साल की ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : अब मैं इतना कह सकती हूँ कि श्रीमन्, कि मेरे पास स्टेटमेंट है कि किस किस स्टेट में कितनों को जेल खाने की सजा मिली है । काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को जेलखाना मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब से ज्यादा सजा कितनी मिली है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कम से कम छ महीना है । सब से लम्बा अवसर जेलखाने का मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है, मैं इकट्ठा कर के दे दूंगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह एलेक्शन फंड में देते हैं इसलिए माफ कर दिये जाते हैं ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the hon. Minister kindly state how many cases have been detected and how many cases have been disposed of State-wise just after the amendment of the Food Adulteration Act?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have a long statement Statewise. If the hon. Member wants it, I will send her a copy.

Mr. Speaker: That might be laid on the Table.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I shall lay it on the Table.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh: Is the Government aware of the fact that some iron particles were mixed in maida which was sold in Bombay grain shops? May I know from the Health Minister as to what steps the Government is taking to remedy this social evil?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not possible for me to know about each case of adulteration in each State. If the hon. Member writes to me I will get full information and send it to her.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि भारतवर्ष में मिलावट से रहित कोई शहर नहीं है, सरकार मिलावट को रोकने में असफल रही है ? मिलावट दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ? इसके लिए जैसा पंजाब और हरियाने में अभी अभी छापा मारा गया जिसमें काफी खाद्यान्न पकड़ा गया जिनमें घोड़े और गधे की लीद और लकड़ी का बूरा मिला था, तो क्या जो ऐसे छापे मारे गए और लोग पकड़े गए सरकार उन लोगों को सजा देने के लिए तैयार है या कि टाल-मटोल करना चाहती है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं उनको जरूर सजा मिलेगी । उनके केसेज में जैसा कोर्ट्स फैसला करेंगी, वैसा होगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that even grains collected under PL-480 are adulterated with iron particles, stones and pebbles? Not only food but also the morals of Indians are getting adulterated today. In that context, may I know why it is that Government have not taken drastic steps against these anti-social elements as they are trying to do in Punjab?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the adulteration of morals is concerned, Prof. Hem Barua as a teacher should look after that rather than the Government of the Health Ministry. So far as the foodgrains are concerned, we do want to take drastic steps

against offenders and we have written to all State Governments and asked them to take drastic steps as they are doing in Punjab.

Shri Hem Barua: How can I carry this heavy burden?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य के अन्दर मिलावट के सिलसिले में पंजाबी सूबे और हरियाणा में जो व्यापारी पकड़े गए हैं उनका जो लगाव था वह भूतपूर्व मंत्रिमंडल के साथ था। तो क्या सरकार उन बड़े आदमियों पर भी हाथ डालने का विचार रखती है जो मंत्रिमंडल में थे और उसके अन्दर सम्मिलित थे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मुझे तो कुछ बात आपकी पूरी समझ में आई नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह कहते हैं कि जो पकड़े गए हैं उनका कुछ सम्बन्ध पुराने मंत्रिमंडल से था। अगर बड़े आदमी होंगे तो उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : बड़े छोटे का कोई लिहाज कानून नहीं करता। सब पर बराबर कानूनी कार्यवाही होगी।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि कोई लिहाज नहीं करेंगे।

अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम

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* 94. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों सम्बन्धी आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाने के लिये उन्हें स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) सरकार अब तक किये गये कार्य से कहां तक सन्तुष्ट है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्सेक्षित योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Various measures and programmes have been undertaken and are being implemented by the State Governments. The progress is constantly reviewed and improvements are brought about whenever necessary. The Government is aware that still more has to be done in this respect.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन स्वयं-सेवी संस्थाओं में दो प्रकार के संगठन होते हैं, एक तो वे जो सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता लिये बिना कार्य करते हैं, दूसरे वे संगठन होते हैं जो लगभग अर्ध-सरकारी या तीन चौथाई सरकार से होते हैं, जैसे भारत सेवक समाज, सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड आदि। इन स्वयं-सेवी संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक का सरकार का अनुभव क्या है ? जो पैसा सरकार ने अपनी इन अर्ध-सरकारी या तीन-चौथाई सरकारी संगठनों के द्वारा खर्च किया है, क्या उनके द्वारा अच्छा कार्य हुआ है या जो संगठन सरकारी सहयोग के बिना कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा अच्छा कार्य हुआ है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We assist all-India organisations which take up welfare programmes in the country, wherever voluntary organisations are capable of taking up this work on an

all-India basis, we assist them. If we find anything wrong with any organisation, we do not give the grant.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know what has been the experience of the Government, whether the organisations without the assistance and the patronage of the Government have done better in this field or the Government inspired agencies have done it better.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have no report to that effect.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाते समय अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिए जो कार्यक्रम सरकार तैयार कर रही है, उसमें पहले की अपेक्षा, चूंकि उनके लिये अधिक कार्य नहीं किया गया, इस लिये उस राशि को बढ़ायेगी या उस राशि को घटाने का विचार है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In the Fourth Plan, we do intend giving a little more assistance to voluntary organisations to carry out welfare programmes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सुरक्षित स्थान रखे गये हैं, एक-क्लास, दो-क्लास, तीन-क्लास, चार-क्लास तक क्या ये सब के सब भर दिये गये हैं, यदि नहीं तो कितने खाली हैं और उनके भरने के लिये सरकार कौन सा कठोर कदम उठा रही है तथा कब तक वे भर दिये जायेंगे तथा मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में छुआछूत कितने प्रतिशत कम हुई है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This question it is given, I may be able to give of this Question. If a separate notice for it is given, I may be able to give an answer.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों में भी दो-एक जातियां

ऐसी हैं जो कि सारे का सारा फायदा उठा लेती हैं, लेकिन बहुत सी छोटी-छोटी जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिनको एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता। क्या कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध होगा कि जो छोटी-छोटी जातियां हैं और जिनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है, उनको भी सहायता पहुंच सके ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : चमारों को ज्यादा मिलती है और किसी को नहीं मिलती।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Even though this question also does not fall within the purview of this.....

Mr. Speaker: His question was that all castes are not given the same facility equally, that there are certain castes that are monopolising all the aid that is being given. This is what he means to say.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In our welfare programmes we do take care that the weakest of the weaker sections do get it.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत ही हीन है तथा उनके उत्थान के बहाने कुछ साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ प्रलोभन देकर उनका वखात् मत परिवर्तन करती हैं। उदाहरण के लिये निकोबार में 15 हजार में से 13 हजार का मत परिवर्तन कर दिया गया, क्या सरकार उनकी गरीबी को दूर करके ऐसे मत-परिवर्तन को रोकेंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था के कारण ऐसा होता है, उनका कनवर्शन हो रहा है, इसलिये यह प्रश्न किया है।

श्री बड़े : उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है, उनकी डवेलपमेंट के लिये पूछा है।

Mr. Speaker: The question is that on account of their helplessness, they fall victims for conversions by other religions; would the Government see that such conversions do not take place and that their condition is improved very soon or something like that.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In the main body of the answer I have said that we are taking more programmes for the economic development of the weaker sections. As regards our assistance to voluntary organisations, the list that I have with me does not say that any such organisation has been assisted to bring in such a large number of conversions.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के रिब्यू के बाद और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के बाद यह सत्य स्थापित कर दिया गया कि पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को योजनाओं का जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं मिल सका है। क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विकास के लिये कोई स्पेशल प्रोग्राम रखा जाने वाला है, जिससे पिछली तीन योजनाओं का घाटा पूरा किया जा सके ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is not very correct to say that no benefit has been drawn by the scheduled castes in the First, Second, and Third Plans. Nearly 89 to 90 per cent of the allotted funds are utilised; we can see from the experience.

As regards special programmes, we are thinking of special programmes for the economic development in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether all these voluntary organisations which receive money from Gov-

ernment are recognised and duly registered. What machinery is there to see that the money that is given is spent in the proper way? Do they come within the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They may not come within the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General. But the organisations which are assisted by us will have to have one member of Government on the Committee and they have to send audited accounts every six months. Unless they send the utilisation certificates, further grants are not released to them.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लड़के एम० ए० पास हैं, बी० ए० पास हैं, हमारे पास लखनऊ में एक एम० एस० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास पास लड़का है, लेकिन आज तक उसको सर्विस नहीं मिली। जो रिजर्वेशन आपने हम को दे रखा है, उस में कितना आपने फुलफिल किया है ? (व्यवधान)

हमारा लड़का नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० पी० का लड़का है, एम० एस० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में जा कर मिला, लेकिन कछ नहीं हुआ। बाबू रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा कि चमार को जगह मिल गई है, इस लिये मैं ने कहा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है कि जगह मिल गई है।

श्रीमती लहोदराबाई राय : जैसाकि हमारे मातृनीय साथी श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा है हमारे हरिजनों में 80 प्रतिशत हरिजन ऐसे हैं जो कि इस लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। मैं ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चलकर और घूमकर देखा है कि इस का केवल मुट्ठी भर लोगों को ही फायदा मिलता है बाकी के तमाम हरिजन इस से वंचित रह जाते हैं, देहातों की तरफ के हरिजनों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है, उनकी कोई तरक्की नहीं

हुई है और उन्हें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है और न उनका कोई नाम लेने वाला है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे इसका फायदा सब हरिजनों को देंगी, या सिर्फ थोड़े से आदिमियों को ही देंगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्थना आप ने सुन ली जो कि वह सुनाना चाहती थी अब जवाब दे दीजिये ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Could I have it translated into English?

Mr. Speaker: The first part was only a suggestion and a request. In the second part, she wants to enquire about something, and I could not follow exactly what she had said. If the Deputy Minister has followed the question, she might answer.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We do take....

Mr. Speaker: Her question was the same as was asked by Shri Raghunath Singh earlier. There are some castes, that are not getting their share of aid, and the hon. Member wants to know whether Government would see that it is equitably distributed among all the castes.

Supply of Filtered Water in Calcutta

*95. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the growing problem of filtered water supply in Calcutta; and

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Central Government for any aid to be given to the Calcutta Corporation to set up 60 reservoirs in the worst affected wards each with a capacity of 450 gallons.

1015(ai)LS—2.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such request has been received.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In his statement to some organisation, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Water Supply stated on the 24th May that these 60 reservoirs would be installed within the next ten days. Would the hon. Minister give us any information whether these 60 reservoirs or any of them have been installed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): It is not possible for us to give information with regard to the 60 reservoirs, because we have no information about it. But I might say that the State Government had asked for financial assistance, and so far, Rs. 101.39 lakhs of loan has been given for water supply and gas supply schemes to the Calcutta Corporation. They wanted another sum of Rs. 15.12 lakhs, and I am glad to say that the Finance Ministry has agreed to provide that also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is it known to the hon. Minister that there is a great lack of sufficient supply of drinking water to Calcutta and the surrounding municipalities?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes; these schemes include four water supply schemes for the municipalities of Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum South and Hooghly Chinsura.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Minister has just now said that money has already been sanctioned by the Finance Ministry to the Calcutta Corporation through the State Government for the supply of filtered water to the city of Calcutta. May I know whether there is any arrangement or machinery with the Government of India to find out how the

moneys that are occasionally or frequently given by the Central Government for these purposes are spent?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is for the State Government that makes the loan on behalf of the Central Government to the Corporation to see that the money is spent for the purpose for which it is loaned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I appreciate the difficulty of the Health Minister in so far as she does not happen to know much of the details in regard to this problem. But may I know if in view of the importance of Calcutta City and its environs and from an all-India point of view which has been repeatedly conceded by Government, recently by the Minister of Planning himself, any steps are being taken to expedite certain schemes regarding better water supply and the operation of certain pipes which we see as almost pre-historic remains in some parts of the suburbs of Calcutta? Is something being done in regard to this? Is Government working in a co-ordinated way to help a solution of the water supply problem?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As the hon. Member knows, the CMPO was set up for that very purpose, and Rs. 20 crores were kept aside for the development of Greater Calcutta. The money I have mentioned, Rs. 101 lakhs, was given to the State Government outside the State plan to help them expedite the scheme that the hon. Member has mentioned.

Money Spent by U.S. Embassy out of PL 480 Funds -

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*96. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Shri Nambiar:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of PL 480 counterpart funds so far accumulated with the US Embassy in India;

(b) how much of this amount has been withdrawn by the Embassy from the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation as to the purpose for which the money has been withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6526/66*].

(c) and (d). The purposes for which various amounts were withdrawn have been indicated in the same statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The total amount of PL 480 counterpart funds accumulated up till 31 March, 1966 is given as Rs. 1370.10 crores. I presume this is calculated at the old rupee-dollar rate.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It would be because it is upto 31 March 1966.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Of total amount of PL-480 counterpart loans to joint Indo-US enterprises in India is mentioned as Rs. 44.75 crores. I would like to know whether in other PL 480 agreements, this Cooley loan was not inserted, as in the case of Yugoslavia, and whether we can still get out of this and get all this amount of money for our public sector?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am not aware of what is or is not included in the loans granted under the agreement to Yugoslavia. Therefore, I cannot answer that part. So far as the other part is concerned, Government have not thought of getting out of this agreement and asking the US Government to allow us to use these funds in the public sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As regards the amount which is being given out of these Cooley loans as well as expenditure of the US Embassy on account of agricultural programme and other programme expenditure, have the Government of India any

say as to to which company or to which programmes the U.S. Government will give the money?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As the hon. lady Member knows, these loans are governed by an agreement which in turn is covered by an enactment in America, Public Law 480. So far as these amounts are concerned, in certain matters the Government of India have a say, but as a matter of convention and actuality, the Government of India are always consulted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have specifically asked about the Cooley loans and expenditure for agricultural programmes and other programme expenditure covered under the expenditure of the U.S. Embassy. I want to know whether under these two accounts the Government of India have any say regarding the choice of industries or the choice of programmes, and whether there have been any cases of difference of opinion, the Government of India saying that it should not be given as proposed but in some other form or to some other party.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said just now, the Government of India have also got to act under the agreement. If the hon. lady Member wishes me to read out the provisions of PL-480, I could do that. But within that what I am saying is that the Government of India are consulted in the matter of lending this money or giving this money, as the case may be. As far as I know, there has not been any difference of opinion. I cannot say immediately, I may not be absolutely correct, I can look into the matter.

Shri Nambiar: Apart from the fact that the American Embassy in India has spent Rs. 93.53 crores already, there is another sum of Rs. 298.47 crores at their credit to be spent in India. May I know whether it is in the interests of our country to allow a

foreign Embassy to spend such large amounts in this country which will certainly interfere with the internal political affairs of this country?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The question is really asking me to express my opinion. I can answer back: I cannot give an opinion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a question of fact that is sought to be elicited by the Member, whether so much money at the disposal, free and unadulterated, of foreign agencies is in the interests of the country.

Shri Nambiar: What I said arises out of the statement given by the Minister that Rs. 298.47 crores is set apart for the American Embassy in India to be spent here. My question is whether it is in our interests to allow the Embassy to spend such large amounts and if it will not lead to interference in the internal political affairs of this country. That is my question.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I say again I am very sorry to have to repeat my answer. I accept the fact that there is a large sum of money left here. That large sum of money is spent according to the P.L. 480 Agreement in which there are certain areas where they have got to spend in a certain manner. It is a matter of opinion as to whether spending that amount of money is going to affect us politically or not.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fourth Five Year Plan

*97. Shri Sezhiyan:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been revised recently; and

(b) if so, the main features of the revised draft with particular reference to (i) total outlay, (ii) plan priorities, (iii) mobilisation of resources both internal and external, and (iv) the role of the public sector?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan is under preparation and will be placed before Parliament during the ensuing Session after its consideration by the National Development Council.

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

***98. Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Warior:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to meet the shortage of medical personnel in rural areas?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The State Governments have taken various steps to meet the shortage of doctors by offering them better scales of pay and allowances, providing free accommodation or house rent allowance, employment of retired medical officers, increasing the number of medical colleges, etc. The measures taken by the State Governments/ Administrations in this connection are enumerated in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6527/66].

Water Shortage in Delhi

***99. Shri Bagri:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of water in certain colonies of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the water supply position in the capital; and

(c) whether any long range scheme has been formulated to solve the problem for all times to come?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). During summer the water pressure has been low in certain colonies of Delhi and New Delhi which are at the tail end of the distribution system and where originally smaller distribution mains had been provided.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6528/66].

Supply of Drinking Water in States

***100. Shri Shree Narayan Dass:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which it has so far been possible for various State Governments to make permanent arrangements for drinking water both in the Urban and Rural areas;

(b) if so, the result of such arrangements;

(c) whether in view of drought conditions prevailing in different areas of the country, this question has received any special attention; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6529/66].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Another Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6530/66].

Master Plan for Delhi

***101. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have suggested certain amendments in the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) if so, the amendments suggested by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). The Delhi Administration have proposed certain changes in the Master Plan.

(b) and (c). The changes proposed in the Master Plan for Delhi are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6531/66]. The Delhi Development Authority have been advised to publish these changes for inviting public objections/suggestions in terms of the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

नेताओं की मृतियां

***102. श्री किन्दर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री बागड़ी :

डा० राम सनेहर लोहिया :

श्री शत्रु सिन्घे :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3470 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्री

(श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से

(ग) मामला अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Centrally-Sponsored Irrigation Projects

*103. Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Warior:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri Basappa:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1644 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the proposed Centrally-sponsored irrigation projects;

(b) if so the decision taken thereon;

(c) the States that have sponsored the schemes; and

(d) the names of the schemes sponsored with the estimated costs thereof along with the land sought to be irrigated or power to be generated?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

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

Gold Control Order

*104. Shri Nambiar:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pai:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Sezhiyan:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukum Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Achal Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

Shri R. Barua;
Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri Liladhar Kotoki;
Shri M. Rampure;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to withdraw the Gold Control Order; and

(b) if so, from what date and in what manner?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The entire question of Gold Control is at present under re-examination with a view to consider whether the measure needs to be continued, discontinued or modified in any way.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, this does not arise.

पश्चिमी कोसी की बड़ी नहर का निर्माण

* 105. श्री लहटन चौधरी :
 श्री श्री तारायण दास :
 श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी कोसी की बड़ी नहर के निर्माण के लिये नेपाल की सरकार से कोई समझौता किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समझौते की मुख्य शर्त क्या है तथा निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

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

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) करार के मसौदे पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Seizure of Aircraft and Motor Parts in Calcutta

* 106. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;**
Shri Kindar Lal;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra;
Shri Kapur Singh;
Shri Buta Singh;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri Kishen Pattanayak;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities recently raided the premises of a firm in Calcutta and seized huge quantities of imported aircraft and motor parts;

(b) if so, the name of the firm raided;

(c) the value of the goods seized;

(d) whether it is a fact that the goods imported by the firm were not declared to the Customs; and

(e) the action taken against the firm for the violation of import control and other irregularities connected therewith?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The Customs authorities raided the premises of a firm in Calcutta in May, 1966, and seized some motor car parts. No aircraft parts were seized.

(b) M/S MWK International Ltd. Inc, Calcutta-16.

(c) The value of the goods seized is Rs. 6,000 approximately.

(d) Some of the seized goods had not been declared and some other's misdeclared, to the Custom authorities.

(e) Four show cause notices have so far been issued, in connection with

contravention of Import Trade Control Regulations and relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

Foreign Exchange Position

***107. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the foreign exchange position after the presentation of budget this year; and

(b) the steps being taken to ameliorate the foreign exchange position or to prevent its further deterioration?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The steps taken to ameliorate the position have been mentioned in the Supplement to the Economic Survey presented to Parliament on the 25th July. Briefly stated, they are—

(1) Drawing of \$ 187.5 million from the International Monetary Fund on April 6, 1966;

(2) Devaluation;

(3) Measures to step up agricultural and industrial production, which should enable reduction in imports of agricultural commodities and help exports.

Disparity in Income of Rural and Urban Population

***108. Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1487 on the 5th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to state whether fifteen years of planned economy has brought about

a definitive reduction in the disparity in the incomes of the rural and urban population;

(b) whether Government have attempted a quantitative measurement of the decrease or increase in this disparity; and

(c) if so, the results of this assessment.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to

(c). The Government have nothing to add to the reply given to Question No. 1487 on May 5, 1966.

Shortage of Power in Delhi

***109. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of power shortage in Delhi has been solved;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to solve the problem?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a)

to (c). Although the quantum of supply of power from Punjab was progressively reduced from November, 1966 to June, 1966 due to shortage of water in the Govind Sagar Reservoir, the difference was made up by the DESU by running their old diesel sets and by securing about 3 MW of power from the U.P. System. In view of these measures the necessity of a cut in the power supply to consumers was obviated. The position of power supply from the Punjab system has now improved after the commissioning of the first unit of the Bhakra Right Bank Power House and rise in the Bhakra reservoir level and DESU is drawing their requirement of power from that system, reducing generation from their old diesel sets. The balance of DESU's share of 40 MW of power from the Bhakra Right Bank Power House will also be available as and when the other three generating sets are commissioned. Setting up of

another thermal Station at Delhi is also under consideration for meeting further load growth in Delhi area. DESU have also commissioned a 15 MW set, recently. Three additional sets of 62.5 MW each are also under installation at the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station.

आदिवासी क्षेत्र

* 110. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित के हेतु कुछ नयी योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) आदिवासियों ने इन योजनाओं का कितना तक स्वागत किया ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है :—

1. क्षेत्र विकास उभारगम जारी करना, जिस से विशिष्ट योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के लिये एक जिले के आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को मिलाकर एक या एक से अधिक विकास क्षेत्र बनाये जायेंगे ।
2. उप-आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों का संगठन ।
3. आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले आदिवासियों

के लिये उपयुक्त सहायता की व्यवस्था करना ।

4. औद्योगिक तथा अन्य प्रायोजनाओं के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के चालू कार्यक्रमों की अनुपूर्ति करना ।

5. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सेवा के लिये उपसंवर्ग बनाना ।

(ग) ये योजनाएँ चालू किये जाने के बाद ही आदिवासियों की प्रतिक्रिया ज्ञात हो सकेगी ।

Seizure of Hundies in Calcutta

* 111. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1021 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the papers seized regarding the Income-tax and Customs duty evasion of Rs. 45 lakhs found out in searches in Calcutta have been scrutinised;

(b) whether the investigation has been completed and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations on the Customs side have been completed. Certain instances of under-invoicing and trafficking in import licences have come to light.

On the Income tax side the investigations are still in progress.

(c) Proceedings under the Customs Act have been initiated.

On the Income-tax side, as a result of investigations made so far, assessments for the years 1954-55 and 1957-58 to 1962-63 have been re-opened. Further investigations are in progress.

Priority in Planned Development

*112. **Shri A. N. Vidyaiankar:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been repeatedly suggested to Government on behalf of the **Indian industrial interests** that "the highest priority should be given to expanding existing units to the optimum size rather than to the establishment of new units";

(b) the reaction of Government to this suggestion and whether any instructions in this regard have been issued to the Administration; and

(c) the total capacity available and the total capacity actually being utilised by the existing plant in cement, iron and steel, fertilisers, textiles and engineering industries, respectively?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):

(a) Suggestions have been made by Indian industrialists that higher priority should be given to expand the existing units to the optimum size rather than to the establishment of new units;

(b) The general policy of the Government has been to give preference to expansion of existing units over establishment of new units, where technological conditions justify and additional capacity is achieved expeditiously and with less investment. This aspect is generally kept in view by the Licensing Committee.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6532/66].

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

*113. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1037 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has been under consideration within the Ministries concerned, in the Planning Commission and in the State Governments. The recommendations in the report dealing with road transport were recently discussed at a conference convened by the Ministry of Transport with the State Transport Secretaries. The report is proposed to be placed before the Cabinet Committee on Transport shortly.

Central Housing Board

*114. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1631 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Central Housing Board to coordinate the activities on housing front has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The

proposal was referred to the Planning Commission about two months ago and is under their consideration.

Recovery of Income-tax from an Industrialist of Kanpur

***115. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigations have been made into the income-tax case of an Industrialist of Kanpur where Rs. 31 lakhs were written off; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). Investigations are still in progress.

Social Welfare Programme for Scheduled Castes

***116. Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting was held by the State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare in May, 1966 in New Delhi for considering the social welfare programme for the Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the decisions taken and recommendations made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare was held in New Delhi on the 17th and 18th May, 1966.

(b) and (c). At the Conference the views of the State Ministers were obtained as to the policy and priorities to be adopted in the formulation of the welfare programmes for the Backward Classes (including the Scheduled Castes) during the Fourth Plan. These views will be taken into account while finalizing the Fourth Plan.

भारतीय बैंकों में विदेशी मिशनों का जमा-धन

***117. श्री रामसेवक दादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों की भारतीय बैंकों में अब तक कुल कितना धन राशि जमा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

31 मार्च, 1965 को 26.21 करोड़ रुपया ।

Co-operative Credit Societies

***118. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
 Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India has decided that all rural co-operative credit societies and urban co-operative banks having paid-up capital and reserve of Rupees one lakh or more will come under the purview of the Banking Companies Acts if they receive deposits from persons other than their members; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Under the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965, which came into force with effect from the 1st March 1966, the important provisions of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 have become applicable to the cooperative banks of the types referred to in the question.

(b) As co-operative banks have grown rapidly of late and now hold

substantial deposits from the public and as they now finance not only agriculture but also trade and commerce, it was considered necessary to bring them under the control of the Reserve Bank in the interest of effective implementation of the monetary and credit policy of the Government. This step was also necessary before the benefit of deposit insurance could be extended to such banks.

Credit Policy

*119. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the prominent sectors in industry are asking for liberalisation of credit policy through banks or other financial institutions; and

(b) whether this matter has been examined by Government and action, if any, under contemplation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit policy is kept under constant review by the Government and the Reserve Bank and the legitimate requirements of industry are being kept in view.

देश में हैजा फैलने का खतरा

* 120. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्रीमती विमला देवी :
 श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
 श्री बसवन्त :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री राम हरख यादव :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिसपे :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के इस वर्ष विभिन्न भागों में हैजा के बहुत अधिक फैलने का बड़ा खतरा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां। गत 64 वर्षों में यह देखा गया है कि हैजा एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद फिर फैल जाता है। उसी अनुभव के आधार पर इसके 1967-68 में फिर से महामारी के रूप में फैल जाने की आशंका है। तथापि देश में हाल ही में "एलटार" नामक नयी स्ट्रेन के चल पड़ने के कारण 1966 में हैजा के प्रकोप में वृद्धि की संभावना हो सकती है।

(ख) देश में हैजा के फैलाव पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए जो उपाय बरते गये हैं उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा देखिये संख्या LT-6533/66]

(ग) इस वर्ष के बजट में हैजा के नियंत्रण के लिये 11 लाख रुपये और ग्राम एवं नगर जलपूर्ति तथा नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिये 22 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

दिल्ली में मलेरिया की रोकथाम

456. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) 1965-66 में दिल्ली में मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिए किये गये उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इसके लिये कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1965-66 में दिल्ली में 2.00 एकक कार्य कर रहे थे। उनमें से 1 मार्च 1966 से 1.00 एकक देख-रेख अवस्था में प्रवेश कर गया है। दूसरा एकक समेकन अवस्था में ही कार्य कर रहा है। 1965-66 में दिल्ली में मलेरिया नियंत्रण के लिये जो उपाय बरते गये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :-

(1) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम संगठन द्वारा हर पखवाड़े घर-घर जाकर ज्वर पीड़ित रोगियों का पता लगाना।

(2) चिकित्सा संस्थानों के माध्यम से ज्वर पीड़ित रोगियों का पता लगाना।

(3) ज्वर पीड़ित सभी रोगियों से ब्लड-स्मियरस् एकत्र करना तथा मलेरिया के पोजिटिव मामलों का पता लगाने के लिये उनका सूक्ष्मदर्शी परीक्षण करना।

(4) ज्वर पीड़ित सभी रोगियों का प्रकल्पित उपचार करना और मलेरिया परजीवी के पाजिटिव रोगियों का समुचित मलेरिया-रोगी औषधियां देकर उनका आमूल उपचार करना।

(5) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां पोजिटिव रोगियों का पता लगे वहां सामूहिक रक्त सर्वेक्षण करना तथा कीटनाशी औषधियों का छिड़काव

करना। परियोजना क्षेत्रों, तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों और दूसरे रोग जन्य क्षेत्रों में कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव का कार्य करना।

(6) मच्छरों की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सारे साल लार्वा रोधी उपाय बरतना।

(7) लार्वा-रोधी उपायों में किसी तरह की भूल और कमी का पता लगाने के लिए एक चेंकिंग स्क्वाड द्वारा चौकसी।

(ख) 1965-66 में दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 15, 86,828 रुपये खर्च हुए। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मच्छर रोधी उपायों पर 11,37,466 रुपये खर्च किये।

Pay Scales of Jail and Police Staff in Kerala

457. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether disparity in the Pay Commission's Report in relation to the pay scales recommended for the Jail Staff and the Police in the Kerala State has come to the notice of Government.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter;

(c) the difference in the pay scales between the officials and staff of the same rank in the jail and police Departments;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Auditors and Inspector of the Co-operative Department have also protested against the recommendation of Pay Commission;

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The Kerala State Pay Commission 1965 recommended the Scale of Rs. 95-110 for Jail Headwarder and Rs. 95—

120 for Police Head Constable. The Government of Kerala have accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). It has been decided not to make any further revision in the scales, as these are better than those obtaining in Madras State.

Shoranur Water Supp'y Scheme

458. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued final orders for sanctioning the Shoranur Water Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) when this work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The revised scheme was approved on the 1st February, 1966.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.8.13 lakhs.

(c) The scheme is likely to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Koratty Government Press

459. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the machinery for the Koratty Government Press has been installed;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is not working for want of personnel;

(c) if so, the delay in providing operatives for the Press; and

(d) when it is going to start working?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, partly.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b) above.

(d) By September 1966 provided arrangements for supply of power to the press are completed by the Kerala State Electricity Board by that time.

Baggage Gifts Parcels

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

(a) whether Government have made suitable adjustments regarding the duty concessions applicable to the Baggage Gifts Parcels; and

(b) if so, the details of the adjusted rates?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chadhuri): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question seeks information about the adjustments regarding duty concessions in respect of baggage, gift parcels etc., made by the Government as a result of refixation of the par value of the rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966. If so, these adjustments are summarised as under:—

(i) The monetary limit of Rs. 500 - fixed for passing articles free of duty under the Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage Rules has been raised to Rs. 800/-, if the passenger's stay abroad is three months or less. For each additional month, this limit has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 160/- for each completed month in excess of three months, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1600/- in all.

(ii) The value limit of Rs. 500/- upto which a tourist was allowed to import temporarily, free of customs duty, travel souvenirs, has been raised to Rs. 800/-.

(iii) The value limit of jewellery allowed to be imported duty-free under the Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage Rules is being raised from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3200/-.

(iv) The value limit for exemption from Customs Duty in respect of gift parcels of food, including provisions and confectionery (but not liquor and alcoholic drinks) and medicines, imported by post or by air freight, has been raised from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 80/-. The value limit in respect of other goods imported by post, as gift parcels, has been raised from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 40/-.

Idikki Project

461. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to complete the Idikki Project during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting sufficient funds for the project with a view to enable its construction in the scheduled time?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. The Plan targets and the outlays are under review. At this stage, it is not yet possible to indicate the physical programme of the Idikki project and the funds that will be available for the project during the Fourth Plan period.

Pollution of Chaliyar River

462. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of Kerala to construct a weir at Chaliyar river to prevent water pollution caused by the

effluents discharged from the Birla Rayon Factory, Calicut;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain purity of water in the river?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No. However a proposal for the construction of salt exclusion structure to make fresh water available for the use of the Gwalior Rayons Ltd., Maroor, Calicut is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) (i) The management of the Gwalior Rayon Plup Factory has been directed by the State Government to treat the factory wastes suitably before discharging into the river.

(ii) The State Assistant Director of Fisheries, Research has been directed by the State Government to examine the hydrological and planktological conditions of the river regularly from certain fixed stations of the river in order to assess the effects of pollution.

(iii) The State Government have been asked by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to take suitable action under the Factories Act or in accordance with the terms of licence to the factory.

Special P. W. Deptt. for carrying out Panchayat Works in Kerala

463. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of Kerala to constitute a special Public Works Department for carrying out panchayat works; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No proposal to constitute a special Public Works Department or a separate Public Works Wing in the Department of Panchayats is pending with the Government of Kerala. However, along with a memorandum submitted by the Kerala State Panchayat Presidents Ad-hoc Committee, copy of a resolution containing a request for the constitution of a separate Engineering Wing has just been received by the Government of Kerala, which is being examined.

Death of fish in River Chaliyar

464. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of dead fish was found floating in the Chaliyar river in the Kozhikode district of Kerala in April-May, 1966;

(b) whether the Assistant Director of Fisheries has attributed this to the presence of a higher degree of effluent in the water discharged from the Birla Rayon Factory; and

(c) the action taken against the factory for polluting river water?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Large scale mortality of fish is reported to have occurred in the Chaliyar river on the 3rd and 4th May, 1966.

(b) The death of fish has been attributed to the pollution of the river water by the effluents discharged by the Gwalior Rayon Pulp Factory.

(c) (i) The management of the Factory has been directed by the State Government not to discharge such harmful effluents into the river directly but to discharge them after sufficient treatment so that the effluents could be made innocuous.

(ii) The State Assistance Director of Fisheries, Research has been directed by the State Government to examine the hydrological and planktological

conditions of the river regularly from certain fixed stations of the river in order to assess the effects of pollution.

(iii) The State Government have been asked by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to take suitable action under the Factories Act or in accordance with the terms of licence to the factory.

Kuttiadi Hydel Project in Kerala

465. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 38-tonne generator intended for the Kuttiadi Hydel Project in North Malabar in Kerala State is lying idle for the last few months at Pallom; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). One 38 tonne package containing generator intended for Kuttiadi Hydro Electric Project reached Cochin Port on 23rd January, 1966. As the 120 tonne floating crane at Cochin Port was not commissioned by then, and as the heavy lift wharf at Cochin Port was also under repairs, it became necessary to unload the package from the ship to avoid over-carriage to Bombay. Hence it was unloaded on a landing craft and taken to Pallom. As Pallom was not connected to Kuttiadi by broad gauge railway, the package had to be brought back to Cochin from Pallom as soon as the 120 tonne floating crane was installed at Cochin. There, the package was unloaded and put on a broad gauge railway wagon which is now on its way to Kuttiadi

Adhwara Scheme

466. Shrimati Ramulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the project concerning group of Adhwara rivers of Bihar; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of notices have been issued to prospective beneficiaries for making contribution before giving any actual benefit to them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) (i) A marginal embankment on both sides of the river New Adhwara starting from the confluence of the Jamura and the Adhwara to the off take point of the river Khirai has been completed. The total length of the embankment on either side is 34 miles. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 74.41 lakhs. The area benefited is 1.12 lakh acres.

(ii) Desilting of the Khirai river has been done and the spoils have been utilized to form marginal levies on both banks for a total length of 34½ miles from Agropatti to Ekmighat in Laherisarai. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 65.01 lakhs and the area benefited is 68,500 acres.

(iii) A scheme for a barrage on the river Adhwara at Sarwara is under preparation by the Bihar Government.

(b) The Government of Bihar is collecting the information from their District officers.

Adhwara Scheme

467. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers that form the Adhwara group of rivers;

(b) the salient features of the Adhwara scheme stating the manner in which all the rivers are proposed to be tamed, command area and number of beneficiaries;

(c) the cost of the scheme and the economics thereof; and

(d) the rate at which the contribution has to be paid by the beneficiaries?

1015 (A) LSD—3.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Adhwara group of rivers consists of the following three systems located between the Bagmati and Kamla Balan rivers:

(i) The Adhwara, Jamura, Sikao, Burhnad and Khirai system;

(ii) The Singhi, Marha, Rato system;

(iii) The Dhaus, Thomane and Darbhange Bagmati system.

(b) The flood control scheme as recommended by the Technical Committee on Flood Control in the Adhwara Group of Rivers, appointed in 1964, comprises;

(i) Construction of an embankment for protecting an area of 98 sq. miles (bounded by Khirai embankment on the east and the Lashandai on the West) from spills of Lakhandai and Bagmati on the west and the Mohini on the north;

(ii) Protecting an area of 20 sq. miles on the left bank of Mohini north of the area at (i) above, by means of a ring bund, utilising the right Khirai Embankment and an existing road on the west;

(iii) Protecting an area of 58 sq. miles on the right bank of Burhnad/Dhaus by constructing a regulator-cum-diversion channel connecting Burhand with Jiwach Kamla and providing afflux bunds, etc. on the right bank of the Burhnad.

(iv) Adequate provision for sluices for irrigation and drainage in the above embankments.

Details of the number of beneficiaries from the above scheme are not available.

(c) The approximate cost of the scheme, as worked out by the Com-

mittee is Rs. 3.87 crores which will afford protection to 176 sq. miles at an incidence of cost of Rs. 344 per acre. The cost benefit ratio is 1.80 neraly. However, the economics of the scheme requires to be worked out in detail.

(d) No decision has yet been taken.

सैनिक वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में केन्टीन

468. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में अनेक प्राइवेट केन्टीन अवैध रूप से चल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी केन्टीन चल रही हैं ; और

(ग) ये केन्टीन किन-किन स्थानों पर चल रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :
सैनिक लेखा विभाग के किसी भी कार्यालय में गैर कानूनी तरीके से कोई प्राइवेट केन्टीन नहीं चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में कर्मचारी

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

(क) 31 मार्च, 1966 को केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रमों में कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी थी ;

(ख) उनकी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उनकी सेवा की शर्तों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में क्या अन्तर है ; और

(ग) उन उपक्रमों में प्रतिनिधुक्ति राजस्व सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के हितों के संबंध में क्या संरक्षण दिये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क). सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में, ठेकेदारों द्वारा काम पर रखे गये मजदूरों के अलावा काम करने वालों की संख्या 31 मार्च, 1965 को 4,04,600 थी।

(ख) ऊंचे दर्जे के कार्यकारी पदों, वित्तीय सालहकारों के पदों और सामान्यतः 2,250 रुपये से अधिक वेतन (या कुछ मामलों में 2,500 रुपये से अधिक वेतन) के पदों के सिवाय, जो सरकार द्वारा बनाये और भरे जाते हैं, या जो सरकार की स्वकृति से बनाये और भरे जाते हैं; बाकी सभी पद सम्बद्ध प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं और वे ही प्रतिष्ठान उन पदों के संबंध में सेवा की शर्तें निर्धारित करते हैं। इन स्तरों पर सेवा की शर्तों में अन्तर होने का संबंध उन मंत्रालय से नहीं है जिनसे ये प्रतिष्ठान संबंध है, बल्कि इसके कई और कारण होते हैं जैसे उद्योग का स्वरूप, उसका स्थान, निर्माण या विकास की स्थिति और सम्बद्ध उद्योग पर लागू होने वाला वेतन संबंधी निर्णय, यदि कोई हो तो।

(ग) प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रतिनिधुक्ति किये गये राज्य-सरकारों के कर्मचारियों पर सम्बद्ध राज्य-सरकार और प्रतिष्ठान के बीच तय हुई सेवा की शर्तें लागू होती हैं, इनमें आमतौर पर से उस सरकार द्वारा लागू सेवा की शर्तों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती है, जिसके अधीन कर्मचारी पहले काम करता हो।

रोटा बस्कुट फैक्टरी, पटियाला

470. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटियाला स्थित मसँस रोटा बस्कुट फैक्टरी का भवन गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाब सरकार के अधिकारियों तथा मंत्रियों और

केन्द्र के कुछ व्यक्तियों का भी इस भवन के निर्माण में हाथ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग) तक. सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय समापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अशोक होटल में नियुक्त कर्मचारी की मृत्यु

471. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अशोक होटल में एक बिजली के मिस्त्री की 11 अप्रैल, 1966 को काम करते हुए मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(घ) उसके परिवार को सरकार द्वारा क्या पेंशन तथा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन के जांच के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा है। मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को दिये गये उपदान (ग्रैज्युटी) तथा अन्य सहायता का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) मृत व्यक्ति की पत्नी को 210 रुपये का उपदान (ग्रैज्युटी) तथा देय अवकाश के लिये 340.75 रुपये का मुआवजा दे दिया गया है।

(ii) मृत व्यक्ति के आश्रितों में बांटने के लिए वर्कमेंस कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त आयुक्त को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा 6,000 रुपये की राशि दे दी है।

(iii) होटल के निदेशक मंडल ने मृत व्यक्ति के आश्रितों को 1,000 रुपये की अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी की स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(iv) प्रबंधकों के द्वारा कर्मचारी - निर्बाह-निधि आयुक्त को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे मृत व्यक्ति के जमा में उसके नामितों को राशि दे दें।

(v) अन्वेषित तथा उससे संबंधित सभी धार्मिक क्रिया-कर्म होटल के द्वारा किये गये।

इसके अतिरिक्त, होटल के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने स्वैच्छिक रूप से 1,052 रुपये मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को देने के लिए एकत्रित किये।

Pollution of Chaliyar River

472. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh water fish are dying every day due to the pollution of Chaliyar water in Kozhikode District in Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent this waste.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A large scale mortality of fish is reported to have occurred in Chaliyar river on the 3rd and 4th May, 1966. on account of pollution of the river water by the effluents discharged by the Gwalior Rayons Plup Factory.

(b) (i) The management of the Factory has been directed by the State Government not to discharge such harmful effluents into the river directly but to discharge them after

sufficient treatment so that the effluents could be made innocuous.

(ii) The State Assistant Director of Fisheries, Research has been directed by the State Government to examine the hydrological and planktological conditions of the river regularly from certain fixed stations of the river in order to assess the effects of pollution.

(iii) The State Government have been asked by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning to take suitable action under the Factories Act or in accordance with the terms of licence to the factory:

Money spent by American Embassy out of PL 480 Funds

473. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Tribid Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, at the All India Congress Committee Session at Bombay on the 22nd May, 1966 that there was a big unaccounted amount spent by the American Embassy out of the PL 480 funds earmarked for its use; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Krishnamachari was evidently referring to the lack of complete information in the Ministry of Finance at the time when he made a particular enquiry. Particulars in respect of all the funds spent by the US Embassy have been furnished by them. A statement of such particulars for the period ending March 31, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6534/66].

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

474. Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

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

(a) how many colonies are in existence for the last five years which have not been regularised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to regularise the unauthorised colonies of Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There were 123 unauthorised colonies in 1961-62 in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Out of these, 103 were regularised by the Corporation. About 50 more unauthorised colonies have developed during the last 5 years or so, some of which are extensions of the colonies already regularised. There are now about 70 unauthorised colonies within the jurisdiction of the Corporation. The question of regularisation of these colonies will be considered by the Corporation after the zonal development plans of the areas concerned have been finalised by the Delhi Development Authority and approved by the Government.

Scheme to provide Drinking Water for Madras City.

475. Shri Sezhiyan:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the scheme to provide drinking water to Madras City under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the probable date by which the same will be completed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of Madras have under consideration the following two schemes for augmenting the water supply of Madras:—

(i) Pumping water from the river Cauvery.

(ii) Bringing water down from Penner river aided by the water of Krishna.

The details of these schemes have not been finalised so far.

Pending finalisation of the above schemes, the following interim measures are under execution for augmenting the supply of water in Madras.

(i) Acquisition of the entire wet lands of 7500 acres under the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks.

(ii) Construction of an open lined channel from Poondi Reservoir to Red Hills.

(iii) Raising of F.T.Ls. of Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks.

