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**Monday, July 26, 1971/
Sravana 4, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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C O N T E N T S

(Fifth Series, Vol-VI, 2nd Session, 1971)

No. 46—Monday, July 26, 1971/Sravana 4, 1893 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1352, 1354, 1356, to 1358, 1360, 1362, 1365 to 1368, 1370, 1371, 1374 and 1379.	...	1—34
---	-----	------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1351, 1353, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1364, 1369, 1372, 1373, 1375 to 1378 and 1380.	...	35—45
---	-----	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5882 to 5971, and 5973 to 5994.	...	45—117
---	-----	--------

Statement correcting Answer to USQ. No. 3874 dated 5-7-1971.	...	117—18
---	-----	--------

Papers Laid on the Table	...	118—19
--------------------------	-----	--------

West Bengal Budget 1971-72 ;

Demands for Grants (West Bengal) 1971-72 ;
--	-----	-----

Statutory Resolution in Relation to the State of West Bengal— adopted ; And West Bengal State Legislature (Dele- gation of Powers) Bill.
--	-----	-----

Motion to consider
--------------------	-----	-----

Shri D. N. Mahata
-------------------	-----	-----

Shri G. Viswanathan
---------------------	-----	-----

Shri Subodh Hansda
--------------------	-----	-----

Shri Samar Guha
-----------------	-----	-----

Shri S. N. Singh Deo
----------------------	-----	-----

Shri H. N. Mukerjee
---------------------	-----	-----

Shri R. N. Barman
-------------------	-----	-----

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
-----------------------	-----	-----

Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi...
--------------------------------	-----	-----

Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao
---------------------------	-----	-----

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury
-------------------------	-----	-----

Shri Boksi Nayak
------------------	-----	-----

Shri Lutfal Haque
-------------------	-----	-----

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

COLUMNS

Shri Manoranjan Hazra	...	...	...	179—84
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	...	...	...	184—85
Shri Hamendra Singh Banera	...	...	...	185—86
Shri K. R. Ganesh	...	...	...	186—92
Shri K. C. Pant	...	...	...	192—206
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.	..	...	...	22 4
Motion to Pass	...	...	...	224
West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1971	...	...	...	224—27
—Motion to Introduce	...	...	...	225
—Motion to Consider	...	...	...	226
Shri K. R. Ganesh	...	...	...	224—25
Dr. Ranen Sen	...	...	...	225—26
—Clauses 2, 3 and 1.	...	...	...	226—27
—Motion to Pass.				227
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971.	...	...	...	227—44
—Motion to Consider	...	...	...	227
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	...	...	...	227—36
Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya	...	...	...	236—39
Shri N.K.P. Salve	...	...	...	239—44
Half-an-Hour Discussion— <i>R.</i> Import of Aluminium through MMTC.	...	...	...	244—52
Shri D. D. Desai	...	...	...	244—48
Shri L. N. Mishra	...	...	...	249—52

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 26, 1971/Sravana 4,
1893 (Saka)

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नेपाल को वित्तीय सहायता

*1352. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल को उसकी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की क्रियान्विति में सहायता देने के लिये भारत ने कोई राशि निर्धारित की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि तथा यह राशि किन मुख्य प्रयोजनों के लिये दी जायगी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) This matter is under consideration.

(b) The amounts, when allotted, will be for mutually agreed projects.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह जो विषय विचाराधीन है वह कब से विचाराधीन है और कब तक आप इस पर निर्णय ले पायेगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो मेरे लिए कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। यह

मामला विचाराधीन है, बात सोची जा रही है और जल्दी ही इस पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जिन प्रयोजनों अथवा योजनाओं पर आप आपसी सहमति के आधार पर फैसला लेने जा रहे हैं या फैसला लेंगे उसका स्वरूप क्या होगा ? आया नकद के रूप में सहायता दी जायेगी या वस्तुओं के आदान-प्रदान के रूप में ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : नेपाल को जो कुछ इमदाद दी जाती है उसको देने के तीन तरीके होते हैं—एक तो टेकिनिकल कोआपरेशन की सूरत में, दूसरे डायरेक्ट एजीक्यूशन आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स बाई इंडिया और तीसरे आउटराइट कैश-ग्रान्ट्स । यह तीन तरीके इमदाद देने के हैं। इस बहुत यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा कि जो कुछ एड या इमदाद देने वाले हैं वह किस यक्कल में देंगे ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : By now India has given aid to Nepal to the extent of Rs. 83 crores nearly. May I know whether any particular amount has been requested for by Nepal for the implementation of their plans ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that nearly Rs. 83.50 crores has been given to Nepal during the period 1951-71 as aid. As regards the current fourth Five Year Plan of Nepal, their demand is to the tune of nearly Rs. 46 crores.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि मदद देने के मामले में, भारतवासियों के साथ नेपाल में जो दुर्घटना हुई या जो व्यवहार हुआ, उस पर भी ध्यान रखेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a question which arises out of the main question.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मामला आपके विचाराधीन है और जो असिस्टेंट आप नेपाल को देने जा रहे हैं वह कर्ज के रूप में होगी या सब्सीडी होगी ? यानी क्या वह राशि नेपाल को कई बर्षों में और कई किस्तों में वापिस करनी होगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस समय मेरे पास तफसील तो नहीं है लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उसमें कर्ज की शक्ति में ज्यादा नहीं होगा।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय हमारे देश पर बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक संकट आया हुआ है बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के कारण, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप करने जा रहे हैं उसमें आपने इस संकट को भी अपने ध्यान में रखा है और क्या आपने उनको यह सुझाव दिया है कि हमारे देश पर इस तरह का संकट आया हुआ है और उसमें उनको सहयोग करना चाहिए—इस तरह की आपने उनसे कोई चर्चा की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो बिल्कुल उल्टी हो गई।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे ऊपर संकट आया हुआ है इसलिए इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप आगे चर्चा करेंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह स्वाभाविक है कि जो कुछ कठिनाई है उस पर विचार करेंगे और इन सब बातों को देखते हुए कोई निर्णय करेंगे।

Setting up of Coal-Based Fertilizer Factory at Singrauli

*1354. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a coal-based fertilizer factory in Singrauli coal-fields area to meet the fertilizer requirements of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : No, sir.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I had expected the hon. Minister to give a comprehensive reply about this. Looking to the background of this question—this area is rich in coal, it has one of the biggest coal deposits in the country and it is also rich in generated electricity which is in surplus—may I ask whether any scheme for any industry has been under the consideration of Government for this area ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is only about a coal-based fertiliser factory, to which the answer is No. For the other aspects, he may table a separate question.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : In view of the fact that Punjab wants the Nangal factory to be shifted, would not this place be the best place for shifting it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the only one they have got. He can get it.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : There is no proposal to shift the Nangal factory ; neither would it be economical to do so. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, a coal-based fertiliser factory at Korba has already been agreed to in principle. This has been done in consultation with the Planning Commission.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Have Government under consideration any plan to give that area, which is very backward, any industry, considering the fact that there are coal deposits and there is power. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He asked a specific question about a fertiliser factory to which a specific reply of 'No' was given. He should not divert it to bring in other matters. For the other matters, he may table a separate question.

**Suggestion of Pakistani Representative
at Meeting of Afro-Asian Solidarity
Organisation Regarding Bangla
Desh Refugees**

+

*1356. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation which held its meeting at Damascus recently avoided censure of Pakistan in regard to her policy towards Bangla Desh ; and

(b) whether the Pakistani representative made a suggestion that India being a vast country could keep the refugees permanently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation considered "the situation in East Pakistan and the regrettable problem of refugees" overruling the objection of the Pakistani delegation. The text of the Resolution is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) According to information available to the Government no such suggestion was made by the Pakistani representatives. On the contrary, they endeavoured without success to question the enormous magnitude of the refugee influx.

Text of the Resolution

No. 102/17/1-B

XTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
SESSION OF AFRO-ASIAN
PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY
ORGANISATION
DAMASCUS-SYRIA
23/23 JUNE 1971

Political Committee

**RESOLUTION ON LAST
PAKISTAN**

The Executive Committee of A. A. P. S. O. in its tenth session held from 23rd to 24th June, 1971, in Damascus having considered the situation in East Pakistan and the regrettable problem of refugees :

- Being aware of the significance of the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism and exploitation.
- Deploring the great human calamities that colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are inflicting to the militant peoples of the Third World.

Calls for the realisation of the following :

1. That a just and human solution be found to the problem of refugees so that they can return to their homeland as soon as possible in order to enable the whole people of Pakistan to fight unitedly against colonialism, imperialism.
2. That the Secretary General of A. A. P. S. O. be requested to follow up the development of the situation.

MR. SPEAKER : This question was already answered the other day.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Besides the forum of this non-official organisation, are any official efforts being made by our Government to make the Afro-Asian countries interested in the Bangla Desh issue ? Has any official been deputed for this purpose ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This is a private organisation and the Government of India are not directly concerned with it.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I asked whether besides this non-official organisation, any effort has been made by our Government to make these countries interested in the Bangla Desh issue.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : We are in touch with countries both in Africa and Asia, here in Delhi through their representatives and also in the various capitals.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Has it come to the notice of Government—it has appeared in the press also—that recently Tengku Abdul Rahman, former Prime Minister of Malaysia and now Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat, said in Rawalpindi that he did not expect the refugees to return home as long as fighting continued in East Bengal? If so, have Government ascertained about it and tried to have it impressed upon the Pakistan Government. . .

MR. SPEAKER : From the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, he has now gone to Tengku Abdul Rahman. It is not relevant.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government propose to review India's policy towards some countries which supported Pakistan at the Damascus meeting although they are members of the organisation?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not follow it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Some countries supported Pakistan at that meeting. I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take in this connection.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This was not a conference in which the governments of the countries concerned participated. The participating delegations did not reflect the viewpoints of their Governments.

Acute Shortage of Houses in West Bengal

*1357. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing shortage is acute in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government had submitted any scheme to the Urban Development and Housing Finance Corporation for constructing housing estates and land development in the Greater Calcutta area;

(c) if so, the main features of the Scheme; and

(d) whether the Corporation has approved the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) One of these schemes w.z. Kalidaha Land Acquisition and Development Scheme has been approved by the Corporation. The remaining Schemes will be considered by the Corporation in due course when sufficient funds become available with them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Area	Physical Target		Total invest- ment Rs. in lakhs	Seed capital required from the Corporation Rs. in lakhs	Duration of the Project First year Rs. in lakhs	Total Rs. in lakhs	Remarks
			acres	Plots					
				Houses					
1.	Maniktola Housing Scheme Calcutta	4.16	—	240	75.44	39.77	64.97	3 years	Scheme is purely for land acquisition, development and sale of plots.
2.	Kalidaha Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, Calcutta	36.20	385	—	44.16	14.63	29.00	3 years	
3.	Paikpara Housing Scheme Calcutta	9.7	—	480	149.79	—	149.78	3 years	
4.	Baihnab Ghata Integrated Housing and Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	315	2,478	580	403.00	62.00	224.00	6 years	
5.	Salt Lake Area	10	—	600	112.00	28.00	64.00	4 years	
<i>West Bengal Schemes outside Greater Calcutta :</i>									
1.	Assansol Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	1,000	8,840	—	—	407.15	51.48	100.42	15 years
2.	Bidhan Nagar Scheme Durgapur	—	—	500	135.00	26.98	88.37	5 years	

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I find from the statement that the major part of the scheme refers to acquisition, development and sale of the plots. May I know what steps are being taken to make sure that the sale of plots takes place with relation to the desirable people, that is to say, where co-operatives are sought to be brought into the picture, to make sure that the lands and the buildings do not get into the wrong hands and also that the environmental and other circumstances in regard to new housing are secured properly so that the disposal of the plots for building purposes does not produce the wrong kind of results ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the details of the scheme are concerned, naturally these are left to the local State Government and the Boards wherever they exist. They have to work out the details. While approving the scheme, the Corporation does review these aspects that fit in with the concept of the urban development. So far as housing is concerned, I might bring to the notice of my hon. friend that in the fourth Five Year Plan, there are a number of schemes other than the one that has been referred to the Corporation. For instance, the Plan provides for Rs. 620 lakhs for housing in West Bengal, and for urban development, another Rs. 66 lakhs. The CMDA schemes (including basti improvement) also total up to another Rs. 431 lakhs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the Centre being in charge of West Bengal, I would require a closer relationship. Anyhow, my second question is this. The answer on the 23rd July elicited the information that an organisation like the LIC gives assistance to the different State Governments for the construction of houses, but the figures appear to be very discriminatory. West Bengal got between Rs. 135 lakhs and Rs. 175 lakhs, while Maharashtra got between Rs. 650 lakhs and Rs. 850 lakhs. Gujarat got between Rs. 820 lakhs and Rs. 1,010 lakhs. This kind of discrimination appears to be practised. May I know, in view of West Bengal being in charge of the Centre, and in view of the very difficult housing situation in West Bengal, if any steps have already been taken or are being taken to make sure that the lag in housing construction in West Bengal is sought to be

made up as early as possible and the discriminatory allotment from the Centre ceases ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I share the anguish of my hon. friend because I think Calcutta particularly is one of those cities which causes the maximum concern to us, not only from the shortage of houses but also from the type of houses that are available. This is the real problem of Calcutta now. The difficulty is not about the availability of funds. The difficulty is the assimilating process of the funds themselves. For instance, for the basti improvement scheme for the last year, 1970-71, we had sanctioned Rs. 150 lakhs. Unfortunately, only about Rs. 60 lakhs could be spent. The process of spending of the money is very difficult because of the circumstances prevailing in Calcutta. Our real concern at the moment is, if funds are made available they are made use of and the projects take off. I can assure my hon. friend that we will not let Calcutta or West Bengal down for funds' sake.