अनधिकृत रूप से बनी इमारतें

476. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः:

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका अनधिकृत रूप से बने मकानों

को गिराने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तरह कितने मकान गिराये जायेंगे;

(ग) उन्हें मकान गिराने से कितना नुकसान होगा; और

(घ) कब तक के बने मकान गिराये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ग्राल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में वायलर के फटने से मृत्यु

472. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 मई, 1966 को या उसके आसपास किसी दिन नई दिल्ली में ग्राल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में एक वायलर के फट जाने से एक 16 वर्षीय लड़के की मृत्यु हो गई थी और एक अन्य घायल हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वायलर के फटने के कारणों के बारे में जांच की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) हां । 21 मई, 1966 को टैंक के भीतरी कारवाइड गैस सिलिण्डर के अचानक फट जाने से ग्रहिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान

नई दिल्ली के वांड ब्लॉकों के छत के टैंक लगाने वाले ठेकेदार, माइनों मेकैनिक्ल्स के एक लगभग 18 वर्षीय कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो गई थी। इसमें कोई और घायल नहीं हुआ।

(ख) यह मामला पुलिस को सौंपा गया था और उसने इसकी जांच कर ली है। पुलिस की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

विलिंगडन अस्पताल के सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा आमरण अनशन

478. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वेतन न मिलने के कारण मई, 1966 में विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के चार सफाई कर्मचारियों ने आमरण अनशन किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरेली में स्वर्णकारों से बरामद विदेशी सोना

479. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बरेली में कुछ स्वर्णकारों से 50 तोला विदेशी सोना बरामद हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सोना किस देश का था ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) और (ख) 19 अप्रैल, 1966 को बरेली में दो सुनारों के पास से ब्रिटेन का आया हुआ विदेशी मार्क का 50 तोला सोना पकड़ा गया।

(ग) दोनों व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिये गये। मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

बम्बई में घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

481. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बम्बई में 75,000 रुपये के मूल्य की घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये घड़ियां किस देश से चौरी-छिपे लाई गई थीं ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) अप्रैल 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने, अलग-अलग मामलों में, कुल मिलाकर लगभग

84,000 रुपये मूल्य की चोरी-छिपे लाई गई के रूप में घड़ियां पकड़ी थीं ।

(ख) चूँकि घड़ियां शहर में पकड़ी गयी थी और जांच-पड़ताल अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है, इसलिये यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह घड़ियां कितने देशों में चोरी-छिपे लाई गई होंगी ।

(ग) चूँकि इन मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी है, इसलिये यह मन्नाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Power Generation Schemes in States

482. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1504 on the 5th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the additional power generation schemes to meet the anticipated power deficits in States mentioned in the Third Annual Loan Survey have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad details of the schemes relating to each State;

(c) the estimated cost of each scheme;

(d) whether any preliminary work has started on the schemes; and

(e) if so, the progress so far made in respect of each Scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Only one new power generation scheme, namely Cochin Thermal Station has since been sanctioned mainly to back up hydel power generation in Kerala during summer. The question of sanctioning additional schemes will be considered after the power target for the Fourth Plan is finalised.

(b) The Cochin thermal station involves installation of one generating unit of 30 MW capacity and will use furnace oil available from Cochin Refinery as fuel.

(c) The estimated cost of the Cochin Thermal Scheme is Rs. 352 lakhs.

(d) and (e) The site for the thermal power station has been selected near Ernakulam by the Government of Kerala. Specifications for the plant and equipment are under preparation.

Gold Bond Scheme

483. Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the collections under the National Defence Gold Bond Scheme of 1965 have been much below expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual amount of collections so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue the scheme in view of its failure?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b) The response to the National Defence Gold Bond Scheme, though not up to the expectation, has not been unsatisfactory.

(c) 13,558 kilogrammes.

(d) The Scheme has already been discontinued from 1st June, 1966.

Committee on Transport Research

484. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Research set up by the Research Programme Committees of the Planning Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Committee on Transport Research was set up as a Standing Committee of the Research Programmes Committee to plan and guide research work on transport problems. It functions as a Committee of Directions in respect of technical design and methodological aspects of transport research schemes.

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

D.A. to Central Government Employees

485. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Rameshwaranand:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Sivamurthi Swami:

Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered further the question of giving

additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees to neutralise the rise in the cost of living recently;

(b) whether Government have discussed this issue with the Central Government employees' Union leaders recently; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of adequacy of Dearness Allowance given to Government employees was recently discussed with representatives of larger Federations/Associations of Government employees.

(c) As no agreement could be reached, Government have appointed a high level Commission to examine the principles governing the grant of Dearness Allowance to Government servants. The Commission will also look into the adequacy of the rates of Dearness Allowance already granted at index level 165.

Housing Problems of Landless Harijans

486. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the housing problems of landless Harijans in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the tentative provision proposed to be made in the Fourth Plan to provide house sites for the landless Harijans?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A tentative provision of about Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for the Fourth Plan under the Backward

Classes Sector, for the composite scheme of 'subsidy for provision of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites to the members of Scheduled Castes who (a) are engaged in unclean occupations or (b) are landless labourers'.

Public Health Engineering Sub-Division for Kuttanad in Kerala

487. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4820 on the 5th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have since taken any decision regarding the proposal to start a Public Health Engineering Sub-Division for Kuttanad; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Kerala in their order dated the 5th July, 1966, have sanctioned the following proposals for the investigation of the Kuttanad Water Supply Scheme:

- (i) The Sub-Division Officer, Public Health Sub-Division, Mavelikkara under the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Alleppey, has been entrusted with the work of investigation of the scheme in addition to his regular duties.
- (ii) The Junior Engineer in Alleppey concerned with the investigation of rural water supplies under the Public Health Investigation Division, Trivandrum, would work under the above-mentioned Sub-Division Officer for this investigation without prejudice to his regular duties.

(iii) The undermentioned field staff has been sanctioned for a

period of one year from the date of appointment:—

(a) Surveyors 12

(b) Survey Coolies 24

(iv) A period of one year has been allowed to complete the detailed investigation and preparation of the report, plan etc. for Kuttanad Water Supply Scheme.

(v) The expenditure involved on the staff and contingencies is estimated at Rs. 45,000 for one year.

World Bank Loans

488. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhant:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pal:

Shri Alvares:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has assured about Rs. 650 crores loan to finance the annual plan, 1966-67 and if so, on what terms and conditions;

(b) whether similar loans are also likely to be received from the World Bank to finance the country's Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the total aid likely to be received from the World Bank and International Development Agency?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The World Bank has been holding discussions with member countries of the Consortium and on the basis of commitments already made and intentions expressed by Consortium members it is expected both by the World Bank and by the Government of India that 900 million non-project aid will be pledged for 1966-67. The terms and conditions will be settled bilaterally before loan agreements are signed. The questions of project aid will be considered separately.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. The exact requirement of aid and response of the World Bank and Consortium countries for the Fourth Plan will be known only after the Fourth Plan is finalised and the Bank and the Consortium have an opportunity to study it.

Electricity Supply to Delhi from Punjab

489. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government have recently decided to effect a cut in the supply of electricity to Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of factories likely to be affected due to this cut; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the difficulties likely to be experienced by these factories?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Punjab Government had reduced the supply of power to Delhi upto June 1966 but with the improvement of water level in the Bhakra reservoir the normal supply of power has been restored.

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

Chit Fund Companies in Delhi

490. **Shri Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a large number of complaints against some fraudulent chit fund companies in Delhi demanding action against them;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been held and completed into the working of these companies; and

(c) the effective steps Government propose to take to save the interest of small investors in such chit fund companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes.

(b) All the complaints were forwarded to the police and have been looked into by them. As a result of the investigations, 35 cases have been registered under Sections 406 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. Of these, 14 are under trial in courts. Besides, 18 non-cognizable cases registered under Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code were also enquired into. Of these, 3 cases are under trial and the remaining are at various stages of investigation.

(c) The provisions of the Madras Chit Funds Act have been extended

to Delhi with effect from the 15th July, 1964. All the complaints so far received relate to chits started before that date. The Act does not cover these old series of chits. However, suitable action will be taken under the Indian Penal Code, wherever necessary.

Fourth Annual Electric Power Survey

491. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Annual Electric Power Survey has been initiated; and

(b) if so, how far the work has progressed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes.

(b) The work is in progress. The Survey Committee had addressed State Electricity Boards, Private Utilities etc. to furnish estimates of their loads during the Fourth Plan. These have mostly been received and are under examination. It may take about two to three months for the committee to complete the work.

D.A. to Government Pensioners

492. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Pensioners Samaj, an organisation of pensioners, has represented and has asked for parity treatment to them with other employees in the matter of Dearness Allowance as and when that is granted to the employees of Government; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of Government servants who are in service is different from that of pensioners. The latter in principle are not eligible to the same concessions as are admissible to serving Government employees.

Aid from Aid India Consortium

493. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and amount of untied aid pledged and authorised by the members of the Aid India Consortium during the first three Plans and how much of it remains unutilised;

(b) how much of the tied aid was pledged and authorised and how much of it remained unutilised; and

(c) the percentage of untied aid which is likely through the Consortium for the 1966-67 plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). It is presumed that by untied aid is meant aid that is not tied to projects. Two statements giving the information required in parts (a) and (b) of the question are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6535/66].

(c) It is probable that we will get \$900 million as untied i.e., non-project aid for the year 1966-67 from the members of the Aid India Consortium. Since the question of project aid has not been yet settled with the Consortium, the percentage of untied aid cannot be calculated or estimated at this stage.

Interest on U.S. Loans

494. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to reduce the rate of interest on U.S. Development Loan Fund as requested by India; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No request has been put forward by the Government of India to the United States Agency for International Development to reduce the rate of interest on US Loans.

(b) Does not arise.

विकलांग भिखारियों का प्रशिक्षण

495. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 213 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 40 केन्द्रों में विकलांग भिखारियों को रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिये प्रायोगिक परियोजना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Raids in Bombay and Rajasthan

496. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1117 on the 14th April, 1966 regarding raids in Bombay and Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the detailed investigation by the Income-tax Department has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Land Reforms in States

497. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 191 on the 24th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress made as regards the introduction of land reforms in the States;

(b) whether shortage in food production is also due to the introduction of progressive land legislation in States; and

(c) the reasons for the inability of the Planning Commission to make the States introduce effective land reforms early in the country to step up farm output?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Land reform laws were enacted earlier, which were in different stages of implementation. In recent months legislation has been amended in some States with a view to removing difficulties and facilitating implementation. Up-to-date position is indicated below:—

Abolition of Intermediaries.—The programme for the abolition of intermediaries has been carried out practically all over the country. About 20 million tenants of former intermediaries came into direct relationship with the State and became owners of their holdings.

Tenancy Reforms.—To deal with the problem of tenants-at-will in the ryotwari areas and of sub-tenants in the zamindari areas, a good deal of legislation has been enacted. Provisions for security of tenure, for bringing them into direct relation with the State and converting their into owners

have been made in several States. As a result, about 3 million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres:

	Number of tenants (in '000 s)	Area in respect of which ownership conferred (in 000 acres)
Gujarat	462	1408
Madhya Pradesh	358	N.A.
Maharashtra	614	1674
Punjab	20	137 (Std. acres)
Uttar Pradesh	1500	2000
West Bengal	N.A.	800
Telangana (Andhra Pradesh)	33	202
Delhi	29	39
Himachal Pradesh	24	28
Tripura	12	14

Provisions for regulation of rent have been adopted in all States. In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territories, the maximum rent has been fixed at a quarter or less of the produce. In some States, however, rents still vary between one-third to one-half of the gross produce.

Ceiling on Holdings.—Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except the former Punjab area where, however, the State Government had the power to settle tenants on land in excess of the permissible limit. According to available reports over 2 million acres of surplus areas in excess of the ceiling limits have been declared or taken possession of by the Government in the following States:—

	Surplus area (in '000 acres)
Assam	34.0
Jammu & Kashmir	450.0
Maharashtra	162.5
Madhya Pradesh	39.1
Madras	7.0
Punjab	36885*
West Bengal	776.6
Uttar Pradesh	222.7

*Area in standard acres.

More lands will become available as implementation proceeds. The surplus lands are being distributed to tenants, uneconomic holders and landless agriculturists.

(b) and (c). Land reform programmes outlined in the plans are aimed at removing impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure and help to create conditions for evolving an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. With a view to expediting implementation of the programmes, the National Development Council had constituted a committee in 1963 which is currently engaged, in consultation with the State Government, in examining the difficulties in implementation where the programme has lagged behind.

Power Shortage in States

498. Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the statement on power shortage in the States laid on the Table on the 24th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the extent to which power shortage has been removed in the various States;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce Thermal Power Projects wherever Hydel Projects are likely to fail at the time of failure of monsoons; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to exploit the atomic energy to solve the problem of power shortage and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The present power position in various States, which were affected by power shortage earlier, is as follows:—

(i) *Andhra Pradesh*

Due to low level of water in the hydel reservoirs, with effect from 31-12-65, 30% power cut was imposed throughout the State, leaving out only a few essential loads. As the power situation deteriorated further in June, 1966, in eleven districts in the States, 100% cut was ordered with effect from 23rd June, 1966, exempting only essential loads like water-works and lighting supplies. This cut is, however, not being fully enforced and actual cut is being regulated depending on the in-flow in the hydel reservoirs. The cut in the remaining nine districts has been retained at 30%. Recently the water availability in Machkund reservoir has improved and it is expected that within a short time all restrictions of power supply will be removed.

(ii) *Rajasthan*

There is a cut ranging from 15% to 60% in Chambal Service Area and 10 per cent to 30 per cent in Bhakra Service area.

(iii) *Madhya Pradesh*

There is 20% cut in industries in the Chambal Service area.

(iv) *Kerala, Madras, Orissa and Punjab.*

As the power supply position has improved, power cuts have been removed.

(b) Yes. As far as possible, thermal power stations are being added in the areas served by hydel systems,

in order to provide thermal backing to hydel power.

(c) Atomic power stations have been planned keeping in view the relative economics in generation and the total power requirements in different States and Regions. The following Atomic Power Stations have so far been sanctioned and are under various stages of implementation:—

- (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra (380 MW—expected to be commissioned in 1968);
- (ii) Ranapratapsagar in Rajasthan (200 MW to be commissioned initially in 1970-71 with an addition of 200 MW during early Fifth Plan);
- (iii) Kalpakkam in Madras (400 MW expected to be commissioned early in Fifth Plan period).

Overdrawal by States

499. **Shri Kishan Pattnayak:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position regarding the overdrawals by the States is likely to improve in the current financial year;

(b) whether the Centre has suggested any specific steps for reducing these drawals; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). This question was recently discussed at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of State Governments at which they were advised to take the following steps to improve their finances and avoid overdrawals on the Reserve Bank:—

- (1) The States must balance their budgets after taking into account all their liabilities. For this purpose, they must estimate their resources realistically and restrict their expenditure to resources in sight including the promised Central assistance.
- (2) Additional expenditure not provided in the Budget should not be undertaken by the States without ensuring adequate resources for the same in time.
- (3) The States should review their expenditure programmes and undertake measures to effect economies both in administrative and capital expenditure to the maximum extent possible.

State Governments have been requested to work out detailed measures on the above lines, and it is hoped that the position regarding overdrawals on the Reserve Bank would improve as a result.

Farakka Barrage Scheme

500. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on Farakka barrage scheme is progressing very slowly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the tempo of work and complete the scheme according to the schedule?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The progress of the Project is constantly under review. Measures to remove bottlenecks and difficulties as and when confronted, are taken at the highest level.

नेपाली राज्य-क्षेत्र में भारतीय मोटर गाड़ियों का चलना

501. **श्री लहटन चौधरी:** क्या सिवार्ड और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोसी, बराज अथवा पश्चिमी कोसी तटबन्ध के उस भाग में, जो नेपाल राज्य क्षेत्र में पड़ता है, भारतीय मोटर गाड़ियां चलाने के बारे में भारत और नेपाल ने संयुक्त रूप से कुछ नियम बनाये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो वे नियम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारी बराज अथवा पश्चिमी तटबन्ध क्षेत्र में चलने वाली मोटर गाड़ियों की जांच पड़ताल करने के नाम पर भारतीय मोटर गाड़ियों में जाने वाले लोगों को परेशान कर रहे हैं और मोटर गाड़ियों को कभी कभी रुकना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फलरुबीन अहमद) : (क) कोई नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं । भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच कोसी परियोजना पर हुए 1954 के करार के अन्तर्गत नेपाल में परियोजना अधिकारियों तथा परियोजना कार्य से सम्बन्धित अन्य व्यक्तियों को मोटर गाड़ियां चलाने की छूट है ।

(ख) और (ग) परियोजना प्रशासन के सामने कठिनाइयों के कुछ ऐसे मामले आए हैं । ऐसे मामलों को अचलाधीश अथवा नेपाल सरकार के सम्पर्क अधिकारी अथवा काठमांडू में बिहार सरकार के सम्पर्क अधिकारी के नोटिस में उचित कार्यवाही के लिये लाया जाता है ।

अमरीकी सहायता

502. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 12 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5535 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अमरीकी सीनेटर जान कनेडी तथा जान कूपर के उक्त वक्तव्यों पर भव विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या पारस्परिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1964 तथा विदेशी सहायता अधिनियम, 1961 में चालू वर्ष में यदि कोई संशोधन किये गये हैं तो वह क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सीनेट के सदस्य जान कनेडी और जान कूपर के जिन वक्तव्यों का उल्लेख प्रश्न में किया गया है, उनके बारे में सरकार को कोई खबर नहीं है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) पारस्परिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (म्यूचुअल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट), 1954, के तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहायता सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका विदेशी सहायता अधिनियम, 1961 द्वारा रद्द कर दिये गये थे । अभी तक अमरीकी कांग्रेस ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका विदेशी सहायता विधेयक, 1966, जिसके द्वारा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका विदेशी सहायता अधिनियम, 1961 के कुछ उपबन्धों में संशोधन किया जाना है, पास नहीं किया है । इसलिए चालू वर्ष में इस अधिनियम में किये जाने वाले संशोधनों की सूची प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

Capital Market

503. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the recent measures taken to revive capital market in the country; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The more important measures are (i) the abolition of the notional capital gains tax on bonus shares in the hands of investors, (ii) the abolition of 12.5 per cent bonus issue tax on companies, (iii) the exemption of companies from 7.5 per cent tax on the dividends upto 10 per cent of the paid-up equity capital, (iv) the reduction of the company sur-tax from 40 per cent to 35 per cent, (v) the raising of the exemption limit for annuity deposits from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000, (vi) the extension of special tax concessions to three more industries viz., tea plantations, newsprint and printing machinery.

(b) It is too early to assess the effect of these measures. It may be mentioned, however, that the Reserve

Bank's Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities which stood at 74.1 on February 26, had risen to 80.6 (provisional) on July 9, 1966.

India's Balance of Payments Position

504. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the India's balance of payments position at present; and

(b) the efforts being made to overcome the deficit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) India's balance of payments position continues to be difficult. The severe drought conditions which affected the export-oriented crops, the need for importing more foodgrains and fertilizers and the mounting debt repayments have added to the strain on the balance of payments.

(b) As stated in the Supplement to the Economic Survey presented to Parliament on 25th July 1966, the more important of the efforts made to overcome the deficit are:—

- (1) A drawal of \$ 187.5 million from the International Monetary Fund on April 6, 1966;
- (2) Devaluation;
- (3) Efforts to secure increased non-project assistance from friendly countries; and
- (4) Steps taken to increase agricultural and industrial production for reducing dependence on imports and stepping up exports.

Palai Central Bank

505. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and advances realised upto 30th June, 1966 by the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank, Ltd; and

1015(Ai)LSD4.

(b) the steps being taken to realise the loan and advances expeditiously?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Rs. 2.59 crores.

(b) The Liquidator has filed claims under section 45D of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, in respect of all the outstanding debts and obtained decrees. Efforts are being made by him to realise the decreed amounts as also the amounts relating to decrees obtained by the bank prior to its winding up, by resorting to Revenue Recovery Proceedings or execution proceedings in Civil Courts, in accordance with the directions of the High Court of Kerala.

Complaint against Officers of Government Press, Aligarh

506. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4627 on the 28th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigation has since been completed;

(b) whether any decision has been taken with regard to complaints against some Officers of the Government of India Press, Aligarh about the misuse of Government property; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Investigation into the complaints has not yet been completed. However, as a result of the inquiry conducted so far, the Manager and the two Assistant Managers have been transferred from the Aligarh Press and warned that their functioning at Aligarh has not been found satisfactory. This action is without prejudice to such other departmental action against them as might be deemed necessary on completion of the inquiry.

Kothagundem Thermal Station

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

(a) whether the project report for the third stage of the Kothagundem Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved;

(d) whether work has already started on the third stage of the thermal station;

(e) if so, progress so far made; and

(f) how long it will take to complete the third stage?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The proposal has been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee and is awaiting for the sanction.

(b) The scheme envisages installation of additional 180 MW of generating capacity.

(c) Rs. 19.65 crores.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) About 3½ years.

बम्बई में चोरी-छिपे लाये गये सामान का पकड़ा जाना

508. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में 17 मई, 1966 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क और सीमा-शुल्क विभागों के अधिकारियों ने भारी संख्या में घड़ियां और ट्रांजिस्टर पकड़े;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और मूल्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख). 17 मई, 1966 को बम्बई के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क समर्हता-कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई से लगभग 40 मील दूर पनवेल-उरन रोड पर एक ट्रक से लगभग 12,000 रुपये मूल्य के 24 ट्रांजिस्टर और साथ ही 2,08,000 रुपये मूल्य की लौंग, दालचीनी, मोटर गाड़ियों के रेडियो, धूप के चषमे, रेजर ब्लेड और लाइटों के चकमक पत्थर आदि अन्य सामान पकड़ा। ट्रक को भी पकड़ लिया गया। घड़ियां नहीं पकड़ी गयीं।

(ग) तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

बाल अपचार विषयक गोष्ठी

509. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2421 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बाल अपचार विषयक गोष्ठी की जो 25 नवम्बर से 27 नवम्बर, 1965 तक हुई थी, सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार को सिफारिशें कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री
(श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग).

इस प्रयोजन के लिये स्थापित की गई अन्त-विभागीय प्रलेखपोषण समिति ने विचार गोष्ठी के बारे में हाल में एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। इस रिपोर्ट में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की गई हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत शिक्षा क्षेत्र, पुलिस संगठन तथा सामाजिक रक्षा उपागम, जहाँ तक उनका सम्बन्ध बाल अपचार की समस्या से है, शामिल हैं। इन सिफारिशों पर सम्बन्धित विभागों द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा तथा उन पर यथा समय निर्णय किये जायेंगे।

Collection of L. I. C. Premia through Post Offices in U.P.

510. **Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to collect life insurance premia through the Post Offices in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh has been introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; and

b) if so, since when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1-5-1966.

Khosla Committee's Report on Narmada River Project

511. **Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Kolla Venkataiah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1655 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the further steps Government have taken for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Khosla Committee on Narmada River project;

(b) whether any final decision has been arrived at; and

(c) if not, when the final decision will be taken?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Discussions were held recently with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States individually. A joint meeting of the officials of the States concerned was also held in Delhi from the 19th to 22nd July, 1966 to consider the technical aspects. Further discussions at official level are continuing.

(b) Not yet.

(c) It is proposed to have a joint meeting of the concerned the State Chief Ministers soon.

Selective Employment Tax Imposed in U.K.

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

(a) whether Government have studied the Selective Employment Tax imposed in Great Britain and said to combine three major tax reforms, namely, export incentives, a payroll tax and a general sales tax;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the implications of this device in the Indian context; and

(c) the level at which this device has been studied and with what broad conclusions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The matter has been examined by the Tax Research Unit in the Ministry of Finance. The United Kingdom has adopted this measure because of an overall shortage of labour and the need to encourage the diversion of labour to priority sectors. The device would not appear to be useful under Indian conditions, as the problem in this country is of eliminating unemployment and under-employment.

Unit Trust

512. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust has devised a re-investment plan to popularise saving and investment habit among the people; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan and the likely benefits to accrue from it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes.

(b) The Re-investment Plan provides an automatic investment facility to the existing unit holders whereby they can reinvest the income accruing to them on their existing holdings in the further acquisition of units at the par value of Rs. 10/- per unit. The plan affords the unit holders the facility of building up their capital over a period of years.

Supply of Water in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

514. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have slashed their allocation for rural water supply schemes for Rajasthan this year; and

(b) if so, the figures for the last three years including the current year and the reasons for reducing the allocation?

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

The State Government had suggested a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs in their Annual Plan for 1966-67 for Rural Water Supply Schemes and the same was accepted by the Planning Commission. However, the State Government have made a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs only in their current budget for the purpose. Their request for additional allocation during the current financial year for their Rural Water Supply Schemes is under consideration.

(b) During 1964-65 there was a budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for rural water supply schemes in Rajasthan. Subsequently the outlay was increased to Rs. 88 lakhs in view of the heavy workload to be completed. Similarly during 1965-66, against a budget provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for rural water supply schemes of Rajasthan, later on the outlay was increased to Rs. 66 lakhs.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is a Centrally aided scheme for which necessary provision has to be made in the State Plan. It is primarily for the State Governments to make suitable provision for rural water supply schemes in their plans, the Central assistance is admissible on the pattern of 50 per cent grants to the State Governments.

Power Shortage in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to give relief and assistance to Rajasthan particularly in view of the acute power famine afflicting Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table giving details of the Central assistance and the prospects of improvement?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). There has been acute power shortage in Rajasthan during the last two years. The following steps were taken to mitigate the power shortage in the State:—

- (i) A 132 KV single circuit transmission line from Ratanagarh to Jaipur was constructed and energised in March 1965 to enable import of power from Bhakra-Nangal system to Jaipur-Ajmer area.
- (ii) Diesel generating sets aggregating 6.3 MV were procured and installed.
- (iii) Private licensees at Ajmer and Udaipur were asked to generate power from their local diesel stations which were closed down previously.
- (iv) One gas turbine set of 10 MW capacity was purchased from Mysore and installed at Kota in Rajasthan.

The power supply position in Rajasthan during 1966-67 is expected to improve as a result of:

- (i) possible increase in the inflow of water into Gandhi-sagar Reservoir;
- (ii) availability of Rajasthan share of power from the first unit (62.5 MW) of Satpura Thermal Station by about March, 1967.

As regards financial assistance, a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India towards meeting expenditure on the purchase and installation of the 10 MW Gas Turbine Set mentioned above.

Another proposal of the Government of Rajasthan for assistance to

the tune of Rs. 200 lakhs towards construction of transmission lines is under consideration.

Irrigation Scheme at Chaliyar

516. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to start any irrigation schemes in the Chaliyar river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have investigated the Beypore Puzha or Chaliyarpudha Irrigation scheme on Chaliyar river. The scheme envisages the construction of a barrage across the Chaliyar river in Arigode village and diversion of the waters through two canals on the left and right banks to benefit an area of about 14,000 acres in the basin. The scheme has other benefits like Navigation, Fish culture, recreation etc. The scheme is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 350 lakhs.

(c) The question does not arise.

Pollution of Chaliyar River

517. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people living on both sides of the Chaliyar River in Kerala are suffering from various diseases because of the pollution of water in the river; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the health authorities to prevent the outbreak of epidemics in the area?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No such complaints are reported to have been received by the Government of Kerala, though newspapers have written about it.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the State Government to prevent outbreak of epidemics:

- (i) Under rural water supply, a scheme has been sanctioned for Mavoor village which is on the right bank of the river.
- (ii) For the population living on the left bank of the river another scheme is under consideration of the State Government.
- (iii) The factory whose effluents pollute the water of the river has been directed to treat their waste suitably before discharging them into the river.

Koottayi Irrigation Project

518. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have taken any final decision with regard to the Koottayi Irrigation project; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to expedite the construction of the project in view of the present food shortage?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). No scheme known as Koottayi Irrigation Project is under consideration of the Government of Kerala. Proposals for constructing a Regulator to prevent saline ingress into Tanur Kottai Canal are, however, under consideration of the State Government.

Rent in Low Income Group

519. Shri Yaspal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the exorbitant rent prevalent in big cities,

Government have any proposal to bring some legislation for controlling the rent in low income group housing, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). This is a matter which concerns the State Governments who have their own rent control laws. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, the fixation of rents is already covered under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Profiteering in Land

520. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5540-B on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to bring legislation to stop profiteering on land in urban areas; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A committee, consisting of Ministers of the Governments of West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab and senior officers of the Central Government, examined the question of urban land policy. The committee recommended *inter alia*, amendment of the existing legislation concerning control, regulation and compulsory acquisition of land; enactment of town planning law by each State Government; passing of legislation for controlling ribbon development along highways; and bulk acquisition of land in urban areas. Copies of the report of the committee have already been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

Gold with Temples

521. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of gold in the possession of the various temples in the country; and

(b) how much of this has been invested by the temples in Gold Bonds so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, Part XII A, all declarations made relating to possession of gold are required to be treated as confidential. A copy of the relevant Rule 126 0(1) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6536/66]. Similarly, under the Gold Bond Scheme identity of persons including temples, subscribing gold under the Scheme is treated as confidential. It is, therefore, regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information required.

Southern Power Grid

522. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in establishing the Southern Power Grid; and

(b) the amount so far spent in this connection?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) As a first step in establishing the Southern Power Grid, 220 KV lines between Madras and Mysore, Madras and Kerala and Madras and Andhra and a 110 KV line between Mysore and Kerala have been programmed to facilitate transfer of power from one State to the other. The line between Madras and Mysore has already been completed and power is being supplied from Mysore to Madras. The line between Kerala and Mysore has been completed and also test charged. The lines between Madras and Kerala,

and Madras and Andhra Pradesh, are in various stages of construction and are likely to be completed by about the end of 1966 and the middle of 1967 respectively.

(b) The amount so far spent is nearly Rs. 280 lakhs.

Thermal Power Project in Kerala

523. Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri Warior:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government in regard to the proposal to set up a thermal power plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken; and

(c) when the thermal plant is likely to go into operation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes.

(b) A Thermal Power Station of 30 MW capacity at Cochin has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The site for this power station near Ernakulam has been selected. Specifications for the Plant and equipment are under preparation.

(c) The plant is expected to go into operation in about 3 to 3½ years' time.

National Minimum Wage for Workers

524. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's Panel on Labour has recommended legislation to fix up a national minimum wage for workers; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The need for a national minimum

wage was stressed by several members of the Study Group on Wage Policy and the Chairman of the seven Study Groups set up by the Planning Commission's Panel on Labour. The suggestion will be kept in view while formulating the Labour Policy for the Fourth Plan.

Statutory Limits on Government Borrowings

528. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedy:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Warrior:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prescribe statutory limits on Government borrowings:

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring any legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The question of fixing statutory limits on Government borrowings has been examined on a number of occasions. For the following reasons, Government have not considered it necessary or advisable to undertake any legislation on this subject:

- (1) The enactment of a law under Article 292 of the Constitution is permissive and not mandatory;
- (2) Government's borrowings, domestic as also external, are made within the broad limits envisaged in the Plan and the year-wise targets assumed in the Budget. Parliament's control over the borrowings is adequately secured when it discusses the Plan and the annual Budget.

(3) The limits, if any, to be imposed by law, will have to be sufficiently high. While wide limits would provide no real check, narrow limits would be impracticable and would involve frequent amendments to the Law.

(4) On practical considerations, borrowings from abroad as also within the country from the Reserve Bank will have to be kept outside the purview of any legislation. If these are left out, any legislative approval for the residual borrowings (i.e. from the market), will have little significance.

(5) As the outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India, in the form of expenditure which is proposed to be financed by the loans is fully covered by Parliamentary control through enactment of the Appropriation laws, statutory limits over borrowings would not provide any additional parliamentary safeguard but, on the other hand, would hamper the flexibility which is now available.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में क्षय रोगी

529. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में कितने क्षय रोगियों के नाम दर्ज हैं और 31 मार्च, 1966 को उनकी संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने रोगियों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ; और

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1966 तक कितने रोगियों को अस्पतालों में दाखिल किया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) 15891.

(ख) 307.

(ग) 1506.

शाहदरा में पागलखाना

530. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में पागल-खाना चालू हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अस्पताल में मानसिक रोगियों के लिये कितने बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) उनके उपचार के लिये की गई व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है ?

* स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) अभी नहीं। परन्तु आशा है कि इस वर्ष चालू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). इसमें प्रारम्भ में 116 पलंगों तथा उपचार के सभी आधुनिक तरीकों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है।

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

531. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scholarships reserved for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are paid after the

expiry of a year of final examination in all States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such scholarship has been paid during 1964-65 and 1965-66 in Punjab even after the University Examinations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been received so far with effect that no scholarships have been disbursed during 1964-65 and 1965-66. However, the requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

532. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab requested the Central Government for grant of a special loan for rural electrification during 1966-67.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) and (c).. Do no arise.

Development of Backward and Hilly Areas

533. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Punjab State for the development of

the backward and hilly areas during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the manner in which the said amount was utilised by the State during the above period?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). In the State's Annual Plan for 1965-66 and 1966-67, separate provision of Rs. 5.63 crores and Rs. 5.36 crores was made for hill areas (including Lahul and Spiti). A statement indicating the outlays by heads of development is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6537/66]. No separate provision is made for backward areas, in the State's Plans.

Foreign Exchange to Business Houses

534. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange was sanctioned to the various business houses, industrialists and entrepreneurs during the financial year from January to March, 1966 for trips and tours abroad together with all kinds of expenses incurred by them;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earmarked for the above-mentioned purposes in the current financial year and amount already spent in the first quarter of April-June, 1966; and

(c) whether any cuts have been imposed and if so, what are they with reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) During January-March, 1966, the amount of foreign exchange released for business purposes was Rs. 40,24,949.

(b) No specific amount of foreign exchange has been earmarked for these purposes. The question of giving the amount already spent dur-

ing April-June, 1966 out of the specified amount, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

Women refugee camps in West Bengal

535. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent liability women refugee camps in West Bengal are likely to be repaired to ensure that they will be rain proof during the monsoons;

(b) whether the Titagarh Women's Camp has been taken up for repairs;

(c) whether it is proposed to sink a few more drinking water tubewells to mitigate the hardship of water shortage for the inmates; and

(d) the reason for the delay in granting plots of land and rehabilitation benefits to all eligible women with adult boys?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Govt. of West Bengal have already made arrangements to undertake special repair works in those Permanent Liability Homes which are in need of such works in addition to normal repair works which are generally undertaken in all the Permanent Liability Homes in West Bengal every year.

(b) Orders have been issued for undertaking the repairs in Titagarh Homes.

(c) The existing number of tubewells in the two Homes at Titagarh is in accordance with the approved ratio of one tubewell for every two hundred (200) inmates. Arrangements have been or are being made for resinking two tubewells in Titagarh Home No. III and for repairing and cleaning the existing pipeline in Titagarh Home No. II so

as to improve the water supply position.

(d) The delay is due to the fact that land in urban areas in which the families are to be rehabilitated has become both scarce and costly. Procedural delays involved in observing the statutory formalities for acquisition of land also stand in the way.

**Water Supply in Moti Nagar,
New Delhi**

536. **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4631 on the 28th April, 1966 regarding the water supply in Moti Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the pressure of water has since been increased on the first floor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the upper flats (first floor) in 'B' Block are still not getting sufficient water due to low pressure; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The water pressure has been increased to some extent by making suitable inter-connections,

(b) Yes.

(c) In order to augment water supply in this area, a 30" water main from Wazirabad to Industrial area reservoir and 36" x 30" x 24" main from Industrial area reservoir to Tilak Nagar has already been laid. Only the linking up of the main with the reservoir is to be done and this work is expected to be completed within the next two months. Subs-

stantial relief will then be possible. Till then temporary relief is being given by regulation of sluice valves.

**लहरियासराय में व्यापारियों से बराम
किया गया सोना**

538. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 में लहरियासराय में उन के व्यापारियों के पास से 1500 ग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 1966 के मई महीने में लहरियासराय में तीन लाइसेंसदारों और एक चांदी के व्यापारी से 1589.25 ग्राम सोना तथा 62,512.522 ग्राम वजनी सोने के गहने स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन पकड़ गये थे । ये व्यापारी ऊनी पोषाक तथा कम्बनों का व्यापार भी करते हैं ।

(ख) जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

Street lighting in Government Colonies

539. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4881 on the 5th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made to provide street lighting in Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether any meeting was held between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Ministry to discuss this question;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the time by which street lighting in these areas will be provided?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The question of provision of street lights in (1) Shahjehan Road, (2) part of Pandara Road, (3) Panchkuin Road (type I quarters) and (4) Multi-storeyed flats in R. K. Puram, was discussed with the representatives of New Delhi Municipal Committee in a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development on the 16th June, 1966 and it was decided that with a view to enabling the New Delhi Municipal Committee to take over and energise the street lights in these colonies, the particulars of roads to be declared as "public streets" should be indicated to them. It was also decided that, if necessary, the matter would be taken up with the Chief Commissioner Delhi.

The particulars of roads are being intimated to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It is expected that as soon as these roads are declared as "public streets" and taken over by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and street lights will be energised and maintained by them.

As regards part of Neighbourhood II, and Neighbourhoods IV, V and VII of Rama Krishna Puram, it is expected that the Corporation will take over and energise the street lights in these areas shortly.

Indian Economy

540. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated in Delhi on the 27th May, 1966 that the Indian economy was under 'siege' and there had to be a great deal of putting up with difficul-

ties while presiding over a Conference on Management in the Fourth Plan convened by the All-India Management Association sponsored by Government; and

(b) if so, the ways and means to get out of it?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):

(a) While inaugurating the conference, I observed in the course of my speech that stringency of resources coupled with the increasing needs of a growing population was a problem that the country had to tackle with discipline and determination through the Fourth Plan period. To emphasise the need for utmost discipline and determined self-help, I had observed that our situation was comparable to that of an economy under siege conditions. I did not imply or say that the economy was under siege in the manner in which it has been reported in the press.

(b) The strategy for meeting the situation of limited means and growing needs has been laid down in our development programmes and consists essentially of bending all our energies towards faster development, greater self-reliance and larger mobilisation of domestic resources for productive purposes.

Uplift of Economically Backward People

541. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated any scheme for the uplift of persons who are economically backward in the country irrespective of caste or creed during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The stress in the successive

Five Year Plans has been on the up-lift of persons who are economically backward irrespective of caste or creed.

गृह-निर्माण कार्य

542. श्री विमूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यहूताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मकानों के बनाने पर सरकार ने वर्ष 1960 से 25 जुलाई, 1966 की अवधि में कितना धन खर्च किया ;

(ख) गांवों तथा शहरों में, पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गांवों में मकानों के निर्माण की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में गृह-निर्माण को अधिक प्राथमिकता देती है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) इस मंत्रालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं पर 1960-61 से लेकर 1965-66 तक के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान 173.93 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की गयी थी ।

(ख) शहरी आवास योजनाओं पर 166.61 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे तथा ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं पर 7.32 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे ।

(ग) चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण आवास योजना के लिये और अधिक बड़े नियतन का इरादा है । यह भी निश्चय किया गया है कि ऋण की सीमा 2,000 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 3,000 रुपये कर दी जाये ।

Gold smuggled from middle East Countries

543. श्री Rajdeo Singh:

श्री Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country crafts engaged for importing

dates from Middle East countries especially Iran bring smuggled gold from there;

(b) if so, how many searches were made of these crafts so far; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). No country crafts bringing dates from Middle East Countries including Iran, were detected smuggling gold since 1963. However as an anti-smuggling measure, Customs authorities carry out systematic rummaging of all suspected country crafts coming from these countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of the inventor of Loop in India

544. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the inventor of loop for family planning visited India in May, 1966;

(b) if so, whether he visited all the family planning centres; and

(c) whether he had discussion with Government about the use of loops and what was his impression about the use of loops by the Indian women?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a), Yes.

(b) No. Dr. Jack Lippes visited some of the Family Planning Centres in Punjab, U.P., Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Rajasthan.

(c) Yes. Dr. Jack Lippes had discussions with the Government of India and State Health Authorities about stepping up of the use of loops

in the country. Dr. Lippes also gave a Press Conference on the 31st May, 1966 in Akashvani Bhavan, Delhi at which he mentioned that the Programme was well received by the Indian women. He said that the Programme of loop insertion was very successful in some of the States he had visited, namely Punjab, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra but some of the States like U.P. and Bihar had not done so well.

Shell type Government Godowns

545. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pai:

Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the shell type Government godowns used for foodgrains storage have developed dangerous cracks which have rendered them useless;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a thorough inquiry has been held in the matter; and

(d) the action taken against those responsible?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Out of 106 shell roofs of foodgrains godowns at Borivili (Bombay), cast in November, 1963, one failed in May 1964 and another in January, 1966. After enquiry, the failure in the first case was attributed to defective work by the contractor. The contractor contested the conclusion and the matter is under arbitration. A Committee is looking into the causes of failure in the second case.

Power shortage in Madras

546. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras is facing shortage of power and the Industry there

is in a precarious condition affecting present production and future growth;

(b) if so, the causes for this shortage; and

(c) the measures taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) According to the report from the State authorities, the power cut imposed by them in November and December, 1965, has been lifted with effect from the midnight of 21-7-1966.

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

Abortion Rules

547. **Shri Umanath:**

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating any proposal for relaxing the present rules governing abortion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a Committee to examine the question of legalisation of abortion in all its aspects—medical, social, moral and ethical. The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted to the Government by the 30th September, 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

Multi-Purpose Plan for Brahmaputra

548. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ford Foundation expert has recommended preparation of an integrated multi-purpose basin-

wide plan to control Brahmaputra river which will benefit the economy of Assam in terms of improved navigation, cheap hydro-electric power, reduction of floods and erosion damages; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes.

(b) The report is under examination.

Beach Erosion Board

549. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have constituted a Central Beach Erosion Board;

(b) if so, with how many members;

(c) when it was constituted;

(d) whether they have suggested any schemes for Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) to (c). A copy of the Resolution giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6538/66].

(d) and (e). No specific schemes have been suggested by the Board so far. However, at a recent meeting, the Board have made the following suggestions:

- (i) Data collection programme and field investigation should be started immediately on the lines recommended by the U.S. experts, who had visited the State in 1963 and 1964. Items which can be done with indigenous equipment should

be pushed through expeditiously.

- (ii) Inter-locking concrete block for the face of the sea wall may be tried on an experimental basis.

- (iii) Adjustable wooden groynes with or without sea wall may be tried as an experimental measure.

Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

550. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Water Supply Board has recently decided to start many water supply schemes in the coastal belts of Kerala;

(b) if so, how many schemes have been proposed by them;

(c) the estimated cost of each of the Schemes and the extent of Central assistance to be given;

(d) whether any of these schemes were dropped;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 77.

(c) A list showing the estimated cost of these Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6539/66].

Rural Water-Supply Schemes executed under the Local Development Works Programme of the Department of Community Development are eligible for 100 per cent grant while rural water supply schemes financed out of National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes are eligible to 50 per cent grant from the Centre.

In addition to the 77 schemes mentioned in the list, a comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 1.00 crore is being drawn up for the cholera endemic area

of Kuttanad to cover 12 coastal Panchayats.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Calicut 'Dhobi Khana' Expansion Scheme

551. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government promised help for the 'Dhobi Khana' expansion scheme of Calicut Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount offered;

(c) how much has been paid out of it;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government did not pay the promised amount;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the corporation had to stop the work consequent to this; and

(g) if so, the action Government propose to do in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have intimated that the Calicut Municipal Corporation had submitted two estimates amounting to Rs. 45,000 for construction of a Dhobi Khana. According to the approved pattern of financial assistance given by the State Government in such cases, the Corporation was eligible for a loan of Rs. 15,000 representing one-third of the estimated cost, which has been paid to the Corporation.