DR. RANEN SEN : In the statement under the heading 'schemes outside Calcutta', there is a scheme, Assansol land acquisition and development scheme. It is stated that the duration of the project is fifteen years. May I know whether this project has already started operating and if so what is the date of the operation and how it is being operated and which is the agency for its operation ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My friend has not seen the statement carefully. The statement is only about schemes which have been submitted to the Corporation and funds that have been asked for. Assansol scheme is one such scheme submitted to the Corporation for consideration.

Exploration of Petroleum Deposits in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*3358. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- the efforts made to estimate the petroleum deposits in the sea abutting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and
- if exploration was done, whether

any foreign experts were associated and the countries to which they belonged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No efforts to explore for petroleum deposits in the offshore area adjoining the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been made so far.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Has the Ministry any idea about the petroleum deposits in offshore Andaman ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As far as Andaman-Nicobar area is concerned, it has been pointed out that no seismic work has been done ; but as far as Bombay High is concerned, that is being done.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether any exploratory work was done in Andaman and if so with what result ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Only the geological field party of the ONGC has conducted some surveys about the rock structure there. A study is being done whether this rock structure is of interest. As far as seismic survey is concerned, we shall have to do it either by contract seismic vessel or by acquiring seismic vessels.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In view of the fact that in Sumatra there is plenty of oil and the great Nicobar island is only 75 miles from the tip of Sumatra, may I know whether any seismic survey or aero-magnetic survey has been done of Nicobar Islands ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I pointed out, no seismic survey has been done in this area. Actually we want to do seismic survey of the entire continental shelf of India. We shall have to get seismic vessel and we are in touch with the parties concerned to either purchase a seismic vessel or hire it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In view of oligopolistic tendencies on the part of the big oil companies who are rigging the prices of crude, have the Government thought of

intensifying their efforts to explore crude oil in the offshore area or other parts of the country ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is certainly our desire and we are intensifying our search for crude in off shore and land areas where the deposits are likely to be found. But this question has to be viewed from the point of view of our technological know-how and the resources at our disposal. We are making sincere and honest efforts to do as much off shore work as possible.

Population Growth in Rural Areas of West Bengal

***1360. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether population growth in West Bengal is much more in comparison to other States ;

(b) whether this growth is in very high percentage in Industrial belt among the poorest section of the society in rural Bengal ; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to stop such growth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) According to 1971 Census Provisional data, the State of West Bengal had a population growth rate of 27.24% during 1961-70 and was eighth highest amongst the States in India.

(b) In the absence of detailed figures of 1971 district-wise Census data and other characteristic of population which are still awaited, it is too early to express an opinion in this matter.

(c) The programme is being stepped up through concentration of motivation and services in populous districts ; setting up post-partum centres, special efforts in organised and industrial sectors, and by providing more services and facilities in rural areas.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : In accordance with the answer given by the hon. Minister, the growth of population in West Bengal is 27.24 per cent. I would like to know whether this rate of growth is not

higher than what Government expected with their present family planning programme, and whether any study has been made as to why this rate of growth has been so high.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : From the figures it appears that West Bengal does not figure very high in growth rate compared to other States, but in the last three or four years health and family planning centres were the special targets of attack by the Naxalites. On the other hand, the organised sector, especially the Chambers of Commerce increased their activities to a great extent. So, I would say that the observation made by the hon. Member is not correct.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the publicity machinery of family planning and the mode of publicity are very weak in West Bengal ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : The publicity machinery is not at all lagging behind. On the other hand, I would say that various steps have been taken for intensification of the programme. They include intensive programme, post-partum programme, commercial distribution bureaus, which is the highest in Calcutta, nutrition programme and immunisation of mothers and children and setting up of main centres and sub-centres required according to the pattern in the rural areas and providing other facilities for the rural population.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Family planning propaganda is carried on only in the cities and urban areas, and there is lack of propaganda in the labour areas and in rural areas. This is true of West Bengal also. So, will the Government consider speeding up their machinery in the rural areas and labour areas, particularly in West Bengal ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : This suggestion will be borne in mind.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The increase of 2.7 per cent in West Bengal is very high compared to all-India average which is only 2.4. Is it on account of the influx of refugees or is it on account of non-practice of family planning methods ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : This refugee influx has nothing to do with it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There was refugee influx previously also.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : The total programme in different sectors of family planning in West Bengal is in full swing.

SHRI D. N. MAHATA : May I know whether there is any kind of booklet on family planning in Santhal language to be distributed among the tribal people ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : So far as my knowledge goes, there is no such book published.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : How does the expenditure on family planning in West Bengal compare with the expenditure in other States ? More particularly, I want the figure of central assistance given to West Bengal as compared to other States.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I do not have the exact figures specifically for West Bengal. If I am given notice, I will surely supply the figure.

National Health Service Scheme

*1362. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of introducing a comprehensive National Health Service Scheme in the country has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) There is no proposal, at present, to introduce a National Health Service Scheme on a country-wide basis.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I know why Government is not considering such a scheme ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : Health is primarily a State subject. But the main reason is, it is difficult to take up a nation-wide scheme because of shortage of funds and man-power.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH : Recently in one of his speeches, the President of India himself said there is need for taking up such a scheme. In advanced countries like Great Britain where the Government says that they are committed to socialism, they adopt such schemes. Considering the importance of this aspect that the rural population is not getting any medical attention for all practical purposes, will Government consider introducing such a scheme as early as possible ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : We share the concern of the hon. member. But I may say there are a large number of primary health centres in each block and also sub-centres, where medical facilities are being provided. We know there are some centres where there are no doctors, but we are taking all steps so that doctors and medicine are available. At the moment we can say that rural people are being provided with doctors and medical facilities.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the minister's statement that one of the difficulties in the way of having a comprehensive national health scheme is that health is a State subject, may I know if in the Government's opinion, India being a Union of States is an obstacle in the way of having a national health service scheme, which is an indispensable part of the apparatus of Welfare State, if not a socialist State ? In view of that statement, I would like to have a clarification as to what Government intends to do about it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : It is not merely a technical question of being a State subject. As my colleague has pointed out, it is a question of funds. The Government of India, through centrally sponsored schemes and specially ear-marked grants, is trying to help, but there is a limit beyond which it cannot go. Recently, there has been a decision to extend the CGHS scheme to other places like Kaapur and Calcutta. There is also a pro-

posal—it is not yet finalised—to have pilot schemes for providing this kind of service to non-Government servants. Even in the CGHS, there is a provision whereby even non-Government servants living in that area can take advantage of it on the payment of a small fee. But on a country wide scale, it is not possible. I hope the hon. member will appreciate this difficulty.

Change in Visa regulations for Travel between Indian and Pakistan

*1365. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Union Government have effected any changes in regard to visa regulations for travel between India and Pakistan ; and
- if so, the main features thereof and the reasons for effecting changes in visa rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In view of the large influx of refugees from East Bengal, when the entire border is thrown open I do not think there is any consistency between the question and answer and the realities.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your supplementary question.

SHRI K. P. DEO : Then how are the refugees being permitted to come in such large numbers ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They are not refugees ; they are freedom fighters.

SHRI P. K. DEO : They are refugees in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as the unfortunate refugees who are coming to India from Bangladesh are concerned, they fall into a separate category altogether. They are all unfortunate victims

of oppression by Pakistan and they are coming to India to seek shelter. Otherwise, the normal visa system is functioning with Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is for eliciting information. Now even a "No" is argued and converted into "yes" !

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether recently the Provisional Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have introduced the visa system for entry into the liberated area and some of the foreign journalists have honoured this ? If so, may I know whether our government is going to honour the visa system introduced by them ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about Pakistan. It is only meant for Pakistan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is Bangladesh not a part of Pakistan ? Am I to understand that the Government have already accepted the position that Bangladesh constitutionally no longer belongs to Pakistan ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said it concerns Pakistan and not Bangladesh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You can say that. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I feel that according to your wish Bangladesh is a separate country. Are you satisfied ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I only wanted confirmation from the government.

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking about it to you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am happy to know that the Speaker of this country has said. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I said that question relates to Pakistan and not Bangladesh. Why do you try to import many things into it ?

शरणार्थियों के मामले में भारत-पाकिस्तान घुटने की विवादित बातें हैं।

***1366 श्री भूषण चन्द्र डागा :** क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान शरणार्थियों के मामले में 'इंडो पाक बार' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 30 जून 1971 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के पृष्ठ 5 पर प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not intend to start a war with Pakistan but hope that foreign governments and international organisations, who are in a position to exert pressure on Pakistan's military rulers, will do so and persuade them to arrive at a political settlement with the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal. This alone will inspire sufficient confidence in the refugees to enable their return to their homes and lands in East Bengal. If, however, the rulers of Pakistan provoke a war with India on any excuse we are ready to defend ourselves.

श्री भूषण चन्द्र डागा : यह उत्तर तो फोर-गोन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक किसी भी विदेशी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को यह लिख कर भेजा है कि या तो वह सारे विद्यार्थियों को वापिस ले ले अन्यथा हम भारत को पूरी मदद देंगे, हर प्रकार की सहायता देंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have no information.

श्री भूषण चन्द्र डागा : मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि क्या किसी विदेशी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को लिखा है कि वह विद्यार्थियों को वापिस ले ले और नहीं लेता है तो हम एक निश्चित समय के बाद उनको पूरी तरह से मदद करेंगे ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री शूल चन्द्र जाना : आप कहते हैं कि विस्तारितों को वापस लेने के लिए हम दबाव डाल रहे हैं और दूसरे भी डाल रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी विदेशी हूँ-मत ने उस पर इस प्रकार का दबाव डाला है और अगर डाला है तो वह कौन सी हक्कमत है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे सवाल न पूछिये जो रेलेबेन्ट न हों ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know, Sir, whether since this problem of refugees started there has been any improvement in the situation and, if so, what improvement ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The military atrocities and military action by the West Pakistan Military regime still continues in Bangla Desh and there is still the movement of refugees from Bangla Desh into Indian territories.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : शरणार्थियों की समस्या दिन प्रति दिन गम्भीर होती जा रही है । सारा देश चाहता है कि भारत सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता दे और इस तरह से शरणार्थियों से अपना पिंड छुड़ायें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप बंगला देश को मान्यता देने जा रहे हैं और अगर नहीं तो बतायें कि कौन सी दिक्षितें आपके रास्ते में आ रही हैं, कौन सा ढर या भय आपके मन में है जिसके कारण आप मान्यता देना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : On the question of recognition there was a full-fledged debate on the non-official resolution. We have made our position clear on the question of recognition.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : जो आर्थिक बोझ लादा गया हैं शरणार्थियों के आने के कारण उससे छुटकारा पाने का एक ही यस्ता

है कि सरकार-बंगला देश को मान्यता दे । अगर वह मान्यता देना नहीं चाहती है तो कौन सा भय या ढर उसके मन में है ? क्या वह यह समझती है कि ऐसा करने से युद्ध छिड़ जाएगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ समाचार पत्रों ने अपना मत व्यक्त किया है कि भारत पाक युद्ध होने की सम्भावना है । चूँकि युद्ध होने की सम्भावना हैं क्या इस बास्ते वह बंगला देश को मान्यता देने से डरती है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हाउस में इस बारे में डिवेट हो चुकी है और पालिसी बताई जा चुकी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : उस समय परिस्थिति और थी और इस समय की परिस्थिति और है । उसमें काफी अन्तर आ चुका है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : हमेशा मेरे प्रश्न को टाला जाता है ।

उस समय सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया था और तब जो परिस्थितियाँ थीं और अब जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनमें जमीन आसमान का अंतर आ चुका है...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे मजबूर न करिये । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप जवाब दिलवा दें । उस समय की और आज की परिस्थितियों में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है । अब सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ...

प्रधानमंत्री : यह जो यातनीय कदम
कोले वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जापाया।

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : **

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please on this side advise me what action should I take against this obstinacy ?

यह भ्रष्टर इस हाउस में स्थीकर को डेफाइ करते हैं।

Cost Effectiveness of Family Planning Programme

*1367. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any study to assess effectiveness of the Family Planning Programme for the last three years with particular reference to money spent for the purpose ; and

(b) to what extent growth of population

has proportionately decreased for effective implementation of the Programme, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Cost effectiveness of the Family Planning Programme for the country as a whole has not been studied on a uniform basis. However, ad-hoc studies and cost-benefit estimates have been attempted by individual scholars, Indian and foreign. It is estimated that during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, 41.74 lakhs birth have been averted. The total estimated expenditure on Family Planning Programme for the same period is Rs. 9323.02 lakhs.

(b) A practice estimate of the extent to which growth of population has been affected by the programme is not available. However, the information available (as per Statement) which gives some indication of the effect of the family planning on the rate of growth of population is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Projected population as on 1st April, 1971	Decennial Growth Rate 1961 census & 1971 projected population as on 1st March	Census population on 1st April, 1971	Decennial Growth Rate 1961—71 (percentage)
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44009167	+ 22.06	43394951	+ 20.60
2.	Assam	16044167†	+ 34.71	1584065†	+ 32.77@
3.	Bihar	58905167	+ 26.49	56387296	+ 21.38
4.	Gujarat	27165167	+ 31.31	26660929	+ 29.21
5.	Haryana	10332167	+ 35.72	9971165	+ 31.36
6.	J & K	4093333	+ 14.80	4615176	+ 29.60
7.	Kerala	21792333	+ 28.38	21280397	+ 25.89
8.	Madhya Pradesh	41391333	+ 28.16	41449729	+ 28.04
9.	Maharashtra	51123167	+ 28.94	50295081	+ 27.16
10.	Mysore	29902000	+ 26.48	29224046	+ 23.90

** Not recorded.

† Includes Meghalaya.

@The Growth Rate is based on average of Assam & Meghalaya.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Orissa	22041167	+ 25.32	21934827	+ 24.99
12.	Punjab	15155333	+ 35.71	13472972	+ 21.00
13.	Rajasthan	26895000	+ 33.07	25724142	+ 27.63
14.	Madras (T. Nadu)	40101333	+ 18.84	41103125	+ 22.01
15.	Uttar Pradesh	92583833	+ 25.26	88299453	+ 19.73
16.	West Bengal	45923733	+ 31.14	44440095	+ 27.24
17.	Nagaland	439311	+ 18.78	515561	+ 39.64
18.	Himachal Pradesh	3699926	+ 31.21	3424332	+ 21.76
19.	A & N Islands	96141	+ 50.66	115090	+ 81.11
20.	Chandigarh	163082	+ 35.64	256979	+ 114.36
21.	D & N Haveli	73830	+ 27.08	74165	+ 27.95
22.	Delhi	4397609	+ 64.59	4044338	+ 52.12
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	693673	+ 10.59	857180	+ 36.78
24.	L. M. & A Islands	27993	+ 15.95	31798	+ 31.90
25.	Manipur	1153946	+ 47.32	1059555	+ 37.12
26.	N.E.F.A.	400465	+ 18.78	444744	+ 32.14
27.	Pondicherry	456661	+ 23.47	471347	+ 27.71
28.	Tripura	1547660	+ 35.12	1576822	+ 36.32
Total India		560769297	+ 27.41	546955945	+ 24.57

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would like to know correctly whether it is 9,323 or 93.23.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Rs. 93 crores, 23 lakhs in three years.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is again the question of family planning and if you kindly look into this cost that the Government has incurred in the last three years—1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70—to avert the possible birth of 41.74 lakhs, the cost incurred is Rs. 9,323 lakhs. It comes to Rs. 93 crores, 23 lakhs and something more. On an average, it seems, for one lakh persons 22.7 lakh point something. That was the cost incurred by the Department. Or, in other words, to avert in every case of possible birth, this Government spent 2 lakh 27 thousand and more. In view of this huge cost, what is the total effectiveness ? We do not find anything. So, I would like to know from the Government why it happened that Government had not

made any proper study where this money goes, whether its effectiveness is coming forth in view of this huge problem of population in our country. Why has it not been done so ?

Secondly, I would also like to know, whether this Government has any target for any particular region or State, that within these three years or four years or five years that should be our target. If so, what was the target for West Bengal ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is wrong to conclude from the figures given in the Statement that the expenditure incurred has ceased to have effect already or that it will not have future results. On the basis of the calculations made by the Department, 5.20 million births have been averted as a result of work done up to the end of 1969-70—total, not only in the three years—and in future eventually 22 million births, according to the estimates made, will be averted as a result of work done up to 1969-70. It is not that, as a result of vasectomy or tubectomy operations carried in a particular year, the final results are known.

You have to calculate the future period also. Therefore, this is not a correct way of simply taking the total expenditure and total number of births averted. It is not that kind of mathematics.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I wanted to know whether there is any particular target for a specified region so that you can work on it effectively.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I am not able to give that immediately. If you give me notice, I will give you detailed information about our targets regionwise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I know whether the hon. Minister will agree with me that in effectiveness of this huge expenditure is due to the fact that in the rural areas no such intensive programme has been taken up and that only in district headquarter and in capitals big functions have been organised and whether he will also agree with me that in many of the rural parts, particularly in West Bengal of which I am very much concerned and I know about that, not even a single centre has been opened. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will re-examine the whole thing and will give instructions to the Department to open more and more family planning centres in rural areas.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : As I have said before in this House, I would like to repeat that the distribution arrangements for Nirodh are exceedingly extensive and the agencies chosen are those which are connected with daily use of consumer goods. Therefore, it has reached the remote corners of the rural areas so far as conventional method is concerned.

In regard to other things, as I have said before, though a certain amount of stability has been reached and the progress has been slow, our recent experience is that the scheme of mobile hospitals particularly arranged for this has produced very very encouraging results. As I said earlier in this House, in Kerala, this programme has been going on for some time. The original target for the last project was 15,000 where as about 20,000 operations were done and in the current project as against a target of 20,000 operations, 50,000 operations have

been done. Some very sensational results have been achieved. We propose to extend this method to other States also. But to have buildings, a kind of infra-structure, a large number of personnel, all the rest which has been proposed by foreign experts, considering our present state of economy, is something unrealistic. But we are continuously searching for new modes. As I explained the other day, and I do not want to go into details now, we feel there is a break-through in the matter of conventional and other methods that we are experimenting with.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We do accept that there is a break-through and the expenditure incurred on unborn children appears to be fairly cheap. But may I know what is the basis on which with such precision the number of unborn has been calculated by the Minister?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : These are rough estimates prepared by experts in the land. There is no such absolute certainty about it.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to the relative cost effectiveness of different types of family planning activities that have been put into effect? I would like to know specifically to what extent vasectomy has been accepted by the people of our region in Bihar.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I require notice to give that detail.

श्री भानु सिंह भौता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रपके जरिए मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखबारों में यह आया था कि हमारे पंचाब में जो डॉक्टर हैं वह कोटा पूरा करने के लिए, जो कोटा उनको दिया है जिसके लिए उनको पैसा भिलता है, वह 70-70 साल के जो लूँगे होते हैं उनका आपरेशन कर देते हैं और कभी-कभी जो बंड मैं है कई दफा उनका आपरेशन कर देते हैं, अखबारों में ऐसी खबरें आई हैं, तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी है?

की चारा शंकर शीलित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की सूचना हमारे पास नहीं, आई है। मार्गने साइंस ने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया है कि अमुक आयु के बाद फटिली एकदम बन्द हो जाती है। यद्यपि यह विचार उनका बहुत ज्यादा विश्वसनीय नहीं है।

National Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Ranikhet in U. P. and Ayurvedic Research Institute at Kerala

*1368. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the units for Survey of Medicinal Plant at Ranikhet and Ayurvedic Research Institute at Trichur, Kerala ; and

(b) the time to be taken for their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit at Ranikhet (U.P.) has been functioning since July, 1964. The Central Research Institute at Trichur (Kerala) was started on 21st June, 1971.

(b) The establishment of the Central Research Institute at Trichur (Kerala) is expected to be completed during this year.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : I want to know whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs have been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the Ayurvedic system of medicines in the country and under these schemes whether there is any proposal for providing more for pharmacy and research centres in the country. Where are these to be located ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : In several places we have started undertaking research works. Units for survey of the medicinal plants have also been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Gujarat, Assam, Jammu, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. It has been already pointed out in our answer to the main question that a

Central Research Institute at Trichur has been established and it will be completed this year.

Mutation in respect of Lease-Hold houses in New Delhi

*1370. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Land and Development Office, New Delhi has been given discretion to refuse mutation in respect of lease-hold houses, the sale-deeds of which are registered after obtaining the sale-permission of the President of India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. In accordance with a prescribed procedure, mutation is allowed by the Land and Development Office. Sometimes, delay occurs when there is some flaw in the saledeed or some additional information or document is required from the lessee or the purchaser.

(b) Does not arise.

थी नरेंद्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या सरकार बतलाएगी कि इस व्यवस्था के अन्दर जो मकान लेने वाले हैं उनका बहुत समय बर्बाद होता और है बहुत परेशानियां उनको उठानी पड़ती हैं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जिस बक्त राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति दी जाती है उससे पहले इन चीजों का निरांय कर लिया जाये बजाय इसके म्युटेशन के समय यह सब चीजें उठाई जायें ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in sympathy with the contention of my friend. Recently, we have set up a committee on land management to go through all these and see how and what should be done to make the procedure expeditious and less irksome. All these points will be kept in mind.

Shortage of Insulin in the Country

*1371. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Insulin in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) the steps Government have taken to remove it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir for certain types and brands.
 (b) The indigenous production is not adequate to meet fully the increasing demand for this drug.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the import of plain insulin crystals through the State Trading Corporation. Both Insulin Lente and Isophane have been included in the list of essential drugs in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1971-72 so that these could be imported by Established Importers in ampoules or vial form apart from the import of the bulk by the actual users. Firms manufacturing formulations of Insulin are also being assisted to import insulin particularly, the types which are in short supply.

श्री हरी सिंह : अमीर मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि इन्सुलिन की कमी भारत के अन्दर है तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम वह उठाने जा रहे हैं। जिससे कमी जस्ती से जल्दी पूरी हो सके?

पंडित नेहरू और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी. सी. ओ. सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंसुलिन की जो कमी है वह जो कमता स्थापित की गई है। हजार मेथायूनिट की वह पूरी नहीं होने के कारण हो रही है। इस साल 317 मेथायूनिट उसका प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। इसलिए उसको इम्पोर्ट करके कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बाकी आइस्टा के लिए कोशिश है कि जिसनी उत्पादन की कमता देश में स्थापित है वह सब पूरी हो जाये।

Stock at Nirodh Factory

*1374. **SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large stocks

piled up at the Nirodh factory Hindustan Latex Limited at Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHETTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The stock of Nirodh with the factory at Trivandrum is about 17 million pieces which is the normal inventory level for a factory of this size. The factory is at present fully occupied in executing orders already placed on it.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : May I know whether it is a fact, as reported in the newspapers that Government want to increase the production when there is a huge stock of Nirodh there?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : No, Sir. Having taken the demand into account and the projected demand in view, the order that has been placed on the factory is not excessive.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : Is it a fact that the factory is situated at Trivandrum but its head office is in Delhi and the general manager is a retired officer who is physically handicapped and unfit, and this piling up of huge stocks is due to mismanagement?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The reported personal handicap of the manager is something which has not been reported to us. However, it will be looked into whether it has any bearing upon the supply of the pieces of Nirodh.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा और स्टाक निरीष का हुआ है इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि इसे ठीक प्रकार से सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता और कुछ ऐसा अल्प संख्यक वर्ग भी इस देश के अन्दर है जो इसका उपयोग किया करना चाहता है आप के जो सोकल वर्कर्स हैं वह ठीक प्रकार से इस का प्रचार करने में सकारात्मक नहीं होते हैं इसलिए वह निरीष का स्टाक

इतना हुआ है ? और यह स्टॉक नहीं हो, जल्दी समाप्त हो इसके लिए प्राप्त क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have already said that the stock is not piling up. The stock is absolutely necessary in view of the pattern of demand and the pattern of the supply. So far as the use of Nirodh by a particular section of the community in the country is concerned, it has been already reported, and I would like to report it to the House, that the figures available with Government do not indicate that it is being utilised by a particular community and not being utilised by another community. This discriminatory and uneven consumption of Nirodh is reported but not true.

श्री हुकम खान कल्याण : आप के सोशल वर्कर ठीक प्रकार से प्रचार और प्रसार करने में सफल नहीं होते, इस कारण प्रचार में कमी होती है। इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

SHRI S. B. GIRI : We know that in this country there are some communities which do not adopt family planning, whereas other communities have been adopting family planning. We also know that there is legislation in this country under which a person belonging to a particular community, is allowed to marry more than two wives and up to four wives. May I know whether the Government is considering to bring forward a legislation to remove this discrimination in the present law for effective implementation of family planning by all the communities ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is completely off the main question the main question is whether there is some accumulation of stocks at the factory. But now the hon. Member has gone on to a debate on the merits of family planning. I am sorry I have to pass on to the next question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What the hon. member means to ask is that since some communities are not using Nirodh, will Government introduce some compulsion to use it ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I do not allow the question.

Report of the Study made by World Bank Mission on East Bengal Situation

*1379. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 13th July, 1971 regarding the field study made by the World Bank Mission headed by Mr. Peter Cargill during its fact-finding tour of East Bengal ;

(b) whether a copy of the report has been obtained by India ; and

(c) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report has been given on a confidential basis by the Bank to all Executive Directors including that for India.

(c) In view of the answer (b) above, the question does not arise.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Even though the report is stated to be a confidential document, since India has an Executive Director in the Bank, could we know the broad features of the report, whether our stand is appreciated or not in it ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : The document has been circulated as a confidential document. We know what are the contents of it, but we would feel embarrassed if we are asked to disclose its contents.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Is our stand appreciated or not in the document ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think the document has anything to do with our stand as such.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य वेतन वित्तसंस्थानों में सीमित संस्था में टोकन जारी किये जाने के कारण रोगियों को विस्तृत तथा असुविधाएँ

*1351. श्री भवराज सिंह—झेला : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रौद्योगिकीयों के डाक्टर सीमित संस्था में टोकन चिट्ठे देते हैं जिससे रोगियों को विस्तृत तथा असुविधा होती हैं ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का है ?