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

(f) and (g). The work has been completed. The Corporation has again applied for a loan of Rs. 16,533 and the matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Allotment of Land to Jhuggi Dwellers

552. Shri Gulshan:

Shri Bade:

**Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum from the Federation of Jhuggi Dwellers, Delhi regarding their permanent allotment of 80 sq. yard plots and other amenities;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this memorandum particularly over the above mentioned demand; and

(c) the total number of 80 sq. yard plots developed so far and to be developed and to be allotted to them before the General Elections in 1967?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A memorandum has been received from the Federation of Jhuggi dwellers, Madangir Camp, New Delhi in which demands have been made for the allotment of 80 sq. yard plots to the residents of the camp, reduction in the rent of plots allotted to them, and improvement of the arrangements for water supply, sanitation, transport and other civic amenities. In order to resolve the problem of squatters expeditiously, at present only camping sites of 25 sq. yards are being developed and allotted to the eligible squatters, but these squatters will be allotted built tenements or 80 sq. yard plots as and when they are available. The eligible squatters are paying a subsidised rent of Rs. 3.50 per mensem plus Re. 1 per mensem for water and conservancy charges as against the normal rent of Rs. 6 per month and it is not possible to reduce these rates any further. As regards civic amenities, the Delhi Municipal Corporation have already made arrangements for water supply, public health and sanitation, transport,

dispensary etc. and are taking steps to improve these services.

(c) The number of 80 sq. yard plots so far developed is 3803 out of which 3565 have been allotted. Emphasis for the present is being placed on the development of plots of 25 sq. yards.

Allotment of Shops in Delhi and New Delhi

553. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for the allotment of shops and flats over the shops in the various markets in Delhi and New Delhi including Sarojini Nagar;

(b) whether it is a fact that no tenders or applications had been called for for the allotment of flats in the Sarojini Nagar Market; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Allotment of shops in various markets in Delhi and New Delhi has been made keeping in view the balanced representation of various trades and the resources of the applicants. Allotment of flats above the shops in the new shopping centres is made to Government servants according to Allotment Rules. Most of the flats in the Sarojini Nagar Market had been allotted many years ago by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to persons who were allotted shops below the respective flats. In view of this, the question of calling for tenders did not arise.

Babu Market (Sarojini Nagar)

554. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Babu Market of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi came into existence in 1962 and yet they have been allotted pucca

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shops on the very site as a special favour;

(b) if so, why the yardstick of 1960 is being used in respect of other Jhuggi dwellers; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). As the shops in Sarojini Market did not prove adequate for meeting the day to day marketing needs of the residents of Vinay Nagar and the adjoining localities, the open plot of land adjacent to the market was occupied by vendors, who in course of time constructed jhuggis and bamboo hutments there. The cluster of shops so formed came to be known as Babu Market. These shops were completely destroyed in the fire which occurred in October, 1963. A new market was, therefore, constructed at that site and the shops therein were allotted to the old shop-keepers whose stalls were destroyed in the fire.

Reservation of seats in Medical Colleges

555. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seats have been reserved in Medical Colleges in Punjab for students from other States; and

(b) if so, the reservations made for the students from Punjab in medical colleges in other States?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Four per cent seats have been reserved in medical colleges in the Punjab State for students from other States.

(b) Five seats have been reserved for Punjab Government nominees in Medical College, Srinagar.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy Operations

556. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in payments to people

who are volunteering to undergo Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations for Family Planning; and

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to standardise the payment?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The facilities given to persons offering

themselves for sterilisation operations, which also include some payments, are based on the nature of the operation and the needs of the person undergoing the operation, viz., follow-up treatment, transport, period of rest entailing loss of wages, etc. The details of such facilities as admissible at present are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

For both Vasectomy and Tubectomy.	(i)	Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12/- per person as compensation for loss of wages @ Rs. 2/- per day for 5-6 days to self employed persons.
	(ii)	Rs. 5/- for transport etc., of the patient and the person accompanying him.
For Vasectomy only	(iii)	Special casual leave not exceeding six working days is granted to all regular non-industrial Central Government servants, as well as to industrial employees of Government of India, who undergo vasectomy.
For Tubectomy only.	(iv)	Female Central (industrial and non-industrial) Government employees are given special casual leave for 14 days when such an operation is not performed during the period of maternity-leave.

(b) The matter is being reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee set up by the Central Family Planning Council.

Children's Hospital in Kenya

557. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish a children's hospital in Kenya as a Centenary memorial to Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the details and financial commitments thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is no Government proposal to establish a Children's Hospital in Kenya. A suggestion was however made to the local Indian community by the Health Minister during her recent visit to Nairobi that they might consider the setting up of a Children's Hospital to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi's birth centenary. If they do so Government of India may consider helping them with equipment etc. made in India.

Poliomyelitis

558. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister for Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of attacks of Poliomyelitis reported, State-wise, in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether anti-polio vaccines are available at least for cash; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement giving the number of attacks and deaths due to Poliomyelitis State-wise in 1964-65 and 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6540/66].

(b) Yes.

(c) Oral polio vaccine is available from M/s Chandra Training Corporation, 405, Kalba Devi Road, Bombay, who have recently imported a huge stock of oral polio vaccine from the U.S.S.R., in liquid as well as in candy form. In addition the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has also imported oral Polio vaccine from U.S.S.R. on commercial basis which is available on cash payment.

Beggar Homes

559. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start "Beggar Homes" in all the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): It is proposed to set up a network of diversified institutions for the beggars throughout the country during the 4th Plan. The details of the scheme have, however, yet to be finalised. This is being done in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission.

Plague in Southern States

560. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plague has recently reappeared in some parts of Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the Plague epidemic in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There has been an old focus of Plague in 3 adjoining Taluqas of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh. No case of plague has been however reported during 1966.

(b) Both the Central and State Health authorities are vigilant and take immediate remedial measures whenever any rat fall or human plague case occurs.

परिवार नियोजन शिविर

561. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष जुलाई में 104 परिवार नियोजन शिविर खोले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) इन में कितने आपरेशन किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). परिवार नियोजन शिविर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आयोजित किये जाते हैं। जुलाई, 1966 में ऐसे कितने शिविर खोले गये, उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया और कितने आपरेशन किये गये इस बारे में अभी तक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जुलाई, 1966 में भारत सरकार ने कोई परिवार नियोजन शिविर नहीं खोला है।

विदेश जाने वाले पदाधिकारी

562. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1964-65 में कितने सरकारी पदाधिकारी (वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय के पदाधिकारियों के प्रतिरक्ति) सरकारी कार्य से विदेशों में गये; और

(ख) उनको कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गयी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ही मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग की कार्यप्रणाली

563. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन-शुल्क (एक्साइज) विभाग की कार्यप्रणाली की जांच करने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम तथा निर्देशपद क्या हैं ?

■ वित्त मंत्री (श्री जयचन्द्र चौबरी) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Family Planning Programme

564. Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri M. L. Jadhav:

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

(a) the amount spent on Family Planning Scheme during 1966 so far in different States;

(b) whether the programme of family planning has been a success; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made in this direction?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A sum of Rs. 907 lakhs, has been provided in the Budget for 1966-67 for grants-in-aid to the State Governments under the Family Planning Programme. The figures about the actual amounts spent by the State Governments so far on this account are yet to be received from the State Governments.

(b) The required information is contained in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6541/66].

(c) The progress made so far is indicated in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6541/66].

Power Sub-Station at Kalamasserry

565. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of equipping the 220 KV sub-station at Kalamasserry is held up due to the delay in releasing foreign exchange;

(b) whether the delay in receiving the terminal equipment will adversely affect the supply of power from the Sabarigiri hydro-electric project; and

(c) the steps taken to sanction the foreign exchange needed to acquire the terminal equipment?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). There has been some delay in the procurement of equipment for the 220 KV substation at Kalamasserry owing to certain difficulties in opening letter of credit. These difficulties are expected to be solved shortly. In the meantime, the Kerala State Electricity Board has taken action to equip the sub-station on a temporary basis.

Nomadic Gujar in J. & K.

566. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan to settle nomadic Gujar in Jammu and Kashmir has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan;

(c) the total amount likely to be involved; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in the implementation of the plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The State Government have drawn up a plan for the settlement of nomadic Gujar which is likely to involve an expenditure of Rs. 23.01 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. The following schemes have been proposed by the State Government:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Establishments of mobile schools	0.75
2. Grant of pre-matric scholarships	0.25
3. Improvement of bridle paths	5.00
4. Night Shelter and Rest Sheds	2.00

	(Rs. in lakhs)
5. Special scholarship for Gujars and Bakarwals boys for Vocational Training	0.25
6. Establishment of Purchase and Supply Centres	1.00
7. Establishment of Crafts Centres	1.00
8. Housing and House-sites for Doḍni Gujars	2.25
9. Moving Medical Unit	0.33
10. Moving Veterinary Units	1.18
11. Colonisation scheme for the welfare of Gad Hanjis and Doongra Hanjis	3.00
12. Schemes for the welfare of Mochies and Watalis	5.00
13. Audio Visual equipment	1.00
Total :	23 01

(d) The schemes are under examination. If approved, these will be implemented during the 4th Plan period commencing from 1966-67.

Third Plan Schemes of Manipur

567. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for Manipur in the Third Five Year Plan for plan schemes;

(b) the percentage of amount surrendered at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) the main reasons for the surrender of the amount; and

(d) the measures being taken to avoid such surrender in future?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Against the approved Third Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1,288 lakhs, the Government of Manipur reported at the time of 1966-67 annual plan discussion an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,397 lakhs showing an excess of about 9 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

568. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the Union Territory-wise allocation of funds during the Third Five Year Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount surrendered out of the annual allocation during the Plan years;

(c) the main reasons responsible for the surrender of the amount, if any; and

(d) the remedial measures taken, if any, to prevent recurrence of such surrender of welfare funds?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the various Union Territory Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

हेजा तथा चेचक का उन्मूलन

569. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में मलेरिया उन्मूलन में सहायता करने के लिये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस संगठन से हेजा तथा चेचक के उन्मूलन के बारे में भारत सरकार के साथ मिलकर एक योजना तैयार करने के लिये निवेदन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन दोनों महामारियों के कारण प्रतिवर्ष मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री ने 19वें विश्व स्वास्थ्य सभा के अपने भाषण में इंटरनेशनल एण्ड बाइलेटरल आरगेनाइजेशन के प्रति उनकी सहायता के लिए आभार प्रकट किया।

(ख) जी नहीं। तथापि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन हैजा नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) हैजा तथा चेचक से हुई अधिसूचित मौतों के वर्षवार आंकड़ों का एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	अधिसूचित मौतों की हैजा	संख्या चेचक
1963	20,309	26,360
1964	19,836	11,831
1965	12,743)	8,739†
1966		
(2-7-1966 तक)	774	4,912)†

† ये आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त विवरण से पता चलेगा कि प्रतिवर्ष हैजा और चेचक से होने वाली मौतों की संख्या में उत्तरोत्तर कमी हुई है।

आदिवासी

570. श्री उटिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 339 के अन्तर्गत अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाने के लिये हरखंड, धारखंड तथा जलावन के आदिवासियों के परम्परागत अधिकारों की रक्षा के हेतु कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) इस समय कितने राज्यों में आदिवासियों को ये अधिकार प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 339 में कल्याण योजनाएँ तैयार करने तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में निदेश देने का अधिकार दिया गया है। उस अनुच्छेद में परम्परागत अधिकारों की रक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इन परम्परागत अधिकारों के सम्बंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसीलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरखंड, धारखंड तथा जलावन के बारे में कोई निदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं।

Lay-out Plans of New Colonies around Delhi

571. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has warned the public against the purchase of unauthorised land without examining lay-out plans from the appropriate authority;

(b) whether it is a fact that the appropriate authority after sanctioning the lay-out plans subsequently

withdrew the sanction with the result that many colonisers were put to serious difficulty and loss; and

(c) the steps taken to finalise the lay-out plans of all the new colonies around Delhi, expeditiously and to ensure safety of tenure of colonisers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) No such case has come to notice.

(c) Layout plans of the new colonies will be considered by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi after the Zonal Development Plans have been finalised by the Delhi Development Authority and approved by the Government.

Thermal Plant at Ernakulam

572. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3932 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for establishing a thermal plant at Ernakulam has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). A scheme for establishment of thermal plant at Cochin has been sanctioned. It involves installation of a thermal power station with a capacity of 30 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 352 lakhs. The power station will use furnace oil available from Cochin refinery. The power plant is likely to be completed in 3 to 3-1/2 years' time.

Properties of Darbhanga Raj

573. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that properties of Darbhanga Raj

given as trust property to the Darbhanga University by the late Maharaja is being sold away by the trustee at prices far below their real value;

(b) whether the Central Government have recovered all its taxes on the said properties; and

(c) whether any enquiry is being made to check the real value of these properties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government have no such information so far;

(b) There is no tax liability in the hands of the trustees. Since the gift of these properties was for public charitable purposes there is no liability to gift tax, and since the gift for such purposes was made more than six months prior to the death of the late Maharaja there is no liability to estate duty;

(c) No, Sir. No question of making any such enquiry arises from revenue point of view.

विक्रम नगर बस्ती को जल की सप्लाई

574. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विक्रम नगर कालोनी को बने 18 वर्ष हो गये हैं परन्तु अब तक वहाँ पानी की सप्लाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से अभ्यावेदन दिये जाने के बावजूद भी अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। इस कालोनी को बने लगभग 18 वर्ष

हो गये हैं। इस कालोनी में लगभग एक दर्जन पानी के नलके हैं जिनसे यहां के निवासियों को स्वच्छ पानी मिलता है।

(ग) यह कालोनी एक ऐसे स्थान पर बनाई गई है जिसे दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में "ग्रीन" दिखाया गया है। इस कालोनी के निवासियों को जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो सकेगा दूसरी जगह हटाना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली नगर निगम ऐसी कालोनी में जिसे शीघ्र ही दूसरे स्थान पर हटाये जाने की सम्भावना है, पाइपों द्वारा जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करके व्यर्थ खर्च करना नहीं चाहता।

Gratuity Rules for Government Employees

575. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise gratuity rules applicable to the Central Government employees with a view to lay down a uniform policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The gratuity rules applicable to permanent and to temporary employees have already been revised and liberalised in recent years.

Underground water for drinking purposes

576. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for tapping the underground water for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The tapping of ground water

through shallow and deep wells forms the basis for drinking water supply schemes wherever the hydrological conditions are favourable for the purpose. The services of the Geological Survey of India and the Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation are also being utilised in tapping ground water from deep equifers. Exploration of ground water resources in hopeful areas is being carried out in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Madras and also in Delhi with the aid of the U.N. Special Fund.

(c) Does not arise.

Publicity for Loop in Delhi

577. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Bibhuti Misra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the near vulgar pictorial publicity to the loop for family planning in hoardings all over the capital;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to remove such ugly hoardings and design more suitable ones; and

(d) whether Government propose to advise the State Governments accordingly?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A section of the people have not liked some of the designs, others have congratulated the Government for the Hoardings put up. The purpose of bringing to the notice of the public the later methods has been served.

(c) In the normal course the design was to be changed every three months. The Hoardings are being changed. For continued motivation, new designs are being prepared.

(d) The question of advising the State Governments does not arise as the State Governments have not put up these hoardings.

Currency Notes**578. Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Red Tape Binds a Packet of 1,000 Rupee Notes" in the Statesman of the 26th June, 1966;

(b) if so, how far the facts of the case as mentioned therein are correct; and

(c) how many other claims for exchange of high denomination notes made before the 28th February, 1947 have been pending still and in what circumstances?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A declaration for exchange of 16 one-thousand rupee denomination notes was submitted by Shri M. K. Beyad on 27th May, 1946, i.e. after the date (26th April, 1946) upto which it was notified that claims for exchange of such notes would be accepted. As there were no exceptional circumstances justifying a relaxation of the orders, Shri Beyad's claims was rejected on 25th February, 1947.

(c) No claims are pending.

Irrigation Potential**579. Shri P. Venkatasubbalab:****Shri Ravindra Varma:**

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

(a) whether any latest assessment has been made regarding the utilisation of the irrigation potential created by the end of Third Five Year Plan in the country; and

(b) whether any appraisal has been made to find out to what extent the administrative machinery both at the

Centre and State is responsible for this non-utilisation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). An extensive assessment regarding utilisation of the irrigation potential was made and a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 3rd March, 1966 in reply to Starred Question No. 349. The statement covers the various steps to improve the concerned administrative machinery.

Unauthorised Buildings in Delhi**580. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:****Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

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

(a) whether the demolition of unauthorised habitation in the Capital is on full swing;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up more squads for the purpose;

(c) the number of unauthorised occupants awaiting demolition; and

(d) the provisions made to rehabilitate the evicted persons in this rainy season?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes, the strength of the demolition squads has been increased.

(c) and (d). About 50,000 families are reported to be squatting unauthorisedly on Government and public lands. Such of these families as are eligible under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme will be provided with alternative accommodation as and when areas on which they are squatting are taken up for clearance.

Cancer cases in Kerala

581. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from cancer in Kerala State at present;

(b) the facilities available in the State for treating cancer; and

(c) whether Government have considered the proposal to start modern treatment of cancer in the medical college hospital in Calicut?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) During 1964, for which details are available, the number of cancer cases treated was 4590.

(b) Facilities are available in the Medical College, Calicut, General Hospital, Ernakulam and Medical College and Hospital, Trivandrum.

(c) The Cancer Committee appointed by the Government of India will be visiting Kerala in the near future to study the existing facilities and to recommend expansion if necessary and possible.

अनुर्वरीकरण (वेसटोमी) शल्य-चिकित्सा

582. **श्री काशी राम गुप्त :**

श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शल्य-क्रिया द्वारा अनुर्वरीकृत पुरुष की प्रजनन क्षमता प्रदान करने के लिये फिर से शल्य-चिकित्सा की जा सकती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी सफलता के बारे में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत मामलों में सफलता मिली;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की शल्य-चिकित्सा की सुविधायें हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो वे सुविधायें किन किन अस्पतालों अथवा केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बम्बई के स्वर्गोय डा० जी० एम० फड़के ने 50 मामलों में ऐसे आपरेशन किये थे। इनमें से 45 आपरेशन (90 प्रतिशत) सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं। इन मामलों में आपरेशन के बाद इन व्यक्तियों का वीर्य शुक्रकोषा की दृष्टि से सक्रिय (पोजिटिव) हो गये और उनमें से 32 पुरुषों की पत्नियां गर्भवती हो गईं।

(ग) और (घ). कोई विशेष सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं परन्तु यदि कोई ऐसा चाहे तो वह किसी सर्जन के पास जा सकता है और किसी भी अस्पताल में इस संबंध में सहायता प्राप्त कर सकता है।

Development of Hilly Tracks

583. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has asked the Planning Commission to prepare separate specific plans for the development of hilly tracks; and

(b) if so, the nature of such plans?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the finalisation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission will address the Governments of States and Territories concerned with the development of hill areas, indicating to them certain guidelines on the

basis of which special programmes for development of hill areas should be formulated and incorporated in their draft Fourth Five Year Plans.

दिल्ली में हल्के भूकम्पों के कारण इमारतों को क्षति

584. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

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

(क) क्या 27 जून, 1966 को महसूस किये गये हल्के भूकम्पों के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली में इमारतों को कोई हानि पहुंची है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उससे कितनी हानि हुई है;

(घ) क्या यह पता लगाने के लिये कि इस हुई क्षति का एक कारण कहीं वह घटिया किस्म का अथवा दोषपूर्ण सामान न हो जिसे निर्माण के समय प्रयोग में लाया गया था कोई जांच की गई है अथवा की जा रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ङ). केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन बनाई गयी किसी भी इमारत में भूकम्पों के परिणामस्वरूप कोई इमारती नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। ट्रान्सपोर्ट भवन, श्रम-शक्ति भवन, रेल भवन, नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एज्युकेशन तथा प्रेसीडेंट एस्टेट (साऊथ एवेन्यू) के बंगला नं० 10 में कुछ मामूली दरारें आ गई हैं। दरारें किसी घटिया अथवा वृष्टिपूर्ण सामान के उपयोग के कारण नहीं हुई हैं क्योंकि केन्द्रीय चौकसी आयोग के मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक के द्वारा

निर्माण कार्य के दौरान अथवा पूरा होने पर परीक्षण करना इस प्रकार के सामान का उपयोग करने से बचाता है।

Economic Development of N.E.F.A.

585. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether an economic development plan for N.E.F.A. has been finalised for inclusion in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the outlay for the various sectors and main projects included in the Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Health of School Children

586. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health of the Indian Youth in and out of schools is gradually deteriorating; and

(b) the measures taken to look after the health of the school children in aided and recognised schools in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no study or other evidence to warrant this conclusion.

(b) The Government has taken up the School Health Programme which is being implemented in the Schools by the Health and Education Authorities of the State Governments. The Universities are also having their own Health Schemes.

The main features of the School Health Programme are as follows:—

(i) medical examination of all new entrants to the schools, detection of physical defects

- and treatment and correction of these defects as far as possible in the Primary schools;
- (ii) immunisation of all school children against certain communicable diseases, such as small pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc;
 - (iii) orientation training of teachers in health and nutrition and for health education of children;
 - (iv) proper sanitation and safe water supply for schools;
 - (v) mid-day meals programme;
 - (vi) teaching of health in teachers' training institutions and in schools; and
 - (vii) strengthening of school health administration at the Centre, State and District level.

Land Customs Stations on Indo-Nepal Border

587. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of location of land customs stations on the Indo-Nepal border; and

(b) the nature and value of goods smuggled to and from Nepal in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There are no land customs stations on the Indo-Nepal border. There are, however, 17 border checkpoints which are mentioned below:—

1. Jogbani (Bihar).
2. Jayanagar (Bihar).
3. Raxaul (Bihar).
4. Galgalia (Bihar).
5. Nirmali (Bihar).
6. Bairganja (Bihar).
7. Bikhathori (Bihar).
8. Sonbarsa (Bihar).

9. Nautanwa (U.P.).
10. Nepalganj (U.P.).
11. Tanakpur (U.P.).
12. Pithoragarh (U.P.).
13. Tikonja (U.P.).
14. Barhani (U.P.).
15. Gauriphanta (U.P.).
16. Jarwa (U.P.).
17. Sukhiapokhari (West Bengal).

(b) Goods of foreign origin smuggled from Nepal into India are consumer articles such as watches, transistors, cigarette lighters, cameras, textiles, safety razors and cosmetics. The value of such goods seized during 1965 and during 1966 (upto June) is about Rs. 1,68,000 and Rs. 1,06,000 respectively. Smuggling from India into Nepal is believed to be negligible.

Drinking Water Problem in Scarcity Areas

588. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surveys were initiated in each State by Special Investigating cells for an assessment of the problem of drinking water supply relating to difficult and scarcity areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A scheme for the establishment in each State of Special Rural Water Supply Investigation Division was sanctioned in August, 1962. Such Divisions have been set up in all the States, except that Jammu and Kashmir has set up only a Sub-Division and Nagaland has no unit under this scheme.

(b) The main purpose of the survey is to collect adequate data regarding the population in the difficult and scarcity areas, the existing drinking

water facilities, the quality and quantity aspects of available nearby water sources, and the approximate cost of providing piped water supply systems to such areas. It is also envisaged that an Engineering Report and an estimate for the most feasible scheme for each rural unit or group of villages would form part of the survey report.

The preliminary survey and assessment work has been completed in most of the States. Based on the data so far made available the cost of providing safe water supply to the rural population in the difficult and scarcity areas in the country would be roughly Rs. 630 crores.

कृत्रिम गुदें

589. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि ब्रिटेन में कृत्रिम गुदें बनाये जा रहे हैं जिनका प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत में भी गुदें बनाने के बारे में सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है कृत्रिम गुदें इक्के-दुक्के तैयार करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) देश में कृत्रिम गुदें बनाने का प्रश्न विदेशों से उनके निर्माण के लिये अपेक्षित सामग्री की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है और इसलिये देश में इन एककों के निर्माण का प्रश्न विदेशी स्रोतों की उपलब्धता पर ही निर्भर करेगा।

डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव का
ब्रिटेन का दौरा

590. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग के सदस्य डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव ने तकनीकी शिक्षा तथा उद्योग में व्यावहारिक अनुभव के बीच आवश्यक संबंध के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिये जून, 1966 में ब्रिटेन का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने दौरे से लौटने पर योजना आयोग को कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) शीघ्र ही एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indraprastha Power House

591. Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the flood water entered the Indraprastha Power House Duct in Delhi on the 27th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the damage caused thereby to the plant; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Flood water entered the discharge duct of the Circulating Water System

of the Indraprastha Station Extension Project on the night of 23rd-24th June, 1966.

(b) No damage was caused to any structure, plant or equipment.

(c) This is being looked into.

Registration of Marriages

592. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Family Planning Board has suggested compulsory registration of marriages; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir, but the Central Family Planning Council at its meeting held at Bangalore on the 27th and 28th June, 1966, considered a suggestion for registration of marriages and adopted the following Resolution:

"The Central Family Planning Council, considering that newly wed form an important group for family planning education and there is generally no satisfactory mechanism of readily locating the newly-wed, recommends that along with the improvement of registration of Births and Deaths, the system of registration of marriages may be popularised."

Income-tax Cases Pending in High Courts

593. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of income-tax reference cases pending at present in the High Courts at the instance of the assesseees and the Income Tax Department; and

(b) the total number of cases settled during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Information available with this Ministry relates to the position as on 31st March, 1966. According to this, the pendency on 31st March, 1966 was as under:

(i) Reference cases at the instance of the assesseees	1747
(ii) Reference cases at the instance of the Department	.. 1707
(iii) Total	.. 3454

(b) The total number of reference cases disposed of during the financial years 1963-64 and 1964-65 is available and is given below:

(i) 1963-64	698
(ii) 1964-65	712
(iii) Total	.. 1410

Smuggling Case in Calcutta Court

594. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a case under the Customs Act in Calcutta in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged the accused on the 29th June, 1966 because the Calcutta customs officer had not filed any complaint against them though the investigations had been started in December, 1965;

(b) whether the investigations were started following the seizure of watch and clock parts of foreign make valued at several lakhs of rupees which were alleged to have been imported as part of an all-India conspiracy; and

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is also investigating into this conspiracy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations were initiated on the basis of information that parts of watches and time pieces were being

imported by two firms in Calcutta against forged licences.

(c) Yes, Sir.

National Buildings Corporation

595. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Buildings Corporation has evolved a new building material from industrial and agricultural waste to relieve pressure on conventional building materials;

(b) if so, what exactly this new material is; and

(c) whether it would be cheaper or costlier than the conventional materials now in use?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The National Buildings Organisation has not evolved any new building material from industrial or agricultural waste. However, it is technically assisting the State Governments of Madras and West Bengal in the establishment of Cellular Concrete Plants utilising lime and fly ash, a waste product from thermal power stations.

(b) Cellular concrete is a light weight building material and can be used on building blocks instead of bricks and also as roofing slabs with reinforcement.

(c) It will be cheaper than the conventional materials now in use at Calcutta and Madras.

Irrigation in D.V.C. Command Area

596. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to increasing demand of water supply by the industrial establishments, D.V.C. is facing difficulty in supplying minimum required quantity of

water for irrigation in the D.V.C. command area; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take so that irrigation of the concerned area does not suffer?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Najafgarh Nallah

597. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an embankment along Najafgarh Nallah recently collapsed within a fortnight after its completion;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether an inquiry has been or is being held in the matter with a view to fixing responsibility; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No embankment along the Najafgarh drain collapsed. But in the reach between Roop Nagar and Vijaynagar and between Roop Nagar and G. T. Road, the stone pitching work along the right bank of the Drain has suffered some damage.

(b) The entire area towards the south of the reach bordering the Subzi Mandi areas is very heavily built up and very close to the right edge of the Najafgarh Drain. There is not much of free vegetation to absorb any moisture and the entire rainfall in the area is immediately brought down to the Najafgarh Drain. On the night between 22nd and 23rd June, 1966 there was heavy rainfall in this area resulting in torrential flows in the lanes and by lanes leading to the Najafgarh Drain. This heavy flow cascaded over the pitching provided

on the right side of the drain damaging it in some portions.

(c) and (d). An enquiry by the Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission is in progress.

Family Planning programme during Fourth Plan

598. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether more funds for the Fourth Plan are urged by the Central Family Planning Council to make its programmes more effective; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health & Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) & (b). Yes. The matter is under consideration.

L.I.C. Claims of Defence Personnel

599. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has settled all the claims of defence personnel, who are officially presumed to be dead in the operations against Pakistan subsisting in full up-to-date; and

(b) the manner in which the claims have been paid and the sum involved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

विल्ली में विषाक्त भोजन के मामले

600. **श्री बड़े :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के 50 कर्मचारियों की हालत, जिन्होंने विषाक्त मिठाई खाई थी, अत्यन्त गम्भीर है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी नहीं । 45 व्यक्तियों को कुछ जठर सम्बन्धी गड़बड़ी की शिकायत हो गई थी । उनमें से एक को सफदरजंग अस्पताल में तथा एक को अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान में भरती किया गया था जहाँ उन्हें रात भर रखने के बाद दूसरे दिन छुट्टी दे दी गई थी ।

(ख) कोई निश्चित कारण पता नहीं चला । इस जठर सम्बन्धी गड़बड़ी के लिये उत्तरदायी खोये से नमूने लिये गये । परन्तु खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन उनकी जीवाण्वीय अथवा रासायनिक जांच करने पर उनमें कोई दोष नहीं पाया गया ।

(ग) सम्बन्धित दुकान एक सप्ताह तक, जब तक कि जांच पूरी हुई बन्द रखी गई ।

बम्बई में सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

601. **श्री बड़े :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने कालबा देवी रोड, बम्बई स्थित एक फ्लैट से

560 तोला निषिद्ध विदेशी सोना, दोष सिद्ध करने वाले कागजात तथा एक हजार रुपये बरामद किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सोना किस स्थान से लाया गया; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 28 जून, 1966 को केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने कालवा देवी रोड, बम्बई स्थित एक प्लेट से विदेशी मार्क का 560 तोला सोना, 9,100 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा और कुछ दोपारोपणीय कागजात पकड़े।

(ख) और (ग). दो व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Economic Growth of States

602. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of economic growth of different States during the First Two Five Year Plans;

(b) whether this rate is gradually going down in the State of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A statement indicating the estimated rates of growth of State Incomes during the First Two Five Year Plans is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6542/66].

(b) and (c). The average annual rate of growth in West Bengal in the Second Plan period was 5.4 per cent as against 3.8 per cent in the First Plan. The rate of growth in West Bengal had not gone down during the first two Plans. In the Third Plan,

the rate appears to have come down in West Bengal in common with a lower rate for the country as a whole.

Postponement of Income-tax Officers Examination

603. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P.S.C. examination for the recruitment of Income-Tax Officers (Class II) has been postponed for the second time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the examination is likely to be held?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). In the advertisement for the recruitment of Income-Tax Officers, Class II, no firm dates for the written test were announced but it was stated that the test would be held some time in May 1966. Owing to receipt of an unexpectedly large number of applications in response to that advertisement, the dates for the test were announced as 17th and 18th June 1966.

The written test, which was scheduled to be held on 17th and 18th June 1966, has been postponed by the Commission, having regard to the implications of an interim order passed by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on a writ petition filed by a candidate who was not admitted to the test. Two writ petitions have also been filed by certain Inspectors of Income Tax in the High Court of Calcutta on the plea that the recruitment in question does not conform to the provisions of the recruitment rules for the posts of Income Tax Officers, Class II.

(c) The Commission are making the necessary preparatory arrangements for the conduct of the test as soon as practicable.

Cut in Non-Plan Expenditure

604. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was called by the Prime Minister to launch a drive to cut non-Plan expenditure;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the drive; and

(c) the extent of non-Plan expenditure during the last three years and how far it is likely to be reduced this year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was called to discuss matters relating to the present economic situation, including economy in public expenditure, both Plan and non-Plan. The deliberations aimed at effecting, both by the Centre and the State Governments, an economy of

(i) 3 per cent in revenue expenditure of an administrative nature;

(ii) 5 per cent in capital expenditure;

(iii) 15 per cent under civil works in the budgeted figures for 1966-67. In regard to the Central budget, the above economies will be made on a selective basis after a review of the budgets of the individual Ministries.

(c) Figures of non-Plan expenditure of Central Government during the last three years (excluding Railways) are as follows:

1962-63 (actuals)	2061
1963-64 (actuals)	2536
1964-65 (actuals)	2850

(Figures of expenditure for 1965-66 are not yet available). The extent of

reduction likely to be effected in the budget for 1966-67 will be known only after the review of the budgets of Ministries has been completed.

सिचाई योजनाएं

605. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटी और मध्यम सिचाई कार्यों पर अधिक जोर देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) बड़ी सिचाई योजनाओं में से किन-किन योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी; और

(ग) उड़ीसा में टीकर पाड़ा परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देना बाकी है। जब तक यह अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जाता तब तक नई योजनाओं को रोके रखना पड़ेगा।

House rent Allowance

606. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: .

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government servant sharing Government accommodation with other Government employee is entitled to house rent allowance;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that dependants of Government employees holding posts under Government and sharing accommodation with their parents are not entitled to house rent allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination between the two Government employees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). House rent allowance is admissible to a Government servant sharing accommodation allotted to another Government servant. The allowance, however, is not allowed if (i) the Government servant sharing the accommodation is the spouse, parent or son/daughter of the allottee; or (ii) the allotment of the Government accommodation is rent-free.

(c) This is on the basis that Government servants not related to the allottee as spouse, parent or son/daughter have to pay rent to him and, therefore, are allowed house rent allowance. On the other hands such relatives stay with the allottee without paying any rent and, therefore, are not entitled to house rent allowance.

Sewer Line in Service Lanes of Dev Nagar

607. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the residents of 'E' type Government Quarters in Devnagar had been received by the Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D. Circle No. 1, New Delhi on the 5th April, 1966 regarding change of sewer line in the service lanes of the quarters concerned;

(b) whether the difficulties represented therein were enquired on the spot and found genuine; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are concerned in the matter, have been approached by the Central Public Works Department to increase the existing 6" sewer-line by a bigger sewer-line.

Drainage for Quarters in Dev Nagar

608. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1474 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the open surface drainage agreed to by the Delhi Municipal Corporation has since been constructed in the Government Quarters in Dev-Nagar to facilitate drainage of sewage and rainy water;

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in negative, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the difficulties of the allottees of Government Quarters have further been added by the Delhi Municipal Corporation by converting the *kucha* lane into *pucca* one thus raising the level of the lane further higher than what it was, causing further stagnation of sewer and rainy water; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give relief to its employees from this calamity?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a), (b) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi pleaded some difficulty in constructing the drains. However, the Central Public Works Department have been pressing the Corporation in the matter and it is expected that open surface drains will be provided shortly.

(c) Yes.

Rate of Interest on G.P. Fund Accumulations

609. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3464 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the increase of rate of interest on the General Provident Fund has since been finalised;

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

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The rate of interest has been raised from 4.25 per cent per annum to 4.60 per cent per annum for the current financial year.

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

Missing Documents From Reserve Bank, Nagpur

610. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri C. Ko Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that valuable documents relating to a case of alleged evasion of Government dues belonging to firms of a leading industrialist of the Nagpur region are reported to be missing from Reserve Bank, Nagpur; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Upper Indravati Project

611. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether the Upper Indravati project in Orissa has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, its special features; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) The project, as formulated by the Orissa Government involves trans-basin diversion of water from the

Godavari into the Mahanadi. It envisages construction of:—

(i) four dams—one on the main river and the others on three of its tributaries;

(ii) a water conductor system comprising 5,500 ft. of channel and 6,600 ft of tunnel designed for a discharge of 7,500 cusecs to lead the water into the Mahanadi basin; and

(iii) a power house with an installed capacity of 10 units of 60 MW designed to operate at a gross head of about 1,200 ft. The project has been estimated to cost Rs. 60.59 crores and is expected to provide a firm power potential of 227 MW at 100 per cent load factor (380 MW at 60 per cent L.F.). In addition, it will provide irrigation to 2,16,000 acres of land in the Kalahandi District.

Development of the Backward Tract of Orissa

612. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted to the Central Government a scheme for the development of the backward tract in that State particularly Kalahandi, Phulbani and Bolangir district;

(b) if so, the details and special features of the scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6543/66].

(c) The scheme is being examined in the Planning Commission and the question of including it, either in part or whole in State's Fourth Five Year Plan will be considered when the State's overall Plan is discussed and settled.

Thermal Plant at Tuticorin

613. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3485 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Technical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects has since examined the scheme to set up a Thermal plant at Tuticorin;

(b) if so, its recommendations;

(c) if not, when the study and scrutiny of the scheme will be completed; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to set up the Plant during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The Technical Sub-Committee has not yet completed the examination of the scheme.

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

Multi-purpose Projects

614. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major multi-purpose projects affected in cost due to devaluation; and

(b) whether Government have worked out increased cost of Projects of Irrigation and Power?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The cost of construction of all major multipurpose projects will go

up due to devaluation of the rupee. Important among these are:—

1. Nagarjunasagar Project.
2. Kosi Project.
3. Gandak Project.
4. Ukai Project.
5. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.
6. Bhima Project.
7. Bhadra Project.
8. Beas Project.
9. Ramganga Project.
10. Chambal Project.
11. Purna Project.

(b) The probable increase in cost is being worked out.

Income Tax Realisation in Orissa

**615. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears realised in Orissa upto the end of June, 1966; and

(b) the amount still outstanding in that State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Rural Housing Schemes in Orissa

**616. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Government to Orissa State for Rural Housing Schemes in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): (a) Rs. 1.60 lakhs from Plan funds. An allocation will also be made from the Life Insurance Corporation funds on receipt of the requirements of the State Government.

(b)

	Rupees in lakhs
Loans	0.60
Grant (Capital)	0.60
Grant (Revenue)	0.40
	<hr/> 1.60 <hr/>

Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa

**617. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to Orissa Government for opening Tribal Development Blocks in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 122.86 lakhs.

(b) This amount is to be spent on the maintenance of sixty six tribal development blocks started during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods and on starting nine new tribal development blocks during 1966-67.

Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

**618. Shri Wadiwa:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 762 on the 24th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding establishment of spinning

mills has now been accepted in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding setting up of spinning mills in the cooperative sector was re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and it has been decided that these may be considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

Dispersal of Industries in Backward Areas

**619. Shri Wadiwa:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3395 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the precise nature of the decision taken in regard to the policy of dispersal of industries specially in the consumers goods and processing industries in backward areas;

(b) whether any suggestion in this regard has been made by certain Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh to the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on their suggestion?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) It is one of the important objectives of our industrial policy to encourage the growth of industries in backward areas. This has been attempted by taking such measures as the expansion of village and small industries, location of public sector projects in backward areas wherever possible within the constraints imposed by the overall techno-economic considerations by giving preferential consideration

by giving preferential consideration to backward areas in licensing industrial projects in the private sector and by implementing the programme of development of 'industrial areas' where infra-structure facilities are provided for attracting industries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The policy to favour and encourage location of industries in backward regions has already been accepted.

Fourth Finance Commission

620. **Shri Wadiwa:**
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the progress made in the examination of general question relating to the indebtedness of the States and the need for standardisation of amortisation of public borrowing as recommended in the report of the Fourth Finance Commission?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The general questions referred to by the Finance Commission are still under examination of Government and it will take sometime before the examination is completed and decisions are taken.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

621. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan that Centre had given to the States for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths so far; and

(b) the number of persons who had been rehabilitated through this assistance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A sum of Rs. 10.84 crores has been advanced by the Central Government to various

State/Union Territory Governments as loans for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

(b) 87,098 persons have received loan assistance so far.

12 hrs.

RE. FIFTIETH REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has given me notice under rule 377. He might put a question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Yesterday in reply to my Calling Attention, the hon. Minister of Finance replied:

"The Government has sent its reply to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has not yet made its comments on that and, therefore, there is no question of any posting being made until that report is laid before the House."

He further added:

"...Government have made their observations on that, and we are awaiting what the Public Accounts Committee says about it."

In the light of this reply, I would request you to permit me to ask the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee whether the PAC is examining this case with special reference to Shri Boothalingam's involvement in the case, whether any additional facts have been put before the PAC by the Government, and whether the PAC will consider such additional facts which were not brought to its notice either due to suppression or inadvertent omission.

Mr. Speaker: The latter portion I cannot allow, but the first one I allow, whether the PAC has received the reference from the Government of India and are examining it.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The factual position about the matter is that

[Shri Morarka]

the 50th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) regarding Export Promotion Schemes and the allied matters with reference to para 88 of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1965, was presented by me to the Lok Sabha on 26th April, 1966.

Chapter IV of this Report pertains to the Barter Deals dealt with by the Iron and Steel Controller.

The comments of the Ministry of Iron and Steel on the recommendations made in Chapter IV of this Report were received by this Committee on 19th July, 1966.

On 21st July, 1966 (i.e. two days later) the Ministry of Iron and Steel forwarded to our Committee a copy of the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in which the C. & A. G. stated as follows:—

"In view of the fact that a Committee of Enquiry is proposed to be appointed by Government vide para 31 of the Memorandum, it is not considered necessary to examine at this stage, various points taken in these 31 paragraphs. Paragraphs 32 deals with the recommendations of P.A.C. contained in paragraphs 4.34, 4.51 and 4.52 of their 50th Report and the final conclusion reached by Government in the last sub-paragraph of this paragraph is in the nature of administrative judgment. C. & A.G. has no comments to offer on this."

On 26th July, 1966, the Ministry of Iron and Steel requested as follows:—

"I am directed to request that the P.A.C. may kindly convene an early meeting for consideration of the comments forwarded to you by Government."

As will be seen from above, the letter of the Ministry requesting an early consideration of the comments of the Government, has been received only on the evening of 26th July. This

letter will be considered by the Committee in the normal course.

I may add here that so far as our Committee is concerned we have not received any request or any representation from any source whatsoever for examining any particular matter or to give our report. What we have received is in the normal course action taken report from the Ministry. That is how we have treated it and our Committee would examine it in the normal course and submit its report to the House in the normal course.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the light of this what the Finance Minister said was misleading the House.

Mr. Speaker: Under this clause I can only get that answer now. The other course is open to Members; they can have recourse to that. I cannot allow a discussion at this moment.

Shri Gopalan.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

STRIKE BY RUBBER ESTATE WORKERS IN KERALA

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Strike by the rubber estate workers in Kerala.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, a Central wage board consisting of an independent Chairman...

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is small.

Mr. Speaker: There are about four pages, I find. If copies have been placed in the Notice Office.....

Shri Warior (Trichur): We have not got copies of the statement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Four pages? It is more than what I have. I will not take more than five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. I am telling the House that if it has been placed in the Notice Office, they might put questions after studying it. If they want to put questions just now, I will allow them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: A Central Wage Board consisting of an independent Chairman and two representatives each of the employers and workers besides two independent members was set up on 7th July, 1961 to work out a wage structure of workers in the Rubber Plantation. The Board unanimously recommended interim increase in wages for the workers employed in the rubber plantation in the States of Madras and Kerala in March 1962 which was accepted by Government. The interim increase in wages for workers in the State of Mysore was recommended on 15th February 1963. This was also accepted by Government. The Wage Board reached unanimous conclusions about the wage rates of field and factory workers that should prevail in rubber plantation industry for five years with effect from 1st May, 1964. The Board took decision in respect of certain other incidental matters too; but the Board was not in a position to finalise its report as wages of electrical, medical, teaching staff, supervisors, etc. employed in rubber plantations were to be settled. The Board therefore required some more time to submit its report to Government. Accordingly the Board recommended the daily wage rates for the workers in rubber plantation industry in field and factory from 1st May 1964.