विभागीय और आकास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री उमा शंकर शीक्षित) : (क) काम करने के बच्चों में डिस्पेन्सरी में जाने वाले रोगियों ने दिये जाने वाले टोकनों की संख्या की कोई सीमा नहीं रखी गई है। टोकन इसलिए दिये जाते हैं कि पहले आये पहले पाये हो सिद्धान्त के पाइपर पर रोगियों की ढंग से और व्यवस्थित तरीके से जांच की जा सके न कि उनकी संख्या को सीमित करने के लिये। तथापि, किसी आपात मामले में कोई भी रोगी बिना टोकन नम्बर के किसी भी डाक्टर के पास आ सकता है।

(ल) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Study made by the British M.Ps. Re :
Problems of Bangla Desh

*1351. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several British Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties recently visited Bangla Desh and the refugee camps in India ;

(b) whether after their own study of the situation, they had talks with the Government of India in New Delhi ; and

(c) what was their assessment of the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The delegation was appalled by what they saw in East Bengal and heard from the refugees in the refugee camps in India. In East Bengal, they saw many devastated villages, and the prevailing atmosphere there was described by one of them as "one of disquiet, apprehension and fear". The delegation had no hesitation in stating that "things are not normal in Pakistan. There can be no normalcy as long as there is military rule". They were of the view that the Pakistan army had pursued a reign of terror in East Bengal completely alienating the people from the military regime. This was why more than 6.7 million people had left their homes and hearths to take temporary refuge in India. These people had undergone terrible experiences at the hands of the military authorities in East Bengal. The delegation had been overwhelmed by the plight of the refugees and the gigantic burden which had been foisted on India. They felt that India was doing a remarkable job under tremendous stress and strain. They further said that peace in East Bengal could only be brought about through a political settlement which must be worked out by the elected representatives of East Bengal led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman.

Alleged arrest and Detention of Bangla Desh Refugees by India

*1355. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has started new propaganda against India that the Pakistani Nationals, who were compelled to cross over to India from Bangla Desh, have been arrested and detained in Jail ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to counteract this malicious propaganda ;

(c) whether this has also been brought to the notice of the United Nations ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the United Nations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Pakistanis have sought to make propaganda out of the detention of some West Pakistanis who had entered India illegally,

(b) to (d). Government do not understand why the Pakistan Government should exhibit special solicitude for a handful of people when they have forced 7 million people to flee East Bengal.

It is all the more strange that Pakistan should seek to make propaganda about a handful of her nationals when she has failed to provide information about let alone release, a very large number of Indian nationals in her jails.

These facts are well-known to our missions and are used for countering Pakistani propaganda.

Sino-Indian Contacts on People-to-people level

*1359. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Indian Express of the 28th June, 1971 stating that Peking has sent fresh instructions to its diplomats to develop contacts with "helpful" Indians on people-to-people level ;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from its Mission in Peking ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government has seen the report of the Hong Kong correspondent of the Indian Express dated June 27 from Hong Kong. The Government is not aware if any such instructions to have been sent out by Peking, but Chinese diplomats and representatives are adopting a normal and correct attitude to most foreigners including Indians in recent months. The Government has not received any report from Peking in this regard but our Commission in Hong Kong has reported to us on this matter.

Acute Scarcity of Drinking Water in Himachal Pradesh

*1361. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Engineers visited recently a few villages of Hamirpur Tehsil in Himachal Pradesh where there is an acute scarcity of drinking water, to conduct a survey ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the team according to its report ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the findings of the team is enclosed.

Statement

The main findings in the Draft Report of the Working Groups for Development of Himalayan Region for Drinking Water Supply, Irrigation, Roads and Power for Hamirpur and Sarkaghat Tehsils of Himachal Pradesh are as follows :

1. There are no wells in the area and people are facing great inconvenience in procuring drinking water.
2. At present surface run off water from the hills is intercepted and collected in Khatties (underground matcha water storage tanks). The water stored in Khatties contains insects and is hardly fit for human consumption.
3. A scheme for tapping the spring water known as Bouroo, costing Rs. 42 lakhs which will also cover 17 villages in this problem area in Hamirpur, has already been sanctioned by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Remaining villages of the Hamirpur side of Khad will have to be covered under a separate scheme based on supply of water from Beas which is the only reliable source of drinking water in the area.
4. A multiple stage pumping scheme will have to be investigated in detail to supply water to the

villages in Sarkashat area from Beas river which is nearly eight miles from highest point in the area near Awa Devi.

काफी के कारण केसर के सम्बन्ध में
"लैन्सट" में लेख

*1363. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काफी से केसर हो सकता है जैसा एक अमरीकी वैज्ञानिक द्वारा एक लेख में लिखा गया है, और जो लिंगिश भेडिकल में जीव "लैन्सट" के नवीनतम अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ल) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई अनुसंधान किया है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री दमा शंकर बीकिंह) : (क) और (ल). काफी से केसर हो सकता है इसके बारे में सरकार ने प्रैस रिपोर्ट देखी हैं। इस कथन की सम्भता को जानने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान नहीं किया याया है। यहाँ तक कि डाक्टर कोले ने भी, जिन्होंने यह विचार व्यक्त किया ही है, कहा है कि हो सकता केसर समस्या का काफी से कोई भी सम्बन्ध न हो।

Retrenchment of Employees working in General Reserve Engineer Force

*1364. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees, who were working in the General Research Engineer Force, have been retrenched during the month of April, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the mass retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b).

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

Nationalisation of Oil India Limited

*1369. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burmah Oil Company has 50 per cent shares in the Oil India Limited ;

(b) if so, whether there is an agreement in this regard and the date of its expiry ; and,

(c) whether on expiry, Government propose to have majority shares and also progressively move towards 100 per cent shares ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The agreement is a formation agreement constituting the company called Oil India Limited registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956 in which the Government of India and The B. O. C. are equal equity holders. This agreement has no time limit.

Appointment of Government Agency to look into Working of Store Organisations of Hospitals in Delhi

*1372. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Government Agency was appointed to look into the working conditions of the Store Organisations of the Centrally administered hospitals in Delhi to improve efficiency ;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of that Agency ; and

(c) whether Government have implemented the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No Government Agency was appointed specifically to look into the working of the Store Organisations in the Centrally administered hospitals in Delhi,

namely, Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals.

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

Development of Plots in Delhi

*1373. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the places being developed in Delhi and neighbouring areas for the past three years ; and

(b) on what basis the allotment of plots, flats and bungalows are being done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Statement is attached.

(b) No bungalow is being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority. Flats are being constructed for allotment to persons in the low and middle income groups, by draw of lots on cash down or hire purchase basis. The intending purchasers of flats are required to get themselves registered with the Authority under the 'Advance Registration Scheme.'

As a matter of policy developed plots are to be disposed of by auction. However, residential plots are also allotted by draw of lots to persons in the low and middle income groups at predetermined rates. Persons whose lands are acquired for the planned development of Delhi, are also allotted alternative plots at predetermined rates.

Statement

List of Areas being developed for various purposes by D.D.A.

Residential :

1. Wazirpur.
2. Shalimar Bagh.
3. Near Punjabi Bagh on Rohtak Road.
4. Naraina.
5. East of Kailash.
6. Friends Colony.
7. Masjid Moth.
8. Safdarjang.
9. Pankha Road.

10. Jhilmilia.

11. North of Mehrauli Badarpur Road.

12. Sheikh Sarai.

13. Prasad Nagar.

14. Bodelia.

15. Zone H-5 and H-4.

16. Zone G-17.

17. In Zone G-8 near Rajouri Garden.

18. Keshopur.

19. Near Shankar Road.

Industrial :

1. G.T. Road, near Azadpur.
2. Wazirpur.
3. Near Rewari Railway.
4. Rampura.
5. Jhilmila.
6. Naraina.
7. Okhla.
8. Kirti Nagar (for Ware Housing and Mineral Siding).

Miscellaneous :

1. Truck Terminal near Chandrawal Water Works.
2. South of Eng. College.
3. Distt. Centre Kalkaji.
4. Distt. Centre Pusa.
5. Distt. Centre Karampura.

Goodwill visits by Indian Navy Ships to Foreign Countries

*1375. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ships belonging to the Indian Navy were allowed to pay goodwill visits to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the countries of visit during the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). During the year 1970-71, nine ships of the Indian Navy paid goodwill visits to foreign countries. The countries visited were Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Phillipines, Japan, Australia, Ceylon, Bahrain, Abud-

habi, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Sudan, Oman and Maldives Islands. In addition, one ship also visiting Hong Kong.

Raising of Bangla Desh Issue in U.N.O. by Canada

*1376. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Canada has decided to raise the Bangla Desh issue at the United Nations ; and
- (b) if so, whether India has agreed to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any decision by the Government of Canada to raise the Bangla Desh question at the United Nations.

(b) Does not arise.

International Council of Social Welfare's Sympathy for Bangla Desh Refugees

*1377. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the International Council of Social Welfare has expressed shock and anguish on the plight of East Bengal refugees and expressed its sympathy for these victims of wide-spread bloodshed ;
- (b) whether the Council has extended any assistance to alleviate the situation ; and
- (c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The regional meeting of this organisation met in Singapore in June this year and issued a statement expressing shock and anguish on the plight of refugees from East Bengal.

(b) The Council has only issued an appeal to all its national committees in Asia and Western Pacific for assistance to help the victims from East Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

Admission of Scheduled Castes to Medical Colleges in Delhi

*1378. SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to admit to MBBS classes all those Scheduled Caste candidates who secured 45 per cent and above marks in Pre-Medical examination held in Delhi ;
- (b) whether any representation has been received in this respect from the Scheduled Castes organisation in Delhi ; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The minimum requirement for admission to Medical Colleges affiliated to Delhi University is 55 per cent marks in aggregate in English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology (50% mark in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). 26 seats in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and 36 seats in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. In All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 10 seats (7 for Scheduled Castes and 3 for Scheduled Tribes) are reserved. The candidates are allowed to appear in the entrance examination only if they have obtained 50 per cent marks.

(b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received in this regard from the Scheduled Caste Social Welfare Organisation of India, New Delhi.

(c) This matter had been previously also taken up by Government ; but in this context, it is the affiliating University which is the ultimate authority.

Payment of Bonus to Employees of Assam Oil Company, Digboi

*1380. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Assam Oil Company, Digboi, has not been paying adequate bonus

to the employees since last year and also proposes to pay the lowest one during the current year :

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) whether he is aware that the employees of the Assam Oil Company have given notice or are going to give notice for going on strike on the issue of bonus ; and
- (d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). On the basis of trading results and in accordance with the provisions of Payment of bonus Act, 1965, only minimum bonus (4%) was payable by the Assam Oil Company for accounting year 1969. As this was not acceptable to the employees, the matter has been referred by the Government of India to Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. On the question of bonus for year 1970, the Assam Oil Company and the Assam Petroleum Mazdoor Union have recently started bilateral negotiations.

(c) On 5th August, 1970, the Assam Petroleum Mazdoor Union served a strike notice which was subsequently withdrawn in a Conciliation meeting held on the 12th August, 1970.

- (d) Does not arise.

Issue of Licence to M. P. Industrial Development Corporation for manufacture of Nylon Yarn

5882. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 819 on the 31st May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision for the grant of a licence to Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Vikas Nigam (Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation) for setting up a plant for manufacture of nylon yarn in the public sector ; and

- (b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) The application is still under consideration,

- (b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Capacity of Fertilizer Factories

5883. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to expand some of the existing fertilizer factories ;
- (b) if so; whether expansion programme would be started in all the existing factories simultaneously ;
- (c) if so, the estimated total cost on the expansion programme ; and
- (d) the period in which this expansion programme would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The following proposals for expansion of existing fertilizer factories are under consideration of Government :

Public Sector

- (i) Nangal Expansion Scheme.
- (ii) Debottlenecking Programme in Gorakhpur.
- (iii) Sindri Modernisation scheme.

Private Sector

- (i) Coromandel Phase II Expansion.
- (ii) Kota Expansion.
- (iii) Varanasi Expansion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The approximate cost of these projects is estimated as under :—

Name of project	Cost (Rs./crores)
1	2
<i>Public Sector</i>	
(i) Nangal Expansion Scheme	86.80
(ii) Debottlenecking Programme in Gorakhpur	12.30
(iii) Sindri Modernisation Scheme	93.00

Private Sector

1	2
(i) Coromandel Phase II Expansion	38.38
(ii) Kota Expansion	8.70
(iii) Varanasi Expansion	49.80

(d) The time-schedule for completion has not yet been finalised.

British Parliamentary Delegation's views Re: Return of Bangla Desh Refugees

5884. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in which British Parliamentary Delegation which visited East Bengal and Refugees Camps in Eastern India has remarked that Bangla Desh refugees would not be able to return to their homes within six months as anticipated by the Indian Government ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The British Parliamentary Delegation's impression is based upon the "really shocking and horrible" things they saw in East Bengal and the situation prevailing there.

(b) India is keeping these refugees in trust for the inter-national community whose responsibility they are. As already stated by Government, the refugees must go back as soon as possible. To this end, it is the duty of the international community to ensure that political conditions are created in East Bengal which would enable the refugees to return in dignity and security.

Setting up of New Fertilizer Factories

5885. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to set up new fertilizer factories ; and

(b) if so, the States in which new factories will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up new fertilizer factories at the following locations are, at present, under consideration of Government :—

Name of the State	Location
<i>Public Sector</i>	
1. Madhya Pradesh	Korba
2. West Bengal	Haldia
<i>Private Sector</i>	
1. Maharashtra	(a) Kamptee (b) Kolaba Distt.
2. Gujarat	Mithapur
3. Haryana	Panipat
4. Punjab	Bhatinda
5. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
6. Bihar	Hazaribagh
7. West Bengal	Ondal

Material used in the Construction of 2-Roomed Flats in Naraina, New Delhi

5886. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the construction of 2-roomed flats for Low Income Group in Naraina, New Delhi the material has been used in the ratio of 1 : 18 instead of 1 : 3 which was actually sanctioned ;

(b) whether the doors to one of the rooms for the above flats have not been provided by Delhi Development Authority though it had approved sanction ; and

(c) whether any enquiry was held in this regard ; if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The work has been done as per specifications which are different for different items of work.

(b) The work has been carried out as per approved drawings and doors have

been provided wherever shown in the drawings.

(c) Does not arise.

**Maintenance of Tin-Murti House,
New Delhi**

5887. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the market value of the Tin-Murti House, New Delhi apart from its book value ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred annually on its maintenance in last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The market value of Tin Murti House is Rs. 2,46,25,882/- and its book value is Rs. 22,92,369/-.

(b) Year-wise expenditure on maintenance is as follows :—

	Rs.
1968-69	1,85,893/-.
1969-70	1,87,337/-.
1970-71	2,56,733/-.

Allotment of Quarters to Class IV Employees, Delhi/New Delhi

5888. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether class IV Employees when they reach at the basic pay of Rs. 110 are allotted type II quarters, if they had Type I quarters previously;

(b) whether the officers entitled for Type III quarters are occupying Type II quarters in Delhi/New Delhi ; and

(c) whether by this policy Government servants entitled for Type II quarters are facing difficulties of accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Government employees who are in occupation of Type-I accommodation become eligible for allotment of Type-II accommodation from the general pool when they start drawing emoluments of Rs. 175/- p. m. (basic pay plus dearness pay). When such employees

apply for allotment of accommodation of Type II, their names are entered in the relevant waiting list on the basis of their date of priority and they are allotted accommodation as and when their turn comes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, the Government servants, who are in occupation of lower type accommodation, can refuse the allotment of the entitled type accommodation but such employees, while retaining the lower type accommodation, are required to pay the licence fee for the higher type or the type which is in their occupation, whichever is higher, for a period of six months. This rule is applicable to accommodation of all types in the general pool. Some of the employees, who are at present entitled to type II, are in occupation of type I also. In the case of type-II accommodation the date of priority covered is 9.7.1953 whereas in type III the date of priority covered is 15.7.1946.

Allotment of Quarters to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in New Delhi/Delhi

5889. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Types I, II and III quarters completed after November, 1969, in New Delhi/Delhi area, locality-wise ;

(b) the number of Types I and II quarters allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees out of the above quarters ;

(c) whether 5 per cent reservation has been completed in the allotment ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The number of quarters completed for allotment in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, after November, 1969, in types I to III, locality-wise, is as under :—

Type I—D. I. Z. area	= 64
Type II—R. K. Puram	= 320
Type II—Timarpur	= 400
Type III—R. K. Puram	= 224

(b) to (d). All the 64 type I quarters were allotted as alternative accommodation to the allottees of quarters in Punchkuin Road which were required for demolition and as such the question of allotting 5% units against these to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees does not arise. Out of 400 quarters in type II in Timarpur, 200 quarters were utilised for shifting the allottees of the old type II quarters in Timarpur which were required for demolition and 80 type II quarters in R. K. Puram were also required for shifting the allottees of single-room Chummeries (type II in Lodi Road), which were required for remodeling. Out of the remaining, 440 type II units, which had come up for allotment, 22 units, which is 5% of these quarters, were allotted to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees.

The 5% reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees is in the resultant vacancies and whenever the newly constructed quarters are required for giving as alternative accommodation to the allottees of the accommodation, which is required for demolition, the question of allowing 5% reservation in such quarters does not arise.

**5th Short Service Commission
(Technical) Course**

5890. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased state :

(a) whether the 5th Short Service Commission (Technical) course is to commence in October, 1971 at the Officers' Training School, Madras ;

(b) whether the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the above course is Degree/Diploma (equivalent to Degree) in various engineering courses ; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept Diploma holders in Automobile Engineering of this course ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, except that, in certain specialities, post-graduate qualification in Physics with required special subjects, is also accepted.

(c) Diploma in Automobile Engineering

from Madras Institute of Technology, Madras, only is accepted, since this is a 3-year course after Degree level.

**Central Grants for Slum Clearance to
Assam State**

5891. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam Government had submitted any schemes for slum clearance and requested grants for this purpose during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the amount granted for implementation of the scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was a Centrally sponsored scheme upto the 31st March, 1969. During the year 1968-69, the Assam Government did not ask for any financial assistance for execution of projects under the scheme.

Since 1st April, 1969 this Scheme is in the State Sector. Central assistance for all the State Sector Schemes is now being provided in the form of 'Block loans' and 'Block grants' without its being tied to any specific scheme or head of development. The State Governments can, at their discretion, utilise the Central assistance to the extent considered necessary by them, for any State Sector programme according to their own priorities and requirements.

Appointment of local youths by Oil India

5892. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Chief Minister recently visited Duliajan, Headquarters of the Oil India and discussed with the authorities concerned the policy for appointment of local youths by the Company ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) and (b). During his recent visit to Duliajan, the Chief Minister of Assam

acquainted himself with the working of O. I. L. including the recruitment of staff. There was an exchange of views in general and the question of taking any decision does not arise.

Theft of military Hardware and other spares from Mhow Cantonment

5893. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantities of military hardware including places chains and other spares of tanks have been stolen from Mhow Cantonment ;

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

(c) whether any arrest has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). No military stores have been stolen from Mhow Cantonment. Some scraps of condemned and derelict tanks blown away during target practice, were stolen from the Field Firing Ranges near Mhow.

The civil police recovered a truck-load of scrap at Hema Range near Mhow and arrested four persons. After their interrogation, more truck-loads of scrap were recovered at Indore. The civil police are making further investigations.

Production capacity of chemical fertilizer factories in Kerala

5894. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production capacity of chemical fertilizer factories in the State of Kerala ;

(b) whether various types of chemical fertilizers are still not made available to meet the requirements of the farmers ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up more chemical fertilizer factories in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The Udyogmandal Unit of the Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in Kerala which is in production, has the following capacities :—

Name of product	Capacity tonnes per annum
1. Ammonium Sulphate	200,000
2. Ammonium Phosphate	135,000
3. Ammonium Chloride	25,000
4. Super Phosphate	44,000

The other unit at Cochin with a capacity of 330,000 tonnes per annum of urea is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) The domestic production of fertilizers still falls short of requirements and the gap is made up by imports.

(c) Government have approved the expansion of the Cochin Fertilizer Factory for the manufacture of 4,85,000 tonnes per annum of granulated NPK. No other proposal to set up a new fertilizer factory in Kerala is under consideration.

Criteria for allotment of jeeps to Family Planning Centres in Kerala

5895. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jeeps given to the State of Kerala out of the jeeps received from UNICEF during the last three years ; and

(b) whether those jeeps have not been allotted to the concerned Family Planning Centres or Primary Health Centres and there are several centres not provided with jeeps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). During the last three years 566 vehicles were allotted by the UNICEF for use at the Primary Health Centres in the country. Of those, 5 vehicles were allotted to Kerala bringing the total number of vehicles at the Primary Health Centres in Kerala State to 104. There are 162 Primary Health Centres in the State of which 8 are without vehicles.

Primary Health Centres in Development Blocks in Kerala

5896. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state the number of such Development Blocks in the State of Kerala where Government intend to open the Primary Health Centre each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KJSKU) : There are 144 Development Blocks in Kerala and each one has a Primary Health Centre.

Grants for Works, Housing and Urban Development Programmes in Kerala

5897. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the recommendations of the Main Working Group on Health and Urban Development, a huge sum had been allocated in the Fourth Plan for giving loans assistance to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and for expansion ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the State of Kerala and its distribution, district-wise ; and

(c) the principles on which district-wise allocations was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan does not specify any amount(s) to be given as loan/assistance by the Centre to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and for expansion. From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to State Governments, including Kerala, is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State Sector schemes taken together. The amount is determined each year after taking into account the size of the annual Plan, availability of resources etc. No amount of the Central block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme or head of develop-

ment. The State Governments are free to allocate the block Central assistance to various schemes and projects included in their Plan on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. In addition, loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India are also made available to the State Governments every year which can be utilised for acquisition and development of land and also for housing in urban areas.

Allocation of funds for utilisation in various Districts of State is the concern of the State Governments.

Japanese knowing officers in Indian Embassy in Japan

5898. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Class I officers of the Indian Embassy in Japan are proficient in Japanese language ;

(b) if so, the number thereof ; and

(c) if not, the arrangements made by Government for teaching them Japanese language ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of 10 Class I officers posted by this Ministry two are proficient and three are learning the Japanese language.

(c) Other officers are encouraged to acquire at least a working knowledge of the Japanese language. They make their own arrangements for this purpose e. g. lingua-phone records, private lessons etc.

Mass Family Planning Camps in Punjab

5899. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where mass family planning camps were arranged in Punjab in April, 1971 ;

(b) the number of those who were operated upon, male and female separately in each camp ;

(c) the number of those who died after their operations in these mass camps ; and

(d) whether any inquiry was held for the deaths, together with action taken against the officer who was responsible for such deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information has been asked for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Officers sent Abroad for Training in Family Planning, Health and Medical from Punjab

5900. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of medical services from Punjab State who were deputed/loaned to foreign countries for training in family planning, health or medical in the year 1967-68 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the number and names of officers who applied for the above referred training ;

(c) the criteria for selecting them ; and

(d) the amount spent by Punjab and the Central Government for their training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cholera Deaths among Bangla Desh Refugees

5901. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 1300 Bangla Desh refugees died as a result of Cholera in Meghalaya area as reported by Calcutta press ;

(b) the number of Bangla Desh refugees who suffered Cholera attack and the number of the cases which proved fatal in States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura as also in Mana and other camps separately ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with the problem of out-break of Cholera epidemic among the Bangla Desh refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) No.

(b) The available information is as follows :

Name of State	No. of cases	No. of deaths
West Bengal (Among evacuees in Hospitals and Health Centres)	36,389	4,741 (upto 20.7.71)
Assam	269	23 (upto 10.7.71)
Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
Tripura	Information not available	1 (reported on 18.7.71)
Madhya Pradesh (Mana Camp)	38	5 (upto 25.6.71)

The figures given in respect of West Bengal include cases and deaths due to gastro-enteritis also.

(c) The salient steps so far taken are as follows :

- All refugees in Camps and local population are being given anti-cholera inoculation.
- A special mass anti-cholera immunization drive has been started in cities and major towns in the States bordering Bangla Desh and the places where new refugee camps are being opened.
- Necessary preventive measures to combat the spread of Cholera such as disinfection of water supplies, isolation of cases etc. are being taken. Sanitation facilities are being improved.
- Adequate stocks of anti-cholera vaccine, disinfectants, drugs etc. have been supplied.
- Two epidemiological teams have been set up at Calcutta and Gauhati for emergency investigation of cases of out-break.

Amount paid for the Construction of Imphal-Cachar Road

5902. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far paid to the Border Roads Organisation for the construction of the Imphal-Cachar Road ;

(b) whether the amount has exceeded the amount agreed upon in the beginning of the contract ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) At present the Border Roads Organisation are developing only the sector Jiribam-Imphal of new Cachar road. Funds are being provided partly by the Manipur Government and partly by the Border Roads Development Board. Upto the end of March 1971, an amount of Rs. 259 lakhs had been debited against the Manipur Government and another Rs. 178 lakhs had been met from the funds of the Border Roads Organisation, making a total of Rs. 437 lakhs.

(b) the works are being executed by the Border Roads Organisation departmentally and not through contracts. The amount of Rs. 437 lakhs does not exceed the initial assessment of the cost of works.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Cooch-Behar-Fulbari Rangpur Road by Border Roads Organisation

5903. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cooch-Behar-Fulbari Rangpur Road via Dinhata in the district of Cooch-Behar, West Bengal, is an important border road and defence materials are often times carried on head-loads for protection of the border, being the same an unmetalled road ;

(b) whether his Ministry has received a representation to construct this road a permanent and metalled one under Border Roads Organisation ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and when the same road will be taken up by the Border Roads Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have received a representation for the construction of the road as a permanent metalled road by the Border Roads Organisation. From the defence point of view the existing road communications in the Cooch-Behar Sector are adequate.

Employment of Local Labour for Construction of Imphal-Cachar Road by Border Roads Organisations

5904. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation employed local labour in the construction of the Imphal-Cachar Road ; and

(b) if so, the number of unskilled and skilled labour employed, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Imphal-Jiribam section of the Imphal-Cachar road is being constructed by the Border Roads Organisation. Some local labour is employed on this sector.

(b) The average number of local unskilled labour (i.e. Mazdoors) employed in last 3 months is 156. No skilled labour is employed on this road.

Invitations to Foreign Parliamentary Delegations to Visit Bangla Desh Refugee Camps in India

5905. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different nations of the World have been invited to send their representatives to visit Bangla Desh refugee camps in India to have first-hand facts about the atrocities of Pakistan army ;

(b) if so, the responses received so far ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are sending invitations to all World Governments for sending Parliamentary Delegations to visit Bangla Desh refugee camps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). We have invited Parliamentarians,

diplomatic representatives and other important persons from all countries of the world to visit the Bangla Desh refugee camps in order to have first-hand knowledge of the facts. Parliamentarians from the USA, U.K., Canada, West Germany, Ireland and Australia, besides Ambassadors and other officials of diplomatic missions located in New Delhi, have visited the camps on our invitation. Representatives of the U.N. agencies concerned with relief measures and of a number of foreign humanitarian organisations have also visited them.

(c) In view of the facts given above, it is not necessary to send formal invitations to all Governments and send Parliamentary Delegations to visit Bangla Desh refugee camps.