This unanimous recommendation was made by the Board on 29th January, 1965 and was accepted by Government on 4th March 1965. Thus it will be seen that two wage increases already recommended by this Wage

Board have been implemented by and large.

It is also reported that the Association of Planters of Kerala has issued a circular announcing a further increase of 0.24P per day to take effect from 1st April 1966 and to be adjusted against final recommendations of the Wage Board.

The Board has been trying to secure maximum agreement in regard to its final recommendations which it is learnt, are expected shortly.

Certain sections of labour in Kerala have been trying to create apprehensions in the minds of rubber plantation workers about the final outcome of the recommendations of the Rubber Wage Board. It appears that some of the trade union organisations want to secure a wage settlement outside the Wage Board. A tripartite conference was held on the 26th May at Ernakulam under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to the Government of Kerala in the Department of Health and Labour to consider the question of wage revision of plantation labour. No agreement could be reached at the conference. There has been a partial strike since 4th July, 1966 in the rubber plantations over the question of increase in wages. 40% workers are reported to be participating in this strike which still continues. (*Shri Nambiar:* It is a total strike.) The Government is awaiting the report of the Wage Board which is expected very shortly. Appropriate action will be taken after receiving the report. Any precipitate action on the part of the workers without knowing the recommendations of Board and the decision of the Government thereon can hardly be justified.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that as far as the price of rubber is concerned, there is a difference as between this year and last year—it is about one and a half per cent more—and that the employers are unable to give an increase in

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

wages especially when the price of consumer goods has increased? I want to know whether the Wage Board met on 20th July, 1966 and the major recommendations were not accepted. I also want to know what action the Government is going to take immediately so that the strike which was there for the last 25 days may be ended and there may not be more loss of foreign exchange. What immediate steps are the Government going to take, because the Wage Board had not been able to meet on the 20th July, to take a decision and accept the majority decision?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Whatever facts have been brought by the Member regarding the increase in the price of rubber will be taken into consideration naturally by the Wage Board. The Wage Board met on the 20th July and I understand the workers' representatives have not signed it....

An hon. Member: Including the INTUC.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not understand it. If they do not agree with the report as it is, it is open to them to append a note of dissent to the recommendation or make their own recommendations. When the report comes, Government will certainly see whether to accept the recommendations of this group or that group or to amend it so that it becomes more acceptable to the workers. My advice to the workers who are on strike will be that they should report for duty, and my appeal to the leaders of the trade unions will be to advise the workers to resume duty.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): In view of the fact that the conciliation efforts so far taken to settle the demand of the workers and strikers have failed due to the intransigence of the estate-owners, may I know what measures do the Government propose to take against such managements?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I fail to understand what demand these people have when the Wage Board is sitting. As I have stated, it is open to the representatives of the workers and the Wage Board, if they do not agree with the recommendations of the employers' representatives and the independent members, to make their own recommendations, minority recommendations, and it will be for the Government to consider which report to accept, or whether to modify the reports and implement them. Therefore, any action at this stage, when the Wage Board is already sitting, is uncalled for.

Shri P. Kunhan: Most Managements did not care to attend.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: When the report comes, Government will see. Shri Warior.

Shri Warior: They did not co-operate in the conciliation effort. That is what he is saying. Now, in view of the fact that the Wage Board's activities have been continuing for the last four to five years and the latest report is that the labour representatives did not sign it at Bangalore and a final report had been submitted without their signature, may I know whether the Government, that is, the State Government, had requested the Central Government to intervene in this matter, because we were told at the last consultative committee meeting that the State Government's hands are tied, and it is up to the Central Government to act because the Wage Board is that of the Central Government. I do not know whether the labour machinery of the Central Government has already moved in the matter and seen whether a settlement can be effected. I may tell the Minister that the present recommendation of the wage board, which is known to the labour representatives, falls much short of even what is agreeable to the employers there. So, how can the workers accept it? I want to know

whether the Central Government is in a mood to intervene or not.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will have to repeat what I have said. In the first place, we have not received the recommendation of the wage board as yet. As I said, it is open to the representatives of the workers on the wage board to make their own recommendation if they do not agree with the views of the employers' representatives.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): They have done that already. They have given their demands.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They should append it with the recommendations of the wage board as a minority recommendation or as a note of dissent. The whole report will come to the Government. That will be the appropriate stage for the Government to take a decision. (*Interruptions*). I cannot agree to what the hon. member wants me to agree. Certainly I would like the leaders to persuade the representatives of the workers on the wage board to make their recommendations. That will be the stage for the Government to consider which recommendation to accept.

Shri Warior: Pending all these things, is the Government going to intervene or not?

Mr. Speaker: The report has not yet been received. What shall I do?

Shri Nambiar: On a point of order, Sir. Apart from the fact that the wage board is sitting, when there is a strike by about 1 lakh workers, is it not the duty of the Central Government's labour department to move in the matter?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I may inform the Minister that he is thoroughly misinformed by his advisers. He is painting a picture as if a certain section of workers are doing something wrong and is advising us to withdraw the strike. I may tell

him that Shri V. K. Nayar, the INTUC leader, who is a member of this wage board and who has refused to sign that report on the 20th at Bangalore, has called on the INTUC workers also to go on strike one or two days afterwards. We were promised by Mr. Nanda on 6th July, in the consultative committee meeting that he would take it up with the Labour Minister. We want Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Union Labour Minister, immediately to take the initiative, intervene in the matter, have conciliation and settle the matter. Is he prepared to do that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am prepared to do that at the appropriate stage.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: When is that stage? You want the INTUC workers also to go on strike?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If they want to go on strike, let them also do it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the Kerala Consultative Committee meeting, where the Home Minister was present, we brought up this question and he also promised that he would take it up with the Labour Minister. That was more than 15 days ago. I want to know from him what happened.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not shirking that responsibility—the labour dispute in the State of Kerala at present is the responsibility of the Central Government. But I say that I will intervene at the appropriate stage and that stage will be this: Let the labour representatives on the wage board make their recommendations. Then I will see which recommendation to accept and which not to accept.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is a wrong attitude. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table—Shri Manubhai Shah.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक छोटी सी

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Labour Minister just now said that he will intervene at the appropriate stage and that appropriate stage will come when the Wage Board has made its recommendations, and Trade Unions have registered their dissension. My point of order is this. I want to know whether the strike has been initiated only on the issue of the Wage Board or there are other charter of demands by the workers over there? If there are other charter of demands, will not the stage to intervene change in that context?

Mr. Speaker: Does he ask it from me or from the Minister?

Shri Priya Gupta: Kindly understand my point.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood. Does he want the answer from me or from the Minister?

Shri Priya Gupta: From you, Sir, because I have raised a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no information.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, my point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He may kindly sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: My point of order is this. The Minister said that the proper stage to intervene will come when the Wage Board has submitted its recommendations. When the strike was not initiated only on the issue of the Wage Board and there are other charter of demands by the workers, how can the stage to intervene come only after the Wage Board has submitted its recommendations?

Mr. Speaker: There is absolutely no point of order.

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो नहीं हो सकता कि चार आदमी खड़े हैं और वह बोलते जायेंगे। मैं एक-एक करके तो बुला सकता हूँ यदि सारे बैठ जायें तो।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This was a Calling Attention Notice. Shri K. N. Pande stood up so many times. I too wanted to put a question. But we were not allowed. We know only those who are signatories to the Calling Attention Notice are allowed to put questions. How can these people be called? If they are going to be called, we should also be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have not called a single hon. Member outside the list. I have not allowed a single question to be put by any hon. Member whose name is not there on the Calling Attention Notice. How can he impute this motive to me? Whom have I called?

Shri A. P. Sharma: These people are standing.

Mr. Speaker: I am not calling them on this. I am not allowing them to put any question on this. He should not anticipate anything.

Shri Nambiar: "These people" who have somehow come here are creating trouble.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Query)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन में हमने अनेकों कॉलिग प्रॉटेशन दिये साधुओं की भूख हड़ताल के संबंध में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं इस तरह से तो नहीं सुन सकता . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा। मुझे साधुओं के लिए बहुत श्रद्धा है और इज्जत भी है। . . (व्यवधान) मैं मेम्बरों से झपिल करूंगा कि यह इस तरह से कोई कायदा नहीं है कि कार्यवाही में दखल दिया जाय और यह मैंने बहुत दुफा पहले भी कहा है, साधु हैं, उनके लिए हमें सब सत्कार है, इज्जत है, मगर इस बात के लिए जो हमारे रूल्स हैं उनको खत्म न किया जाय। . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We would like to know whether they are members of the Bharat Sadhu Samaj of which the Home Minister is the president.

Mr. Speaker: He can put a question. (व्यवधान) कड़वाय साहब, आप बैठ जाइए, मैं आपको और नहीं सुन सकता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय की घटना पर ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। सिर्फ इतनी ही जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा जब कोई ध्यान आकर्षण दिया जाता था तो आपकी तरफ से हां या नां का उत्तर मिलता था। इसी विषय पर मैंने एक ध्यान आकर्षण दिया था और इसलिए दिया था कि जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए उस पर कोई बयान आना चाहिए था। लेकिन मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं मिली।

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member speaks before I identify him, his speech

will not be recorded.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बगैर मेरे बुलाये हुए बोल रहे हैं वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा।

श्री मधु लिंगधे (मुंगेर) : मैं न साधु के बारे में न असाधु के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। मैंने एक ध्यान दिलाने का नोटिस दिया था आज जो इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन में हड़ताल होने के कारण उसकी उड़ान बंद होने के संबंध में . . (व्यवधान) अब आप सुनिए। मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि इनकी उड़ानें बन्द हो गई हैं। अगर आप ध्यान दिलाने का नोटिस नहीं स्वीकारते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उद्योग है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में कोई बयान देंगे? एक बात।

दूसरा नोटिस मैंने दिया था, राज्य सभा के एक मेम्बर ने आल इंडिया रेडियो पर पार्लियामेंट की घटनाओं के बारे में एक ब्राडकास्ट किया था और वहाँ यह बताया गया है कि मन्त्री महोदय उसके बारे में बाद में निवेदन करेंगे, मैं आपके माफ़त उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विवादास्पद विषयों के बारे में यह जो आकाशवाणी पर इन्होंने अपना प्रवचन दिया है क्या उस के बारे में इस सदन के सामने भी मन्त्री महोदय कोई बयान देने वाले हैं?

यह असेनिक उड्डयन वाले मन्त्री भी इस हड़ताल के बारे में कोई विवरण देग क्योंकि मेरे मेहमान जार्ज फर्नांडिस को आज सबरे पांच बजे को बताया गया कि आज त्रिमान नहीं जायगा। कई मुसाफिरों को अमुविधा हो गई है इसलिए वह इस पर बयान दें।

** Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरे पास नोटिसें आती हैं, उस का फैसला लेता हूँ और इत्तिहा देता हूँ कि स्वीकार किया या नहीं किया अब अगर हर एक नोटिस के लिए जवाब मुझे यहां देना पड़े कि इस नोटिस को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया तो मैं सबका जवाब, 25-30 नोटिसें होती हैं, सब का जवाब यहां कैसे दे सकता हूँ ? या अगर हाउस यह फैसला करे कि यहां ही फैसला हुआ करे तो फिर यहीं रख लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो महत्वपूर्ण हैं उनके बारे में यही लेना चाहिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जब बर्दालिगम का हो सकता है तो क्या साधुओं का नहीं हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो फैसला नुझे करना है और मैंने फैसला किया है। अगर आप मेरे फैसले से असन्तुष्ट हैं तो मुझे लिखें या और कुछ करे लेकिन इस तरह से यहां तो नहीं हो सकता।

If any hon. Member says anything before I call him, his remarks will not be recorded. (Interruptions) * * *

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1934

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain

amendments to the Second Schedule of the said Act:—

- (i) S.O. No. 1696 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (ii) Notification No. 43(3)-Tar/66 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (iii) S.O. 1841 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (iv) S.O. 2133 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6514/66]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1940 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6515/66]

KERALA PLANTATIONS (ADDITIONAL TAX) REVISION OF ASSESSMENT RULES KERALA, MONEY LENDERS RULES, ETC. AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND THE EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT ETC., ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Kerala Plantations (Additional Tax) Revision of Assessment Rules 1965, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 68/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Kerala Plantations (Additional Tax) Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-Pre-

*** Not recorded.

sident, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6224/66].

- (2) A copy of the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. 38051/A4/63/ID in the Kerala Gazette dated the 31st March, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Kerala Money Lenders Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6313/66]

- (3) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 121/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Manufacture and Sale of Stamp Rules, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 69 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6662/66]

- (4) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 149/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6363/66]

- (5) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under

section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.—

- (i) G.S.R. 842 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1966.
- (ii) G.S.R. 866 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (iii) G.S.R. 867 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (iv) G.S.R. 868 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (v) G.S.R. 869 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (vi) G.S.R. 870 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (vii) G.S.R. 871 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (viii) G.S.R. 872 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (ix) G.S.R. 873 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (x) G.S.R. 874 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xi) G.S.R. 875 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xii) G.S.R. 876 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 877 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 901 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

- (xv) G.S.R. 902 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 903 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1966.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 909 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1966.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 910 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1966.
- (xix) G.S.R. 924 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1966.
- (xx) G.S.R. 958 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 959 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 960 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 961 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 962 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 974 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1966.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 1006 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1966.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 1007 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1966.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 1008 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1966.
- (xxix) G.S.R. 1009 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1966.

(xxx) G.S.R. 1010 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1966.

(xxxi) G.S.R. 1011 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1966.

(xxxii) G.S.R. 1012 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1966.

(xxxiii) G.S.R. 1093 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1966.

(xxxiv) G.S.R. 1098 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1966.

(xxxv) G.S.R. 1099 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6516/66]

5(b) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1935 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966 under sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6517/66]

(c) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1936 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966 under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6518/66]

(d) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Gov-

ernment Savings Certificates Act, 1959.—

- (i) The Government Savings Certificates Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1966.

- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6519/66]

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT *re.* PRESIDENT'S RULE IN PUNJAB

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of letter No. PS/1/S/66 dated the 28th June 1966, from the Governor of Punjab to the President of India recommending the issue of a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6520/66]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): Sir on behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna I beg to lay on the Table.—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (!) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6521/66]

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Sir, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 523 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6225/66]

WORKING GROUP REPORT ON SERICULTURE, 1964 AND THE REPORT OF THE TASSAR SILK COMMITTEE, 1966

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Working Group Report on Sericulture, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6522/66].

- (2) A copy of the Report of the Tassar Silk Committee, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6522/66]

12.31 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1966, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Insecticides Bill, 1964, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members

[Secretary]

of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk, to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith be referred to a joint committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri K. S. Chavda
2. Dr. Dharam Prakash
3. Shri Krishan Dutt
4. Shri Niren Ghosh
5. Dr. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha
6. Shri I. K. Gujral
7. Shri Jagat Narain
8. Shri Lokanath Misra
9. Choudhary A. Mohammad
10. Shri Neki Ram
11. Shri P. S. Patil
12. Shri J. C. Nagi Reddy
13. Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy
14. Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu
15. Shri Niranjan Singh

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such Variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.32 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

श्री बागड़ी : (विमर्श) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 1976 के अन्तर्गत 197 के बारे में व्यवस्था उठाना चाहता हूँ, मुझे इस से कोई मतलब नहीं कि उन माधुओं की मांग का था। उनकी मांग नहीं थी या गलत थी लेकिन दिल्ली जैसे शहर के अन्दर पचास माधु और मत्थासी गिरफ्तार हों, तो, दिल्ली के अमन-चैन की व्यवस्था कैसे कायम रह सकती है। दिल्ली की नाक के नीचे माधु सेवक समाज के जो सरकारी नेता नन्दा साहब हैं उन के होते हुए, इन गैर सरकारी माधुओं को इस प्रकार से गिरफ्तार किया जाय, इस से व्यवस्था बिगड़ सकती है। जब इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न भी लोक सभा में नहीं आ सकता तो अमन-चैन कैसे रह सकती है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह-मन्त्री इस के ऊपर बयान दें। सेशन चल रहा है और इस तरह से लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाय, इस से हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (वाराणसी): मैं एक जानकारी आपको देना चाहता हूँ कि नन्दा जी ने उन से कहा था कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, नम्र प्रश्न मंत्री के यहां जायें।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Beefeaters also must be protected against the fanatics in India. There must be some limit.

श्री बागड़ी यह खाने का मवाल नहीं है, कानून के तहत अमन-चैन का मवाल है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप दें; जाइये मुझे राजूम नहीं था कि व्यवस्था के प्रश्न

के यह मानी हैं कि इस पर विचार न किया गया तो व्यवस्था बिगड़ जायगी, इस वास्ते व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और मुझे बताया गया है कि इस पर विचार न किया गया तो दिल्ली की व्यवस्था बिगड़ जायगी, इन इसलिये मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न लूं। अब मैं इसका क्या इन्टरप्रेशन दूं।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, may I submit, before you pass on to the next item on the list of business . . . (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का जवाब दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने उसे पलाउ नहीं किया तो जवाब कैसे आयेगा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उन्होंने क्या असूर किया है, जो उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

12.34 hrs.

RE REVOCATION OF SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, unfortunately, my motion that I tabled yesterday about the withdrawal of suspension orders on certain colleagues of ours does not find a place here. I just want to draw your attention to that. That is an important matter and I would very much like to know when you propose to take up that motion.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, as soon as I received that notice, I sent a message to the hon. Member that he should consult the Leader of the House. I did not want that such a motion should be put and rejected because if it is rejected or is not agreed to by the other party, there would be fresh resentment. Therefore I wanted that they might consult each other and decide whether they agree on that; then alone I might be asked to put it.

That was the reason why I did not put it at that moment or even now that is, unless I got this agreement.

Secondly, I must submit for the consideration of the House as well that during the last so many years that I have been here, particularly during these 4½ years, there has been one instance—of course, that can be cited—when a Member, after he had been suspended, was called back and the suspension was revoked. But in all other cases, it has been at least my stand that the Member suspended must at least express some kind of regret to the House before he is admitted here. Therefore, still my position is the same, that some kind of regret must be shown to the House, and then alone I am prepared to put that to the House. These are the two things that I wanted to put to the member himself. He might consider them and then put it to me after some time, what he wants me to do.

Shri Hem Barua: On a reference from you I went to the Leader of the House—I have told you about it—and I appeal to him just now also to reconsider the case because these incidents were the result of the intransigence on the part of the Government. We do not approve of these incidents. It is because of the failure. I mean failure of conscience, on the part of the Government that these incidents occurred in this House. We are sorry for that. As you remarked yesterday, the Speaker's prestige has been badly damaged. We feel your prestige has been badly damaged only because of the intransigence on the part of the Government and not because of anything else.

Mr. Speaker: There is one more that I have to put. He has put all the four Members together. There are two Members whose suspension had nothing to do with the priority that was to be given to the censure motion. They were quite distinct subjects, and they were different occasions. I do not know if the House wants that. Certainly, the House is the master.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : इस में आप फर्क क्यों कर रहे हैं। जब आप एक वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो फिर यह फर्क क्यों करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं पुट करूं तो मैं पुट करने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

Shri Hem Barua: Let us hear the Leader of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If the Member insists that I should put it to the House, I will put it.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As you, Sir have rightly said that such things have not been allowed during all these years without some kind of regret shown for the incidents that have occurred, I told my friend, when he came and consulted me that it is impossible to agree to his proposal.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक ही प्रश्न पुछूंगा। अगर सदन नेता चाहते हैं कि जिन सदस्यों को निकाल दिया गया है, वे खेद प्रकट करें, तो मैं सदन नेता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जिस निर्यावक और निर्गुण शक्ति के घोर अभाव का प्रदर्शन किया है, क्या उसने लिये वह खेद प्रकट करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)
आखिर उसे अब क्यों लिया गया।

12.37 hrs.

RE. SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): At item 12 of the order paper of today, names of two hon. Members are shown but my name is missing, though I am also one of the movers.

Mr. Speaker: I will take that into consideration. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FINANCE MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT ABROAD

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I rise to report to the House about my recent visit to the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Netherland . . .

श्री बागड़ी (हिमर) क्या हुआ फिर, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं हुआ।

श्री रामलेश्वर यादव (बाराबंकी)
उन्होंने जो मुझाव रखा है, उसका उत्तर ठीक ठीक आ जाय, तो वातावरण बन सकता है। फिर वे लोग भी खेद प्रकट कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : सरकार खेद नहीं प्रकट करेगी, यही मतलब हुआ इमल ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I left India on 22nd June, 1966 and returned on 9th July, 1966. I had talks with the Government of these countries on economic matters of mutual interest and in particular about our need for larger non-project assistance. In Bonn, I met the Chancellor, Dr. Ludwig Erhard. In London, I met the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson. In all the countries, I had discussions with the Ministers of the various Governments and this was supplemented by talks at the official level . . .

Some hon. Members: It has been circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: Then it may be laid on the Table.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I lay it on the Table.

(The rest of the Statement was laid on the Table of the House)—[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6524/66].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We would like to ask some questions on this. It is an important statement.

We would like to know, particularly in respect of the last portion of his statement, paragraph 8, which contains a general summary of the impressions of the hon. Minister on his visit, whether he encountered that there is a growing feeling now that aid or, more properly speaking, loan assistance which is given to developing countries is regarded not so much as an obligation by developed countries towards developing countries but as an act of charity. If that is so, may I know whether the hon. Minister was able to dispel this kind of impression from the minds of aid-giving countries who have been parties to agreements and resolutions that this is a kind of an obligation of the developed countries towards the developing countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I must say that during my talks I did not get the idea that there was a feeling that what was being given was a charity. The feeling that I got was that they recognise that in the interdependent world it is the moral obligation—not a legal obligation—for each country to try and come to the assistance of the other; it may be a temporary assistance; it may be a permanent assistance; or it may be an assistance for some periods. When the discussions went on, I did not have the slightest feeling that what was being offered or what was being suggested was a charity. If there were any such impression or suggestion I would have been the first person to give up the talks and come back.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी मास्को गई थीं। भारत और रूस की जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित हुई थी उसे देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है और इस परिवर्तन का

प्रभाव विश्व पर भी पड़ा है और पश्चिम जर्मन ने इस को बहुत अच्छा अनुभव नहीं किया, विशेषकर केवलिन के सम्बन्ध में जैसा अभी वित्त मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा वह जब पश्चिमी जर्मनी के नेताओं से मिले तो उन्होंने अपने सहयोग का आशवासन भारत को दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और रूस की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित होने के बाद भी क्या वही स्थिति है या उस स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन हो गया है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When I was in Germany, there was no question of any communique being issued by the Prime Minister and Mr. Kosygin. I was there before. Therefore, there was no question of my deciding as to whether there should be any change or not.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : वह स्थिति पहले थी, विज्ञप्ति तो बाद में प्रकाशित हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह वहाँ से आ गये उस के बाद अगर प्रभाव पड़ा है तो वह उसे कैसे बनला सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : रुपये का मूल्य 57 प्रतिशत घटा कर विदेशी कर्ज का बोझ हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बढ़ाने वाले हमारे वित्त मंत्री के बारे में, क्या यह बात सही है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के बहादुर वित्त मंत्री हैं और क्या उन्होंने उन को कोई निफारिश पत्र दिया है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I did not go there to try and get some credentials from anybody. Therefore, there is no question of my getting any credentials.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने ही कहा है, इस लिये पूछ रहा हूँ। अखबारों में भी आया है।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao.

12.44 hrs.

PATENTS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents be further extended upto the first day of the next session."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There should be some reasons for this.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: The Committee has so far held 22 sittings and has examined representatives of 33 associations and organisations. The Committee has to examine six more parties—2 non-official and 4 official. I had fixed the dates from 25th July to the beginning of August expecting that the session would begin later in August. I had sent an appeal to the members to sit, if possible, on the 25th and 26th for clause-by-clause consideration. I have received a letter signed by 14 members saying that since they have received voluminous evidence from both Indian and foreign witnesses, they would like to have more time to consider the evidence and that they cannot sit during the session as they have important meetings. I have, therefore, fixed the meetings during the inter-session period to examine the witnesses. Thereafter we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration during the inter-session period. I expect to present the report on the first day of the next session and, therefore, extension of time is necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While the reasons adduced by the chairman of this committee are *prima facie* valid, I may also in all humility request you to ensure in future that these Joint Committees and Select

Committees present their reports to the House in time, or at least without much delay.

One of the reasons why this has not been possible is, in my humble judgment, the fact that, the Deputy-Speaker, whose capacity and ability are well known—I do not doubt them—is sometimes overburdened with the chairmanship of too many committees that is, too many Joint Committees and Select Committees. He is very hardworking, very diligent and is devoted to his work; I have no doubt on that score at all, not the least, not a whit, not a bit, but sometimes, as any human being can get overburdened with too much work, he is also overburdened with the chairmanship of too many Committees, and you may in your wisdom try and ensure that in future the chairmanship of some committees may not devolve upon him. And why should he take it upon himself the chairmanship of so many committees? Because you appoint him, he has got to take upon himself and he cannot say 'No'. So, if you in your wisdom, can decide otherwise, that some of these committees can have some other member as chairman, then he will be relieved of some of the work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

इस पेटेंट बिल को जो पीछे हटाया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के ऊपर कोई विदेशी दबाव आ रहा है जिस के कारण ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I want to submit that during the last session itself, extension of time was asked for and it was granted. Again extension of time is asked for during this session. That means that this Bill will not come up during this session. That is my first apprehension. My second apprehension is that since the next session will be the pre-election session, it is likely that this Bill may not be taken up. I would like to know whether Government are very serious about this Bill at all. I

feel that there is the danger of this Bill not coming up during the pre-election session, and consequently it may be pushed to the other Lok Sabha that would be constituted after the elections. So, I have my apprehensions on this score.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask the Government only after the Joint Committee present their report.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I may add that I had told the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that unless Parliament passed this Bill during its life-time, all our efforts would be a waste, and he has given me this assurance that this Bill would get priority during the next session and we would be able to pass it during the next session.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Will Government give us that assurance? It is so good of the chairman of the committee to tell us that the Minister, whoever he was, in a committee, I believe, told him that Government would make every effort to have it passed by Parliament before it dispersed. But we do have very lively apprehensions that this matter is being postponed, and that is why if Government give some assurance, if these so many worthy gentlemen on the Treasury Benches could give us some assurance on the floor of the House, that would be much more important than an assurance in an informal meeting which the chairman of the committee had received.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): I do not know how far it was fit to have raised any question regarding the credence or the intentions of Government on this matter. This matter is now before a parliamentary committee. Is it the intention of the hon. Member to suggest that this parliamentary committee is being influenced by somebody outside? After all, it is before the parliamentary committee, and the parliamentary committee has to take decisions. I do not

know how Government come into the picture at all, when the whole matter is before the parliamentary committee.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Government can influence the committee.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask the Government only after the committee have submitted their report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When the matter is before the parliamentary committee, Government do not come into the picture at all. Therefore, it is not proper to make these kinds of insinuations, because these are insinuations on the Members of Parliament who are members of this committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not make any insinuations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Kamath did not make any insinuations. I could understand that. But I would not have been provoked to make these observations of mine but for the fact that there have certainly been insinuations of a very serious nature. I would submit that hon. Members should think twice before they make such remarks.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी जरूर है, लेकिन इस कमेटी में गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं। इसलिये अपने प्रतिनिधियों के जरिये इस को टालने के लिये गवर्नमेंट का प्रेशर हो सकता है। चूंकि पेटेन्टर के जरिये आज करोड़ों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी होती है इस लिये मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इसको इसी साल में पास किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस को इसी साल पास करवाना चाहती है या नहीं।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I entirely agree with Shri Mathur.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

If these observations which have just been made had been made outside the House, it would have been contempt of this Parliamentary Committee and also of the House. Reflections of this kind ought not to be made. As the Chairman of the Committee has said, this is a very important matter and he has suggested that a little more time ought to be allowed. That should be the end of the matter. Allegations of the kind made are out of place.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I am a member of the Committee. To start with, the work of the Committee did not evince interest among people outside the country. But I must say that the Committee should be proud of one thing, that today the entire world, the advanced world, is very much interested in this Bill that is on the anvil of the Committee. Not only the western world but the eastern world is also interested in this. Therefore, the insinuations made concerning the members of the Committee by Prof. Mukerjee and others are not proper. It is said that the members are pressurised. It is not a fact. We are making our best efforts to make a success of the Committee's work. What the hon. Chairman has said is perfectly correct. We need a little more time to conclude our deliberations and it will come up before the House the next session.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात पर कमेटी में विचार हुआ था और सरकार से यह आश्वासन चाहा था कि यदि सरकार इस सत्र में इस बिल को ले सके तो कमेटी बैठने को तैयार है इन दिनों में भी। किन्तु सरकार की तरफ से ड्रिप ने बताया कि इस सत्र में इस बिल के आने की कोई आशा नहीं है। इसे देखते हुए सदस्यों ने सोचा कि यह जो काम है इसको इस सत्र में न लिया जाए क्योंकि और भी बहुत से काम रहते हैं। इस कारण से यह समय मांगा गया है। और

किसी प्रकार के दबाव या किसी और वजह के कारण यह समय नहीं मांगा गया है।

दूसरा निवेदन श्री कामत ने यह किया है कि जो इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं उनको बहुत ज्यादा काम रहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन महोदय ने बहुत ज्यादा इस मामले में दिलचस्पी ली है, पूरा काम किया है, पूरा समय इस में लगाया है। चाहे वे जितनी कमेटियों के चेयरमैन हो, वह बराबर कहते रहे हैं कि उनकी इच्छा है कि यह इसी सत्र में पास हो जाए। किन्तु जब सरकार की तरफ से यह बात कही गई तब समय मांगा गया है।

Shri Bade (Khargone): I am a Member of the Joint Committee. The insinuations and allegations that have been made are not correct. As a matter of fact, this is a very complicated Bill. The whole world is interested in it. Witnesses from USA, Japan, Britain and Italy have tendered evidence before the Committee. To process all this material and come to our conclusions, we require time.

The Government also said when this matter came up that there would be five Ordinances to be got through in the form of Bills and perhaps this could not be accommodated in this session. Therefore, taking that also into account, this motion has been brought before the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I, feel it is unfair of hon. Members to suggest that the Committee is being surprised into doing this or that. The Committee exists for the very reason of Listening to different points of view. These different points of view have been coming before us not only from one section or from one part of the world but from all parts of the world. The Committee is confronted with a mass of material which it has to collate and analyse and put before the House. The Chairman has been

doing his best and has been devoting a great deal of his time to this work.

Therefore, I think the House must observe this courtesy towards the Committee of not criticising it in these terms.

Shri Umanath: On a point of personal explanation. Much is being made about so-called insinuations against members of the Committee. This is absolutely wrong. Nobody made any insinuation either against the Chairman or against the Members. But even now we are concerned about the fate of the Patents Bill. That anxiety has been expressed and somebody should assure the House on that score. That was all that has been asked for. It is not a question of making any insinuations against anyone.

Mr. Speaker: That has been done. The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Patents, be further extended upto the first day of the next session".

The motion was adopted.

12.56 hrs.

RE: SEVENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—contd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री मधु सिमरने (मुंगेर) : इसके पहले कि डा० लोहिया बोलें मैं एक चीज पर आपकी व्यवस्था और स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ । लोक सभा सचिवालय को एक पत्र द्वारा यह कहा गया कि यह जो सातवीं रपट आने वाली है, दो चीजों को लेकर इस पर बहस होगी । एक तो रपट पर और दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछली बार जब चौथी रपट सदन

के सामने आई थी तो डा० लोहिया जी ने आक्षेप उठाया था कि उस में ने कपूर सिंह साहब का जो विरोध पत्र था उसका कुछ हिस्सा निकाल दिया गया है और हमारी जो समिति के सामने मौखिक गवाही हुई थी और जो लिखित निवेदन था उसको भी उसमें नहीं रखा गया । उस के बाद आपने अपने कमरे में जो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं उनकी एक बैठक बुलाई थी और उस बैठक में एक निर्णय हुआ था कि हमने जो गवाहियां दी थीं और जो निवेदन किया था उसके ऊपर और कपूर सिंह जी के द्वारा जो विरोधपत्र दिया गया था और उसमें जो काट छांट हुई थी उसके ऊपर दुबारा समिति विचार करे । इस निणय के अनुसार फिर सदन के नेता ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था और वह पास भी हो गया था । इसलिए एक पत्र द्वारा सचिवालय को विनती की गई थी कि कपूर सिंह जी का जो मूल विरोध पत्र है उसकी कापियां परिचालित की जाए ताकि वहस ठीक तरह से चल सके और सभी सदस्य उसमें हिस्सा लें सकें । अभी तक वे कापियां हमें नहीं मिली हैं । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह वहस कैसे होगी ? आखिरकार विशेषाधिकार समिति के सदस्यों को ये कापियां बांटी गई थीं । उसी तरह सदन के जितने सदस्य हैं उनको भी ये कापियां मिलनी चाहियें । तभी जाकर इस बहस में कुछ ठीक बातें कही जा सकेंगी अन्यथा कसे कुछ कहा जा सकेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने चिट्ठी लिखी थी वह मेरे सामने पेश हुई थी और मैंने फैसला किया था कि ये कापियां बांटी नहीं जा सकती है । अगर एक कमेटी फैसला करती है कि यह जो नोट दिया था सरदार कपूर सिंह जी ने उसको एक्सपंज किया जाए, उसको उस पर न रखा जाए तो आज हाउस को पहले यह फैसला करना होगा कि आया उसको रखा जाए । अगर यह हाउस फैसला कर दे कि उसको रखा जाए तब तो वे जो कापियां हैं सब को बांटी जा सकती हैं और

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

उसका हवाला भी दिया जा सकता है, उनको पढ़ भी सकते हैं लेकिन जब फैंसला कमेटी का दुवारा हो कर आया है और उनमें कहा गया है कि वह हिस्सा नहीं आ सकता है तब मैं कापियां बांट दूँ तब उस आर्डर की वैधता ही कहाँ रह जाती है, फिर वह, आर्डर अमल में न रहा ।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : यह ठीक नहीं है । वगैर उसको पढ़े यह सदन फैंसला नहीं कर सकता है जो फैंसला कमेटी ने किया है वह उचित है और रूलज के मुताबिक है या नहीं है ? जब आप उसको पढ़ने नहीं देते हैं तो किस तरह से यह फैंसला किया जा सकता है कि इसको रखा जाए या न रखा जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही मेरी मुश्किल है जो बार बार मैं कह रहा हूँ । अगर सब को बांट दी जाएं कापियां तो वह एक्सपंक्शन का आर्डर कहाँ रहा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सपंक्शन आर्डर तो रहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को ब्राडकास्ट कर दिया जाए और फिर कहा जाए कि एक्सपंज किया गया है

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir, expunction does not come in.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज हाउस यह फैसला दे कि उसको एक्सपंज न किया जाए

Shri Kapur Singh: How Without reading the dissent note, how will the House decide?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नोट इन्होंने दिया है, या तो कमेटी को अख्तियार नहीं है एक्सपंज करने का और अगर कमेटी को अख्तियार है एक्सपंज करने का तो उनको

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अलग सवाल है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: That is also a question for discussion before the House. You are confusing two questions: one, expunction of portions of the Dissent Note from the printed report, and the other, the right of this House to consider as to whether or not this expunction is justified on the spurious grounds on which it has been ordered to be expunged. These are two different questions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल जो इस हाउस के सामने है वह यह है कि आया हाउस की यह जो कमेटी है इस कमेटी को यह अधिकार है कि एक्सपंज कर सके ? उस में से दूसरा सवाल आयेगा कि आया सिर्फ पोर्शन कर सकती है या सारा नोट भी कर सकती है । जब यह फैसला हो जाए कि सिर्फ पोर्शन कर सकती थी और इन्होंने सारा किया है तो आ जाएगा कि सारा नहीं कर सकती थी । अगर सारा नहीं कर सकती थी तो फिर कमेटी के पास जाएगा कि अगर आप सारा नहीं कर सकते थे तो अब आप एक कोई पोर्शन करना चाहते हैं नहीं तो सारा इसमें आएगा । जब तक यह फैसला न हो कि कमेटी ने अनलाफुल, इलीगली अधिकार का इस्तेमाल किया है तब तक पहले ही से मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने की इजाजत दे दूँ नोट को तो जो एक्सपंक्शन आर्डर है वह सेंट एट नाट हो गया । फिर कैसे आगे चल सकता है ?

13 hrs.

Shri Kapur Singh: With utmost respect, the position is not being put clearly and fairly before the House. The first question is whether or not the Committee is competent to expunge, and the second question is whether that competence has been properly and rightly exercised. Both these questions have to be decided by the House. You do not allow the House to decide the second question at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 303(5) which refers to minutes of dissent given by Members serving on parliamentary committees, which reads:

"A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee."

The rule for expunction is 380 which reads as follows:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

The right, the power of expunction, according to this rule, is in regard to debates in the House. There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business which deals with expunction of portions from minutes of dissent.

Shri Kapur Singh: There is not a single rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I come to directions now, Directions by the Speaker. It is a moot point whether the Directions can merely clarify and amplify the rules or even supersede the rules.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): They cannot supersede.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a moot point which must be decided by the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a clear point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Direction 91 says:

"If in the opinion of the Chairman (i.e. of the Committee), a minute of dissent contains words,

phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, . . ."

This is far too sweeping. Here is our rule 303(5) which says only "temperate and decorous language"; that is to say, *per contra* intemperate, indecorous language could be objected to. This Direction goes far beyond the scope of rule 303(5).

Shri Kapur Singh: It is *ultra vires*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here the words used are "unparliamentary, irrelevant". Who is to decide whether it is irrelevant and inappropriate?

" . . . he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent."

Shri Kapur Singh: But not paragraphs and pages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sub-direction (2) of Direction 91 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all—that is important—

" . . . review all decisions regarding expunction from minutes of dissent and his decision shall be final."

You are the repository of all power of the House, that is undoubted.

Shri Kapur Singh: But not more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There can be no two opinions on that point, but *mutatis mutandis*, rather *a fortiori*, when you are the repository and can decide this matter, can the House also not decide that matter?

When a debate takes place, every Member knows what has happened, what has been said in the House. Then you go into the chamber or somewhere and may, in your wisdom and judgment, expunge something. All would know what has been expunged, and we get the copy of the debates, stencilled

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

debates come to us with asterisk marks "Expunged as ordered by the Chair". Therefore, we know what has been expunged, and we can judge whether it has been rightly expunged.

But here we are completely in the dark, Cimmerian darkness, *gad and-hakara*. Therefore, how can you, in all conscience expect the House to come to a decision in this matter? I quite understand you can very well direct that those portions which have been expunged by the Chairman and now confirmed by the Committee may be supplied to Members, and you can also order that the press will not publish them, till the House decides.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, that can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The press will obey, otherwise they will be taken to task for breach of privilege.

I think that is a very good *via media, modus vivendi*. Copies can be distributed to the Members and the press will not carry them till such time as the House decides whether they can be expunged or not. Otherwise, it is rather unfair to the House, in the light of these rules 380, 303 and these Directions, to ask it to decide in the absence of any relevant documents, any relevant material. How can you decide *in vacuo*, in a complete vacuum? I do submit in all humility, but with all earnestness that you ensure today or tomorrow that this be circulated to Members. We are not in a hurry, and we can take it up next week. I hope Dr. Lohia and others will agree. If that is done. Members will know and the press will not carry it till such time as this matter is finally decided.

Shri Kapur Singh: Expunction is from the permanent records of the House, not from the purview of the House. Why are these two things being confused?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath has read rule 303(5), but he has not read sub-rule (6) which says:

"If in the opinion of the Speaker a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate . . ." "Inappropriate" is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Irrelevant" is not there.

Mr. Speaker: These powers are given to the Speaker under rule 303 and they are with the Speaker when they come before him, but there is no provision in the rules so far as the Chairmen of the Committee are concerned. Therefore, a direction has been issued, and that Direction is 91. If there is no provision in the rule inconsistent with that, we cannot say that it is *ultra vires* or something else. There were voices that it was *ultra vires*, against the rules or it conflicts with the rules. I am submitting only this much that it does not conflict with any rule because so far as the powers of the Chairman of any Committee are concerned, that power was to be given and that was not provided in the rules, and therefore a direction had to be provided for. Therefore, so far as the direction is concerned, it is quite in order, there is nothing wrong with it. The Chairman of the Committee has exercised that power . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: I contest that.

Mr. Speaker: Of course everybody has a right to contest it; I do not doubt that. The expunction had been ordered; it was placed before the House; it was sent back again to the committee and now the committee has ordered that expunction. Now it is stated here that proceedings take place in the House before every Member and every Member listens to that and therefore when it is expunged it is only prohibited from going outside

to others than those who had already heard it; that it, it cannot be broadcast. There, it is a question of the committee Members where the expunction has taken place. It is a smaller house; the expunction has taken place there. It should be confined only to those Members where it was disclosed, where the order has been passed. I may be wrong; I am giving my opinion. I should at least be heard.

Shri Kapur Singh: If you say that the Committee are more privileged than this House, I do not know how it can be taken.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that the Committee are more privileged than this House. I have only said this: those Members that are present, where the proceedings take place, they had the advantage of listening to that and then deciding whether it should be expunged or not, because the proceedings took place in the committee and naturally Members of the Committee had that knowledge and that was placed before them; they can take a decision and they have taken a decision. Now, the question is whether it should be placed before all the Members of the House. My position was that first this question might be debated and decided, whether the committee could order that expunction or not.

Shri Kapur Singh: But there are two questions, not one.

Mr. Speaker: The second would come afterwards.

Shri Kapur Singh: The second is tied up with the first; by separating them and bringing up one and not the other, you are trying to confuse the House.

Mr. Speaker: If again and again I am told that I am trying to confuse the House, I do not know whether it is proper for the Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: I say so with utmost respect.

Mr. Speaker: That does not take away from it the aspersion. The Member may not agree with me but that is not fair for him to say that I am trying to confuse the House. I may be wrong, but I have the right to put forward what I consider to be proper. One thing is whether the Committee or the Chairman can order an expunction. It is being contested that they could only order expunctions of certain portions and not the whole note, as has been done . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: Words and expression only, not whole sentences, not to speak of paragraphs.

Mr. Speaker: That is a question that is to be decided. Let the House decide it, if even sentences cannot be expunged by the Committee. Then certainly the whole thing could come before the House, I will not have any objection.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Our difficulty is not that the right of the committee, whether they can expunge or not. You say that they have the right as per the rules. But how can we know that they have done the right thing without knowing what it is? How can we put our seal of approval on it. We must know the whole matter.

Mr. Speaker: The sponsors can move it and I will put it to the House, and let the House decide whether that is to be circulated.

Shri Kapur Singh: I just now said about the House being confused and you took exception to it. I am sorry it was so.

Mr. Speaker: Sorry that I took exception?

Shri Kapur Singh: I am sorry that things happened that way. You have informed the House that your direction confers powers upon the Chairman of the Privileges Committee and you tried to fill in a lacuna which

[Shri Kapur Singh]

existed in the rules. The rules provide that wherever there exists expressions which are irrelevant or unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, they may be expunged. But in so far as this Committee is concerned the rules do not provide for this and therefore you have given that direction. The point which I want to raise now is that the resolution of a certain Committee in accordance with which you have issued the directions makes it absolutely clear—that resolution is given as a preface to the Directions of the Speaker—that the Speaker cannot add to the rules which already exist; he cannot modify them and he cannot add anything except by way of providing specific rules and not by directions wherever a lacuna exists. Therefore, if you have given this direction with a view to removing a lacuna, you have gone beyond the powers which have been conferred upon you by the committee under which you have assumed that power and, therefore, I say, that your direction is in itself *ultra vires*.

Mr. Speaker: I say, let the House decide this question. This might be taken up first and let there be a debate and let it be resolved.

Shri Kapur Singh: Therefore, I support my hon. friend Shri Kamath; let the dissent note be circulated to all the Members and all the issues can be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I will not do that. First he said that there was no power with me to issue this direction. First this point will be taken up and then we will come to the next point.

Shri Kapur Singh: Permit me, Sir, to sum up the points. As I conceive the matter, there are three questions which are for the serious consideration of the House; whether the direction you have issued conferring certain powers of expurgement on the Chairman of the Privileges Committee—firstly, whether they are competent;

secondly, whether it is competent for the Chairman of the Privileges Committee to expunge paragraphs and pages and whole theses and progression of arguments under any directions which you have issued, and third, whether the powers that have been conferred upon the Chairman, whether they have been properly and rightly exercised in this particular case. I submit that all these three questions are intertwined and are tied up with each other and you cannot separate them without creating confusion. Therefore, I submit respectfully that the proposal which has been made by my hon. friend Mr. Kamath may be accepted. If you want the matter to be clarified on its merits, that is the only right and proper suggestion to be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not be presurised into this. I consider that the first two questions as they had been put up by Sardar Kapur Singh can be debated independently before this is circulated. Let that be decided. Then, I will certainly take up the third.

Shri Kapur Singh: If these questions are to be decided first, may I request that some time may be allowed to us to prepare on these points because they are highly technical, legal points . . .

Mr. Speaker: After taking up so much time?

Shri Kapur Singh: If so much time has been taken, so much more has been clarified. This is a very important matter which goes to the root of the whole proceedings of this House.

Mr. Speaker: It may or may not go. If Dr. Lohia is not prepared to proceed with this point, I will give him time; I will have no objection.

डा० राम मन्नेहर लेहिया : अब मैं सरदार कपूर सिंह जो वे बिस्से यह कहने को तैयार हूँ, अपने लिये मैं वक्त नहीं मांगता

आप से । अगर सरदार साहब को कोई सुविधा हो जाती है, तो आखिर को वह मेरे दोस्त हैं, एक साथ बैठते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनकी बात सुनने के बाद मुलतवी रखा जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर किस दिन चाहते हैं, उस दिन रख लेता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लंहिया : क्यों सरदार साहब ? ठहरिये, एक सेकेंड मैं पूछ लूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही कह दीजिये, उन्होंने कह दिया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I have made a submission that as this is of a legal and technical nature, Members should be allowed some time.

Mr. Speaker: How much time, I am asking.

डा० राम मनोहर लंहिया : आप मंगलवार को रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि हम में से कुछ चले जायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: After the debate on the no-confidence motion, we will take it up.

डा० राम मनोहर लंहिया : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं भी इस बहस हिस्सा लूँ तो थोड़ा सी इनायत करें कि मुझे दिन बता दें, क्योंकि मुझे भी इधर-उधर जाना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार आप ही से पूछ रहा हूँ, आप बताइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लंहिया : अगर आप रख सकें तो अगले वीक को रख लें, आप सोच लें और मुझे बता दें ।

13.20 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 27th July, 1966, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I have done, yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is an amendment by Shri Nambiar, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 12 members namely: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri N. Dandekar, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Jaganath Rao, Dr. K. L. Rao, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri R. Umanath, Shri K. K. Warior, Shri Yashpal Singh and Shri Ananda Nambiar, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of next session.” (19)

Mr. Speaker: Both the motions are before the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक अमेन्डमेंट भेजा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपका अमेन्डमेंट संकुलेशन के लिये है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने बिल में अमेन्डमेंट भेजा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब क्या आपने सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिये अमेन्डमेंट भेजा है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जी नहीं, कलाज के ऊपर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब वह तो बाद में आयेगा जब कि कलाज लेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसके लिये कितना समय दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये 4 घंटे रखे गये हैं जिसमें से 15 मिनट हो चके हैं । 3 घंटे और 45 मिनट और बाकी रहते हैं ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिजली (संभरण) संशोधन विधेयक जो हाउस के सामने आया है उसके बारे में मझे तीन या चार बातें कहनी हैं । इस बिल में कहा गया है कि पहले जहां पर किसी भी स्कीम को घोषित करने का नियम था उस की जगह पर इसको अनंजित किया जा रहा है कि अगर कोई भी स्कीम 25 लाख रु० की या इससे कम की हो तो उसको पब्लिश करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । उसको वेस्टफुल और अन-निसेसरी बतलाया गया है । पेज 15 पर लिखा गया है कि :

"In accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act in respect of sanctioning of these schemes by the State Electricity Board, all schemes are required to be published in the Official Gazette and local newspapers twice; first as draft schemes, and again as sanctioned schemes. This procedure has been found to be wasteful and unnecessary in the case of small schemes. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Bill to provide that schemes costing up to Rs. 25 lakhs need not be published at all."

दि अइडिंग हैज डाउंड अ न दि थैन कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है । इसके बारे में मुझे बड़ी आपत्ति है । एक आपत्ति तो यह है कि 25 लाख रु० की जो स्कीम होगी या उसके नीचे की होगी उसको पब्लिश करने की

आवश्यकता सरकार नहीं समझती । उसका कहना है कि यह वेस्टफुल और अननिसेसरी है । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि 1 करोड़ रु० या 25 लाख रु० के ऊपर की स्कीम को पब्लिश करना वेस्टफुल नहीं है तो 25 लाख के नीचे की स्कीम को भी पब्लिश करना वेस्टफुल नहीं है । आज हमारे यहां ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज्य चल रहा है और बोर्ड में उनकी मनमानी चलती है । वह लोग सोचते हैं कि 25 लाख और उससे ऊपर की स्कीम को तो पब्लिश करना होगा और 24 लाख की स्कीम को पब्लिश करना नहीं होगा । इसलिए वह कम की स्कीम रख देंगे । उसके बाद अगर स्कीम में कुछ कमी पड़ेगी तो 2 या 3 लाख रु० और मांग लेंगे । नतीजा यह होगा कि 24 लाख की स्कीम की जगह वह 27 या 30 लाख की स्कीम हो जायेगी । जिस तरह से चम्बल योजना पहले 9 करोड़ की थी लेकिन होते होते वह 90 करोड़ की हो गई । इसी तरह से हर स्कीम को पहले कम रुपये की बताया जाता है उसके बाद कह दिया जाता है कि इसमें कुछ बातें बाकी रह गई हैं, खर्च बढ़ गया है, मजदूरी बढ़ गई है, मशीनरी की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, इस वास्ते यह स्कीम ज्यादा की हो गई । इस लिए जो आप ने बतलाया कि 25 लाख की स्कीम जो होगी उस को पब्लिश करना वेस्टफुल और अननिसेसरी है, यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि उसका दाम बढ़ जायेगा । फिर अगर 25 लाख की स्कीम वेस्टफुल और अननिसेसरी है तो फिर 26 लाख की स्कीम वेस्टफुल कैसे नहीं होगी । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि सन् 1948 से जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिज चल रहा है उस में आज तक अन-निसेसरी खर्च बढ़ता गया है । लेकिन आज एक दम से दिमाग में यह बात आ गई है कि 25 लाख और इस से कम की स्कीम को पब्लिश करना वेस्टफुल और अननिसेसरी है । मैं समझता हूं कि इन स्कीम्स को पब्लिश न करने का कोई कारण नहीं हो सकता है और उन का घोषित कारना वेस्टफुल और अन-निसेसरी नहीं है ।

इस में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इंडियन लिमिटेशन ऐक्ट के मुताबिक अगर कोई लाइसेंस कंपनी किसी प्राइवेट इंडियन-जुअल से टेक ओवर करती थी तो उसका जो कर्जा होता था उस के लिये केवल तीन साल का लिमिटेशन था। लेकिन अब इस विधेयक में यह संशोधन लाया जा रहा है कि यदि किसी प्राइवेट कंपनी से एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड लेता है या गवर्नमेंट लेती है और उस कंपनी का किसी दूसरी कंपनी पर लेना हुआ या किसी प्राइवेट आदमी पर हुआ तो अब उसके लिये 60 साल का लिमिटेशन पीरियड शुरू होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा अध्याय है। जो हमारे सिविल राइट्स हैं, जिसके लिये सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड बनाया गया है, जिस में कि लिमिटेशन ऐक्ट भी है, उस में यह प्राविजन किया गया है कि किसी प्राइवेट कंपनी से टेक ओवर करता है एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तो उस पर साठ साल का लिमिटेशन लागू होगा। आखिर यह कौन सा जूजिस्टूडेंस है कि जिस कर्ज पर तीन साल की मर्यादा थी उसको बोर्ड के द्वारा लेने पर साठ साल किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिये ऐसा मान लिया जायेगा कि यह गवर्नमेंट मान है। यह बात बिल्कुन अध्याय की है।

दूसरी बात रिट्रास्पेक्टिव की है। लेकिन आपने सुझाव दिया है कि रिट्रास्पेक्टिव नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस के बाद इस ऐक्ट में यह था कि कोई भी पालियामेंट का मेम्बर वहाँ से हटने के बाद एक साल तक एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता था। लेकिन अब इस चीज को विधेयक में से हटाया जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट शायद समझती है कि पालियामेंट के जो मेम्बर होते हैं वह अक्ल का ठेका लेकर आते हैं, वह हाशियार लोग होते हैं। मगर ऐसी बात नहीं है। पालियामेंट

के बाहर भी ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो हम से ज्यादा हाशियार हैं। आज जो इस में यह लिखा हुआ था कि जो पालियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं रहता है वह एक साल तक बोर्ड का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता उस प्राविजन को इसमें से निकाला जा रहा है। अगर कोई पालियामेंट का मेम्बर आज है और अगले एलेक्शन में हार जाता है तो उसी साल वह एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का मेम्बर बन सकता है। मैं इस के मतलब को समझता हूँ। कांग्रेस पत्र के पास कुछ मुद्दे रहते हैं। कांफ़रेटिव सोसायटीज के डाइरेक्टर्स रहते हैं बैंक के डाइरेक्टर्स रहते हैं उन में जो भी नामिनेट होते हैं वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के होते हैं। अगर उन को शंका हो गई कि कोई जन संघ का मेम्बर आ गया तो उस को निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं ने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा हुआ है कि हमारे यहाँ के आदमी को बैंक से निकाला गया और कांग्रेस के एक्स एम० एल० ए० जो कि एलेक्शन में हार गये थे उन्हें डाइरेक्टर्स के बोर्ड पर रखा गया, बिना किसी वजह के। मैं ने कल पत्र लिखा है कि यह हमारे साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि उनको जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। कोई रीजन नहीं है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर को इसके बारे में बतलाया जाये। यह प्राविजन सिर्फ इसलिये रखा जा रहा है कि जो उनके मुद्दे होते हैं उनको एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर उन को लेना पड़ता है। चूंकि उन मुद्दों को एलेक्शन के लिये टिकट नहीं मिलता है इसलिये उनको नाराजगी होती है चूंकि लनको नाराजगी होती है इसलिये उनको संवना देने के लिये इस प्राविजन को इस में से निकाल दिया गया है ताकि जो एम० पी० एलेक्शन में हार जायें या जिन की पालियामेंट को जरूरत नहीं है उन को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर रखा जाये।

इस विधेयक में मैं एक और चीज देखता हूँ कि हर एक प्रदेश में अलग अलग बिजली

[श्री बड़े]

के रेट्स हैं। मद्रास में रेट्स सब से कम हैं। हमारे यहां सब से ज्यादा है।

13.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

अगर कभी चम्बल में पानी की कमी हो जाती है तो कारखाने बगैरह बन्द हो जाया करते हैं क्योंकि पावर कट हो जाया करता है कंज्यूमर्स जो होते हैं उन की बिजली भी कम कर दी जाती है। अगर 50 प्रतिशत कट हो गया तो भी हम को मिनिमम पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह तो छोड़िये जब मैं यहां रहता हूँ और बिजली का इस्तेमाल भी नहीं करता हूँ तब भी मुझको 4 रु० का मिनिमम खर्च देना ही पड़ता है। चार रुपये उसको देने पड़ते हैं जबकि वह दो रुपये की बिजली भी खर्च नहीं करता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपने रूल बना रखा है कि मिनिमम उसको देना ही पड़ेगा। हज़ारों बार इसके बारे में शासन को लिखा जा चुका है कि मिनिमम देने के लिये मजबूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया गया है। वह अपने इंजिन के पास रात को अंधेरे में जाता है तो उसको कहीं सांप या बिच्छू न काट खावे या शेर उसको न खा जाये इनसे अपना बचाव करने के लिये उसने अगर अपने कूएं पर एक बिजली का टिमटिमाता हुआ बल्ब लगा लिया तो उसको कहा जाता है कि तुमने इलैक्ट्रिफाई कर लिया है और तुम पूरा चार्ज दो। यह और डम तरह की कई दूसरी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की मनमनियां चलती हैं। अगर उसने एक छोटा सा बल्ब इसके लिये लगा लिया है और डम कार्या से उस पर पूरा चार्ज लगा देना और जो कमेंशन उसको मिलता है वह भी न देना

उस के साथ अन्याय करना है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

जो पावर पम्प लगाये भी गये हैं बिजली के अभाव में, पावर के अभाव में बकार पड़ हुए हैं। वोल्ट को इलैक्ट्रिफाई नहीं किया जा रहा है। पम्प वे किसी तरह से ले आते हैं तो पावर का पता नहीं। इधर पावर का पता नहीं है और उधर भगवान ने पिछले साल पानी नहीं बरसाया। इधर पावर का पता नहीं और उधर पानी का पता नहीं। ऐसी अवस्था में एग्रीकल्चर को कैसे तरक्की दी जा सकती है। रेट भी आप कम नहीं करते हैं। ये सब जो चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान में पांच लाख से ऊपर गांव हैं। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने गांव आपने इलैक्ट्रिफाई किये हैं। नब्बे करोड़ रुपये आपने चम्बल पर खर्च किया। इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी आप बतायें मध्य प्रदेश में आप ने कितने गांवों को बिजली दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 25 हजार या 26 हजार गांव ही इलैक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। इतने ही पांच लाख में से मैं समझता हूँ इलैक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। बाकी बिना बिजली के ही पड़ हुए हैं।

आप ने जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जय किसान का नारा तो आप ने खोद लेने के लिए दिया है और जय जवान का नारा उनको आप ने लड़ने के लिए दिया है। आप बिजली के रेट्स बढ़ाते जाते हैं। किसान को किन किन तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है शायद यह आपको पता नहीं है। उसको बिजली लेने के लिए कितने चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं शायद यह सबी महोदय को पता नहीं है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने गांव में तथा ग्रामपाम के गांवों में बिजली लेना चाहता था,

वहाँ के लोग बिजली लेना चाहते थे, इलैक्ट्रिफाई करना चाहते थे। यह अंदाज़ा लगाया गया कि बाईस कुएं होने चाहियें। इसके बाद सवाल गारंटी का पैदा हुआ कि वह देनी चाहिये। गारंटी के बाद वह स्कीम जबलपुर गई। फिर यह हुआ कि चारमो मजदूर जबलपुर जायेंगे। वहाँ से इंदौर जायेंगे। इंदौर से फिर जबलपुर जायेंगे। ऐसा करते करते एक मीज़न निकल गया। दूसरा मीज़न आया तो उनको बता दिया गया कि प्लान में आप के गांव के लिए बिजली नहीं है हमारे गांवों का बिजली दी जायेगी। इस तरह से काश्तकार एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ठोकरें खाता फिरता है, एक दरवाजे से दूसरे दरवाजे भटकता फिरता है, धक्के खाता फिरता है लेकिन उसको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आया है इसके फलस्वरूप आपने काश्तकार को मस्ती दर पर बिजली दी तो आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। एग्जिक्यूटिविस्ट को आप ने जितनी पावर दी है, जितनी बिजली दी है और जितनी दोगे अगर वह आप ने सस्ते दर पर दी तो जनता आप को धन्यवाद देगी। लेकिन यह जो अमेंडमेंट आप लाये हैं कि पच्चीस लाख वाली का डेक्लेरेशन हो इसका मैं और विरोध करता हूँ। मुझे इस में कुछ दाल में काला मालूम पड़ता है, इस में मुझे कुछ गड़बड़ी मालूम पड़ती है। पच्चीस लाख ही आपने क्यों किया है, पचास लाख क्यों नहीं किया, दस लाख या पंद्रह लाख क्यों नहीं किया।

सभापति महोदय आप फिर वही आर्गुमेंट दे रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। पच्चीस लाख क्यों रखा यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। आप के मन में कोई स्कीम है, कोई वान है जो आप पच्चीस लाख रख रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और मिवाय दो चार एमेंडमेंट्स के बाकी तमाम एमेंडमेंट्स इनके गलत हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो इनका कदम है यह आगे ले जाने वाला कदम नहीं है, पीछे ले जाने वाला कदम है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, इस मौके पर हमारे विद्युत् मिनिस्टर साहब एक इम्पॉर्टेंट बिजली संभरण एमेंडमेंट बिल लाये हैं। यह सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न की तरफ ले जाने की दिशा में एक कदम सिद्ध होगा। इसमें इन्होंने कहा है :

Few amendments are also proposed to tighten the control over the financial operations of private licensees.

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 214 लाइसेंसीज हैं जिन के अपने एंटरप्राइज (विद्युत्) है। स्वराज्य के बाद हमने देखा है कि आठ सौ के करीब देशी राजाओं को, उनकी रियासतों को आपने खत्म किया और एक नये हिन्दुस्तान का आपने निर्माण किया। उसी तरह से अब रूलर इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन (साम्प्रद विद्युत्करण) के सिलमिले में एक नया चैप्टर हमारे डा० राव साहब जोड़ने जा रहे हैं इस बिल के पीछ। छठे शैड्यूल में उन्होंने चाहा है कि 1910 का जो विद्युत् एक्ट है उसको अच्छे संशोधित ढंग से लागू किया जाए। यह कहा गया है :

The licensee shall so adjust his rates for the sale of electricity whether by enhancing or reducing them that his clear profit in any year of account shall not, as far as possible, exceed the amount of reasonable return:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मन्डल साहब आप तशरीफ रखिये। कोरम चैलेज किया गया है। घंटी बज रही है। कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी भर्षा उद्घोषित करें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस विद्युत (संभरण) बिल छटे शैंडबूल में मंत्री महोदय ने एक बड़ी अच्छी एमेंडमेंट लाने की कोशिश की है। यह जो 1910 का कानून है यह बहुत पुराना है। बार बार यहां कहा गया है कि इस देश के प्रायः अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और और करीब पांच लाख माठ हजार हमारे देश में गांव हैं। यह भी कहा गया है और विद्युत मंत्री महोदय ने भी इसको माना है कि बिना गांव में बिजली पहुंचाये कृषि की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसी हालत में इस तरह की संशोधित बिल (विद्युत) एमेंडमेंट का लाना बहुत लाजिमी था। लेकिन मैं माननीय डा० राव को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विद्युतीकरण के सम्बन्ध में हमारा देश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारे देश हम से बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। अमरीका को आप देखें। वहां जून 30, 1962 तक 87.7 प्रतिशत फार्म्स को बिजली दी जा चुकी थी। 1975 तक उनका कहना है कि इसको बहुत बढ़ा दिया जाएगा। रशिया के साथ अगर आप अमरीका का मुकाबला करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि अमरीका उससे भी बहुत आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। एक अमरीकी किसान करीब करीब 26 अमरीकियों को खिलाता है। यह सब बिजली की वजह से ही है। जितना रशिया में बिजली का कंजम्पशन है उससे तिगुना अमरीका में है। हम जबकि चाहते हैं कि अनाज के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जायें और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी कृषि काफी उन्नति करे तो उसके लिए ऐसे संशोधन की बहुत मूलतः जरूरत थी इस मंत्रालय ने बार बार कहा है कि 2 अक्टूबर 1969 तक देश के एक लाख गांवों को बिजली दे देंगे दो अक्टूबर 1969 को महात्मा गांधीको शताब्दी है। यदि आप इस में सफल हो गए तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम आप कर देंगे। यदि हम दो अक्टूबर 1969 तक

प्रायः एक लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने के लिए हमारे पास बहुत ही कम समय बाकी है। दो ढाई साल ही हमारे पास हैं। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को खत्म करने के लिए आपने एक सुन्दर मुझाव रखा है जिसका मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ। मैं इस मुझाव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन आपको पता होना चाहिये कि ये 214 लाइसेंसीज बिजली कम्पनियां कैसे हैं। अभी हमारे मित्र ने बताया है कि वे मनमाने ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं। मैं बिहार की दो चार कम्पनियों के बारे में जानता हूँ। जिन कम्पनियों को बिहार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने नोटिस दिया है उन में से एक दरभंगा लहेरिया सराय इलैक्ट्रिसिटी संभरण कम्पनी भी है उस नोटिस में उक्त दरभंगा बिजली कम्पनी के संबंध में कहा गया था कि पांच मार्च 1967 तक यह कम्पनी आपको सरकार को दे देनी होंगी। और सही भी है अगर अभी से यह कम्पनियां यह बातें वातावरण में फैला रही हैं कि देखिए डीवैल्यूएशन की वजह से कापर वायर का और और चीजों का दाम इतना आगे बढ़ गया है कि हमें तो काफ़ी दाम मिलना चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को बताऊँ कि जिस तरह देशी राज्यों और जमींदारी लेने में आप ने बड़ी तेजी और चुस्ती से काम लिया उसी तरह आप को इन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के साथ पेश आना होगा नहीं तो फिर बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। यह जो आप का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है कि 1969 की 2 अक्टूबर तक 1 लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का यह प्राइवेट कम्पनियां लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होने देंगी और डीवैल्यूएशन की बात, कापर वायर की बात और अपने महलों की बात वह करेंगे। इस में भी विशेषकर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर लोग बहुत चतुर और चालाक हैं। उन के विषय में तो काफी बातें पार्लियामेंट में होती रही हैं। किसी ने यह बताया कि यह शेयर होल्डर्स

को पीछे छोड़कर चाहते हैं कि सारे के सारे बिजली कम्पनियों के मालिक बन जायें ।

जो सेकेंड प्राविजो रखा है सिक्स्थ शिड्यूल का उममें दिया है :

"Provided further that the licensee shall not be deemed to have failed so to adjust his rates if the clear profit in any year of account has not exceeded the amount of reasonable return by fifteen per centum of the amount of reasonable return."

इस को शायद विद्युत मंत्री 20 परसेंट करना चाहते हैं । मैं खामकुर इसका विरोध करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि इन्होंने पचासों माल से कन्स्यूमर्स का काफी शोषण किया है । गांवों की बात आप को बताऊँ तो आप हैरत में रह जायेंगे । मीटर्स में लिखा कुछ रहता है और प्राइवेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी कम्पनी के लोग लिखते कुछ हैं और बहुत बढ़ाकर चार्ज करते हैं । जब बिजली का बिल पेश किया जाता है और प्रोटेस्ट किया जाता है तो कम्पनी के कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि यह तो गलती हो गई और फिर भी पैसा कभी कभी वापस नहीं करते हैं और करते भी हैं तो उसके साथ इन्टरेस्ट और कई तरह के चार्जज कभी रिटर्न नहीं करते । मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि नये कृषकों को मिचाई के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती । अभी कल परमों हमारे बिहार राज्य के एक बहुत बड़े कृषक नेता पंडित विभूति मिश्र जो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं वह कह रहे थे कि बार-बार कहने पर भी वह सुनते नहीं, कृषकों को विद्युत नहीं देना चाहते और मजे की बात यह है कि यह प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ आपसे "पावर" लेती हैं, आपसे कम दाम पर पावर लेती हैं और दुगुने तिगुने दाम पर बेचती हैं । तो है क्या ? पुराना उनका मकान है, पोल्ट है, उनकी कौस्ट्स हैं, उनके कुछ पुराने समय के बायर लगे हैं, लेकिन कन्स्यूमर्स

के साथ जो बेहतरमी होती है, जो उनका शोषण होता है वह मैं शब्दों में नहीं रख सकता । इसलिए जितनी जल्दी आप यह काम कर सकें, उतनी जल्दी करें । यह बहुत जरूरी है । इतना कह कर मैं इस संशोधन बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो निधि रखी है 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 का, आप को उम पर डटे रहना चाहिए और प्राइवेट विद्युत कन्स्यूमर्स को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए । 214 लाइसेंसीज को आप अपने जिम्मे ले लीजिए जिससे कि जो ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य आप ने देश के सामने रखा है कि गान्धी शती तक प्रायः 1 लाख गांवों को बिजली देंगे, वह आप दे सकें । तब आप किसानों को देखेंगे कि कृषक किम तरह काम करते हैं और कितना दुगुना प्रोडक्शन करते हैं । धन्यवाद ।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Chairman, there are only three matters of public policy and some importance to which I would like to refer in making general comments on this Bill. Otherwise, I think, on the whole, this is a desirable and necessary measure and, it is not in fact too late. For a long time now this sort of measure should have been brought in to straighten out many things which have become ante diluvian in the existing Act.

The three or four matters of some public importance to which I would like to refer in a critical vein are, in the first place, the proposal in clause 2 to amend section 5 of the principal Act. That Section of the principal Act contains a very healthy provision, because it precludes, in so far as it is possible, political patronage becoming rampant. At present the provision about appointment of politicians on State Electricity Boards is this:

"A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of the Board if he is, or

[Shri N. Dandekar]

within the twelve months last preceding was, a number of Parliament or of any State Legislature or any local authority."

Now, this is a very necessary and salutary rule, and I am astonished that this is sought to be removed despite all that has been said here and outside over the last several years and, in particular, over the last three years about growing corruption all over the country—sometimes central legislators are accused, on other occasions State legislators are accused, officers are accused, the whole bureaucracy is accused. There is a general continuing accusation of growing corruption in the country; and yet when there is an atmosphere of that kind, it is proposed to remove this disqualification from the appointment of ex-Members of Parliament or ex-Members of local legislatures, namely, that they may not be so appointed until at least twelve months have elapsed from the time they ceased to be Members of Parliament or State legislature. I think, Sir, it is very salutary rule as it stands. I am astonished at the reasons that have been advanced in this Statement of Objects and Reasons which read like this:

"Under the existing provisions of the Act, members of Parliament or of the State Legislatures and members of local authorities have to wait for a period of 12 months."

In fact, that lets the cat out. It is said that they:

"... have to wait for a period of 12 months after they cease to be such members before becoming eligible for appointment as members of the State Electricity Boards."

It is curious: the reason given for changing this is that they have to wait for 12 months. The Government of India is getting very concerned that these gentlemen have to wait for 12 months before they can be given cushy berths. Coming as it does, a few

months before the next general elections, and knowing as we all do that some gentlemen from this House and some gentlemen from various State legislatures are going to be dead wood and not likely to stand for elections again; and that many more, far more than the party in power imagines, are going to be routed at the elections, I find that they are to be provided for to the extent possible by reducing the period of waiting before they can be conferred this patronage, this solace of being appointed as members of State Electricity Boards. I suggest Sir, the proposed amendment to section 5 of the Principal Act is thoroughly bad on grounds of public policy. I have no particular gentleman or person in view when I make this comment, I have only the general good of the country and general public policy in view when I say that this is thoroughly bad and ought never to have been brought. I hope the hon. Minister will after consulting the Prime Minister if necessary, withdraw this particular amendment to the existing Act.

The second topic upon which I would like to comment is the one to which Shri Bade has already referred, namely, the proposal that schemes involving capital expenditure of less than Rs. 25 lakhs need not be published at all and that other schemes involving capital expenditure of less than Rs. 1 crore need only be published once. It is a curious proposition. Every one of these schemes involves—I do not say 'unjustly'—tremendous encroachments upon basic rights, property rights and various other things.....

Mr. Chairman: Is it right to bring it on a par with industrial licensing?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will explain when I reply to the debate.

Shri N. Dandekar: These schemes, Sir, often involve tremendous interference, let me put it at its lowest,—it may be interference for the good, I am prepared to accept it on that

footing—with public and private right of various sections of the people, of farmers, of existing licensees and various other persons of that kind. Also, they involve publication of the intentions and plans of a scheme, the object being plainly—otherwise there is no point in publishing everything that costs not less than Rs. 25 lakhs or a thing that costs more than Rs. 1 crore of any scheme at all—the object of that publication being that wherever anybody has got any objection, wherever anybody has got any suggestions to make, wherever anyone wants....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, इतना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है, सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

Shri N. Dandekar: The only purpose of these publications—otherwise I cannot see why schemes costing over Rs. 1 crore should be published twice, why schemes between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore need be published once.

Mr. Chairman: The quorum is being challenged. He might resume his seat. The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri N. Dandekar: As I was saying, the only conceivable object of publishing these schemes, whether once or twice or at all can only be that peoples suggestions, comments and criticism may be invited, may be considered and a final decision taken, which takes into account all those facts and circumstances. Why should it be necessary to do so only when the scheme is over Rs. 25 lakhs, and then to do it only once and when the scheme is over Rs. 1 crore, then to do it twice whereas if the scheme costs below Rs. 25 lakhs nobody's comments apparently are necessary at all. I am unable to comprehend this on any ground whatsoever. The ground suggested is a most extraordinary one, namely, it is expensive;

publication twice, once in a draft form and then, again in the final form is expensive. I am astonished that for schemes costing Rs. 15 lakhs, 20 lakhs or 25 lakhs this little publication expenditure—and I am going to give testimony that it results sometimes in a good deal of worthwhile comment and criticism—the expenditure involved in publishing notice twice over is said to be extraordinarily high, is unbearable to the State Government in the case of projects costing up to Rs. 25 lakhs and that they can only bear the cost of one publication if the project costs between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore. All this is just utterly ridiculous. I am unable to accept that there is any sense of proportion about this in relation to the scheme, its importance, the necessity to invite public comment, the necessity to invite objections to make the scheme better on the one hand and the cost of publication twice or whatever on the other. The whole thing is certainly lacking in any sense of proportion.

I am putting it at its highest. But let me also put it at its lowest. I have one particular case in mind, because I was personally concerned with having to comment upon a scheme. I will not name the State, nor will I give the name of that particular scheme, but it was a cross-eyed scheme. It just happened that I had occasion to criticise it and, I am glad to say, that the scheme was dropped. It was a small scheme costing Rs. 5 lakhs or so; I do not know; but I do not imagine it would have cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. but the scheme was bad and it was dropped. Am I to understand that the cost of publication of that scheme in draft form and in its final form when finalised and the comments, foolish as they might have been even though I made them, that the whole exercise was a waste of time? Is it suggested that it is not worth the money, it is not worth the paper to publish these schemes and to invite those comments because none of us is so wonderful

[Shri N. Dendekar]

but the State Electricity Board is so wonderful that any scheme of its cannot possibly be bad or improved upon? I must add that all this does not detract from the merits of the schemes at all. I am not saying that all such schemes are cock-eyed, I am not saying that most of the schemes are not necessary. All I am saying is that they could well be improved upon by inviting comments from people affected by the schemes.

The third point to which I object on grounds of public policy, is concerned with amending the clauses concerning the return on capital in the rule or sub-paragraph in the Schedule—it is so complicated that I have always to search for what is in that particular Schedule—it is the Sixth Schedule, 17th paragraph and sub-paragraph 10. This is what is sought to be amended by clause 21, sub-clause (ix) and sub-sub-clause (4), the definition of “standard return” on capital employed. Quite rightly in a public utility, such as is the generation of electricity and the distribution and supply of electricity, the public utility involves a monopoly in given area and it is an accepted doctrine of public policy all over the world that where, because of the public utility situation, that conferring a monopoly to a particular licensee is involved, it is but right that the State should limit the return on capital employed, that the State should define what is “capital employed” define what is the profit and lay down the limit of that profit. That is fair enough and that is what this particular sub-paragraph (10) of the paragraph XVII of Sixth Schedule does. And the rate of return now prescribed is this, that it shall be no more than 2 per cent over the Bank Rate. Today the Bank Rate is 6 per cent; and so the public utilities in the field of electricity should not expect to get more than 8 per cent as fair return. After that, there is a certain limit upto which some flexibility is allowed; beyond that they must get

down to reducing their rates so that the public may get the benefit. That is the structure.

But there is now a most extraordinary proposal here in clause 21(ix) (4) the details of which I will not refer to now, which seeks to perform two extraordinary antics when the situation to be faced is a perfectly straightforward and simple one. The first antic is this. Every electricity company will now have to divide its capital at charge into two parts, one invested up to such and such date, and the other invested thereafter. And why is this curious business of splitting up the capital at charge into these two parts? For this extraordinary reason, that the capital already at charge they intend, should get a lower return of only 7 per cent and only the new capital should earn a return of 8 per cent. They intend to reduce the present return of 8 per cent to 7 per cent and only capital at charge that comes in after a particular D date will get a return, as before, of 6 plus 2, that is, 8 per cent.

Is the Minister in charge of this subject living completely divorced from current economic circumstances. Has he not read the Economic Survey? Has he not read the Finance Minister's speech on devaluation? Has he not read the recent Supplement to the Economic Survey? Has he not known that for the last two or three years the capital market has been so dull that even at 7 per cent or 8 per cent for Debentures and even at 10 per cent for preference capital, it is difficult to get capital coming in? And what does he want to do? He wants to go completely against the policy of the Finance Minister, the policy of the Government of India as a whole, the basic reason for devaluation, at any rate one of the basic reasons, namely to revive equity market. He wants to reduce the return on capital already invested to 7 per cent.

Today I can put in Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 or whatever amount I wish in the Unit Trust of India and get 7 per cent and take no risk whatsoever. The last dividend declared by the Unit Trust is 7 per cent. I can put in Rs. 15,000 today at 7 per cent, and get just a little over Rs. 1,000 by way of return I get safe investment, on which I get 7 percent and Rs. 1,000 of that return is totally excluded from my total income for purposes of taxation. Am I to believe that this Minister really wants expansion of the industry, that he wants rehabilitation, modernisation and development? What does he want?

14 hrs.

If he really wants those things, is this the kind of rate of return that he is thinking of as realistic? On grounds of public policy, Sir, on grounds of policy announced by Government themselves, on grounds such as those which the Government have themselves been urging—there is a statement in the *Economic Survey* which I will read out when I come to the clauses, where it says that savings are going down; in particular, that people are more and more being attracted by fixed interest investments than risk capital,—how can one support the proposal which the Minister makes here, that is going to cause the deathknell of any risk capital coming in here when fixed interest returns like those of the Unit Trust and on five-year deposits are going to fetch 7 per cent, 7-1/2 per cent and 8 per cent?

These are the three major policy comments I would like to make on this Bill. I will go into the details when the time comes for clause-by-clause consideration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें क्योंकि इस बिल से किसानों का कोई फायदा नहीं है। जब तक इस बिल में यह बात नहीं आती कि सारे देश में बिजली का एक रेट रहेगा तब तक इससे किसानों का

कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। इस बिल के क्लॉज 11 में कहते हैं कि :

"In fixing the uniform tariffs, the Board shall have regard to all or any of the following factors, namely:—

(a) The nature of the supply and the purposes for which it is required;"

इसी के पार्ट (बी) में कहते हैं कि :

"the co-ordinated development of the supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by the licensee;"

मैं यह बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में कहीं भी इसका जिक्र नहीं है कि जो एलैक्ट्रिसिटी देश में पैदा होगी उसका कितने परसेंट देश के खेतिहरों को देंगे, कितने परसेंट रोजगार को देंगे, कितने परसेंट शहरों में जो लोग मौज करते हैं उनको देंगे, कितने परसेंट एग्रर कंडिशनिंग के लिये देंगे और कितने परसेंट फूड प्रिजर्वेशन के लिये देंगे। इसके माहौल यह है कि किसानों को जो बिजली मिलनी चाहिये वह उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं मिलेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसानों के प्रति सरकार की ईमानदारी है तो इस बिल को वापस लिया जाये और दूसरा बिल लाया जाये ताकि किसानों को आज जो तकलीफ है उसको दूर करने वाली चीजों को उस बिल में जगह मिल सके।

रेट्स के बारे में डा० राव ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि वह बेचारे चाहते तो थे कि सारे देश में एक रेट हो लेकिन चूँकि एक ग्रिड सिस्टम नहीं है इस लिये वह ऐसा नहीं कर सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सारे देश के लिये एक ग्रिड सिस्टम नहीं है तो आप सबमिडी का सिस्टम रखिये। जिस स्टेट में

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

में चार्ज ज्यादा हों वहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सम्मिडाइज करे। आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट गेहूँ को सम्मिडाइज करती है क्योंकि खाने पीने की दिक्कत है, और चीजों के लिये भी वह सम्मिडाइ देती है, बड़े बड़े कारखानों को सम्मिडाइ देती है, हमें याद है कि टाटा तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सम्मिडाइ दी जब वह घाटे में जा रहे थे, लेकिन किसानों को कुछ भी देने के लिये आज वह तैयार नहीं है। आज कारखानों के लिये जो बिजली दी जाती है उसके रेट कम हैं, लेकिन किसानों को, जो कि बिजली से पानी पैदा करता है और पानी पैदा करके खेती पैदा करता है और अनाज सरकार को देता है उसके लिये सरकार कुछ भी करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस बिल के आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि बम्बई हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि चूंकि बम्बई एक कॉम्पैक्ट एरिया है और दूसरी जगहों पर बिजली का खर्च ज्यादा बैठता है इस लिये बम्बई में बिजली का रेट ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, जहां पर आप बैठे हुए हैं उसके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" अर्थात् इस देश में धर्म का चक्र चल रहा है, दूसरे हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है : "सोशल जस्टिस, इक्वलिटी और ग्रैंटिटी।" मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक उचित है कि चूंकि बम्बई में कॉन्सेंट्रेशन आफ पापुलेशन है, वहां पर बिजली का रेट सस्ता होगा, इसलिये उन को तो मस्ती दर पर बिजली मिलेगी लेकिन गांव गांव में किसान बसे हुए हैं जो कि खेती वाड़ी के एरिया में रहते हैं इसलिये उनको बिजली महंगी मिलेगी। आप कहते हैं कि बम्बई हाईकोर्ट का फैसला हो गया इस लिये हमारे डा० के० एल० राव धबरा गये। आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में जो कुछ दिया हुआ है उसके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर बम्बई हाईकोर्ट का

फैसला हो गया था तो तो क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं था, वहां आप को आना चाहिये था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट वाले कॉम्पटेंट अथॉरिटी हैं संविधान की परिभाषा के लिये, वह आप को संविधान की सही बात बतलाते। लेकिन आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामले को नहीं लाये। आपने बम्बई हाईकोर्ट की तय की हुई बात को मान लिया हालांकि हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सब के साथ जस्टिस होगी। आज बम्बई में ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं इसलिये आप कहते हैं कि उनके साथ जस्टिस होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस रेट से बम्बई आगे पहुंचा है सैकड़ों वर्ष के बाद भी गांव वाले उस स्थिति में नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। आज सब जगह पर सारी पाटियां वोट्स के लिये गांवों की ओर जा रही हैं, बम्बई के भी बड़े बड़े कार्यकर्ता गांवों की ओर जा रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी भी सोचती है कि आज वह गांवों की तरफ जायें। आज कलकत्ते के बड़े बड़े नेता, बम्बई के बड़े नेता कहते हैं कि हर पार्टी के जिन्दा रहने के लिये जरूरी है कि वह गांवों की ओर चलें क्योंकि गांवों में वोट्स ज्यादा होते हैं, लेकिन जब बिजली देने का सवाल आता है तो वही लोग निर्णय करते हैं कि शहरों को सस्ते रेट पर बिजली मिले। बम्बई हाईकोर्ट का हवाला देकर यह बिल अपने आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में यह लिख देता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह फैसला होता तो न्याय का फैसला होता और गवर्नमेंट भी सोचती लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर कुछ सोचना नहीं सिर्फ बम्बई हाईकोर्ट का हवाला भर कर दिया।

हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहां बिजली की अधिक सुविधा है खेतिहरों के लिये और कुछ ऐसे एरियाज भी हैं जहां बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है। इपमें यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जो एरिया पिछड़े हुए हैं जहां पर कि अभी बिजली नहीं है, उनको बिजली दी जायेगी। अगर उनको बिजली

नहीं दी गई तो अच्छे तगड़े लोग होने हुए भी वे लोग पीछे रह जायेंगे। आपने देखा होगा कि अगर घर में कोई बीमार हो जाता है तो उसका ज्यादा ख्याल किया जाता है, खाने पीने की मर्यादा भी उस को ज्यादा दी जाती है, लेकिन जो घर में मोटे तगड़े रहते हैं उनका ख्याल जरा कम किया जाता है। अगर हम अपने देश में देख रहे हैं कि बिजली के मामले में जो मोटे तगड़े थे वह मोटे तगड़े होने चले गये और जो पतले थे वह पतले ही होने चले गये। इस बिल में इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिये कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : पहलवानों को ज्यादा खिलाया जाता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पहलवानों को ज्यादा खिलाया जाता है बाजी मारने के लिये ताकि वह पैसा कमा करके सब को दें। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में जो पैसा कमाते हैं उनको कौन देता है। आज देश में किसी जगह बिजली का रेट 6 पैसा है, कहीं पर 7 पैसा है और कहीं पर 8 पैसा है लेकिन अगर आप बिहार में चल कर देखें तो दक्षिण बिहार में उसका रेट 18 पैसा है और उत्तर बिहार में 22 पैसे से लेकर 28 पैसे प्रति यूनिट तक है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी हम से मिलता जुलता है। लेकिन इस बिल में कहीं भी इसकी चर्चा नहीं है कि बिजली की सप्लाई के मामले में सारे देश के साथ एक सा बर्ताव किया जायेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल किसी भी काम का नहीं है और सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इसको वापस ले ले।

इसके अलावा स्कीम्स के बारे में कहा गया है कि बोर्ड जो है वह फैला करे, लेकिन बोर्ड का कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन कैसे होगा इसका कहीं पता नहीं है। क्लॉज 6 में मैं लिखा है कि ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 29 में यह लिख दिया जाये :

"A scheme prepared for any area under section 28 may, subject

to the provisions of this section, be sanctioned by the Board either generally or in respect of any part of the area and where a scheme has been sanctioned in respect of part of the area, it may subsequently be sanctioned in respect of other parts of that area."