Camps organised by Pakistan for return of Bangla Desh Refugees

5906. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government organised a few temporary camps in the border areas with local people with a view to mislead U.N.O. Relief Commissioner by suggesting that Bangla Desh refugees have started going back to their homeland ;

(b) if so, whether the attention of the U.N.O. Relief Commissioner has been drawn to such mischievous made by Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, reaction of U. N. O. Relief Commissioner thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). During his discussions here, the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees informed us that he had seen two of the camps which Pakistan claims to have set up for so-called returning refugees.

The fact that the influx of refugees into India continues and that, even since the U.N. High Commissioner's visit to Dacca in the second week of June, 1971, more than twelve lakhs of fresh refugees have come into India, clearly shows that the so-called reception centres were a propaganda stunt and will achieve nothing until an acceptable political solution is arrived at.

The facts of the continuing influx of refugees into India are well known to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, to other International bodies and to foreign governments. On the 23rd June, 1971, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is reported to have stated in New York that what could bring people back was a political solution and that he was certain that Pakistan would also agree that this was the case. He further stated that the political solution would have to be one which gave confidence and faith in the future and that this was the only real incentive for the return of refugees.

Preparation of Brochure regarding Mass Killing of Teachers in Bangla Desh

5907. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any brochure about mass killing of University, College and School teachers, artists, literate and other intellectuals of Bangla Desh by the Pakistani army, for circulation among the Universities of the World and for sending to UNESCO ;

(b) if not, whether Government will set up a committee with the help of refugee intellectuals from Bangla Desh, for preparing a factual brochure on Pakistan savagery on Bangla Desh intellectuals ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (c). A brochure called "The Issue-Rule by Ballot—The Answer : Reign of Terror" produced by the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations which, among other things, describes in a very poignant manner the massacre of intellectuals in East Bengal, has been widely circulated. Indian thinkers and writers too have circulated their "Appeal to the Conscience of the World on the Agony of Bangla Desh" to universities of the World and to UNESCO.

(b) Does not arise.

**Note to Foreign Universities regarding
Barbarities Committed on Intellectuals
of Bangla Desh**

5908. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent any note to different Universities of the World for drawing their attention to the barbarities committed on intellectuals of Bangla Desh ; and

(b) If not, whether any such step is proposed to be undertaken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian thinkers and writers have already circulated their "Appeal to the Conscience of the World on the Agony of Bangla Desh" to the universities of the world drawing their attention to the barbarities committed on the intellectuals in East Bengal. In view of this Government do not propose to send a note to universities of the world.

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

5909. डॉ लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 जून को रत्नाम में हुई अपनी प्रेस कान्फ्रेन्स में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि सरकार का प्रस्ताव निकट भविष्य में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सौ० सेठी) : (क) भीर (ल). यह बताया गया था कि सरकार विदेशी कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में विचार करेगी। यद्यपि विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की परिलकरणप्रशासाधीन तथा ग्रन्थ संस्थाओं के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए

कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किर भी, भरिलकरणप्रशासाधीनों के समझौतों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए ग्रन्थ वैकल्पिक तरीकों के साथ बलेमान स्थिति की सरकार विस्तृत रूप में जांच कर रही है।

**बिहार में आवास योजनाओं के लिये
आवंटित धनराशि**

5910. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य को आवास योजनाओं के ग्रन्तीर्गत घब तक कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजरात) : निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय की सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1968-69 तक बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में 958.93 लाख रुपये की राशि ली थी। चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से, अर्थात् 1969-70 के वर्ष से, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता राज्य देश की सभी योजनाओं के लिए (आवास सहित) सब मिलाकर लंड छहणों और संड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। अतः 1969-70 के वर्ष से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा (बिहार सहित) आवास योजनाओं के लिये प्रयुक्त की गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की राशि उपर्युक्त नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के भ्रतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार को सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1970-71 के वर्ष के अन्त तक, इस मन्त्रालय के भाग्यम से, भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम ने कुल 707.02 लाख रुपये के छहण भी दिये हैं।

Black Marketing in Blood in Delhi

5911. SHRI BALATHANDAYU-THAM :

SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi has a flourishing black market in blood ;

(b) whether the blood shops masquerading under the respectable title of "blood banks" from the core of the blood trade in the Capital ;

(c) whether these blood shops receive blood at the rate of Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4 per unit and sell it for a price ranging between Rs. 65 and Rs. 200 ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to put a stop to black-marketing in blood in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item on this subject.

(b) The major hospitals in Delhi have their own blood banks. According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration there are two blood-banks run by private doctors in Delhi.

(c) As far as is known, the private blood banks pay Rs. 20/- per unit of blood of 300 mls. on an average. In case of an RH negative Blood donor, it may be upto Rs. 100/- per unit. They charge Rs. 30/- from poor patients, Rs. 45/- from General Ward patients of Hospitals and Rs. 65/- from Nursing Homes.

(d) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Acts and rules thereunder, there is no provision to control the prices charged by private institutions.

प्रानीएं कीओं में प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

5912. श्री चूलचंद चर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं कि :

(क) क्या प्रानीएं कीओं में 370 सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र ऐसे हैं जहाँ प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भी स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं और 417 कार्यालय ऐसे हैं जहाँ किसी डाक्टर की विषयता नहीं की जाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जाई गया अधिकारियों में करने का विचार है ?

निर्माता और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विकास मन्त्री (श्री उमाशंकर शीर्षित) : (क) इस समय उपस्थिति के अनुसार 301 क्लाइंट ऐसे हैं जिनमें भर्ती प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने हैं और 203 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं।

(ख) चीधी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सभी सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के कार्य को पूर्य करने का विचार है जो विकास क्षेत्र जलेश्विता — रख रखाव चरण में पहुंच जुके हैं उनमें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। वर्तमान प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा नये क्लॉस जाने वाले केन्द्रों का सर्व राज्य-सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत होगा। वेतिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा कर्मचारियों की संलग्न बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

ग्राम क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी को पूर्य करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं : —

- (1) ग्राम तथा नगर-क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने वाले डाक्टरों का एक केडर बनाना।
- (2) ग्राम भूमि यातायात सुविधाएं, सुलभित आवास, पेय जल तथा विज्ञानी यादि की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के क्षम में प्रोत्साहन देना।
- (3) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भौतिक सुविधाओं में सुधार करना विशेषतः भवनों तथा आवासीय क्षेत्रों की सुविधाओं में सुधार करना।
- (4) ग्राम क्षेत्रों में लोगों करने के इच्छुक सभा नियुक्ति डाक्टरों की पुलिस्युलियों की।

(5) आधिक स्वास्थ्य दृढ़ियों देना ।

(6) आधिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में और आधिक दवाओं की व्यवस्था करना ।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने विकिस्ता कालियों के छात्रों को उनकी शिक्षा पूरी होने पर कठिन वयों के लिए आम क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने की सत्ता संचालक छात्रों को छात्र वृत्तियां भी दी हैं । भारत सरकार ने 400 दुर्गम, आम क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने वाले प्रत्येक डाक्टर की 150 हार्डीसिक भत्ता देने की एक योजना बनाई है । इस योजना के अधीन परिवार नियोजन निधि से केवल औद्योगिक पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant based on Coal in Sidhi District (M.P.)

5913. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether a feasibility study has been made for setting up of a fertilizer plant based on coal in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): No, Sir. However, Government have decided, in principle, to establish a coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba (Bilaspur District) of Madhya Pradesh.

Price and Sale of Molasses in Free Market by Sugar Factories

5914. SHRI GANGA REDDY :

SHRI D. K. PANDA :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to set up an Expert Committee to examine to raise the present controlled price of molasses ; and

(b) whether Government want to review the decision to allow the sugar factories to sell 20 per cent of their production of molasses in the free market.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) and (b). It has been decided to set up

an Expert Committee to examine into *inter alia* the price of molasses. The question of allowing 20% free sale or otherwise will also be decided after the aforesaid examination.

मिठाओं के बंगलों और कार्यालयों के क्षमताएं का नवीकरण

5915. SHRI KAMAL MISHRA: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार जिसका देश के समाचारपत्रों ने बहुत अधिक प्रचार किया है, सच है कि मन्त्री परिवहन के नये सदस्यों ने अपने कमरों की सजावट पर बड़ी राशि व्यय की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन नये मन्त्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमन्त्रियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके कार्यालयों का व्योरा क्या है जिनके कमरों तथा कार्यालय कक्षों को सजाने के लिये बहुत बड़ी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुरुराम) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर इस दी जायेगी ।

Dispute between Sugar Factories and State Trading Corporation regarding Export Price of Molasses

5916. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

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

(a) whether a dispute between Sugar Factories and State Trading Corporations has arisen regarding the export price of molasses ;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has taken up the factories case and asked the Central Molasses Board to discuss the issue ; and

(c) the main points of dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh informed the Government of India in May 1971 that "some of the sugar factories have a grievance that they are not getting fair price from the State Trading Corporation in respect of the molasses released for export outside the country. Price paid by them is stated to be less than the open market price prevailing in the country." As requested by them, this matter was included in the subjects for discussion by the Central Molasses Board in June 1971. On examination it was noted that if State Trading Corporation can reduce intermediary costs, such as transport, shortage, inspection etc., it could offer better prices to sugar factories.

Production of Molasses by Cooperative Sugar Industries

5917. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total quantity of molasses produced by the Cooperative Sugar Industries in India last year State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS : (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The production of molasses by the Cooperative Sugar Industries in the country during the sugar season 1969-70 is given below :

Name of the State	Quantity (in tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	56,000
Assam	5,000
Bihar	1,000
Gujarat	49,000
Haryana	15,000
Kerala	8,000
Maharashtra	2,72,000
Mysore	51,000
Orissa	7,000
Punjab	23,000
Rajasthan	1,000
Tamil Nadu	61,000
Uttar Pradesh	41,000
Total :	3,80,000

Nutritional Level Scheme in India

5918. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nutritional level of an average Indian compares far unsatisfactory with Pakistan, Australia, U.S.A., Japan U.S.S.R., and U.K. ; and

(b) whether any specific scheme is likely to be introduced to increase the nutritional level in India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The information on the *per capita* per day availability of calories and protein as compared to that of other countries referred to is as follows :—

Country	Year to which date relate	Per capita per day availability	
		Calories (numbers)	Protein (Gram)
1. U.S.A.	1968	3240	96.1
2. U.S.S.R.	1964-66	3150	91.5
3. U.K.	1968-69	3180	88.0
4. Japan	1968	2460	75.7
5. Pakistan	1967-68	2230	59.6
6. India	1969	1965	50.7

(b) More food is the first step towards better nutrition. Nation-wide endeavour to develop agriculture alongwith animal husbandry and fisheries must be regarded as the base of all efforts in nutrition. The rapid application of modern science and technology for the development and popularisation of subsidiary, supplementary and protective food schemes such as production of balahar, weaning food, fortification of wheat products, development of protein isolate and protein isolate, toned milk oil seed flours etc. initiated by the Government of India envisage a gradual removal of nutritional deficiency in India.

केन्द्रीय सोक नियंत्रित विभाग में नविसिक कर्मचारियों के बेतनसाम और उच्चता विनियोगिकरण

5919. श्री बनसपात्र मंत्री : क्या नियंत्रित और आवाहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें :—
(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सोक नियंत्रित विभाग में

काम करने वाले अधिकारों के वेतनमान विवरित हैं :

(क) क्या उन्हां निम्नतर कुछ समय काम करने के बाद उन्हें स्वतः ही मासिक आधार पर काम करने वाले अधिकारों का दर्जा प्राप्त हो जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, उनके विवरित वेतनमान क्या है और कितनी व्यवस्था के बाद उन्हें मासिक आधार पर काम करने वाले अधिकारों का दर्जा प्राप्त हो जाता है ;

(ग) क्या उन नीमितिक/दैनिक अधिकारों को रोजगार दफ्तर के व्यावस्था से नहीं बुलाया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निम्नांक और आवश्यक मन्त्रालय में राज्य सभी (भी आइ० डै० मुद्रारात्र) : (क) केन्द्रीय सोक निर्माण विभाग के मस्टर रोल के मजदूर दैनिक मजदूरी के कामनार हैं जिन्हें मिनिमम वेविंग एक्ट, 1948 के अधीन निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार अदावती की जाती है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सोक निर्माण विभाग के मस्टर-रोल के अधिकारों की भर्ती रोजगार काव्यालय के व्यावस्था से की जाती है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Land in Goa by M/s. Zuari Agro-Chemicals for Setting up a Factory

5920. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which land was purchased for setting up the factory of Messrs Zuari Agro-Chemicals from the Comunidade of Sancosale in Goa with the necessary prior sanction of Goa Government ; and

(b) the price of other land in the same area purchased almost at the same time by the same purchaser ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) According to the information furnished by M/s. Zuari Agro-Chemicals Ltd. 499.95 Hectares of land had with the approval of the Goa Administration been previously obtained on perpetual lease by M/s. Birla Gwalior Pvt. Ltd., from Sancosale Comunidade. Subsequently M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. obtained free hold rights on this land on payment of Rs. 10.32 lakhs, being 20 years' rental therefor.

(b) Following pieces of lands forming pockets in the total area and essential for the factory construction were negotiated and purchased by M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. for prices shown against each, including compensation for compound walls, standing crops, and trees etc.