मैंने स्टेट्स में भी देखा है कि बिजली उन्हीं लोगों को मिलती है जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में रहते हैं और जिनकी थोड़ी बहुत चलनी है। यह कहीं नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि गरीब किसान को भी बिजली मिले। आपने अब सीलिंग कर दी है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि देहातों में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ की ज़ोत है, दो एकड़ की ज़ोत है या चार एकड़ की ज़ोत है। उन आदमियों को सुबह से शाम तक खाने पीने की भी फुर्सत नहीं है। जिस को अपने काम धन्धे से ही फुर्सत नहीं है वह कैसे किसी को अपनी स्कीम देने के लिये जायेगा। यह लोग तो ऐसे आदमी हैं जो कलेक्टर से जल्दी मुलाकात भी नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये स्कीम रखे जाने के बजाय यह जरूरी है कि सरकार ऐसी एरिया में बिजली लगाये जहां पर बिजली नहीं है। वहां पर बगैर किसी से पूछे हुए ही उसको लगाना चाहिये बजाय इसके कि जहां पर बिजली है वहां पर उसको ले जाये। सेक्शन 29 के (ए) भाग में यह एक बड़ी भारी खामी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। यह पानी के महकमे का हाल जानने वाले भी हैं और ईरिगेशन को भी जानते हैं। बिजली से भी ईरिगेशन होता है इसको भी वे जानते हैं। इसलिये उन को इसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। प्राइवेट कम्पनियां 214 हैं। उनमें शायद 120 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है। ये कम्पनियां बहुत घांधली मचाती हैं। आपके सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट भी बहुत घांधली मचाते हैं। अगर एक बिल का पेमेंट कर दिया गया होता है तो दूसरे बिल में भी उसको शामिल कर दिया जाता है। और दुबारा उसका पेमेंट ले लिया जाता है। बरौनों से बिजली

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

जाती है। वहां पर भी मैंने देखा है कि बिजली के एक बिल का पेमेंट कर दिया जाता है तो फिर से उस को चार्ज कर लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि बिजली महकमा किसी के साथ इस तरह का अन्याय करता है तो जब वह पैसा उसको वापिस करे तो सूद सहित उसको वापिस करे। लेकिन यहां हम देखते हैं कि उसको कोई पनिशमेंट ही नहीं है। जो व्यापार चलाता है और जो धांधली करता है उसके लिए तो पनिशमेंट है लेकिन इन कंपनियों के लिए कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं है। इनके लिए भी कुछ दण्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर हम किसी से अन्याय करके उससे पैसा ले लें तो उसको रिफण्ड करने की, सूद सहित, व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। बहुत आदमी है जोकि बिजली महकमे से परेशान हैं। दिल्ली से एक साहब गए थे मोतीहारी। वह सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आदमी थे। उन्होंने वहां पर लोगों की एक मीटिंग में कहा था कि बिजली के महकमे से हम भी परेशान हैं। यह बात उन्होंने पब्लिक में कही थी। जब आप भी समझते हैं कि इस तरह की बात है तो आपको इसमें सुधार लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जब एक बार कानन बन जाता है तो अगर हम किसी बात को कहते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि कानून आपने ऐसा बना दिया है कि कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और हम उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून आपको ऐसा बनाना चाहिये कि उसमें इस तरह की चीजों की गुंजाइश रहे, उपभोक्ताओं की जो तकलीफें हैं उनका निवारण हो सके। जो लोगों की तकलीफें हैं उनको दूर कर लोगों को सैटिसफाई किया जाना चाहिये।

मैंने देखा है कि कारखानेदारों को बिजली की जरूरत होती है या पानी की जरूरत होती है तो पहले उनको मिल जाता है और काश्तकारों को नहीं मिलता है। सरकारी जो महकमे हैं ये कारखानेदारों को बहुत जल्दी सप्लायमेंट दे देते हैं, काश्तकारों को नहीं देते

हैं। किसानों में जो छोटे किसान होते हैं उनको इसलिए नहीं मिल पाती है कि उनकी पहुंच नहीं होती है, आधी धोती वे पहने रहते हैं नंगे शरीर रहते हैं, उनके पावों में जूते नहीं होते हैं, उनके पास छाता नहीं होता है। वे पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं सरकारी महकमों में जबकि जो कारखानेदार होते हैं उसके पास मोटर होती है और वह धड़ाक से पहुंच जाता है और उसका काम हो जाता है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि इस बिल को किसानों के हित में बनाया जाए तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि देखा जाए कि किस तरह से किसानों का हित हो सकता है। हमारे इकोनॉमिक का जो हालत है उसका हम देख चुके हैं। वह बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है। अगले साल के लिए अंदाजा लगाया गया है कि अठारह मिलियन टन की शार्टेज होगी। अगर वर्षा ठीक हो गई तो हो सकता है कि कम शार्टेज हो। लेकिन आज यह अंदाजा है कि अठारह मिलियन टन की शार्टेज होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह निश्चित कर दे कि किसान को इतनी बिजली मिलेगी और इसका वह बटवारा कर दे। उसका रेट क्या होगा इसको भी वह निश्चित कर दे। सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर में एक ही रेट होना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह मुश्किल है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक रेट होना मुश्किल है तो सरकार उसको सबसिडाइज करे और मस्ते रेट पर किसानों को बिजली दे।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has brought forward this Bill before the House. He is an Engineer and I am very proud that he is taking full interest in the works attached to the Ministry. But I expected from him that in the context of the discussion in the House and in the context of the assurances given outside, this Bill should have been a bit more comprehensive, accommodating the question of common grid, the question of rate of electricity itself and the

question of premium assured to the villagers in the shape of subsidised amounts, in the shape of less rates, for the purpose of electrification and for running electrically driven tubewells for watering paddy fields over there. All these things should have also been incorporated in this Bill.

Whenever the Government comes forward with an amendment of any Act, there must be certain justification. I do not bring in any insinuation here, when I make my observation regarding one of the changes suggested in the Bill about the eligibility of the Members of Parliament and the Members of Legislative Assemblies just after they cease to be so for the membership of the State Electricity Boards. Formerly, prior to this proposed amendment, there was a condition that an M.P. or an M.L.A., after he ceases to be so, must have to pass twelve months before he can be considered for the purpose of membership of the State Electricity Board. Now, I am led to believe that since the decision is that about one-third of the total number of existing legislators will be eliminated from giving the tickets for the next General Elections, the intention of the Government is to give them a provision in the State Electricity Boards because, if there is no pay, at least there will be T.A. and other facilities. I may be wrong in my assessment. But this is what has led me to believe.

Then, there is the question of publications in the gazettes. I want to know how the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been fixed as a limit. Why not Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 12 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs? What is the reasoning behind this? I do not mean any insinuation or any bad intention. But that creates a confusion as to what is the meaning in having Rs. 25 lakhs level and Rs. 1 crore level. The hon. Minister may clarify that when he replies to the debate.

Under the Indian Limitations Act, the payments cannot be recovered be-

yond a period of three years from the date of claiming them. The period is going to be extended. I do not understand the implication of it. It may be the dues are in arrears. Why is it that the State Electricity Boards are not prosecuting them in time? Where is the lacuna? Where is the defect in the machinery over there. Why can't they check that the arrears do not fall beyond the period of three years? That is my point. Is it just to garb the delinquency of the officers in-charge over there that this has been done? Is it because the Government is losing heavy amounts and all this is due to the delinquency of certain officers over there whom they do not want to penalise or punish because a deterrent punishment would have to be given to them for this serious lapse? It is with retrospective effect as far back as one year or something like that. I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on this.

Regarding the percentages to be kept in the reserve fund, of course, that is a question of economics as Mr. Dandekar and somebody else pointed out who may be interested in capitalists over there. But what I mean to say is that there should have been a reason shown in the preamble as to why this has been done.

Lastly, I want to submit that a common grid system, as promised in the House also, would have given us a chance to provide electrification at a cheaper cost to the villages. I come from one of the most backward places in north Bihar. The Bihar Government cannot afford to spend more money. The management of the Bihar State Electricity Board is such that the backward people over there, for the purpose of irrigation and tubewells, do not get electricity even today. I am talking of the Katihar constituency of the Purnia District and other backward villages. There would have been a granary of foodgrains over there if there would have been a provision for tubewells running on electricity and the electricity would

[Shri Priya Gupta]

have been given to the villages concerned. If the State Government cannot manage it, the Central Government should subsidise it. Agriculture is the primary thing. Even the Planning Commission is just finalising the scheme on the basis of such premium on agriculture itself. Keeping this in view, the Ministry should think of bringing certain changes to the Act. Some subsidy should be given for the villagers for making electricity available to them at a lower rate which they can afford to pay.

Coming to the workers of the Electricity Board, may I suggest that, with devaluation, there has been a cut straightaway in the real wages of the workers to the extent of 30 per cent.? As you all know, the workmen are wage-earners. Mr. Dandekar is smiling over what I said; he might be saying that devaluation has not affected the internal economy. But I say that it has affected them.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He said that rising prices had already made the cut.

Shri Priya Gupta: To add to that, devaluation has made another cut to the extent of 30 per cent to the real earnings of the workers. Since they are wage-earners, they have got no other source to compensate them; they have got to suffer for it. So I would say that there should be an attempt to give them an ad hoc increment to compensate them for this cut and then they can consider whatever dearness allowance is to be given.

In regard to bonus to the workers, there should be some consideration by the State Electricity Board.

Lastly, there is a suggestion for taking over the private companies. The private companies running there should be nationalised and if that is done, there will be much more uniformity in rates, returns and everything, and the interests of the parti-

cular groups of capitalists will be eliminated. The difficult situation in the supply of electricity itself would also ease in the near future.

In the last I would like to suggest changing over from coal to diesel oil for the purpose of generating steam for running the prime movers of generating stations. The boilers run by coal are more cumbrous—the machinery itself—and are more costly than oil-run boilers. If diesel oil is used for running the boilers, the capital costs would be much less. So this point should be considered. Moreover, the utilisation of solar energy for the purpose of generation of electricity should be thought of because in that case we would not spend much money for generation of electricity. Today it is an aid for electricity.....

These are the points which I submit for the very active consideration of the hon. members. With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon other members to speak, I would like to say that I have received a number of chits. Many members are interested in speaking on this subject. I have to keep in view two things: Parties and also States. Since the legislation brings within its purview the entire country, it is necessary that representatives from all the States participate in the discussion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यू० पी० सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है। इसको समय मिलना चाहिए।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : चेयरमैन साहब, बिहार स्टेट बहुत बड़ा है। इसलिए ग्रौर लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिए।

Mr. Chairman: Three gentlemen from Bihar have spoken. So it would be better if I ask a member belonging to another State to speak. I, therefore, call Mr. Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Warior: In this, the worst affected State is Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: I know that.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोंगखपुर): विरोधी दल की तरफ से जो मदस्वी की अयोग्यता को दूर करने के बारे में मुझाव आये है कि माल भर की जो अवधि थी वह हटायी जा रही है उस के साथ सड़मन न होने हुए भी मेरा यह गवर्नमेंट को मुझाव होगा कि कम से कम जो इन्विन्युएशन का मौका उन को मिल गया है कि शायद इस गरज से यह किया जा रहा है कि हारे हुए मदस्वी को स्थान मिल जाय

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : या जिनको टिकट नहीं मिला है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वह भी आ गया उसी के साथ ।

तो किसी चीज को लाने का उपयुक्त समय होता है । चूंकि यह चुनाव का समय है तो इस समय कोई ऐसा अमेंडमेंट आवे, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, इसको ज्यों का त्यों रहने दिया जाय तो हमारी ही प्रेस्टिज में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी होगी, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं आयेगी । इसलिये इस को जोर देकर पास कराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि अब तक जो अयोग्यता माल भर की थी, उस को हटा दिया जावे खाम कर ऐसे मौके पर जबकि चुनाव बहुत करीब है और जैसा कि कहा जा रहा है कि किम कारण यह किया गया है, इस में रूलिंग पार्टी पर लोगों को आक्षेप करने का मौका मिलेगा, यह मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए ।

अब इस विधेयक के बारे में मेरा विचार है, मन् 48 का यह एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल पास किया हुआ है । बहुत समय हो गया । उस समय की अवस्था में और आज की अवस्था में बहुत अन्तर है । उचित तो यह था कि मन् 66 के वर्ष में हम उस विधेयक में आमूल परिवर्तन

करते । उस में कई अथारिटीज हैं । इसमें भी अथारिटीज का जिक्र है । हम ने देखा कि कई अधिनियमों में हमको हर साल में दो बार तीन बार मंशोधन करने की नीवत आ जाती है । इस का कारण यही है कि हम हर एक चीज को एक स्थान पर देख कर के उस को सुधारने की व्यवस्था करते हैं । अगर कुछ समय का ख्याल कर के सुधार की व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से की जाय तो जो विभूति मिश्र ने आक्षेप किया है उसका मौका नहीं मिलता । अब तो इस वक्त जो हमारे सामने है उसी पर हम विचार कर सकते हैं ।

दण्डेकर साहब ने एक बात कही 25 लाख और एक करोड़ के ऊपर । इसको हमने देखा दफा 28 स्कीम के अन्दर है । उस स्कीम के अन्दर काफी चीजें हैं जो बोर्ड बनेगा उस को ट्रांसमिशन लाइन ले जाना है, नयी सेटिंग करना है, प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की लाइन को इस्तेमाल करना है । यह एक ही प्रकार की चीजें हैं और इस के अन्दर यह है कि जो 15 लाख के ऊपर की स्कीम है यह बगैर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की स्वीकृति के नहीं होगी । 15 लाख की सीमा पड़ी हुई है । अब दफा 29 में या कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पन्द्रह लाख के ऊपर स्वीकृति होने के बाद उन को दो बार पब्लिश करना पड़ रहा था । इसमें आप ने तीन बार कर दिया । एक 25 लाख के नीचे, कोई पब्लिसिटी नहीं, 25 लाख से 1 करोड़ तक एक बार की पब्लिसिटी और एक करोड़ के ऊपर जैसा था वैसा ही रहा । हमारा ख्याल है कि दण्डेकर साहब को इस में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए । लाइन ले जाना है और जो दिक्कत है, मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूं खामकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में रिहैड का बिजली घर बना इस अभिप्राय से कि सारे पूर्वी जिलों को, बिजली दी जायगी और काफी बड़ा बिजली घर बना । लेकिन आज अगर बिरला साहब उस बिजली को न लिए होते, जिसके दिये जाने के मैं विरुद्ध था, लेकिन वह नहीं लिये होते तो सारी

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

बिजली बेकार पड़ी रहती केवल ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के बनने के कारण। आज हमारे गोरखपुर में 76 हजार या 60 हजार बिजली वहां से आया है। लेकिन वह भी बिजली वितरण नहीं हो पा रही है क्योंकि लाइन नहीं बनी है। लाइन न बनने के कारण यह है कि जो आपका विभाग है उस के अन्दर दो विभाग बन गए हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब बात कर रहे हैं, वह बात कर लें तो शुरू करूँ। सुनाना तो मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब को है आप के यूँ, अब उन का दिमाग सुनने में न हो, तो हमारा कहना बेकार है।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब का कमूर नहीं है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के दो विभाग हैं—एक बिजली बनाने वाला और दूसरा बिजली ट्रांसमिट करने वाला, लेकिन दोनों में आज कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। बिजली बनाने वाला खड़ा कर दिया लेकिन ले जाने वाला मुस्त पड़ा हुआ है, परिणाम यह होता है कि बिजली बन कर नैयार है, उपभोक्ता को जरूरत है लेकिन उस के पाम लाइन नहीं है।

आप कहते हैं कि लाइन ले जाने का सामान नहीं है, मैटीरियल नहीं है। एक दफ़ा आप ने कहा था कि उस दिक्कत को हम ने महल कर दिया है, लकड़ी के खम्बों से ले जा सकते हैं। मुझे स्मरण है कि गोरखपुर में कई लाख के लकड़ी के खम्बे लिये गये, लेकिन बाद में फेंक दिये गये, नहीं लगाये गये और अब लिये भी नहीं जाते। मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि वहां पर अरबों की रेल-लाइनें पड़ी हुई हैं, जोकि एक प्रकार से वहां पर फँकी हुई हैं। न वह नीलाम करते हैं और न कोई लेने वाला है, पड़ी सड़

रही हैं। आप चले जाइये, लाइन की पटरियों के साथ हर जगह पटरियों को उखाड़ कर डाला हुआ है, उन को इस काम में लाया जा सकता है। कर्जा लेने के लिये तो हमारे मिनिस्टर अमरीका और जर्मनी दाँड़ जाते हैं, लेकिन घर में जो सामान बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, उस का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आप को चाहिये कि आप रेलवे विभाग को कांटेक्ट करें—कि भाई, मुझे ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के लिये तुम्हारे पाम जितनी रेल पट्टी उखड़ी पड़ी है, उन को नीलाम नहीं करो, मुझे दे दो। अगर गवर्नमेंट लेवल पर इस मामले को लिया जाय तो ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इसलिये यह कोआर्डिनेशन जरूर होना चाहिये।

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहां पर भी बिजली बन रही है, बिजली बनने के साथ साथ ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की, खम्बों की व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो वह बिजली बेकार पड़ी रहती है। आज भी आप रिहन्द को ले नोजिये, वह घाटे में चल रही है क्योंकि बिजली का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, पांच टरवाइन में से वहां दो-या-तीन काम कर रहे हैं, अभी भी एक-दो वहां पर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। हमारा कैपिटल जो इस के अन्दर बंधा हुआ है, उस को बढ़ाने का यही तरीका है कि आप ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को जहां तक बढ़ा सकें, बढ़ावें। इस में अगर कोई दिक्कत है सामान मिलने की, तो रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को कांटेक्ट कर के आप उन से लें।

दूसरी तरफ़ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ सैक्शन 49 की तरफ़ जिस में आप ने एक बड़ा अच्छा परिवर्तन किया है। जिस रूलिंग का इस में जिक्र किया गया है, हमारे विभूति मिश्र जी ने शायद उस रूलिंग को और आप के प्राविजन को गलत समझा

है। आप ने बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के किसी रूलिंग के आधार पर इस को बनाने की कोशिश की है। बम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि आप के इस सेशन में ऐसा कोई प्रावजन नहीं है कि आप सब को एक टैरिफ दे सकें, उस को दूर करने के लिये आप ने यह किया है। इस का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है और आप ने यह जो परिवर्तन किया है, यह ठीक है, लेकिन इस के साथ आप ने जो क्लार्ज लगा दी है, प्रोविजो लगा दिया है, इस से बात बिगड़ जाती है। जहाँ पर आप ने यह अमेन्ड किया है कि टैरिफ एक किस्म का बनेगा एक एरिये में, वहीं पर यह भी दे दिया है कि अगर वह अथाग्टी चाहे तो टैरिफ अलग-अलग भी दे सकते हैं।

“Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall derogate from the power of the Board, if it considers it necessary or expedient to fix different tariffs for the supply of electricity to any person, not being a licensee...”

आप ने बोर्ड को अधिकार दे दिया कि वह डिफरेंट टैरिफ भी दे सकती है। इस का लाभ किस को मिलेगा, काश्टकारों को नहीं मिलेगा, इस का लाभ मिलेगा दाण्डेकर साहब के माथियों को, जो मालदार हैं, उन को बिजली मस्ती हो जायगी। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पैरा 3 को आप निकाल दीजिये। श्री दाण्डेकर साहब राजी हो जायें तो एक टैरिफ हो सकता है, यदि आप इसे निकाल दें। किसी तरह की पावर आप बोर्ड को डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की न दें। जिस एरिये में जो रेट हों, सब को एक तरह का रेट मिले, चाहे वह काश्टकार हो, चाहे इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट हो। आप जो यह लूप-होल छोड़ रहे हैं कम्पेन्स करने का, इस से वह टैरिफ नहीं रह जायगा बल्कि एक किस्म की जलन होगी और नतीजा यह होगा कि उस में फर्क पड़ जायगा।

1015 (A) LSD—9

दूसरी तरफ आप ने रिकवरी के लिये तीन वर्ष की मियाद रखी है, गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह 60 वर्ष थी, लेकिन बोर्ड को कोमर्शियल बोडी होने के कारण तीन वर्षों में आप ने रुपया वसूल करने के लिये तो अच्छा किया है लेकिन आप ने इस में दावा करने का प्रावजन कर दिया है। अभी तक इस के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी होने के कारण उन को लैण्ड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल करने का अधिकार था, लेकिन अब बोर्ड को इस अमेण्डमेण्ट के मुताबिक दावा करने के लिये जाना पड़ेगा और मुकदमा लड़ना पड़ेगा। यह रकम बाकी किस की तरफ है, छोटे-छोटे कनज्यूमर्स की तरफ बाकी नहीं है, बाकी है करोड़पतियों की तरफ, मिल मालिकों की तरफ। आप यू० पी० में कानपुर में जाइये, वहाँ किसी पर 10 लाख बाकी है और किसी पर पचास लाख बाकी है। हमारे यहाँ बिजली का बिल अगर एक महीने में न दिया जाय तो नोटिस दिया जाता है कि डिसकनेक्ट कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन उन के यहाँ काम डिसकनेक्ट नहीं होता है, उन का काम तेजी से चलता रहता है। इस डिसकनेक्शन के रूल को क्यों न डालमिया, बिरला, टाटा, सब पर समान रूप से लागू किया जाता है, क्यों धुरहु पर, मनोहर पर लागू किया जाता है। आज उन की तरफ लाखों रुपया बकाया है, तीन वर्ष, दो वर्ष पर दावा करें तो पावें, नहीं तो टाइम-वार्ड हो जाय, क्या करें, साहब, भूल गये, टाइम-वार्ड हो गया। इसलिये उचित यह है कि जितने गवर्नमेंट के बोर्ड बने हुए हैं, इन को वसूली के लिये लैण्ड-रेवेन्यू के अधिकार दिये जायें, जो कलैक्टर को रेफर कर दिया जाय और वह वसूल करे। ताकि दावा करने को नौबत न आवे। लेकिन इस के साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि किसी की तरफ एक-दो महीने से ज्यादा का पैसा बकाया न हो, जिन की तरफ बकाया रह जाय, उन की बिजली डिसकनेक्ट कर दी जाय, ऐसा इस में प्रावजन होना चाहिये।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

आज हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट का ग्रौर इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का भी काफ़ी जोर कृषि की तरफ़ है। कृषि की काफ़ी तरक्की की जाय, हर तरह से तरक्की की जाय क्योंकि देश का भाग्य आज उस के साथ लगा हुआ है। डिवैल्यूएशन का भार भी कृषि पर आधारित है, लेकिन उस के लिये कर क्या रहे हो। बिजली के लिये आप ने बड़ी मेहर-बानी की कि 12 पैसे यूनिट पर देने के लिये हर स्टेट को आप ने कहा है, अधिक जो होगा वह आप देंगे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों में भी अभी यह कहीं पर लागू हुआ है और कहीं पर नहीं भी हुआ है। आप गिरिड बनाने जा रहे थे, अभी वह नहीं बना है, इस बिल में भी उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यू० पी० सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया है कि सरकारी ट्यूब-वैल से चार पलांग के अन्दर किसी प्राइवेट ट्यूब-वैल को बिजली से नहीं चलने दिया जायगा, डीजल से भले ही चले, उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। मैंने गवर्नमेंट को इस के लिये लिखा और आप को भी लिखा, लिखने के बाद गवर्नमेन्ट की सब-कमेटी बैठी, उस सब-कमेटी ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के चार फ़लांग को तीन फ़लांग कर दिया, लेकिन साथ ही एन डण्डा लगा दिया कि बिजली से चलाने वाले को सबसिडी नहीं मिलेगी। आप चाहते हो कि कृषि को पानी मिले, बिजली से पानी मिले, डीजल से पानी मिले, मगर बिजली से पानी देने वाले को सबसिडी नहीं देंगे, क्योंकि मस्ती बिजली के पानी से एक बार का बजाय तीन बार, चार बार खेती करेंगे और अधिक अन्न उपजाया करेंगे। अधिक अन्न उपजाने की बिजली के द्वारा कोई स्कीम

होगी तो आप सबसिडी नहीं देंगे। जहाँ तक डीजल द्वारा इंजन चलाने की बात है पांच हार्स पावर तक, वहाँ पर कहा गया है कि पचास परसेंट सबसिडी देंगे। डीजल वाले को तो पांच हार्स पावर तक सबसिडी मिल गई लेकिन अगर किसी ने बिजली लगा ली तो एक पैसा सबसिडी का उम को नहीं मिलेगा। डीजल की जो हालत है उस को आप जानते ही हैं। उस का मिलना मुश्किल है। डीजल की मशीनरी भी महंगी पड़ती है। महंगी पर तो आप देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन अगर उसी को बिजली से कोई चलाता है तो आप कहते हैं कि नहीं देंगे। बिजली से अगर बारह सौ या दो हजार तक खर्चा आता है तब तो आप छः सौ या एक हजार की सबसिडी नहीं देंगे लेकिन अगर डीजल से पांच या छः हजार का खर्चा आया तो आप तीन हजार की सबसिडी दे देंगे। आप जानते ही हैं कि डीजल से पानी निकालना महंगा पड़ता है। इस पर तो आप सबसिडी देंगे लेकिन अगर कोई बिजली से पानी निकालेगा तो आप नहीं देंगे, अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिए वह बिजली का इस्तेमाल करेगा तो आप नहीं देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के अन्दर भी कुछ राज की बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस राज का गवर्नमेंट पता लगाये। सम्भव है कि मेरे मन का पाप हो जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। चार फ़रलांग का तीन फ़रलांग तो कर दिया गया है लेकिन साथ ही यह कह दिया गया है कि सबसिडी नहीं देंगे। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? शायद डीजल वाले जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के आदमी हैं उन से कोई कमिशन बंधा हुआ हो। हो सकता है कि ऐसा हो कि जितने डीजल के इंजन लगे हुए हैं उन पर कोई कमिशन बंधा हुआ हो। डीजल के इंजनों पर किसी प्रकार का कोई एतराज नहीं है। न उन के लगाने पर एतराज है और न कैपेसिटी पर ह। बिजली जितनी प्रोड्यूस होती है सारी पब्लिक सैक्टर में होती है। लेकिन डीजल में यह बात नहीं है। हम ने

इस बिजली के बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर को अपने यहां लिखा था कि क्यों सबसिडी नहीं दी जाती है ? हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो, अधिक से अधिक अन्न उपजे ताकि हमारी जो अन्न की समस्या है वह हल हो। हमारा देश अन्न से हराभरा तभी हो सकता है जबकि सभी सम्भव सुविधायें किसानों को मिलें। सरकार एक तरफ तो कहती है कि लोग अधिक अन्न पैदा करें और दूसरी तरफ जब उससे कहा जाता है कि बिजली दो तो सरकार कहती है कि बिजली नहीं देंगे और अगर देंगे तो सबसिडी नहीं देंगे। ऐसी जब हालत है तो कैसे अन्न की जो समस्या है वह हल हो सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सारी स्थिति पर विचार करें। यह दो तरफा मार नहीं हो सकती है। अन्न पैदा करने के लिए भी आप कहें और अन्न पैदा करने भी न दें। यह जो पालिसी है इसको आप साफ करें, इसको आप बदलें।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : सर...

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : पांडे जी आप तो बहुत सुन्दर हिन्दी बोलते हैं। हिन्दी में ही बोलिये न।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : अच्छी बात है।

वैसे यह बिल जो सदन के सामने आया है, इसमें बहुत सी अच्छी बातें हैं। हमारे मिश्र जी ने जो अभी कहा है कि थोड़ी सी इस बिल में कमजोरियां हैं। मैं उन कमजोरियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बात मिश्र जी ने कही है उसमें कुछ भ्रम हो गया है। दरअसल उसी कमी को जो वह कहते हैं पूरा करने के लिए यह बिल यहां लाया गया है। जहां तक प्राइवेट इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है यह सही है कि वे वही पर अभी कारखाने लगाते हैं जहां पर उनको आशा होती है कि उनको नफा होगा। ऐसी जगहों पर ही वे कारखाने लगाते हैं जहां पर उनको

आशा होती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी बिजली कारखानों या शहरों में ली जाएगी। ऐसी जगहों पर वे नहीं जाते हैं जो जगहें डिवेलपड नहीं हैं, जो विकसित नहीं हैं, जो अभी भी बैकवर्ड हैं। अब गवर्नमेंट की जो स्कीम है वह यह है कि एक तरह से सारे देश को, सभी मुकों को वह विकसित करना चाहती है और इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि बिजली का जो रेट है वह बिल्कुल एक हो और इसी अभिप्राय से यह बिल यहां रखा गया है। तब ही कोई इन्डस्ट्री हो या व्यक्तिगत बिजली का उद्योग होता हो रेट ऐसा हो ताकि जो अविकसित खण्ड हैं उनको भी लाभ पहुंच सके, वहां पर भी बिजली का उपयोग हो सके। इस दृष्टि से यह जो अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं इनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

एक दो बातें हैं जिनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक बात अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। उन्होंने मेम्बर जो पालियामेंट के हैं या जो असेम्बलियों के हैं उनको बोर्ड पर रखने के बारे में आपत्ति उठाई है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो पालियामेंट के या असेम्बलियों के मेम्बर हैं उनमें कांग्रेस के भी मेम्बर शामिल हैं और अपोजीशन के भी शामिल हैं और उन सब के लिए यह कह देना कि ये पापी हैं, इसलिए इनको किसी कमिटी में नहीं रहना चाहिए, यह बड़ी ही गलत धारणा है। इन मेम्बरों में हमारे दांडेकर जैसे भी आदमी हैं जो बहुत काबिल हैं और उनकी काबिलियत पर कोई उंगली तक नहीं उठा सकता है। हो सकता है कि उन जैसे मेम्बर को कहीं पर किसी बोर्ड का चेयरमैन बना दिया जाए और उनके अनुभव से लाभ उठाया जाए। ऐसी अवस्था में इस तरह का कोई मेम्बरों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना कि ये मेम्बर बोर्ड के नहीं हो सकते हैं और इस तरह की आपत्ति उठाना, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उचित है ? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी तरफ से इस तरह की आवाज उठाने का मतलब यह है कि लोग यह समझें कि ये जो पालियामेंट के या असेम्बलियों के

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

मेम्बर हैं वे बहुत खराब आदमी हैं और इनको किसी कमेटी में नहीं रहना चाहिये। मैं सनज्दा हूँ कि हम लोगों को तो काम से काम अपनी जवान पर कुछ रेस्टेंट लगाना चाहिये, कुछ रोक लगानी चाहिये। अपनी मर्यादा अपने हाथ में होती है। इस वास्ते हमको अपने बारे में कोई बात कहने से पहले उस पर खूब सोच-विचार कर लेना चाहिये।

अब मैं एम्पलायीज के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को प्रत्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसमें एक विधान ऐसा रखा है कि जो देश में बिजली के महकमे के काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके प्रतिनिधि एडवाइजरी कंसिल में लिये जायेंगे, उसमें वह उनको स्थान देंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त गवर्नमेंट रुपया लगा देगी, लाइनें बिछा देगी और उसके बाद जगह-जगह ट्रांसमिशन स्टेशन लगा देगी, बड़े-बड़े बाँटों से बिजली पैदा कर देगी, सब कुछ कर देगी तो वहाँ पर उस के बाद सिर्फ दो पार्टीज रह जायेंगी, एक मजदूर और दूसरी गवर्नमेंट। अगर गवर्नमेंट और मजदूरों में सहयोग न हुआ तो इसका नतीजा देश की बरबादी के रूप में हमारे सामने आएगा। आज जो बिजली पैदा हो रही है उससे न केवल प्रकाश मिलता है बल्कि तमाम इन्डस्ट्री भी चलती है। उससे पानी निकलता है और उन्नी में मिचाई होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर मजदूर असन्तुष्ट रहेंगे तो थाप इस सब काम को नहीं चला सकेंगे। इस वास्ते वजाय इनके मजदूरों के प्रतिनियधियों को कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में रखने के क्यों नहीं आप बोर्ड में रखते। बोर्ड में उनके रहने से आपकी मैजोरिटी पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। एक आदमी इनका लाभदायक हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बोर्ड में बहुत से फैसले होंगे जिनमें इनकी सलाह हो सकती है। इनके वेज के सम्बन्ध में सवाल वहाँ आ सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी बात हुई है। बोर्ड में उनके प्रतिनिधि रहने से हमारा खयाल है कि आपको फायदा ही होगा।

शैड्यूल छः में कुछ इस तरह का संशोधन हुआ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि मजदूरों का जो प्राविडेंट फंड है या ग्रेचुटी है या पेंशन है इनकी रकमें रेवेन्यू से काट कर जमा हो सकती हैं। केवल यह कह देना कि काटा जा सकता है, इस तरह से इसको मेशन कर देना काफी नहीं है। इससे काम नहीं चलता है। जिस स्कीम पर करोड़ों का काम होता है वहाँ पर ऐसा होता है कि मजदूर लाइन पर काम करता है और लाइन ज्यादातर ए० सी० लाइन होती है और उसमें जरा सी भी असावधानी हो जाती है तो मजदूर मर जाता है। उसके बाद उसके परिवार वालों को कम्पेंसेशन मिलता है। लेकिन उससे उसके बच्चों का कुछ नहीं बनता है, न उनकी पढ़ाई हो पाती है और न कुछ और इंतजाम हो पाता है। और इस तरह से पेंशन की बात पर इस डिपार्टमेंट को सोचना चाहिये। पेंशन के बारे में कोई इन्तजाम ऐसा हो जाय ताकि जो फिक्स हो जाए वह पेंशन उसको मिले या उसके परिवार वालों को मिले। केवल यह कह देने से कि पेंशन के लिए रुपया मिल सकता है, काफी नहीं है।

एक चीज इसमें और कही गई है। जिस समय कोई ग्रैंडरटेकिंग प्राइवेट हाथों से गवर्नमेंट ले ले तो वे सब चीजें प्राइस में शामिल होंगी। इस आधार पर यह कहा गया है कि लेबर के जो ड्यूज हैं, मजदूरों के जो ड्यूज हैं वे प्राइस देते वक्त काट दिष्ट जाएँ, इस में जो डिफिकल्टी पैदा होती है वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में मैंने इसको देखा है तथा दूसरे सूबों में यह डिफिकल्टी पैदा हुई है। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड अब ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रैंडरटेकिंग को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। इसमें होता यह है कि ज्योंही वह किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को लेते हैं तो मजदूरों

Bill

को कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी सविस् बिल्कुल नई है। अब आप सोचिये कि जो मजदूर उसमें बीस साल से काम कर रहा है जब वह आपके पास आता है तो उसकी सविस् नई होगी और दो महीने के बाद वह मर गया तो गवर्नमेंट के पास आने का मतलब यह हुआ कि यह उसके लिए एक अभिशाप सिद्ध हुआ। मेरा मतलब यह है कि आप उसको कहिये कि जब अंडरटेकिंग्स को आप लेंगे तो उसकी सविस् कंडीशज में कोई भी किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी नहीं होगी। अगर गड़बड़ी होती है तो सिवाय डिसटरबेंस के और कुछ नहीं होगा।

इयूज का जहां तक सवाल है लां के अन्दर कुछ चीज रहती है, कुछ प्रावधान रहता है। लेकिन जब कोई पर्टिकुलर इशू आता है तो कोर्ट उसे डिसाइड करती है। हैडज जब चेंज होते हैं और कोर्ट से यह डिसाइड नहीं हुआ है कि इयूज पाने का मजदूर को हक है या नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में परचेज करने वाला इसके लिए जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकता कि वह रुपया वसूल कर ले। तब कौन दिलायेगा रुपया? इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूं कि आप स्टेट के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को अधिकार दें कि वह जिम्मेदारी फिक्स कर दे, लेबर के इयूज बता दे ताकि उनको दाम में से काटा जा सके और अगर दाम में से नहीं काटे जाते हैं तो खरीदने वाले से वसूल किये जायें। अगर ऐसा होगा तो बात खत्म हो जाएगी और सारी चीज साफ हो जाएगी और आगे कोई डिसप्यूट पैदा नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते इसकी और भी आपकी चाहिये कि आप ध्यान दें। अगर आपने इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया तो आगे चल कर जो अंडरटेकिंग्स आप लेने वाले हैं उनमें कोई किसी प्रकार के झगड़े पदा नहीं होंगे।

Shri Warior: I would have welcomed the Bill, but looking into it more closely I was very much disappointed. Along with tightening of

the control of the Central Government over the private licence, I think the Central Government should have taken this opportunity to tighten control over the State Electricity Boards also. That was my anticipation, but Government lost a golden opportunity to do that.

Actually now the major spending and investment is done by the Central Government. I know of instances—I had put very many questions on the State Electricity Board of Kerala in this House itself—where the entire funds are allotted by the Central Government and they are used by the State Electricity Board in such a way that it is not above suspicion. I am mincing words here, I am minimising my opinion, this is the mildest way of putting it. Not only that. This has become now almost a collusion between those in authority and those who benefit as contractors.

Rajaji said that India has become already a contractors' paradise. Though I cannot subscribe to it completely, cent per cent, still there is much sense in it, and if there is any sense in that, it is much more in the electricity department than in any other department.

For one thing, most of our projects are in the hill areas unknown to civilised portions of the land. It is in the high forest and nothing could be done. Even the labourers can be shot down like hogs or pigs, and there is nobody to question. What is actually going on there nobody knows. There had been so much trouble not only for the people at large, but also for the Government. These are things I am saying not in a general way; I have got enough of instances in my mind as a background from which I am saying all this.

What happened recently in the Idiki project in Kerala is well known

[Shri Warior]

to all. The entire forest area was cordoned off by the police, and the Government sat tight without coming to the conciliation of the dispute between the contractor management and the workers.

Now, a contract was given to somebody—I have no belief in any contractor—and other contractors naturally got vexed about that with the electricity board and they also kicked up a row. Not only that. They sued the Government in the High Court for a writ. That stands there. But now the reason given for this change is that the new beneficiary is more substantial and could execute the work. He has more funds for that. But as soon as the contract was given, which is a centrally sponsored scheme, crores of rupees were handed over to this contractor, without even executing a single item of the contract. If he is so financially substantial, what prompted the electricity board to lend him before scrutinising whether he has executed anything or not. Is it the custom of the Government that as soon as a contract is entered into with a contractor, huge sums are disposed of like that? They do not care because the Central Government is giving the money. These are fishy things, these are things not above suspicion. I can quote innumerable instances like that.

There is another instance also. The contract will not stipulate all the minor items in the contract. The major item only is stipulated, and when the major item is executed, these minor items are added now and then, and for that there is no tender at all, there is no rate quoted. Whatever the contractor says and whatever the electricity board consents to is the rate and whatever loss he has incurred in the competitive tenders for the major portion of the work be compensated by these minor agreements. These are the main practices. I can quote innumerable other things, but these are the main practices.

Now, look at this picture. Hundreds and thousands of families are ejected from the project areas. Nobody cares for them. If we ask the Central Government about that, the Central Government shirks and shifts the entire responsibility to the State Government. If we ask the State Government they say it is a centrally sponsored scheme, they have nothing to do with it. And these people are shuttled up and down without proper rehabilitation, without proper compensation, and without even human consideration, camping them somewhere not inhabitable. We had a hell of a lot of trouble because of this. Even now it is so. I will not go into details. So, I was thinking that now the Central Government would take the opportunity to make more effective its control over the State electricity boards, which are not like autonomous bodies of previous times, but more or less dependent upon the Central Government; and this is the time, this is the reason and this is the justification also for the Central Government to have more control over them. I request the Minister to give us this information according to his knowledge because personally he knows everything in his department, I am quite sure about it, because he was the most prominent executive of the Central Water and Power Commission, and now he is Minister as well. I had also very many opportunities of travelling along with him as Member of the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee and see most of these projects, and I know it had gone inside his mind, but now I do not know what transformation has taken place in him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is a Minister.

Shri Warior: As a Minister there must be some change. I will ask him how many state boards are functioning satisfactorily according to him, which are the States which are so lucky and fortunate in that respect. I

am quite sure he will reply that out of the 16 States, not more than three or four at the most are functioning properly and in an efficient manner. What about the rest? Are we going to spend the money of the Central Government, the people's money, and entrust it to these people to squander it like anything, or are we going now to take powers in our hands so that this inefficiency and corrupt administration in the electricity department will come to an end? That is the main question. The Augean stables must be cleaned and for that very strong action is required from the Government.

15 hrs.

The second point I want to make is—I will come to the Bill—this: in the whole supply of electricity, what is the direction, what is the orientation? Whenever there is an economic, social or political crisis in this country, everybody will turn to only one man, the farmer, the villager, but whenever any action is taken, that will go diametrically opposed to that direction, to the detriment of the villager. Here in India, political or economic or social evolution or revolution must take place from the village, but the most neglected people are the villagers, the agriculturists. I know the reason for that. The reason is that the villager has nowhere to go, and those people in authority who are fortunate enough to direct the destinies of this country are quite sure that they will not go anywhere, they will stick to the land, they will plough the land, loss or profit. They will die there, mute and slavish and cursing only their fate. Go to any village and ask any villager: why are you so poor, so destitute after working so hard? I was amazed to see in so many villages of Rajasthan villagers working in the hot blazing sun from so early in the morning that they can barely see the hair on their toes to such time in the evening when they can barely see their hair on their toes, 12 or even 14 hours. They never unleash the bullocks

and go on ploughing and sowing. After all this inhuman labour, what do they get? Nobody cares to know. What do they realise in the market? That is the state of affairs with regard to electricity also. All others get electric power, industries, palaces, towns, everybody gets it except the villager. We depend upon the villager for our socio-economic and political or whatever improvement and advancement. The Government is even now not prepared to reorient its policy. You look at Bombay or any city. There are neon lights, fluorescent lights or any kind of light. You are wasting electricity. Still the poor villager will not have it. These things must go once and for all. Then only we can have any hope of progress for our country.

There are certain funny provisions in this Bill. About the MLAs and MPs, why should the Government be so anxious. If the MLAs and MPs should be compensated after they go away from the House, let them be given five or ten acres whichever is an economic holding and let them cultivate it. Why should these posts be reserved for them? When I read this, I begin to think of it now; I did not think of it till that time; I now ask myself: how can I also get into the Board?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): You cannot, unless you go there.

Shri Warior: I will go to the other side; that is the way. That is the hook. That is how people are taken. Most of these people are very honest people but they are hooked. I do not want that. Why these considerations and qualifications for the legislators? Why not have some disqualification for the engineers and retired servants of the Government? Especially retired engineers of the electricity department are taken by the same contractors who had dealings with them. Will the Minister bring forward a rule that no engi-

[Shri Warior]

neer of the electricity department can accept employment with such contractors until after the expiry of six years from their retirement date. You see this type of collusion. I will support a measure which will exclude those who are in high authority and who can sanction funds and who can accept tenders from accepting employment for six years after their retirement in those areas, in the neighbouring areas where they were employed.

Mr. Dandeker has to take care of the interest rates on investments made prior to 1965 and after 1965. I do not go into that. There can be justification; there can be no justification.

About the tenders there are certain changes made for Rs. 25 lakhs. Is Rs. 25 lakhs a paltry amount? In our country no single paisa is a paltry amount. We have to guard against it. There might be delay. I am not for inordinate delay in the execution of projects. This may cause some delay. But at the same time there are safeguards also.

Dr. K. L. Rao: What I want to point out here is that it is publication of the simple description of the scheme; that has nothing to do with the acceptance of the tender.

Shri Warior: That is all right. I will give an instance. According to the technical advice of the commission a particular scheme is put forward. People also have a say in it when they get to know that. At times we may give an opinion which may be against a scheme on certain other grounds other than the technical grounds. Suppose there is a scheme and for executing it thousands of people were to be ejected from that area. We will prefer not to eject people and let the scheme go. Technically the Ministry cannot do that; it can be technically feasible, possible, in the long run

advantageous. But immediately there may be issues affecting the people and in such matters the people's voice must be heard. I think the former provision was much better in that respect. I will leave other things to others. In conclusion I may say that a Bill which will contain all the necessary demands of the time must come.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I like to speak a few words by way of introduction on the generation and supply of electric power in our country before I come to the Bill proper. Electric power is most essential for our economic development, both agricultural and industrial. Lenin laid the greatest stress on power development for the economic progress of Russia. Agriculture depends in a large measure upon power development and power supply. Power generation today is inadequate to meet the growing demands of our country. According to the Third Annual Electric Power Survey of India published by government, the installed capacity in 1966-67 is 12951 MWs and the target fixed for the Fourth Plan is 24000 MW. For more electric power should be supplied to agriculture than is done today. Today, industry consumes about 70 per cent of power supply and agriculture consumes less than 10 per cent of the total supply. The charges for agriculture should be cheap; not more than nine paise per unit as in Madras State. There should be no minimum charges for consumption for agricultural purposes. In power supply, both for agriculture and industry, Madras State is leading, but in power generation, Madras State is very deficient. Madras State depends mostly on hydel projects for electric power supply for its numerous industries, both big and small and for its agricultural needs. The rains often fail and the hydel projects consequently fail to

meet the demand. Severe cuts are imposed on the consumers in summer every year. The thermal power in Madras is not sufficient to supplement the hydel power. The thermal power produced by Neyveli and Ennore plants is not enough to meet the acute shortage. Therefore, I plead with all the earnestness that I can command and in all sincerity before the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, that the proposed thermal plant at Tuticorin is quite necessary for the southern districts of the State; it should be set up at Tuticorin without delay during the Fourth Plan period.

Now, I come to the Bill. The object of the Bill is to remove certain difficulties encountered in the working of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and to effect necessary changes in the Act for raising capital for power development. An important change effected is the raising of the amount of reasonable return for the license from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The second change is a provision to empower the licensee to levy minimum charges from consumers, especially the industrial consumers. The third important change effected in the Bill is the provision to permit the appointment of Members of Parliament and State legislature to the Boards immediately after they cease to be such Members and not one year after, as in the old Act. This, I submit, is a desirable change, though some Members sitting in the Opposition may not quite agree. The new Bill provides for the levy of different rates in the States, though the general policy is for the adoption of uniform rates throughout the State for each class of service.

Now, I come to the clauses of the Bill. Clauses 20, 21 and 22 of the Bill have retrospective effect, while the rest come into force on the day when the Bill becomes an Act. I feel that it will be better to do away with the retrospective provisions and to have uniformity. Section 29 of the

old Act is replaced by a new clause. According to the new clause, every scheme sanctioned shall be published in the Official Gazette excepting schemes costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs. Before sanctioning any scheme costing more than Rs. 1 crore, the Board shall consult the State Government and the Central Authority and go ahead with the scheme after their approval. This is a good check on the Board.

Section 49 is replaced by a new clause. According to the new clause, the Board may supply electricity to any person other than a licensee upon proper terms and conditions. The Board has the power to fix different rates for the supply of electricity, to any person other than a licensee.

After section 60, a new clause 60A has been inserted in the Bill. According to this new clause, the period of limitation is extended beyond three years to the Board for the recovery of arrears due in connection with the consumption of electricity. The amendment of section 67 of the parent Act provides for a general reserve fund with a ceiling of 15 per cent of the fixed assets, seven per cent more than the ceiling allowed in the old Act, and for the creation of a new fund called the Development Fund, meant for development of electricity in the State.

Section 68 is replaced by a new clause in the Bill. This clause provides for a depreciation reserve. An amendment of the Fifth Schedule of the parent Act provides for the rate of interest to be two per cent more than the Reserve Bank rate. The amendment to the Sixth Schedule authorises a licensee to levy, with the previous permission of the State Government, minimum charges for the supply of electricity for any purpose, domestic, industrial or agricultural. The amendment provides that the expenditure items of the Board shall cover contributions to provident fund, staff pension, gratuity, expenses

[Shri Muthiah]

on apprentice and other training schemes and interest on loans.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Umanath.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Nobody has spoken on behalf of Madhya Pradesh. I request you to give me a chance.

Shri Umanath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I do accept the position that with a view to facilitate the speedy extension of electricity in our country, the 1948 Act requires certain important revisions. Apart from its domestic use, electricity is a strategic element for the accelerated development of our industry as well as agriculture. Hence a revision should be made, and according to me, it should be directed against certain provisions that hamper the speedy extension of electricity in these key sectors. I say speedy extension because extension is already taking place, and so I am laying emphasis on the question of speedy extension, or adequate extension, according to the country's developmental needs.

To ensure such a speedy extension, two things are important. One is the question of electricity rates. As far as domestic consumption as well as agriculture is concerned, especially agriculture, the rates will have to be reduced. Secondly, there is the question of percentage return. If a scheme for extension of electricity is to be approved, the calculation is made whether capital expenditure gets back a percentage of return. For example, in Madras State, it is calculated as 10 per cent. Now, in that percentage return also—there must be a reduction. Unless these two things, namely, reduction in the rates and percentage return, are not made, to talk of acceleration would be a meaningless phrase. To bring about such

a reduction in these two items, I feel that electricity undertakings must be converted into really public utility service institutions. I say that because today they are not. Today they are primarily profiteering industries. In the beginning, it was a different position. Today, the electricity industry or the power industry has taken up a position where it has become one of the first-rate profiteering industries. Unless this position is changed, a reduction in the rates and the percentage returns will not take place.

I will give you a few examples of profitability. I shall be giving you certain figures from the balance-sheets of leading concerns. In Andhra Valley, for example, the gross profit as percentage of total capital employed in 1963-64 was 10.3 per cent; sufficiently high. In 1964-65, it was 10.5 per cent. In Ahmedabad Electric, in 1963-64, it was 8.7 per cent; in 1964-65, it was 12.4 per cent. In Tata Power,—it is an important institution—in 1963-64, it was 11.3 per cent, and in 1964-65, it rose to 20.9 per cent. That is the huge profit they get. I can understand the vehemence of Shri Dandekar, my colleague here, when he talked about sub-section 10. Tata Power, within one year, gets from 11.3 per cent to 20.9 per cent.

If you take the assets of Tata Power, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 26.1 crores and within one year, in 1964-65, it rose to Rs. 28.6 crores. In one year, the assets increased by about 2.5 crores of rupees. I will give you another aspect of the profitability of this industry. There is a calculation showing the value added as percentage value of output. This is made by the Annual Survey of Industries by the Central Statistical Organisation for the year 1963. In textiles, the most organised industry, this percentage is 29.7. Tobacco, 24 per cent; iron and steel, 26 per cent; basic industries, chemicals and fertilisers, 28 per cent. Electric light, power and gas manufacture and distribution are

taken together. The most important element in that group is power. In power, this percentage is 35. So, if you take the value added as percentage value of output, as compared to other industries, you find that the highest percentage, that is, 25 per cent, is in power production.

There is another calculation—value added per worker in the industry. This figure is Rs. 2986 in textiles, Rs. 6002 in tobacco, Rs. 3904 in iron and steel and Rs. 4649 in the power industry. As compared with the most organised industries like iron and steel and consumer industries like textiles, the power industry, which is mainly meant to be a public utility service, is occupying the position of a first rate profiteering industry in the country. Profitability and service to the public cannot go together. Either the Government should take up the position that the profitability will be defended and further increased at the cost of the consumers and the public or, if they want to serve primarily the interests of the consumers, of the public, of agricultural development, they will have to come down with a heavy hand on this profitability.

We must trace the springs sources of this profitability. For that, we need not go anywhere else. Certain provisions of the 1948 Act are the springs and sources. The standard rate provided therein is calculated on the Reserve Bank rate plus an additional percentage. Unless this formula is fundamentally changed, unless there is a delinking with the Reserve Bank rate and a new formula is introduced for the purpose of accelerated agricultural and other development, unless there is an amendment of the 1948 Act to this effect, no development can take place. Does this Bill contain such an amendment? No. It retains the profit springs formula and it even justifies it. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"If the Bank rate increases, it is justifiable to allow the licensees to earn reasonable return based on increased Bank rate."

So, where exactly you must keep your finger, there it is not kept. On the other hand, it is defended. A distinction is made between past investments and new investments. Even the flat rate of 7 per cent on past investments is based on this linking formula, i.e. bank rate plus something extra. So, for the purpose of accelerated development of agriculture and other developmental activities and for serving the public and the consumers, the first thing to be done is that this provision must be changed.

Instead of doing this, Government have come forward with a small change, which is not materially coming to the rescue of the consumers. This small change might be helpful for the ruling party for the 1967 General Elections and they might say, "Look here, for the entire block they were getting so much. Now we have divided it," and so on. This small change may help the ruling party to say that they are doing these things to achieve a socialistic pattern—they do not want a socialist pattern—and so, this political purpose may be served, but it does not touch the fringe of the problem.

While I agree that uniformity of rates must be attempted, which the Bill seeks to do as per the Minister's statement, markedly backward areas in each State with regard to power supply and extension must be treated on a different footing. That is an important point which must be taken care of by the Minister. Pudukottai, from where I come, which was an erstwhile native State, is a backward area. The agriculturists there depend on rains and nothing else. They have no perennial source of water. Day in and day out the Ministers, both at the State and Central level, are telling the people—Mr. Subramaniam used to say, I remember—"I do not care about the expenditure. I will supply all the money, power and everything; I want production of foodgrains." In Tirumayam taluk of Pudukottai, the villagers of Sadayampatti believed the minister's statement and put in 104 applications for pump set electricity con-

[Shri Umanath]

nections for irrigation. All the deposits necessary under the Act were made. It is three years now and still they have not got the connection. Not a month or two, but three years have passed. This is just one example. Recently for 15 days I toured my constituency on cycle and I found this is the position in villages. When I ask the engineers, they say, "We must get 10 per cent return on any scheme. If the Sadayampatti scheme is approved, it will give only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent return. So, we have not approved it." If all the 104 applications are approved and connections are given, imagine what will be the agricultural production in that backward area. Yet, because of a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that production has been stopped. This is the Government's policy.

The Planning Commission team visited the eastern districts of UP for investigating how to accelerate development in backward areas. They have made certain recommendations for backward pockets in all the States. One recommendation is in those backward areas, heavy investments must be made in power, communications and such other things, without caring for return on a surplus basis. It means, if 104 applications come, you must sanction more and be liberal. But even for ordinary extension, the percentage of return comes in the way. How can this be done on a surplus basis? The District Development Council of Tiruchi District, during their last month's meeting, have unanimously recommended that this percentage of return condition in backward pockets must be abolished and they must be given exemption. So, the Act requires revision in this direction also, but it is not being done.

What is the state of affairs in the Chandannagar licensee area, which is a suburb of Calcutta, just a few furlongs away from Calcutta? Whereas the Calcutta State Electricity Board is charging 3 annas per unit, the rate in Chandannagar, just a few furlongs away, is 5 annas per unit. There is a difference of 2 annas per unit just for

storing and distribution. If this sort of thing goes on, naturally discontent will be most. Notwithstanding this profiteering, no extension work is undertaken there worth the name. Moreover, provident fund accounts have not been submitted to the P.F. Commissioner by this private licensee notwithstanding repeated requests. It has created a sort of insecurity in the minds of the workers.

Now, for the hon. Minister's attention, I would like to submit that his lease is going to be over by 1967. This is the best time for the hon. Minister to intervene and see that the lease is not renewed and the Government takes over that particular area which requires a lot of development.

With these few points, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to seriously consider them and give his reply.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, घंटों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद आपको दृष्टि इधर हुई, इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। आप के माध्यम से अपने विद्युत राज्य मंत्री डाक्टर के० एल० राव को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जो संशोधन बिल विद्युत मंत्रालय की ओर से लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं डाक्टर राव का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। दो वर्ष पूर्ण डाक्टर राव, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ उत्तरी बिहार के सीतामढ़ी संसदीय क्षेत्र, उस में करीब दिन भर घूमते रहे। उसके पश्चात् रात को करीब 20 मील तक भ्रमण करने के बाद इन्होंने आश्चर्य प्रकट किया कि 20 मील की दूरी तय करने के बाद भी कोई बिजली का एक भी बल्ब दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। इन्होंने खुद महसूस किया था कि यह एरिया बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है, इस एरिया में जितनी जल्दी हो सके बिजली का प्रबन्ध मैं करूँगा। लेकिन दो वर्ष

बोत जाने के पश्चात् भी जो स्थिति उस इलाके की दो वर्ष पूर्व थी आज भी वही स्थिति सीतामढ़ी की है। इसलिए मैं डाक्टर के० एल० राव का ध्यान पुनः उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार के बिजली के रेट में बहुत अन्तर है। दक्षिणी बिहार वली को मस्ती बिजली मिलती है। लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार जिसकी आबादी 1 करोड़ की है, वहाँ के किसानों को बिजली बड़े महंगे रेट पर मिलती है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से डाक्टर राव का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर पुनः ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार में बिजली के रेट में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। उत्तरी बिहार में अभी तक जितने कुएँ बनाये गए हैं 15 वर्ष के बीच अभी उनमें 5 पर सेंट कुएँ भी ऐसे नहीं हैं जहाँ बिजली की लाइन गई हो। मेरे जिले में हाजीपुर इलाका है, जहाँ कुएँ में पांच हार्स पावर के भी मोटर लगें हैं और एक कुएँ से करीब दस एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होती है। लेकिन इन बार मैंने देखा कि जहाँ वह कुएँ के मोटर लगे हुए हैं वहाँ बिजली की लाइन कभी दिन में दो घंटे कभी चार घंटे मिलती थी जिसकी वजह से हाजीपुर इलाके के किसानों का जो प्याज और केले की खेती करते थे, उन बेचारों का सारा परिश्रम बरबाद हो गया। केला, प्याज वगैरह जो फसल वह अपने खेतों में लगाए थे, वह सब सूख गई। इसलिए मैं डाक्टर राव का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ भी जिस कुएँ में बिजली की लाइन गई है, खेती के समय उन्हें कम से कम दिन रात 24 घंटे बिजली की लाइन मिलनी चाहिए जिससे किसानों के जो लहलहाते हुए पीछे इस साल मई और जून के महीने में सूख गए, वैसे फिर सूखने न पावें। इस साल खेती पर जो किसान काफी खर्च किए

हुए थे, उनको कुछ भी रिटर्न नहीं मिला। वहाँ के किसान इस बार बरबाद हो गए। वहाँ बहुत बड़ी तबाही आ गई।

अभी हमारे देश में करीब 214 ऐसी प्राइवेट बिजली की कंपनियाँ हैं जिन के द्वारा हमारे भारतवर्ष के बहुत से भागों में बिजली सप्लाई होती है। उत्तरी बिहार के दरभंगा, लहरिया सराय और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में भी प्राइवेट कंपनियों की ओर से बिजली की सप्लाई होती है। उन को बिजली तो बरीनी से मिलती है। सिर्फ उनके पोल और तार लगे हुए हैं और उनका कोई खास किसी चीज पर खर्च नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि 214 जो प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ देश में हैं, शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उन कंपनियों को सरकार को ले लेना चाहिए, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं देखता हूँ कि सीतामढ़ी में, मोतीहारी में, जहाँ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बिहार की ओर से बिजली दी जाती है उन्हें सस्ती बिजली मिलती है। लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर शहर, जिस की आबादी करीब 1 लाख है, दरभंगा, और लहरिया सराय जहाँ प्राइवेट कंपनियों की ओर से बिजली देने की व्यवस्था है वहाँ रेट में काफी फर्क है। इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके इनको सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और रेट में किसी तरह का भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। मुजफ्फरपुर शहर में रात में कभी दो घंटे, कभी 3 घंटे बिजली की लाइन बन्द हो जाती है जिससे वहाँ के रहने वालों को काफी दिक्कत होती है। जितनी जल्दी हो सके दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, लहरिया सराय में जो बिजली देने की व्यवस्था है, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बिहार के हाथ में आ जानी चाहिए। वहाँ की व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है।

[श्री न० प्र० दादव]

श्रीमन, मुझे दो हफ्ते पहले मद्रास स्टेट में जाने का मौका मिला । वहां मैंने देखा बिजली से काफी जमीन की सिंचाई होती है । और मैंने देखा कि 20-25 फीट गहराई में जाने पर ट्यूब वेल से किसान को पानी मिलता है और एक जिले में मैं गया था वहां करीब दो हजार ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए हैं और एक एक गांव में दस दस बारह बारह ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए थे और हर एक कुएं में बिजली की लाइन थी । वहां किसान काफी खुशहाल है । बिजली की लाइन लगी है जिससे उनकी जमीन की सिंचाई होती है । उत्तर बिहार सभी मानों में अभी तक पिछड़ा हुआ है । न वहां सड़क बनी न बिजली की लाइन लगी । इसलिए उनका ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए ।

एक वहां बागमती नदी है । मैं हमेशा पानी रहा करता हूँ । बागमती नदी के किनारे दोनों तरफ बिजली की लाइन दे दी जाय तो उससे हजारों गांवों के किसानों को फायदा होगा । बागमती, अघवारा, रातों, लखनदेई नदियों के किनारे जो गांव बसते हैं यदि उनमें रहने वाले किसानों को बिजली शीघ्रातिशीघ्र दी जायगी तो मैं श्रीमन, आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार में खास कर के मुजफ्फरपुर, मोतीहारी, और दरभंगा के किसानों को काफी फायदा होगा और जो हम अभी गेहूं वगैरह विदेशों से लेते हैं यदि बिजली की लाइन बागमती, अघवारा, रातों, लखनदेई नदियों के दोनों किनारों के गांवों के किसान को मिल जायगी तो वहां काफी अन्न पैदा होगा और उत्तरी बिहार में कभी विदेशों से गेहूं चावल लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी ।

इसलिए मैं श्रीमन, पुनः डाक्टर राव का ध्यान मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, सीतामढ़ी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ । श्रीमान, आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to speak on the Bill I have to point out something to the press. On days on which both Shri Kashi Nath Pandey and myself speak, sometimes our names are confused and also our party affiliations and we are both put to trouble. Once I was named as Congressman and the people of my area questioned me like anything. I am pointing out this today because both of us have spoken today.

Coming to the merits of the Bill. I think a veteran like Dr. Rao should have waited for some time instead of bringing it forward now, because the existing Act will require far-reaching changes because of the grid system and extension of rural electrification. So, he could have waited for some more time and brought a more comprehensive Bill.

For example, in Chapter III, clause (6) of the 1948 Act there is provision about the working of two Inter-State Boards. Now the time has come when there will be more than two Boards working together and there is no provision in the Act to cover that. Therefore, this clause as well as similar clauses will have to be amended to cover the new situation.

When we take up rural electrification, the borders of States will create practical difficulties. I am saying this from my own personal experience. For instance, Alwar in Rajasthan was to get electricity from the neighbouring Punjab and the target fixed was 1,700 kw from Taoru sub-station. Unfortunately, we have been able to get only 400 kw. There is such a big gap between promise and supply and we are helpless because the Act does not contain any provision to compel one

State to supply electricity to another State if it does not comply with the request. Therefore, provision will have to be made in the Act to cover such contingencies.

It is the common experience in the country, particularly in Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh that the failure of the hydro-electric power stations upset the economy of the State Electricity Boards. On the one hand, we say that the Electricity Boards should be autonomous and that they should work like commercial concerns. But the Government act in such a way that affect the working of the Electricity Boards, they feel helpless and face the consequences and as a result the people, the agriculturists and the industries are suffering. It is for the Minister to see that such things do not happen.

Shri Umanath wanted the State Electricity Boards to work as public utility departments. I am sure that he is not unaware of the working of Government departments, where there is complete chaos. Surely, that is not what we want. Therefore, in my opinion, while Government should subsidise schemes of rural electrification and so on and so forth, the Electricity Boards should be run like other business concerns, allowing for income-tax, bonus etc.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, I have something to say on clauses 11, 12, 13 and 14. In clause 11(4) it is stated:

"In fixing the tariff and terms and conditions for the supply of electricity, the Board shall not show undue preference to any person."

I do understand the object of having such a provision because no Board is expected to show such preference. This Government also knows that if any preference is shown it is for political reasons. It is given only when politicians interfere. Therefore, instead of having such a provision in this enactment, they should better set their

house in order. These words are useless here and convey no meaning.

In clause 13 the limits of "twentyfive thousand" and "seventyfive thousand" have been raised to "one lakh" and "three lakhs" respectively. No reasons have been given for this increase. I hope the Minister will give them in the course of his reply.

In clause 14 it is expressly written:

"the balance to be appropriated to a fund to be called the Development Fund to be utilised for—

(a) purposes beneficial, in the opinion of the Board, to electrical development in the State;

(b) repayment of loans advanced to the Board under section 64 and required to be repaid:

Provided that where no such loan is outstanding, one-half of the balance aforesaid shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State."

It is not clearly mentioned as to whether this will be the order of priority or not. Unless that is clearly mentioned, practical difficulties will come in. Therefore, I suggest that it should be very clearly mentioned that the first priority will be given to electricity development in the State, next to repayment of loans and so on.

When we are going to have an all-India grid, naturally the services should be treated uniformly. Now different Electricity Boards have different grades for their employees because of which there is labour trouble everywhere. If we have an all-India grade for the employees of the various State Electricity Boards with uniform rules of promotion the labour trouble can be avoided. It will also result in increase in efficiency.

Coming to the present functioning of the Electricity Boards, I must very frankly say that for the last ten years,

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

specially in Rajasthan, there is a lot of corruption, nepotism and favouritism. Whenever the poor kisan or cultivator goes for a connection, he is made to pay Rs. 100 or more as bribe to the officials. Government should take steps to put a stop to this. If they bring in the argument that it is the responsibility of the States, I do not agree. I say that it should be provided for in this very enactment especially when an all-India grid is going to come into existence.

Lastly, so far as the agriculturists are concerned, there is a demand from the whole House that the rate should be uniform and that it should be subsidised by the Government. Amendments have been moved to this effect. I hope the hon. Minister will accept those amendments.

श्री बृजबासी लाल (फैजाबाद) :
उमाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

यह जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एमेंडमेंट बिल आया है इसमें जो क्लिप्स हैं उन में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मुझे तो सिर्फ चंद बातें उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में अर्ज करनी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के सिलसिले में कुछ ऐसी अड़चने रख छोड़ी हैं कि जिन से वहां के काश्तकारान को ख़ास तौर से बड़ी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अभी हमारे सिहासन सिंह जी ने कहा है कि नहर और ट्यूबवेल जहां हैं वहां चार फरलांग के अन्दर बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक मिनिमम चार्ज उन्होंने रख छोड़ा है जो कि साठ रुपये से नव्वे रुपये तक पर हार्स-पावर है। जहां तक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है मैं बता सकता हूँ कि वहां पर छोटे छोटे काश्तकार ही अधिक हैं। वहां चकबन्दी हो रही है और लोगों के चक

इकट्ठा हो रहे हैं लोग कुएं बना रहे हैं। ज्यादातर लोगों के पास चार से पांच एकड़ की जोत है। उन में वे लोग अपने कुएं बना रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि उनको उन कुओं के लिए बिजली मिल जाए। लाइन उबर जाती है लेकिन फिर भी उनको बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। एक बात यह भी है कि जब उनको मालूम होता है कि साठ रुपये और नव्वे रुपये मिनिमम चार्ज उनको देना पड़ेगा तो जिन के पास चार या पांच एकड़ जमीन है वे इतना पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं और इसलिए अगर उनको बिजली दी भी जाती है तो वे लेने से इन्कार कर देते हैं। दूसरी एक बात यह भी है कि अगर कहीं ट्यूबवेल का एरिया हुआ या नहर पास हो रही है तो उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। ये कुछ अड़चने और मुश्किलात उनके सामने हैं जिन को दूर करना बहुत आवश्यक है। जब तक इनको दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक किसानों को आसानी से पानी नहीं मिल पाएगा।

आप खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और इस पर बहुत जोर भी देते हैं। लेकिन इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमारी सरकार कर क्या रही है इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिये। जहां तक मिनिमम चार्ज का सम्बन्ध है यह कहा जा रहा है कि अगर इसको हम हटा देते हैं तो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। हमारी सेटल गवर्नमेंट बहुत से मामले में सबसिडी दे रही है। क्या वह प्राबिसिस को या इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को इस मामले में सबसिडी नहीं दे सकती है ताकि काश्तकार को बिजली दी जा सके और मिनिमम चार्ज उनसे न लिया जाए? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्राविजन है इसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी हटाने की कोशिश करें। फिर आप देखेंगे कि किसान पानी लेने लगेगा और पैदावार में भी बहुत वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

बाहर से जो हम अन्न मंगाते हैं उस में भी ऐसा करने से कमी आ जाएगी, वह काफी कम हो जाएगा। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो काश्तकार उन्हीं पुराने तरीकों से चर्खी से तथा और जो तरीके हैं उन्हीं से पानी लेता रहेगा। वह हमेशा पीछे रहेगा और आपका प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

यह कहा जाता है कि चार फरलांग या छः फरलांग के अन्दर हो तो बिजली लेने के लिए उसको नो-आबजैक्शन सर्टिफिकेट लेना होगा और तब उसको बिजली मिल सकती है वरना नहीं मिल सकती है। इसको आपको फौरन हटा देना चाहिये। मैं फैजाबाद जिले की बात जानता हूँ। वहाँ पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और ट्यूबवेल हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर लोगों को पानी ठिकाने से और समय पर काफ़ी नहीं मिलता है। वे अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं।

आप देखें कि बिजली का मामला बहुत टेढ़ा है। बिजली बराबर कटती रहती है। वक्त से बिजली और पानी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। ट्यूबवेल वक्त से जारी नहीं हो पाते हैं। उनका पानी किसान को समय पर नहीं मिल पाता है। लिफ्ट कैनाल जो है उनकी हालत यह है कि फसल सूख रही होती है, किसान चिल्लाता रहता है उसको पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। किसान चाहता है कि वह कुएं में बिजली लगा कर पानी निकाले लेकिन उसको बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, नो-आबजैक्शन सर्टिफिकेट उसको नहीं मिल रहा है। आपने कमांड एरिया इतना बढ़ा दिया है कि उसको नो-आबजैक्शन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है। वह पम्प नहीं लगा सकता है। इन सब चीजों को आप देखें। मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को वह यह आश्वासन दें कि

उसके द्वारा मिनिमम चार्ज को हटा देने से जो कमी पैसे में पड़ेगी सेंटर से उसको उतना पैसा मिल जाएगा। उन्होंने रेट्स के बारे में कह दिया है कि बारह पैसे से ऊपर जो रेट्स हैं उनके लिए सबसिडी वह देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए भी उसको कुछ करना चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो इसके काफी सतूलियतें पैदा हो जाएंगी। हमारे फैजाबाद जिले में कम से कम पांच छः सौ दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं बिजली के लिए लेकिन उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। या तो नो आबजैक्शन सर्टिफिकेट न मिलने की वजह से उनको बिजली नहीं मिल रही है या कुछ और कारणों से नहीं मिल रही है। मिनिमम चार्ज की वजह से भी वे लोग बिजली नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। इन सब मुश्किलात को देखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो एमेंडमेंट मैंने पेश किया है इसी के सिलसिले में उसको वह मंजूर कर लें। अगर मंजूर नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को वह डायरेक्टिव दें और स्ट्रॉंग शब्दों में दें कि वह जो ये मुश्किलात किसानों की हैं इनको दूर करें।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur); Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the story of electricity supply in our country is the story of hopes belied and expectations unfulfilled. The story is a story of disappointment, I am sorry to say, and the tardy progress that it has made even during the period that the Ministry has had a technocrat at its helm adds to our disappointment.

I sympathise with the hon. Minister and the ministers of power and electricity in the various States because in spite of all the assurances and expectations that were aroused very little indeed has been done and what has happened is that after the Third Five-Year Plan, in which power development did reach its zenith,

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

there is a virtual stagnation and stalemate. At the present juncture, therefore, the matter has acquired a fairly serious and grave urgency for this House to consider.

We clamour in different parts of the country for water and electricity. In the State from which I come this clamour is particularly insistent. You are aware, Sir, that neither water nor electricity, both of which constitute the most basic of basic amenities, have been made available in anything like a satisfactory measure. I would like particularly to emphasize, therefore, as to where we stand in terms of electricity development in different parts of our country in the world perspective because electricity is the *sine qua non* of all our progress and unless we are able to assure an integrated and planned development of electricity supply in the country, the country's progress would inevitably be arrested.

I have here some figures which are eye-openers. With only 6 per cent of the world's total population, the United States has more than 37 per cent of the world production as it was in 1961. Perhaps the percentage has increased since then. The US production of electricity actually in 1961 exceeded the combined output of six countries which come next to it, namely, Russia, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada and France. It was almost a little over three times of the country which ranks second, namely, the Soviet Union. It seems to me that by those standards we stand almost nowhere.

I have here a chart on the world production of electricity in 1961 which goes to show that of the total production of electricity in the world 37.1 per cent of the world's production was generated in the United States. Russia generated about 13 per cent; United Kingdom generated about 5.8 per cent; Japan generated about 5.3 per cent; West Germany generated about 4.9 per cent; Canada generated about 4.8 per cent; France generated

about 3.1 per cent and the total estimate for a large number of other countries, including Asia, Latin America, Africa, Australia, all these countries, represents no more than 17.5 per cent. India, perhaps, represents no more than 2 per cent. If my figure is incorrect, I hope the hon. Minister would correct me. In that situation, I do not know how we are able to justify the kind of stagnation and stalemate that we have reached in this field.

16 hrs.

We talk a great deal about giving priority to food. But we'll after well in Rajasthan and indeed in other parts of the country looks gaping because they are unfinished, because power could not be supplied to them, because they could not be put to work, because they could not be commissioned. It seems to me that the same situation prevails in respect of industries. I know of a number of small and medium-sized industries which are today hit very hard by power famine which stalks the land almost everywhere. It seems to me that electricity ranks very low in the scheme of priorities of the Government.

We speak of idle capacity and of agricultural potential. Now, I should like to know whether the Minister has cared to make a real survey of the idle capacity which is there due largely to the non-availability of electricity in the industrial sector. I would like to know how much of the agricultural potential cannot be tapped today, cannot be put to account, because electricity is not available, because non-availability of electricity is the chief culprit. If that survey is made, if such an assessment is made, it would be found that electricity ranks very high among those factors which are lacking today in our economic development.

Electricity Board function in various States—I do not know if I should use the word 'function'. In many cases, they do not function. They are there but they have neither any development orientation nor have they

any efficiency orientation. These Electricity Boards are worse than the departmental undertakings; they are worse than the public sector undertakings. I do not know how to classify them. I do not know where to place them. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether his Ministry has ever cared to look into the working of Electricity Boards which are, of course, in a manner of speaking autonomous organisations, which are statutory bodies but which have all the inertia, all the ineptitude, all the lack of initiative and efficiency which characterise the administration in our country today. They are sluggish; they are flabby and, what is more, they have absolutely no idea of what they are supposed to do. In the States in which Electricity Boards are recent arrivals or new-born babes, of course, the situation is worse and, unfortunately, the State from which I hail belongs to this class.

My friend, Shri Umanath, spoke of the profit motive which, he felt, corrodes the very working of Electricity Boards. I do not think that there is anything wrong in the profit motive as such. What is wrong is this that they lack dynamism, they lack developmental orientation, they lack efficiency, they lack that approach which must make the best and most efficient service available to the consumer. Towards the consumer, they seem to take worse than the bureaucrats attitude. The bills are made out without there being any supporting evidence for such bills to be made out. The bills are pressed, the recoveries are pressed, without quite realising that those are not correctly prepared. There are thousands of cases I know, of Electricity Boards where bills are just not prepared and records are not kept. They are absolutely arbitrarily made. Somebody sits down and imagines a kind of levy or assessment that he must put on the consumer. This is what has happened in many cases. If this cannot be rectified, I think, this is like an Augean stable which will put up all the resources but will not yield anything profitable. I think, the Government must devise

something to improve matters. These Boards have failed to function in a manner that was envisaged for them.

I would like, particularly, to turn the attention of the House to the situation prevailing in Rajasthan. Only this morning, when a question was raised, the hon. Minister for Planning said that in respect of the representation made to the Prime Minister by Members from Rajasthan, it is receiving the attention of the Government, that the Government is considering the matter. Of course that is the stock reply that the Government would give to any question. The tragedy of it is that this representation was made several months ago. What is more, the substance of this representation was conveyed many months before the representation was actually made and the delegation actually met the Prime Minister. More than seven or eight months have elapsed since the situation was pointed out to the Government of India in the first instance. At any rate, three months have elapsed since we met the Prime Minister and emphasized the urgency of the situation. The stock answer still is, "We are considering the matter. It is receiving the attention of the Government." I do not know what kind of Government it is, whether it is democratic or any other Government. Any Government worth its name would not go on saying that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government. This is a kind of phrase which needs to be legislated out of existence in our country because it has become the crutches on which the Government's explanation and excuse is made day in and day out.

It is true that Rajasthan was a backward State particularly in respect of electricity. At the formation of the State of Rajasthan, only 42 localities were electrified in the whole State. Localities added during the First and the Second Plans were also 24 and 65 respectively. The Third Plan which represented the zenith of effort on the part of the Government brought about electrification of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

1103 localities and then there was a kind of a full stop. Even with all this progress, in the First Plan, Rajasthan got only as much as 24 localities electrified. What a paltry kind of achievement to make. But in the Third Plan, there was a substantial measure of electrification in Rajasthan which finally brought Rajasthan to a very meagre percentage of 3.9 per cent electrification whereas the all-India average is 9.3 per cent. We are, of course, lagging far behind the more advanced States. But the disparity between the quantum of electrification achieved in Rajasthan, being 3.9 per cent, and the all-India average, which is 9.3 per cent, is very very considerable and I do not know what are the Government plans today in order to bridge this gap.

The Government is a very lofty manner declared that by the time of 2nd October, 1969, which is the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, at least 1 lakh villages will be electrified and in every State, at least 20 per cent of the villages would be electrified. To achieve this target, at least 1000 localities should be declared in 1966-67 and about 1500 villages will have to be electrified in the next year. I should like to know whether the Government has any plans to fulfil this very lofty declaration or assurance given by it. It seems to me almost impossible for the Government to do so because against the requirement of nearly Rs. 650 lakhs to Rs. 750 lakhs during the first and the second year, it seems the allocation of only Rs. 250 lakhs was being thought of and this is going to be cut further. I should like to know how it is that the Government hopes to fulfil the assurances that it has given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should like, in particular, to raise this question because the question of rural water supply, the question of using wells for agriculture, the question of minor irrigation, all these hinge on the fulfilment of these promises and I should like to

know whether it would be possible for the Government to do anything to achieve at least the substance of these promises or whether we should write them off as most things in this country in terms of government assurances have to be written off.

I am sorry to say that the Government proposes to make a provision for appropriating to itself the powers to, see that uniformity is not preserved. What is more—and this, I think, is the most objectionable in the present Bill that is before us—Clause 24 enacts the rule of retroactivity in the legislation. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Bill, no more than a word is said—It is proposed to bring into force the new provisions relating to the financial operations of the licensees retrospectively with effect from the 1st April, 1965—as if retroactivity is not looked down upon by all democratic legislatures, as if the Government did not have to give any special reasons to justify the retroactivity, if retroactivity can be justified at all under any circumstances.

I should like, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that then the hon. Minister rises to reply, he meets some of the objections and points that I have raised and is able to reassure us at least in part. If that is not done, then, of course, the whole question of electricity supply will merge and fade into the general picture of disappointment and frustration which stalk the land today.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I rise support the measure that is before us.

I find that a lot of progress has been made and every effort is made to provide power for agriculture. In a number of villages, at least in my State of Maharashtra, I find that power is being provided for agricultural purposes. Still I think it is very necessary that more and more power should be given for agricultural purposes because it is very difficult for a farmer

or a cultivator to draw water with the help of bullocks or with the help of diesel engines which are very costly. In that context, I may say that more and more efforts are necessary to provide cheaper electricity for agricultural purposes.

Another point that I would like to stress is about the idle period. In rainy season electricity is not required for agricultural purposes. The pumps remain idle; still the cultivators have to pay some minimum charges; he has to pay about Rs. 18 or 19 per month, whether he uses the pump or not, for three or four months. The same is the case in some cases in summer when the wells are dry; still the cultivator has to pay though electricity is not being used for these pumps. This point was raised time and again in other meetings also and I hope the hon. Minister would attend to this and see that in all the States the minimum charges from the cultivators are not recovered for idle capacity.

Another point that I would like to stress is about uniformity of rates. This point has been stressed by a number of members and I add that there should be uniformity of rates in all the States. I hope that this would be done.

Some hon. members objected to the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures being members of the State Electricity Boards. The point raised is that they should wait for 12 months, that is, for one year. I do not know the reasoning or the logic behind this waiting. Is a Member of Parliament or State Legislature, who is a politician and who has got some experience in Parliament or Legislature, less qualified? Why should he wait for one year? Is he not equally qualified as soon as he ceases to be a member and is appointed as a member of the State Electricity Board? What is the harm if he does so? I think the criticism levelled is simply for the sake of criticism and there is no basis or foundation for it. Nobody can be better qualified, nobody can be better

experienced because he is not in the Parliament or State Legislature for one year. On the contrary, I feel that as soon as one ceases to be a Member of Parliament or State Legislature, if he is in a position to give his services, his services should be utilised; his experience in the Parliament or State Legislature whatever it is, should be utilised for the working of the Electricity Boards. There is no harm in that. Whether a Congress-man is to be appointed or whether a member from the Opposition is to be appointed, that is for the Government to decide. This amendment serves a better purpose and I think that it should be welcomed instead of being a target of criticism by some hon. members.

Another point that I want to make is about publication. I feel that publication is necessary. Government is thinking that with regard to projects costing about Rs. 25 lakhs, there should be no publication; with regard to projects costing less than Rs. 1 crore, there should be publication, once; and with regard to projects costing more than Rs. 1 crore, the publication should be made twice. I think publication is very necessary because the public may give some valuable suggestions; the public may point out certain mistakes; they should have an opportunity to show some new methods; So it is very necessary that this publication, whether the project costs Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore, should be made and I am not able to follow the logic behind the amendment that there should be no publication simply because the project costs Rs. 25 lakhs and less.

Regarding the amendment to section 49, I welcome it not because the Bombay High Court decides one way or the other. But it is very necessary. But in a compact area and in the other area, the rates may differ. One has to carry electricity to a corner and in that, the cost may increase and the divergence of rates is bound to be there. Therefore, this amendment is

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

very necessary in order to overcome the decision given by the Bombay High Court.

With these remarks, I support the measure that is before the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर माननीय के० एल० राव साहब मसला हल करना चाहें तो यह मसला एक महिने में हल हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान को आज हर जगह जो भीख मांगनी पड़ रही है इसका कारण यह है कि इन में ज्ञान की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन वह करना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर वह करना चाहें तो यह मसला हल हो सकता है। मैं कुछ सुझाव देता हूँ। उस को मान लें। नीयत इनकी साफ है। नीयत में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन इनके करने का तरीका इतना गलत है कि उस तरीके से यह 100 साल तक भी इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकते। गीता माता का यह हुक्म है कि विधि निषिद्ध किया हुआ कर्म कर्त्ता को मार डालता है। अगर विधि के खिलाफ आपने काम किया है तो यह मसला हल नहीं होगा। मैं आपको राय देता हूँ अगर उससे एक महिने में यह मसला हल न हो तो मैं इस हाउस में मिलना बन्द कर दूंगा।

सबसे पहले सिनेमा घरों को बन्द करके यह बिजली ट्यूबवेल्स को दी जाए। सिनेमा घर बन्द किये जायें और यह जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई है इस सप्लाई को आप ट्यूबवेल्स को दें। ट्यूबवेल्स को जब तक बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, खुराक का मसला कैसे हल हो जाएगा? आपकी नीयत तो साफ है। लेकिन आपका तरीका बिल्कुल गलत है। आप इस बात को जानते हैं :

The way to hell is paved with good intentions.

आपका तरीका अगर गलत न होता तो क्या 18 सालों में यह मसला हल न होता। मैं अपनी बात नहीं कहता, यू० पी० कांग्रेस के

जनरल सेक्रेटरी के बयान से मैं बताता हूँ। बाबू गोविन्द सहाय जी ने यह बयान दिया है कि बिजनौर जिले के 80 प्रतिशत ट्यूबवेल्स इसलिए बेकार हो गए कि बिजली दूसरे कामों के लिए चली जाती है और खेती के लिए नहीं मिलती। यह मेरा नहीं कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी का बयान है। तो इस बात को अगर आप हल करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह से हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बिल को मैंने देखा यह तो किसी क्लब को डिबेट में होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। क्या सजा दी गई है उन अफसरान के लिए जिनको कि आठ-प्राठ घंटे बिजली बन्द किए हुए हो गए हैं?