Area (hectares)	Consideration
5.2352	52,352
4.6980	91,380
1.9916	19,916
4.3590	65,385
13.9530	2,10,575
22.7348	2,95,552

Proposal to ban Remittances by Foreign Oil Companies

5921. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban the remittances by the foreign oil companies in the form of foreign exchange ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). While it is not proposed to ban remittances by the foreign oil companies, Government reserves the right to look into the propriety of specific amounts claimed for repatriation.

प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा वित्तियों के बंगलों के विद्युती और पानी के वित्तों की राशि

5922. श्री गुरुकृष्ण चन्द्रालय : क्या निर्वाचित और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधानमंत्री सभेत केंद्रीय वित्तियों के बंगलों के सम्बन्ध में पहली अक्टूबर, 1970 में अब तक असाम-अलप विजली, पानी के वित्तों की राशि क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार तथा व्यक्तिविशेष ने अलग-अलग कितना खर्च बहन किया ?

निर्वाचित और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आहू के. गुरुकृष्ण) : (क) प्रधानमंत्री सहित, केंद्रीय मन्त्रियों के बंगलों के रिहायशी भवनों से संबंधित 1 अक्टूबर 1970 से जिस तिथि तक बिल प्राप्त हुए हैं के पानी तथा विजली के वित्तों की पृथक-पृथक राशि का एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है : [सम्बन्ध में रक्षा गया वेस्टिंग संक्षण LT—734/71]

(ख) वित्तियों ने क्या आवास के विकी भाग के निःशुल्क पानी तथा विजली की सप्लाई के लिये 2400 रुपये प्रतिबंध की विस्तीर्ण ऊपरी सीमा स्वेच्छा से मंजूर की है। वे इस ऊपरी सीमा से अधिक खर्च को सरकार को प्रदान करते हैं। यह ऊपरी सीमा प्रधानमंत्री के निवास स्थान पर लागू नहीं होती।

2400 रुपये वार्षिक की ऊपरी सीमा। प्रप्रैल से आरम्भ होने वाले विस्तीर्ण वर्ष से आवासी वर्ष के 31 मार्च तक लागू है तथा सम्बंधित मन्त्रियों हाथ देव राशि का जिस प्रत्येक विस्तीर्ण वर्ष के अन्त में दिया जाता है।

Supply of Cooking Gas

5923. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

persons using cooking gas manufactured by a particular Oil Company, when transferred to another State or Region where that Oil Company has no distribution agency are put to great inconvenience and harassment due to refusal by the dealers of other Gas Companies to supply gas unless such persons purchase stoves from the dealers operating in that State or Region ;

(b) whether Government consider it advisable to issue instructions to the dealers through the gas-manufacturing companies that no customer should be denied gas for the reason that he uses a particular make of stove ; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take for supply of cooking gas to those who want to use it ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). A few complaints in this regard have recently been received, and it is proposed to advise the oil companies to draw up a joint working arrangement to overcome to the maximum possible extant, the problems faced by such customers. The difficulty in regard to hot plates (stoves) is being overcome by evolving a suitable 'Indian Standard' in the I.S.I., whereafter all plates having ISI certification mark will automatically come on the approved list of all the marketing oil companies.

(c) Steps have been taken to progressively increase the production of cooking gas, the cylinders and other appliances required for its distribution.

विदेशी तेल समाजायों के साथ किये गये तेल शोधन सम्बन्धी कारारों का पुनरीकाश

5924. डा० सर्वनीमारायण चाडे :

श्री गुरुकृष्ण राज जोशी :

तथा बीटोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री 24 मई, 1971 के ग्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 41 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तथा तेल शोधन सम्बन्धी कारारों के पुनरीकाश के लिए विदेशी तेल समाजायों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकित के बाद सरकार ने कोई सिंहुंग लिया है ;

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

(ग) इनको कब फ्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

पैदलियम और रसायन अवधी (बी और सी० से० से०) : (क) जी नहीं। मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

(द) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता !

Confirmation of Employees working in General Reserve Engineer Force

5925. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees who are working in General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) for more than 10 years have not yet been confirmed ;

(b) the criteria maintained by Government for confirming the employees working in the General Reserve Engineering Force ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to confirm them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No member of G. R. E. F. has so far been confirmed.

(b) The General Reserve Engineer Force was created in 1960 as a temporary organisation. According to rules, posts in a temporary organisation can be declared permanent only after the organisation has existed for at least ten years and is not likely to be wound up thereafter in the foreseeable future. Keeping in view the future work-load with the organisation, the need to attract better candidates for recruitment, and for increasing contentment and efficiency of its members, the rules were relaxed in 1967. Orders were passed creating a nucleus of permanent posts both for officers and subordinates.

(c) After orders were passed in 1967, the revised terms and conditions under which confirmation could be made, were drawn up and published towards the end of 1969. Thereafter individual cases were processed for quasi-permanency and permanency. While orders for the quasi-permanency have issued for the majority of

eligible employees, the cases for permanency are pending recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committee. Steps are being taken to expedite processing and finalization of these cases by the D.P.C's.

Unrest amongst Civilian Employees of Proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur, District Balasore

5926. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is unrest amongst civilian employees of Proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur, District Balasore ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no unrest as such. A memorandum has, however, been received from the Employees Union expressing certain grievances.

(b) The points raised in the Memorandum are under examination.

Shells of Cannons of Proof and Experiment Centre sold in open Market

5927. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether shells of cannons shot into sea by Proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur, District Balasore, are being collected and sold in open market ; and

(b) whether these carry marks to signify code ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Shells, after recovery from the sea shore and removal of copper driving band, are sent to the Salvage Depot from where these are auctioned to the public. Nevertheless, some shells are recovered directly from the sea shore by the local population and these also may find their way into the open market.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Shells and Bombs which are fired do contain markings. These markings indicate the calibre, acceptance mark, nature of filling, lot number, year of manufacture etc., to enable accounting and identification.

Quarters for Staff of Special Commissioner for Bihar in New Delhi

5928. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to allot some residential quarters in New Delhi for the staff employed in the office of the Special Commissioner for Bihar in New Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have allotted residential quarters in New Delhi for the staff of the State Governments located in New Delhi ; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps Government propose to take for the allotment of residential quarters to the staff of the Special Commissioner for Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There being an acute shortage of residential accommodation in the general pool, the request of the Government of Bihar for allotment of accommodation in New Delhi for the staff employed in the office of the Special Commissioner for Bihar in New Delhi could not be acceded to.

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum

5929. SHRI RANA BAHAUDUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the countries from which we import crude oil and petroleum ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Of the five coastal refineries operating on imported crude oil, four are currently importing crude oil from Iraq, whereas the fifth coastal refinery, is importing crude oil from Saudi Arabia. In regard to petroleum

products, kerosene is mainly imported from the USSR. Supplemental imports of kerosene, whenever necessary due to functions in demand and other such factors, as also furnace oil and other products, are imported from Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Japan. Lubricating base oils are mainly imported from the USA and partly from Rumania.

उदयपुर में स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूती केन्द्र के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

5930. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उदयपुर में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूती केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० बट्टोपाल्याय) :

(क) और (ख). उदयपुर में प्रसूति और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए सहाय्यानुदान हेतु राजस्थान सरकार से इस मन्त्रालय में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

केंद्रीय मणियों के बंगलों, कार्यालयों, देलीकोलों और परिवहन सुविधाओं पर होने वाला व्यय

5931. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 मार्च, 1971 से अब तक प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मन्त्री के कार्यालय, देली-कोल तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं पर अलव-अलग कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० बुजर्साल) : मूलतः एक-सित की जा रही है तथा समा-पटल पर इस दी आएगी।

बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिए इजराइल
जूरा सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव

5932. श्री कमल विद्य यमुकर : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या इजराइल सरकार ने बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी कार्यवाही की निन्दा की है और बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिये भारत को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ल) सरकार ने इसराइल के द्वा और अम्म सहायता सामग्री देने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

Opening of Printing Department under Naval Hydrographic Office

5933. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Printing Department under Naval Hydrographic Office has been opened at Dehra Dun ;

(b) if so, whether any Manager has been appointed to supervise the work ;

(c) whether technical subordinate staff have been appointed ; and

(d) if so, who have been entrusted with the technical supervision ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The technical supervision is being carried out by the Foreman and Cartographic Staff.

Documentary proof regarding complaint by Pakistan Military Authorities about large scale Looting, Rape and Killings in Bangla Desh

5934. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some documents relating to Pakistan Army have been found in which Pakistan's military authorities themselves have complained about large scale looting, rape, arson and indiscriminate killing of innocent people in Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, whether these documents have been circulated to other countries ; and

(c) if so, their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Newspapers have publicised their contents. Their circulation is not likely to add to the information already available abroad regarding the atrocities being committed by the West Pakistani troops in East Bengal.

Indane Agencies in Bihar

5935. SHRI N. R. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the places which are likely to be covered by Indane Agencies in the State of Bihar ; and

(b) the names of the places where the agencies have been granted to unemployed engineers, ex-servicemen and cooperative societies in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Indane is at present being marketed at Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Patna and Barauni in Bihar. IOC have decided to extend Indane marketing in 1971-72 to Bhagalpur, Gaya, Darbhanga, Bokaro, Jamalpur-Monghyr, Sindri-Dhanbad and Muzaffarpur.

(b) *Unemployed engineers/graduates* : At Jamshedpur a partnership of engineering graduates has been appointed and is functioning as IOC's distributor. At Bhagalpur, Gaya and Darbhanga IOC has issued appointment letters to candidates selected

from amongst unemployed engineers/graduates.

Ex-Servicemen : IOC has earmarked the distributorship at Muzaffarpur exclusively for ex-servicemen. Applications have been received and the selection for this distributor is being made.

Cooperative Societies : At Barauni, the Barauni Refinery Cooperative Stores is operating as IOC's distributor.

Support to Pakistan by Muslim Nations Conference in Jeddah

5936. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 22-nations Conference of Muslim Countries in Jeddah has supported Pakistan in regard to Bangla Desh ;

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

(c) whether India has also sent its delegation to all these 22 nations to explain the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a matter of regret that Pakistan's brutal action in East Bengal, resulting in the suppression of human rights and democratic aspirations of the people, has been supported by the Conference of 22 Muslim countries which was held in Jeddah recently.

(c) Indian delegations have visited 13 out of the 22 countries which attended the Jeddah meeting, to explain the correct position.

Cost Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research to determine Quantum of Fair Service charges Applicable to Diesel Prices

5937. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government have now asked

the National Council of Applied Economic Research to undertake a cost study to determine the quantum of fair service charge applicable to diesel prices ;

(b) if so, whether the study has been ordered despite the fact that the Oil Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shantilal H. Shah in 1969 had covered the same ground and had recommended that the service charges be raised ; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting this suggestion at that time ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) to (c). The National Council of Applied Economic Research has been commissioned to investigate into the actual economic of the retail outlets with a predominant sale of High Speed Diesel Oil, with a view to determine the adequacy or otherwise of the present rate of commission on High Speed Diesel Oil. The Oil Prices Committee had recommended that the rate of commission on High Speed Diesel Oil be revised to Rs. 37.60 per KL and thereafter the dealers should not recover any service charge in future, in the areas where the service charge was being levied by the dealers. The Government did not accept this recommendation of the Oil Prices Committee, but on reconsideration, it was decided to make a cost study through National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Expert Committee Report on Air Pollution

5938. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Air Pollution, which was set up by the Union Government in May, 1970 have finalised the draft legislation ;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted the report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The Committee has finalised the draft legislation on Air Pollution Control and has submitted the same to the Govern-

ment. In addition, a general report on Air Pollution Problem is expected by the end of September, 1971.

(c) The salient features of the draft legislation on Air Pollution Control are mentioned below :

- (i) Constitution of Central and State Air Pollution Control Boards and setting up of Committee for such purposes as the Central/State Board may think fit ;
- (ii) To take steps to protect, maintain and improve the quality of the air for the purpose of protecting health of the people, for preservation of animal, plant and aquatic life and for domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural recreational and other uses ;
- (iii) To define air pollution control areas in which special requirements on stationary and mobile sources can be enforced by the Government ; and
- (iv) Provision for penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

गांड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा द्वारा गांधी और भंसों का बेचा जाता

5939. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्ष में कोटा स्थित गांड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र द्वारा नीलामी के बिना कितनी गायें तथा भेंसें बेची गईं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय तक पर कितने पशु हैं और नीलामी के बिना पशु बेचे जाने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ पशु कुछ सरदारों को दिये गये थे जो कि अभी भी वहां पर विद्यमान हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनको किस प्रशिक्षण के अधीन पशु दिये गये थे ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना मंगवाई गई है परन्तु प्राप्त होने पर सदून के सभा प्रांत पर रक्षा दी जाएगी ।

गांड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा में भ्रमण विमाण के लिये बृक्षों का काढ़ना

5940. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्थित गांड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में अभिलेख कक्ष आदि की इमारत के विमाण के लिए कितने कीकर के वृक्ष काटे गये ;

(ख) हजारों रुपये की इमारती लकड़ी का प्रयोग टेंडर आमंत्रित करके नीलाम किये बिना किस प्रकार किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि इमारती लकड़ी नीलाम नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कोई पेड़ नहीं काटे गये ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

कोटा डिवीजन में कार्यालयों के लिये किराये पर सी गई इमारतें

5941. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डिवीजन में केन्द्र सरकार ने कितने मकान और कार्यालय की इमारतें किराये पर ली हैं तथा उन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और उनका अलग-अलग किसता किराया जाता है ;

(ख) इन मकानों तथा कार्यालयों की इमारतों के लिए सरकार कितने वर्षों से किराया दे रही है ; और

(घ) यह तीन वर्षों में केन्द्र सरकार ने कितने मकानों पर कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण किया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, तथा सभा पट्टे पर रख दी जाएगी।

कोटा डिवीजन में केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास योजना

5942. श्री गोकार लाल बेरेला : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डिवीजन में केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए कौन-कौन सी आवास योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं;

(ख) उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या उसके लिए कोई स्थल चुन लिया गया है यदि हाँ, तो वह कहाँ स्थित है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार ने क्या सुविधायें दी हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) कोटा डिवीजन में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य पूल में मकानों के निर्माण कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रस्ताव ही नहीं उठता।

Representations for Recognition of
Government of India Press
Worker's Union, Koratty

5943. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recognition has been denied by the management to the Government of India Press Workers' Union of Koratty Press, Trichur District, Kerala, because this Union had participated in the 1968 September strike of Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government have received

any representations from the employees demanding recognition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. As the Union had served a notice for participation in the illegal strike of Central Government employees of September 1968, the recognition was denied to the Union.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since two Unions are now functioning in the Press, the procedure for verification of membership of both the Unions, as provided in the Code of Discipline, is being gone through.