मैं कहीं बाहर की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, जहाँ एम-पीज रहते हैं, वहाँ की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, बल्कि इस हाउस की बात कहता हूँ, आधा घंटा पहले मुझे हाथ धोने जाना पड़ा, 15 मिनट तक हाउस में पानी नहीं रहा, जिनके घर पानी के लिए प्यासे पड़े हैं, उस देश से यह आशा करें कि मसला हल हो जाएगा, नहीं हो सकता। जब तक निष्कर्मण्यता और भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं समझा जाएगा, पुण्यार्थ-हीनता और करप्शन को नहीं समझा जाएगा, जो बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, वे करप्ट नहीं समझे जायेंगे, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। आज 24 घंटे के अन्दर 6 घंटे भी काम नहीं होता। जिन्होंने अपनी आजादी की रक्षा की है, उनके यहाँ एवर-प्रोपन ट्यूबवेल्स हैं, एवर-प्रोपन मार्केट है, एवर-प्रोपन शाप्स हैं, एवर-प्रोपन आफिमिज हैं, लेकिन यहाँ 24 घंटे में 6 घंटे भी काम नहीं होता है। क्योंकि वे लोग जो वाटर वर्क्स के इन्चार्ज हैं, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के इन्चार्ज हैं, जो लोग शतरंज में टाइम बरबाद कर रहे हैं, बताइये ऐसे कितने लोगों का चालान किया गया। देश में जो सबसे ज्यादा काम खराब करता है, उसको ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है। आज देश की असमत के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है, किसी के साथ कोई स्टेप लिया गया हो तो बतलाइये, किसी को सजा दी गई हो तो बतलाइये।

आप इस चीज को नोट कर लीजिये कि अगर आप देश की खेती का मसला हल करना चाहते हैं ट्यूबवेल्ल के द्वारा तो जब तक यह काम पंचायतों के हाथ में नहीं देंगे, यानी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का काम पंचायतों के हाथ में नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि फूड का मसला हल नहीं होता है, दूसरी तरफ आप ट्यूबवेल आपरेटर को कितनी तनख्वाह देते हैं, सिर्फ 70 रुपये देते हैं। ट्यूबवेल आपरेटर ने गांव में अपनी तनख्वाह बांधी हुई है, जो उसको 50 रुपये देगा, उसके खेत में पानी जायेगा, न किसान 50 रुपये दे सकता है और न खेत में पानी जा सकता है। आपको आज देश के लिये एक नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। कहीं बिजली बोर्ड देता है, कहीं कम्पनियां देती हैं, वे कम्पनियां हरामखोरी कर रही हैं, मनाफाखोरी कर रही हैं, लेकिन आप उनका नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते। आप इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि यदि आप उनका नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते तो किसानों के खेतों तक पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप कहते हैं कि किसानों का राज्य है, लेकिन किसानों को आप बिजली 19 पैसे यूनिट पर देते हैं। जब कि बिरला साहब को 3 पैसे यूनिट पर देते हैं। जो आपका अभिदाता है उसको 19 पैसे पर देते हैं, लेकिन जो बैठकर देश को चूसनेवाले लोग हैं उनको तीन पैसे में देते हैं। अगर इस सिस्टम को हटायेगा तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा, अगर नहीं हटायेगा तो हालत और बिगड़ती चली जायेगी। अभी कल मेरे मेहमान आये हुए थे, दो-दो घंटे तक बिजली फेल रहती है, जो एम-पीज हैं वे दो घंटे तक अंधेरे में बैठे रहे लेकिन जिन्होंने देश की रक्षा की है, उनके यहां एक मिनट के लिये भी अंधेरा नहीं हुआ।

हमारे यहां वेदों में लिखा हुआ है कि रविवार के दिन जो छुट्टी करता है, वह उन्नति नहीं कर सकता—

सूर्यस्य ऽथ श्रेमार्णं, यो न तन्द्रयते चरन।

सूरज के दिन जो छुट्टी करता है, घर बैठता है, वह हरगीज आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। यह देश छुट्टियों के नीचे दब गया है। इस देश के अन्दर निष्कर्मण्यता का जोर है, जब तक निष्कर्मण्यता नहीं हटेगी, देश नहीं बच सकता। मुझे इस समय सरदार प्रताप सिंह का स्मरण आता है। स्वर्गीय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों कर्मवीर थे। मैं जानता हूँ जिस समय वह कांगड़ा वैली में गये, वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि हम आपको लाखों रुपये के सेव दे सकते हैं, यदि हमको 500 ट्यूबवेल दे दिये जायें। उन्होंने चीफ इंजीनियर से पूछा पब्लिक के सामने कि इसमें कितना वक्त लगेगा। उसने कहा कि इसमें पांच साल लगेंगे। प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि मैं तीन महिने में तैयार देखना चाहता हूँ, अगर तैयार नहीं हो सकता तो मैं इस चीफ इंजीनियर को हटा कर दूसरा बुला लूंगा और वह काम तीन महिने में तैयार हो सका।

आज 50 हजार काश्तकार दरखवास्त लिये फिरते हैं लेकिन उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती। मैंने यू० पी० के मिनिस्टर साहब से लिखवाया कि इनको बिजली फौरन मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन इंजीनियर साहब बिजली स्पलाई करने के वजाय कहते हैं कि ये वजीर साहब पढ़ कर थोड़े ही आये हैं, ये मिनिस्टर साहब कानून नहीं जानते, इनको गवर्नमेंट के किसी कानून का पता नहीं है, उनको तो वोट लेने हैं, इस लिये लिख दिया, लेकिन मुझे वोट नहीं लेने हैं, मैं बिजली नहीं दे सकता। काम करने वाले काम करना नहीं चाहते, किस तरह से यह काम चलेगा। आप इस बात को नोट कर लीजिये कि जब तक आप किसानों को बोर्ड में नहीं लेते, किसान का बेटा बोर्ड का चैयरमैन हों, किसान का बेटा बोर्ड का मेम्बर हो, तब तक ये मसले हल नहीं हो सकते। अगर आप यह चाहते हों कि पूजीपति इसके सिर पर आकर बैठ जायें, वे अफसरान जिन्होंने ग्रंथों के जमाने में यह समझा था कि काम

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

करना हमारा फर्ज नहीं है, हकूमत करना हमारा फर्ज है, हमारा काम काले आदमियों से काम लेना है, जिन्होंने यह काम किया था, वे जनतन्त्र के साथ हरगिज़ नहीं चल सकते।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : वे नोट नहीं ले रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नोट ले रहे हैं। अगर नोट नहीं लेंगे तो खता खायेंगे। यह क्या आपके लिये कम शर्म की बात है कि 22 लाख का मुल्क है डेनमार्क, वह आपके बच्चों के लिये भीख भेज रहा है। यह क्या कम शर्म की बात है कि अमरीका से जो दान आता है, उस दान की आप पब्लिक से कीमत लेते हैं, दान की कीमत बसूल करते हैं। अगर आप काम करना चाहते हैं तो सच्चे दिल से किसानों के पास जाइये, खेतों को देखिये, ट्यूब-वेलज़ को देखिये, यह मसला एक महिने में हल हो जायगा, किसानों के लिये पानी का इन्तज़ाम कीजिये, आपको किसी के सामने भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The object of this Bill is to remove certain anomalies and difficulties experienced in the working of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. It is proposed in this Bill to make certain changes for raising capital required for development and for tightening control over the financial operations of private licensees.

As far as the private licensees are concerned, the Tata Hydro-Power Co. in Bombay and the Electric Supply Co. of Ahmedabad were established very many years back, and they have rendered very useful and valuable services to the people of those areas. If we want to acquire them or stop the operation of these licensees, then ours being a country of law and order, we must pay adequate compensation to them or terminate the contract when the proper time arrives for that pur-

pose. Unless that is done, we cannot take any steps to do away with them. We have to tolerate them and let them work. After all these companies have been functioning in proper way.

On page 4, in clause 11, sub-section (2) of section 49, it has been provided:

'(d) the extension and cheapening of supplies of electricity to sparsely developed areas.'

Many hon. Members have stated that electricity should be given to the backward areas. I entirely agree with that suggestion. At the same time, 'I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are certain other matters also which have to be attended to. I have seen in my constituency that many villages have been given electricity. But the people are so poor that they cannot make its use except perhaps the panchayats which make use of it for street lights. The people who are living in huts cannot make use of this electricity.'

The purpose for which electricity is supplied to the villages is agricultural. The people in the villages are too poor either to dig wells or to provide electrical motor pumps even if they have the wells. So, along with the supply of electricity we must see that electrical motor pumps are also supplied to the farmers. That is my earnest request. Merely providing electricity to villages is not enough.

Shri Bade: Also lower rates.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Yes. In my State of Gujarat, the Government has very recently passed orders to the effect that electricity should be supplied at very concessional rates to agriculturists. Not only that. The surcharge realised from January onwards is also to be refunded with retrospective effect.

The type of electrical power that we have in our country should also be noted. We have at present thermal

power and hydro power. We have also atomic power which is coming up at Tarapore very soon. Now, the rates for atomic power, thermal power and hydro power differ. The cheapest power is hydro power. If we are talking about a common grid or common rate all over the country, then we shall have to have an all-India electricity grid system. Unless we integrate and unify all the schemes, we will not be able to give standard rates everywhere. I presume the Government is thinking in terms of unifying all the electricity boards and have a unified rate system for supplying electricity. Unless this is done, I do not think we can have uniform and equal rates for all the States.

Dr. Singhvi referred to the working of Electricity Board in his State. In my State of Gujarat, the Electricity Board has functioned very well. We had a very efficient Chairman who to my knowledge worked in that capacity without taking any remuneration. Shri H. M. Patel who was till lately the Chairman has done very useful work. I am proud of his achievements. So when Members criticise and say that MPs or MLAs when they retire are keen to go over to Electricity Boards as Chairmen or as members, let me remind them that in Gujarat we did not have any member of legislature to my information as a member of State Electricity Board.

I concede that there are certain complaints about the working of electricity boards. Very recently, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, received many complaints that electrical power is not made easily available. Electricity is demanded by villagers in large numbers for agricultural purposes. The supply is limited and all the demand cannot be fully met. The method of supplying electricity will also have to be looked into. I am quite sure the Electricity Boards will manage their affairs properly, and if supervision is necessary, the Central Government should give guidance.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair].

As regards doing away with private licensees, we have some experience in my State of Gujarat. The Government there wanted to take over the private licences. But those parties went to the High Court and succeeded in obtaining a judgment that the Government has no right to abolish them without payment of compensation; or it should wait till the expiry of their term of contract. That is why even if the Electricity Boards of different States want to remove the private licensees, they cannot do so without paying heavy compensation. So this factor of taking over private licensees should be looked into and they must be paid compensation.

As far as supply of electricity to rural areas is concerned, as one hon. Member said, in urban areas 70 per cent of electricity is consumed by industries whereas the rural areas are using only 10 per cent. Modern civilisation is judged by the quantity of electricity used. If we think in terms of spreading electricity to the rural areas in India which are still backward, it is a stupendous task and for that we shall need lot of money, not only for the supply of electricity, but also for providing them with agricultural machinery that they require for tilling the land.

We must also impose very heavy punishment on illegal use of electricity. I know of some cases where people have tampered with electricity, utilised it without payment of any charges. I have recently seen that certain people have developed the art of removing the fuse at the proper time when public meetings are being addressed. So, when we have public meetings, by whichever party, these fuses should not go off.

In the villages the people must be taught about the dangers of electricity; a mere English notice of danger is not

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

enough. There are leakages of electricity in the earthing wires or on the steel frame of pillar. Many children or cattle when they touch these wires or the frame receive electric shock and they perish. So, in the rural areas, wide publicity should be given about the dangers of electricity.

I have noticed in the villages of my constituency that still proper use of electricity is not made. Except for a radio or a fan working in the village, people still wait for greater use of electricity for agricultural purposes. After all, if the aim of our Government is to supply electricity to our farmers, we must utilise proper means for utilisation of electricity.

With these words I welcome this Bill and I hope the Minister and his colleague, the Agriculture Minister, will provide electricity plus the necessity of water pumps and wells to the farmers. Only if that is done, this country can rise; otherwise, we shall have to wait for many, many years in pulling up the agriculturists.

Mr. Chairman: Already we have exceeded the time limit set by the Business Advisory Committee and accepted by this House. We should have finished this Bill by about 5 O'Clock, but we are still at the first reading. I suppose the hon. Minister will take about half an hour.

Dr. K. L. Rao: 20 minutes.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We have a few words to say.

Mr. Chairman: I call upon the hon. Minister to speak now. The second reading will be taken up tomorrow. Other hon. Members who desire to speak will have to speak in the second reading.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must express at the outset my grateful thanks to the various hon. Members for participat-

ing in this discussion on the Electricity Amendment Bill. Actually I find that the hon. Members have very rightly taken this opportunity to discuss about the problem of electricity and the electricity situation in this country, rather than confine themselves to a consideration of the limited Bill that is placed before the hon. House.

It is quite natural and correct to say that electricity is a basic factor on which the nation should be built up. There are no two opinions about it. If the USSR is today in the highest position, if it is today almost the second resourceful nation in the world, it is because it has made tremendous strides in electric power. Only 40 years back USSR was at the same level as India. Both of us produced about the same amount of power, there was very little amount of power, but in these 40 years USSR has marched very greatly ahead and today its installed capacity is 110 million KW which is second largest in the world, whereas we have got only 11 million KW, that is one-tenth of what the USSR has. That is where unfortunately our position is. Therefore, it is obvious that the position of power has to be improved in this country or to put it in another way, the *per capita* generation of power in this country today is about 75 kw hours whereas in advanced nations it is anything like 2,000 kw hours. Of course in USA and other countries it is extending even upto 5,000 or 10,000 in Sweden and Norway. We are only at 75 and therefore we realise that we should march as rapidly as possible in order to improve this position. We have two handicaps in this. Power is a very heavy capital intensive industry and requires a large amount of capital; it requires machines. Unfortunately in this country all these machines are coming from outside, causing a heavy drain on foreign exchange. The Government has set up three factories at Bhopal, Hardwar and Hyderabad and when they go into production and manufacture equipment it will be time

for us to take a big lead in power production. The other handicap is capital, resources that we can muster. The hon. Member from Jodhpur observed that we have not done well at all in electricity. I can only say that he is wrong. From 6,000 kw hours ten years ago we have multiplied our production to 36,000 kw hours in spite of great handicaps. We have made fairly good advances. But I realise the importance of electricity in the building-up of the prosperity, and I do not feel anyway satisfied, much less when we have come nowhere near the limit which we should aim at as the minimum. We should get at least 500 kw hours per capita from the present 75 kw today. If we can do it by at least 1980, in the next fifteen years, we would have put the nation on very good footing.

The House was very much concerned with the utilisation of power and electricity for agricultural purposes. It is quite correct because in our country 80 per cent of our population is agricultural and lives in the rural areas. In order to serve them we utilise only five per cent of our electrical energy and 95 per cent is going to the urban areas. The hon. Members were right in insisting that we should spend more of this energy for the benefit of the rural areas. Unfortunately our country is a very big one, unlike countries in Europe. In a big-sized country, it requires long and lengthy transmission lines. For instance, the Rihand power could simply have been dumped into Gorakhpur and eastern U.P. but the trouble here was the absence of transmission lines. Transmission lines take as much as the generation if generation costs Rs. 100 crores, transmission line takes equally Rs. 100 crores; that is the general rule abroad; in our country it will take much more. So, we have to have more of this generation and more of these transmission lines. Electrical energy itself is invisible but it has to pass through wires; nobody has invented to transmit electrical energy without wires. So, wires have got to be there.

We have therefore got to build up large number of transmission lines and that means a lot of money. That is where we get stuck up. We are gradually building up. We are building the country into five regional grids and we are attempting now to build up an intimate grid within the region and later on to connect it with the other. In the course of the next five or ten years, we expect an all-India grid and once we have lines laid everywhere it will be easy for us to go in a big way to supply electricity for the whole areas. I may submit that I am most anxious myself about serving the rural areas, because I myself come from a village, and I know especially in the present economic situation, how much it is that the use of electricity has grown and is demanded, and how it simplifies the work and reduces the cost of agricultural pumping. The utilisation of bullocks requires nearly Rs. 90 per acre, whereas with electricity, you can do it with just Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Agriculture requires it. That is why in any part of India, the peasant always asks for electricity, for *bijli*. Therefore, that is most important for us, and it is very essential that we should produce electricity for the people.

We have in our country 50 lakh wells, and we have electrified so far five lakh wells. We have still to electrify, therefore, 45 lakh wells, and in the coming fourth Plan, we shall electrify at least seven lakh wells. That is the main aim for the fourth Plan so far as electricity is concerned.

It is interesting to observe that the use of electricity is so much that my hon. friend from Pudukkottai, Madras state, complained that the wells there have not been electrified. This is in spite of the fact that Madras is the only State in the whole country which has got the maximum amount of rural electrification, for which funds are given on a fairly large scale. For example, this year, we have provided Rs. 6 crores for rural electrification in Madras as against Rs. 2.5 crores for

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

my hon. friend from Jodhpur, that is to say, for Rajasthan. In spite of that, the hon. Member complained that they are not having sufficient amount of money for serving the wells. It is quite true. I submit that there are a large number of wells awaiting electrification all over the country, and it is for us, therefore, to find out what are the best priority areas, and which one we should take up and which are the ones that we could do economically, that is to say, whether they are nearer the grid lines and so on. These procedures have to be adopted in the next five years and once you have the grid line, we could see which are the nearer the grid line, and where it would be much easier and economically cheaper to go in and provide electricity for these wells. Therefore, what I submit is that electrification of wells has to go on some sort of a programme for a while. After we pass through that good, grid system, it would be possible for us to take a big lead.

I am quite aware that in this country of ours, we have a great, favourable feature, namely, first-rate underground resource of water, which I think very few countries have. It is not only surface water which we have, but we have a vast ocean of excellent water underground, especially in the Gangetic basin and in Madhya Pradesh and in the coastal areas. We must have tubewells which could puncture the ground and take out the copious supply of water and bring it to surface. That is very essential. Therefore, food production in this country very greatly depends upon the utilisation of underground water and to that extent electricity has to be accelerated and has to be supplied in greater quantities and to a larger number of places.

I would submit to the House that hon. Members will have an opportunity to support this Ministry before long, when the fourth Plan will be before them. It is then for the hon. House to ask for larger funds for

rural electrification. If the hon. Members maintain the same enthusiasm then, or remember this day, I only hope that they will have provided more funds for this purpose and we can serve you better and secure more electrification for rural areas and for agricultural pumping.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question? Will the scheme for sinking wells also be included in the scheme for electrification for tapping sub-oil water currents.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Sinking of wells and purchase of pumps are not the concern of this Ministry. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture does give sufficient funds for sinking wells as also for the purchase of pumps. We are concerned with the supply of electricity and electric connections.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The Agriculture Ministry does not deal with it but they advise the Members to go to land mortgage banks.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The policy is one of subsidy by way of assistance, whatever you may call it. The Agriculture Ministry looks after these two items. We are concerned only with the supply of power, and I can submit that so far as the power position is concerned, we have sufficient power for dealing with agriculture. There is no difficulty about power. The main trouble is, we do not have the lines. Every village costs Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1 lakh for connections. Unfortunately copper and aluminium are in short supply and they have to be got from outside. We are engaged in a very intensive search to find out substitute materials, but till we succeed in it, so long as we depend on the conventional materials for transmission, I am afraid we have to go on limping for some time more.

While I entirely agree with hon. members in their desire to provide electricity for agriculture—pump sets, etc.—there is no occasion for that to be provided in this Bill. That is a

Bill

general policy. While I was listening to the speeches today, I was myself feeling whether we should have taken more steps to study the various aspects of the problems of wells and tubewells in various parts of the country and see to what extent the difficulties can be removed. That is a subject for close study. The ministry will be taking necessary steps to call for a conference of those States which are interested in wells and tubewells and find out what exactly the troubles are, what are the things standing in the way of implementing their projects, etc. But the function of this Bill is entirely different, viz., to make some urgent changes.

The hon. member from Gorakhpur very rightly said that we should have taken a comprehensive view of the whole affair. I agree. I was myself feeling that the language itself is so funny and it was drafted by an Englishman in 1946. We can simplify it very much, but it takes time. I hope in the next session hon. members will be given a Bill which will be much more simplified and more comprehensive. But as I said yesterday, there are two reasons which make this Bill urgent. At the present moment, this Act does not allow any uniform rate. This was challenged by the Kalyan Borough Municipality of Maharashtra. They filed a suit and won it in the High Court. Similarly in Punjab and Bihar also these cases have come up. We cannot allow these cases to go through. It is meaningless. On the one hand hon. members are saying that there should be a uniform rate not only within each State but in the whole country. And quite rightly so. When the present Act does not allow the application of uniform rates, it is very necessary that we should pass a Bill nullifying it and making it possible to introduce a uniform rate. That is the urgency.

Shri Bade: Nobody objected to that provision.

Dr. K. L. Rao: My senior and respected leader in the Congress Party, Mr. Bibhuti Mishra was so angry with

me that he said he would not support this Bill because it does not say anything about uniform rate for agriculture, about the rate for agriculture being less than the rate for industry and so on. As I said earlier, that is a general policy and this Bill is intended to make some very urgent changes.

Another thing is, the bank rate has gone up. It has been changed in February, 1965. It is good that the private licensees have not taken advantage of this and raised the rates. Under the Act they could have done it. Therefore, what we have now sought is to say that on investments made so far—in 1965—we shall allow a bank rate of 7 per cent and for investments later on it shall be 2 per cent. Otherwise, what will happen is this. Let us say that the net assets, to give an approximate figure, of private licensees in the country is Rs. 120 crores. The amount of clear profit they can get will be calculated on the basis of standard rate. According to that, 8 per cent of Rs. 120 crores will be nearly Rs. nine and a half crores, whereas if it is 7 per cent it will only be in the order of Rs. eight and a half crores. There is a difference of Rs. 1 crore. That means they have to gain it by increasing the rates. It is not correct to do so because they have acquired the assets in those days when the bank rate was 5 per cent or even 3 per cent. Therefore, while I greatly respect Shri Dandekar's principles of equity and proper perspective in dealing with this, I am afraid, when you come to private licensees in the matter of electricity I should say we are perfectly correct in introducing this amendment. We have thought out the matter very carefully to see whether there was any moral turpitude involved in this matter. I do not find any such thing at all. What we have said is that all those assets up to 1965 will be charged at 7 per cent and any investment beyond that will be charged at the new rate. The new investment will be a small amount. I do not think anybody is going to invest hereafter in a big way. As I told you,

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

nobody except the three or four big undertakings is going to invest large amounts in this, because it is the policy of Government that private licensees shall be taken over as early as possible. Of course, I know some of the big private undertakings have been doing very good work. Those people who are having large installed capacity like the Tatas and so on are doing very good work. But there are a lot of small uneconomical units. The other day I had been to Silchar and I was surprised to find that Silchar was under a private licensee. The people there told me that the electric lights there were burning bright only that day because I had gone there, and on other days they were usually dim. I do not know how far it is true, but that is what they told me. Therefore, what I submit is, these private undertakings—not all, but some of the bad ones at least—are to be acquired as early as possible. It is our policy to do so. We want to be fair to them. Simply because the bank rate has risen, immediately we should not increase the electricity rates. There is no meaning in that. That is why this matter is urgent. It is these two urgent factors that have made us come to this hon. House for passing this Bill. That is the limited scope of this Bill.

Having got this opportunity to amend the Act, we have introduced a few other changes. I want to touch upon only one or two other amendments. Most of the hon. Members were talking about membership. I was surprised to find references being made to elections and so on. I may say, I am not accustomed to this kind of thing. In fact, it never struck me, that this provision has such a deep meaning as that. All that it provides is this. It is not Members of Parliament or members of State legislatures alone who are referred to here. Here it says: "Member of Parliament, State legislature or any local authority". That is to say, at the moment, even a panchayat Board member of a village

cannot become a member of the Electricity Board. That means a very large number of Indian personnel are disqualified. Though there is corruption and all that, I cannot understand how corruption can be associated with hon. Members of legislatures. I think we should say 'nonsense' to that kind of thing. I accept Shri Yashpal Singh's definition that an idler is corrupt. I quite agree, but I would not say that hon. Members of this House, legislatures or panchayats are corrupt or anything like that. Most of the members on Electricity Boards are honorary. Only three members are permanent members, full-time officers, who are electrical engineers who have got administrative experience or other very specific qualifications. Others are all honorary members, who get a little amount of money. I do not think we should take such great objection to this provision. I do not think there is really much in that. I am really sorry, that the hon. Members, especially from the opposition, have referred to the elections and all that. As I said, it never crossed my mind. Having dealt with this subject so many months, I never thought that the question of election will be brought into this.

17 hrs.

Then, every hon. Member was talking about publication. I think there is a lot of confusion about this, especially about the limit of Rs. 25 lakhs. Shri Warrior, who has made a speech and is going away to Cochin—he has written to me a slip that he will not be here—has stated that there is something fishy about this. I want to submit very clearly that the publication has nothing to do with the tenders. Actually, I am feeling myself that probably in the next Amending Bill I should omit this provision about publication. For example, we are sanctioning Rs. 1,000 crores worth of irrigation projects. We do not publish them. Some other hon. Members referred to corruption and something

fishy in this connection. In the case of an irrigation project, if it costs Rs. 2 crores or less, it need not come to the Centre; the State can sanction it. But, in the case of electricity, every scheme has to come to the Centre, has to pass through very rigid scrutiny by the Central Water and Power Commission, Technical Advisory Committee and so on. Therefore, there is greater rigidity, greater control of electricity schemes than in the case of irrigation projects. Still, we do not publish those irrigation projects. We are publishing the electricity schemes merely to acquaint the people with the scheme. It was enunciated in the olden days when the generation of electricity was very little and we had to popularise it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Then, what is your objection to publishing it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Then, as hon. Members know, Rs. 25 lakhs means nothing today. It is a very small amount. In the olden days, 130 years ago, Sir Henry Cotton completed the Godavari system for Rs. 14 lakhs. Today it will cost anything like Rs. 200 crores. Therefore, Rs. 25 lakhs is a small amount today. That is why in the case of an irrigation project we have got a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs for minor irrigation Rs. five crore for medium irrigation and more than Rs. five crores for major irrigation. This is just a sort of artificial limit. There is no sanctity about this Rs. 25 lakhs. If the hon. Members want to fix it at Rs. 20 lakhs, we can do it. We want to put a higher limit because otherwise there will be a large number of such schemes. There is no point in publishing all of them. It will mean waste of money, because we have to publish them in the paper. Also, it causes delay.

Shri N. Dandekar: Then why publish projects costing Rs. 1 crore and more? What is the point?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. Projects costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs will be large in number. Projects costing more than Rs. 1 crore will be few.

Shri N. Dandekar: Why publish them at all?

Dr. K. L. Rao: A majority of the projects belong to the category of medium and minor. Projects costing Rs. 25 lakhs or less will be a large number. There is no meaning in publishing them once or twice. It causes delay of months.

Shri Bade: Then why do you not take away the publication entirely?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will be very happy to do it. We have to do it gradually, very carefully. Hon. Members will otherwise say that we are doing something very radical. So, as I said, the next amending Bill will do away with this clause. There is no particular sanctity for this limit of Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore. We have simply said that for projects costing up to Rs. 25 lakhs we will not publish, for schemes between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore we will publish once, and in the case of schemes costing more than Rs. 1 crore twice at the draft stage and in the final form. There is nothing to read in between the lines. The object of this publication is merely to familiarise the people with the project. This was conceived at a time when generation of electricity was very little, when it had great glamour and people did not know what electricity was. There are one or two other points which I want to deal with.

Mr. Chairman: Would he like to continue his speech tomorrow?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, I would like to finish today. I once again thank hon. Members for the very large amount of comments that they have given. There were useful suggestions in them and we will make a particular study of these. As I submitted, though it

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

may not concern the Bill, there are a lot of useful suggestions made in respect of the electricity situation in the country and they will receive very great attention from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.06 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE: GANDAK PROJECT

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : मैडम चेयरमैन, मैंने स्टैंड ववेश्चन 1653 ता० 12-5-66 को रखा था। प्रश्न मेरा यह था कि गण्डक योजना के कार्यान्वयन में रुपये-पैसे की कमी के कारण से देरी हो रही है, सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। उसके बाद फखरुद्दीन साहब, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, उनका जवाब मिला कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने 1966-67 में 9.18 करोड़ रुपया रखा है, केन्द्र सरकार ने इसके लिये तीन करोड़ रुपया दिया है और आगे इसके लिये यदि बिहार गवर्नमेंट अपने बजट में रुपया रखेगी तो काम होगा और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का भी इस में जो अनुदान होगा, इसके लिये खर्च करेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह योजना—इसका बहुत पहले 20—22 करोड़ रुपये का अन्दाजा लगा था, उसके बाद इसका अन्दाजा 36 करोड़ रुपये हुआ, 36 करोड़ के बाद 56 करोड़ रुपये हुआ और अब 56 करोड़ से बढ़ते बढ़ते 124 करोड़ रुपये इसका तखमीना हो गया है। अब तक मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कुल लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। इस समय जो खर्च की रकतार है, फखरुद्दीन साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, यदि उसका हिसाब लगाया जाय तो इस डिबैल्यूएशन के बाद जो मंहगाई हो गई है, उसको देखते हुए स्वाभाविक है कि इसका खर्च 150 करोड़ रुपये या इससे

भी ज्यादा हो जाय। यह योजना सन् 1960 में मंजूर हुई थी और अब 1966 हो गया है, इन सात वर्षों में हम ने 20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैडम चेयरमैन, अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये कि जब कि इस योजना का तखमीना बढ़ता जा रहा है, कब तक यह पूरी हो सकेगी।

हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी पैसा लगाया जाय और जल्दी से जल्दी उसका रिटर्न मिले। रिटर्न जो हमारे यहां जल्दी मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी योजनायें हैं उनके मुकाबले में, हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी विज्ञान-बेता और बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं और खुद हमारे डा० के० एल० राव साहब, जब वह खुद इंजीनियर थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि इससे अच्छी कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन जब वह मिनिस्टर हो गये तो न मालूम क्यों मुस्त हो गये, इसको आगे नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। यही नहीं हमारे मिनिस्टर श्री फखरुद्दीन साहब, जो जन्मजात कांग्रेसी हैं, जनसेवक हैं, इनके आगे पर भी इस योजना का भाग्य ऐसा लगता है कि जो इस पर खर्च होता है, उसको देखते हुए 15-20 वर्षों से पड़ता हल नहीं हो पायेगी।

इधर इसमें एक बात हुई है। राव साहब से मैंने पूछा तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि रुपये-पैसे की बड़ी दिक्कत है, इसलिये इसका इन्तजाम सोचना होगा, सरकार इसके लिये सोचेगी। इस पर हम लोग जो गण्डक-कमांडेड एरिया के लोग हैं, हम लोगों ने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से मुलाकात की। उन बेचारों ने हमारे साथ बड़ी भलमनसाहत दिखलाई, उन्होंने फौरन दो आदमियों को इस काम के लिये लगा दिया—एक ठाकुर साहब और एक नाथ साहब। ये दोनों सज्जन वहां गये, जहां पर यह योजना बन रही है, इन लोगों ने वहां जाकर देखा, हम लोग भी जो उस क्षेत्र के एम० पी० हैं, जैसे द्वारका नाथ तिवारी, कमल नाथ तिवारी, इन से जाकर मिले।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भागवत झा आजाद नहीं गये थे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह नहीं गये थे, मैं झूठ नहीं कहूंगा । ये लोग वहां गये, बिहार के मिनिस्टर भी आये, उनके आफिस के लोग भी आये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : हम लोग सन्याल परगने के हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बातचीत के दौरान यह प्रकट हुआ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जितना इस पर खर्चा आयेगा उसको देने के लिए तैयार है बशर्ते कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की एजेंसी इसको कार्यान्वित करे । हम लोग इसके पहले जब पूछते थे तब बिहार गवर्नमेंट कहती थी कि सैंटर पैसा नहीं देता है और जब सैंटर से पूछते थे तो सैंटर कहता था कि वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं करती है, वह खर्च करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । सैंटर स्टेट के ऊपर इसको डाल देता था और स्टेट सैंटर के ऊपर इसको डाल देती थी । इस बैठक के बाद यह तय हुआ कि सैंटर तो रुपया देना चाहता है लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी नहीं है कि इसको खर्च कर सके । वहां यह तय हुआ कि छः महीने के बाद फिर एक बैठक होगी और तब यह बताया जायेगा कि कैसे इस पैसे को खर्च करें । मैंने एक इंजीनियर से पूछा है । उसने मुझे बताया है कि दो डिविजन के बजाय अगर छः डिविजन लगा दिये जायें, जो रेट्स हैं उनको बदल दें, सिमेंट मिल जाये और कांटेक्टर को समय पर पेमेंट हो जाये, जल्दी उसको पेमेंट कर दिया जाये और जो खुदाई का काम है वह गांव वालों के जिम्मे कर दिया जाये और वे इसको जल्दी करें तो काम काफी आसानी से और तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकता है । लेकिन अभी तक प्लानिंग कमीशन से ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय सिंचाई विभाग को आश्वासन नहीं मिला है कि रुपया दिया जायेगा और वह रुपया इनकी मार्फत बिहार सरकार को जायेगा । सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय के

दोनों मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं । एक विशेषज्ञ हैं और दूसरे राजनीतिज्ञ हैं दोनों का सम्मिलन होने से मैं समझता हूं कि गंडक योजना का जो काम है वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू हो जायेगा ।

इससे फायदा क्या होगा यह भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । अगर इसको पहली पूरा कर दिया गया होता तो इससे फसलों की पैदावार में दो करोड़ पचास लाख अंश की वृद्धि हो गई होती जिसमें एक करोड़ बीस लाख मन खाद्यान्न हैं और एक करोड़ तीस लाख मन पटसन है । आज जूट का दाम हमारे जिले में 65 रुपया है । हो सकता है कि कलकत्ता में वह ज्यादा हो । जिस जमाने में यह बीस करोड़ रुपये की पैदावार होने वाली थी उस समय इस योजना का कुल तखमीना खर्च का, 36 करोड़ रुपया था । अब आप देख लें कि इतनी हमारी पैदावार मारी गई है । आप यह भी देखें कि इससे 32 लाख एकड़ जमीन पटने वाली है । उस जमीन से बीस करोड़ की आमदनी होने वाली थी । अब आमदनी का तखमीना भी कुछ अधिक हो जायेगा । यह जो स्कीम आपकी है इस स्कीम से बढ़िया और कोई हिन्दुस्तान में स्कीम नहीं है । फिर भी न जाने हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर क्यों गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं करती है ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने और विशेषज्ञों ने और जितने इस विभाग के आदमी आये उन्होंने भी कहा कि जब तक इस स्कीम को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में नहीं लेता है तब तक वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है, इसकी रफ्तार तेज नहीं हो सकती है । ऐसा जो कहा गया इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह था कि इस स्कीम से तीन राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है । एक तो नेपाल राज्य है, दूसरे बिहार राज्य का सम्बन्ध है और तीसरे उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है । यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना को अपने हाथ में ले लेती तो इस योजना के सफलीभूत होने में ज्यादा

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

देर न लगती। इसका कारण यह है कि नेपाल को अगर बिहार सरकार कोई पत्र लिखना चाहती है तो वह पहले उस पत्र को केन्द्र के पास भेजेगी और केन्द्र उसको नेपाल सरकार के पास भेजेगा और जब नेपाल से उसका जवाब आयेगा तो वह पहले केन्द्र के पास आयेगा और फिर बिहार के पास आयेगा। यही बात तब पता होगी अगर उत्तर प्रदेश नेपाल को पत्र लिखना चाहेगा। ये सब कारण हैं जिनको ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये और इस योजना को जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

आज हालत क्या है? आज हालत यह है कि गंडक योजना का जो बैरेज है वह बैरेज अगले साल निश्चित रूप से कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा। बैरेज के साथ साथ जहां से उत्तर प्रदेश और सारन के लिए कैनल निकलेगी वहां साठ मील में अभी तक कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरह से ईस्टर्न साइड में जहां चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा में लाइन जाने वाली है कैनल की, वहां भी तीस मील में खुदाई नहीं हुई है। उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि इनके पास मशीनरी नहीं है। जो सख्त मिट्टी है, पत्थर हैं, पहाड़ हैं, उसकी खुदाई के लिए कहा जाता है कि इनके पास मशीनरी नहीं है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दें कि इस योजना के लिये चौथी योजना में काफी धन रखा जायेगा और इसको चौथी योजना के काल में अग्रगण्य समाप्त भी कर दिया जायेगा। हमारा जो हिसाब है उस हिसाब के मुताबिक तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जा कर यह योजना पूरी होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजनाकाल में मंत्री महोदय इसको पूरा करने का आज स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें।

हमारे थंकर साहब वहां गए थे। वह बड़े सज्जन हैं। मैं अशोक मेहता साहब को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम लोगों की मदद की है। जब बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि 56 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दस लाख एकड़ जमीन चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत पटा सकते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम आठ करोड़ रुपया और देते हैं और आप छः लाख एकड़ और जमीन पटा दो। इस तरह से सोलह लाख एकड़ भूमि पट जाएगी। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जो एजेंसी वहां बनी है उस एजेंसी में कंपैसटी नहीं है कि इतने पैसे को खर्च कर सके। काम जल्दी हो, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें मदद करे, अपनी तरफ से वह इंजीनियर दे, अपनी तरफ से काम करें। तभी काम हो सकता है। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सहयोग नहीं होगा तब तक जो संगठन वहां बनाया गया है, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाया गया है, उससे इतना काम नहीं होने वाला है।

जो बैरेज का काम है वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो नेशनल प्राजैक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन है, उसके सुपुर्द किया गया है। उसको पहले सभी खराब कहते थे। लेकिन उसने वहां पर काबिले तारीफ काम किया है। उसके काम को देखते हुए हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि अगले साल बैरेज कम्प्लीट हो जाएगा। बैरेज के साथ साथ जो कैनलज खुदने वाली है उन पर एक सौ नौ पुल बनेंगे। इन 109 पुलों में से तीन पुल ही कम्प्लीट हुए हैं और छः पुल ऐसे हैं जिन पर आधा काम हुआ है, चौथाई काम हुआ है। सौ पुलों पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, उन पर हाथ भी नहीं लगा है। इतनी लाभकारी योजना को इतने गैर तसल्लीबकश तरीके से पूरा किया जा रहा है। जो रुपया खर्च हो चुका है अगर

उसको फेंकना चाहते हैं आप मिट्टी में तो आपकी इच्छा, नहीं तो जो आजकल उसकी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें, इसके लिए आप पैसा दें, इसके लिए साधन दें, इसके लिए मशीनरी दें।

Shri K. N. Pandé (Hata): I want to put a question.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is a very old Parliamentarian. He must know the rules. If he wanted to put a question, he must have given notice of it before the discussion began. He has not given his name.

Shri K. N. Pandé: That is true. Can I not make a request now?

Mr. Chairman: No. He must know the rules. He is an old Parliamentarian.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कृष्णाय (देवास): मैंने नोटिस दिया था और मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गंडक योजना जिस समय प्रारम्भ की गई थी उस समय इस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च करने का विचार था? क्या यह सच है कि अब वह सो करोड़ से भी ऊपर जा पहुँची है? यदि हाँ तो इसका प्रमुख कारण क्या है? क्या यह योजना विदेशी सहायता से पूरी की जा रही है? यदि हाँ तो चूँकि विदेशी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है, क्या यह सही है कि इस कारण से इसको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है?

सिन्धु और विष्णु मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद): जो कुछ खयालात हमारे सोमने रखे गए हैं उनसे मैं बिल्कुल मुक्तफक हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भित्तों भी वाटर रिसोसिस हैं उनका पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल करके हम अपनी फूड प्रोडक्शन

को बढ़ावें। इसकी हम कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं। सिर्फ फाइनैशल लिमिटेशन हमारे रास्ते में हैं और उनकी वजह से जो कुछ काम हम करना चाहते हैं उसको नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं यह बात भी मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बिहार सूबे के लिये बहुत जरूरी है।

Shri K. N. Pandé: Not only Bihar but U.P. also. We have been ruined. And this House is going to establish a new practice that I cannot even put a question because that is the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member must know the rules. He has been a Member of this House for long enough, and it is rightly expected that he should take the trouble of going through the rules. I shall not allow him to do anything which is beyond the rules.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कृष्णाय: सम्भाषित महोदय, आप का अपमान किया जा रहा है, यह बहुत खेदजनक बात है। हम इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्हें अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद: बिहार और यू० पी० दोनों ही के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी प्रोजेक्ट है, और इसके बन जाने से मैं जानता हूँ कि दोनों सूबों में ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ सकती है और इस वक्त जो हमारी फूड की समस्या है उसमें बहुत दूर तक मदद पहुँच सकती है। इसीलिये यह प्रोजेक्ट लिया गया। इस वक्त यह लिया गया था उस वक्त यह खयाल था कि 1961 में इस पर 54 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। 37 करोड़ रुपया बिहार का और 17 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश का।

श्री अँकार लाल बैरवा (कौटा): राजस्थान में कितना होगा।

श्री फलरुहीन अहमद : यह प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान के लिये नहीं है ।

अभी जो एस्टिमेट है उससे मालूम होता है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर, इसके खत्म होने तक 121 करोड़ रु० तक खर्च हो सकता है हमारी इच्छा है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट जितना जल्दी पूरा हो उतना अच्छा है क्योंकि जितनी देर होती है उतनी ही इसकी कीमत में और खर्च में ज्यादाती होगी और हमको रुपया निकालने की सूरत निकालनी पड़ेगी ।

इस वक्त मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चन्द महीने हुए मैंने खुद गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को देखा, और देख कर मुझे इत्मीनान हुआ कि बंराज का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह हो रहा था । इस साल के शुरू में बिहार गवर्नमेंट और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने जो जो रुपया उनके बजट में इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिये होना चाहिये था उसका एस्टिमेट भेजा था । बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने हमसे कहा था कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिये हमें इस साल के लिये उनको 9.18 करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिये । लेकिन इस वक्त रुपये की कमी की वजह से सिर्फ 2 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी यहां से हुई थी, और यह कहा गया था कि 1 करोड़ रुपया उस जगह खर्च किया जायेगा जो कि नेपाल टेरिटरी में है । लेकिन कम देने के बाद बिहार और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से जब हमारे एस्टिमेट्स आये कि और ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, उस वक्त हमने बिहार गवर्नमेंट को 7 करोड़ रुपया देने का और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को ३.७ करोड़ रुपया देने का इत्तजाम किया । इसके अलावा एक करोड़ रुपया नेपाल की टेरिटरी में खर्च होगा । अगर इन तमाम रुपयों को जोड़ा जाये तो करीब 8 करोड़ रुपया बिहार को दिया गया है जब कि मांग इस साल के लिये 9 करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा की थी । मैं आपसे यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हम देख रहे हैं कि किस कदर कमी हो रही है । अगर

कमी की वजह से रुपये की जरूरत होगी तो हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जो रुपया हम मुहैया करें उसमें जितनी कमी हो सके उतनी हो ।

इसके अलावा शायद आपको यह भी मालूम हो कि हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके पूरा होने में इस वजह से दिक्कत होती है कि हम उनको स्टेट प्लान में रखते हैं और स्टेट प्लान में रिसोर्सेज कम होने की वजह से बहुत सी जगहों में रुपया नहीं मिल सकता है, उन को हम अपने हाथ में लें । हम चाहते हैं कि जो आठ या नौ बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी पूरी तरह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ले । इसकी बाबत हम प्लानिंग कमिशन से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बात करेंगे । जहां तक मेरे डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं जानता हूँ कि इस पालिसी के साथ हमारी पार्लियामेंट भी है कि हम कोशिश करें कि जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जिनको रिसोर्सेज की दिक्कत की वजह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकती, या टेक्निकल नो हाऊ की वजह से वह नहीं कर सकती, हम उन बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करें ।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Upper Krishna Project in Mysore also.

श्री फलरुहीन अहमद : मैं इस वक्त यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि कौन कौन सी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन आठ या नौ प्रोजेक्ट्स हम सारे देश में लेना चाहते हैं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उनकी बाबत हमको प्लानिंग कमिशन से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से रुपया मिलेगा और इस पालिसी पर जल्दी अमल करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे । ऐसा करने से मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारी प्रोजेक्ट्स जिनमें काफी देर रिसोर्सेज की कमी की वजह से हुई है खत्म हो जायेंगी और यह काम करके हम जल्दी से जल्दी अपना फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकेंगे ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गंडक प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में तो बतलाइये ।

श्री फलरुहीन ग्रहभद : गंडक इसमें शामिल है ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): As regards the question put by Shri Kachhavaia—he asked why the estimate of the project has gone up from Rs. 53 crores to Rs. 121 crores—the answer must come from the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, himself. He is going on increasing the cost there. The main reason is this. Originally these canals were supposed to take up to 5 cusecs. Later on it has been decided to take upto 2 cusecs. That has caused nearly 10—15 per cent extra rise in cost. Also the original area was about 28 lakh acres. Now it has been further extended. The hon. Member goes on adding acres after acres. So many lakhs of acres have been added. This has enlarged the scope of the project. Naturally, that has to come out of money. Therefore, there is a rise in cost.

All these things are gone into very carefully by a technical committee. Every effort is being made to review

the cost. Nevertheless, I do not think the cost will come down below the figure generally estimated. The endeavour is, as the hon. Minister has said, to try to complete the scheme along with other important ones in the country as early as possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक बहुत छोटी सी बात पूछी थी कि क्या यह विदेशी सहायता से बनाई जा रही है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry I forgot it. There is no question of foreign collaboration in this. It is a very simple work. Even if it were a difficult work, Indian talent has come to that stage when we can tackle it ourselves. Therefore, there is no question of foreign collaboration, much less any kind of fear about the project not being handled properly; the whole project is being handled by purely Indian talent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Some amount for invisible expenditure and for administration must also be there.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 29, 1966/Sravana 7, 1888 (Saka).