Machines Lying Idle in Government
Press at Koratty

5944. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of machines are lying unused in the Government Press of Koratty, Trichur District, Kerala;

(b) if so, what are those machines;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make use of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). No, Sir, except when any of them requires mechanical or electrical repairs. Such repairs are undertaken as expeditiously as possible.

कालागढ़ के निकट की भूमि पर नेर कानूनी
दबाव

5945. श्री प्रसाद सिंह नेपो : क्या राज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कालागढ़ परियोजना के निकट पहाड़ी झेंडे के सेनिकों के लिए सुरक्षित 2000 एकड़ भूमि पर अन्य राज्यों के लोगों ने नेर कानूनी कब्जा कर लिया है;

(क) क्या वे लोग जिन्होंने इस भूमि पर कहारा किया है जो तो सेनिकों के परिकार के सम्बन्ध है और न ही उत्तराखण्ड के भूमि निवासी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने को कहने का है ?

एका मन्त्री (धी जगद्वीषन राम) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से मंगवाई गई है एवं प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर एक दी जायेगी।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में सेनिक स्कूल खोलना

5946. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेहरी : क्या एका मन्त्री 21 जून, 1971 के भ्रातारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2667 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी सेनिक स्कूल सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य में सेनिक स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से ही मिले ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गढ़वाल से एक सेनिक स्कूल खोलने का है ताकि सेनिकों, भूतपूर्व सेनिकों के बच्चे तथा इस शेष के अन्य लोगों के बच्चे भी उसमें शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ?

एका मन्त्री (धी जगद्वीषन राम) : (क) देश के सारे सेनिक स्कूलों का संचालन सेनिक स्कूल सीसाइटी द्वारा होता है न कि भारत सरकार द्वारा।

सेनिक स्कूल, राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर खोले जाते हैं और वही स्कूल के लिए जमीन एवं भवन का प्रबन्ध करते हैं और वे अपने राज्य के उन लड़कों को, जो स्कूल में प्रवेश

हेतु चुने जाते हैं, आवश्यक जी देते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जैनीताल जिले में घोड़ाकाल के स्थान पर एक सैनिक स्कूल पहले के ही स्थान पर एक सैनिक स्कूल पहले के ही स्थान पर एक सैनिक स्कूल स्थिति सैनिक स्कूल में प्रवेश पाने की सुविधा कुल दाखिले के 33 प्रतिशत तक होती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सेनिक स्कूल सोसाइटी से गढ़वाल में सेनिक स्कूल खोलने के लिए अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

Recovery of Expenditure from West Bengal for Military Aid to Civil Authorities

5947. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recovery of expenditure was made from West Bengal for military aid to civil authorities during flood in West Bengal in 1970 ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) on what account this recovery was made ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Proposals to Improve the Law and Order Situation of Nagaland and Eastern Parts of the Country

5948. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are proposing a joint action with the Home Ministry with regard to the information and tackling of extremists and rebel Naga problem in the Eastern parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that a final settlement of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960.

Government keep a close watch on all activities of the misguided Nagaland elements and other extremists in the Eastern parts of the country. Action against them is taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in close coordination with the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs.

(b) The Governments of Assam and Nagaland, Manipur and the Tripura Administrations are fully alive to the law and order situation. Security Forces have been deployed in the entire region to curb lawless activities. Communications to in-accessible areas have been improved. Cooperation of villagers and their leaders, who desire peace, has been forthcoming increasingly. This has helped to strengthen village defences and defy support to and curb lawless elements.

Union Leaders' Entry in Ordnance Factories

5949. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the noted political leaders of Trade Unions are taking advantage in getting easy entry at Ordnance Factories ; and

(b) if so, what is the attitude of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Trade Union leaders if they are not employees, can get entry into the Ordnance Factories only with prior permission. No advantage is given to them. The attitude of the Government is that no unauthorised person should get entry into the Ordnance Factories without prior permission from the appropriate authority.

Construction of Staff Quarters for Press at Santragachi

5950. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters built for the staff of the Government of India Press at Santragachi during the last three years ;

(b) the cost of the same ;

(c) the number of quarters that have remained vacant year-wise ; and

(d) the loss of revenue on this hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 630 quarters were completed by May, 1968.

(b) Rs. 1,24,45,000 approximately.

(c) The number of quarters that remained vacant as in May, 1969, May, 1970 and May, 1971 was 293, 215 and 161 respectively.

(d) It is not possible to calculate exactly the total amount of rent that would have been realised had the quarters been allotted to eligible employees, because the emoluments varied from person to person and so also the rate of recovery. However, on a rough calculation, a sum of Rs. 2,30,000 (approx.) could have been realised as rent by the end of May, 1971.

Expenditure on Ad-hoc Research Schemes by Indian Council of Medical Research

5951. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of spent in the last three years by the Indian Council of Medical Research on *ad-hoc* research schemes ;

(b) the number of schemes in progress, year-wise ; and

(c) the number of schemes completed within the initially planned period and the concrete results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Purchase of water meters of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Okhla, New Delhi

5952. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. P. W. D. during October-December 1968 purchased water-meters for the Subsidised Industrial Housing

Scheme at Okhla, New Delhi from a private party at a tendered rate much higher than the contract rate ;

(b) the extra expenditure incurred on this account ;

(c) whether the agreements with the contractors mention that the meters should conform to I. S. I. standards ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The notice inviting tenders for the work of construction of tenements at Okhla included *inter-alia* an item for providing 4" dia water meters (Indian make) of approved quality with cashing etc., complete. The contract for the entire work of construction, including the provision of water meters, was awarded at a certain percentage above the estimated cost put to tender. This percentage compared favourably with the then prevailing market rates and Government did not incur any extra expenditure on the overall work. This being a composite work it was not feasible to single out a particular item for execution separately.

The water meters provided by the contractors were made to I. S. I. specifications.

For the reasons explained above, Government have not thought it necessary to take any action in the matter.

Appointment of New High Commissioner for Pakistan

5953. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to appoint immediately a High Commissioner for Pakistan when the present High Commissioner's term expires soon ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have not taken any such decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of air defence equipment and radar by Bharat Electronics Limited

5954. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Bharat Electronics Limited will manufacture air-defence equipment, including the radar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Yes, Sir.

Proposal to reduce number of petrol pumps

5955. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to reduce the number of petrol pumps being put up every year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To improve to the maximum possible extent, the utilisation of existing retail outlets (pumps), without inconveniencing the consumers, and thus diverting the limited capital resources for higher priority needs.

जालन्पर के निकट एक दुर्घटना में भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का नष्ट हो जाना।

5956. क्या दुर्घटना का कारण यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ५था अप्रैल, 1971 के उत्तरार्द्ध में जालन्पर के निकट एक मांव में भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान नष्ट हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ?

राजी भग्नी (जी लालीला राज) : (क) भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान विफली

से 18 भीत्र दक्षिण से पुक्केरिया चामक शाम के पास 19 अप्रैल, 1971 को दुष्टनाशक्ति हो गया था।

(क) और (ग). दुष्टना की अदालती जांच के लिए आदेश दिये गये हैं; जांच अदालत की रिपोर्ट अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुई है।

भारतीय दूतावास में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5957. श्री हुक्म सहस्र कल्पनाय : विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय अमरीका में भारतीय दूतावास में कार्य करने वाले भारतीय तथा विदेशी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : इस समय भारत का राजदूतावास, वृषभशिंगटन में 235 भारतीय और 41 नागरिक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Work-Charged staff in N. E. F. A. Circles of C. P. W. D.

5958. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of work-charged staff in the North East Frontier Agency Circles of the C. P. W. D.;

(b) whether any permanent posts have been created for these staff; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to create permanent posts for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 2031.

(b) 100 permanent posts have been created.

(c) Does not arise.

Work-Load of C. P. W. D. Electrical Division of Delhi Administration

5959. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the work load of Delhi Administration Electrical Division I and III of C. P. W. D.;

(b) the work load of the Delhi Administration Air Conditioning works;

(c) whether the above work loads justify the creation of another Electrical Division (including the Air Conditioning works) in Delhi Administration Zone of C. P. W. D.; and

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to create such a Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The work load during 1970-71 was as follows :—

Construction Workload (Rs. in lakhs)	Maintenance Workload (Rs. in lakhs)
45.32	18.30

(b) The work load during 1970-71 was Rs. 17.82 lakhs. The Air-Conditioning Works are, however, being looked after by the Air-Conditioning Divn. No. III, C. P. W. D.

(c) and (d). The existing workload yardsticks for creation of a Divn. are under review and only after the revised norms have been fixed, it would be possible to decide whether the creation of an additional Divn. would be justified.

Construction of Houses attached to Adya Jha Hostel in Bhimnagar, Delhi

5960. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority sanctioned the construction of a house attached to Adya Jha Hostel in Bhimnagar, Delhi;

(b) whether the construction of the house has been completed;

(c) if so, whether the 'malba' lying near the house and in between C and D Blocks of the 72-Prefabricated houses has not yet been removed; and

(d) if so, reasons for the Delhi Development Authority in not removing it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction is nearing completion.

(c) and (d). Action to remove the 'malba' is being taken by the Delhi Development Authority in consultation with the Management of the Hostel.

Alleged Charges of Sub-Letting or Over-stay in Government Quarters

5961. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a number of cases, orders passed by the Estate Office during the last two years against the allottees of Government Quarters for the alleged charges of sub-letting or overstay in Government Quarters were challenged by the allottees in Courts and were subsequently quashed by the Courts ;

(b) if so, whether the orders of the Estate Office which have been held invalid by the Courts during the last two years or are still pending for judgement in Courts ;

(c) whether Government propose to amend SR 317-B-20 and other relevant rules so as to allow a sub-lettee in Government Quarters to continue to reside in the sublet Government Quarters in case he is a Central Government servant ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to allot sub-let Government Quarters to the sub-lettee if he is found to be a Central Government employee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). In so far as General Pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is concerned, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-735/71.]

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present under consideration to amend SR.317-B-20 and other relevant rules so as to allow a sub-lettee in Government Quarters to continue to reside in the sub-let accommodation or to allot the same to a

sub-lettee if he is a Central Government employee.

Memorandum from Medical Dealer's Association regarding Price Scale of Medicines

5962. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received a memorandum or memoranda from Medical Dealers' Association or Pharmacists' Association, complaining about recent price scale of medicines as harsh to rural and semi-rural areas ;

(b) whether such dealers functioning in rural and semi-urban areas have to pay more, or their percentage of profit is lesser in big towns than their counterparts functioning in big towns and cities due to easier credit facilities stock position and not in-cumbant on freight charges as in the case of the latter ;

(c) if so, whether Government consider it as an unequal restriction and comparatively more stricter terms to rural and semi-urban medical dealers ; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to remove such unequal restrictions and to offer relief to such medical dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the Druggists and Chemists Associations to the effect that the trade commission as provided in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, does not allow sufficient margin of profit to the retailers particularly those in rural and semi-urban areas.

(b) The aforesaid Order prescribes the maximum retail prices of drugs. It is understood that in some States, the retail dealers in rural areas experience difficulties as they do not get their full requirements from the nearby wholesale dealers and that, they have to approach manufacturers and distributors situated at capital headquarters for supplies. The latter are reported to be insisting on a minimum value for each order as a condition precedent to the supplies of drugs to dealers in rural areas.

(c) and (d). Government have brought to the notice of the manufacturers and dealers that the rates of commission as provided in the Price Control Order represent the minimum and that they are not debarred from allowing higher rates of commission. The Drugs Control authorities have been requested to bring to the notice of Government cases where manufacturers have introduced, after coming into force of the Price Control Order, any conditions relative to the supply of drugs to dealers which are substantially inconsistent with their past trade practices, other than the commission.

Setting up of Revolving Fund for Housing for Orissa

5963. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of setting up of a Revolving Fund of Rs. 200 crores for housing land acquisition and development for the four places of Orissa is still under consideration by the New Board of Directors ; and

(b) if so, when this will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The proposed Revolving Fund of Rs. 200 crores is intended for the country as a whole and not for the State of Orissa only. Out of the eight proposals submitted by the State Government, only three viz. for Bhubaneswar, Barbil and Rourkela, are being considered in the first batch by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., in consultation with the State Government. For these preliminary discussions have already been held with the State Government officials.

Setting up of Musk Deer Farm in U.P.

5964. SHRI NARENDRA SINH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a musk deer farm is to be set up in Uttar Pradesh for indigenous medicines ;

(b) the location of the project ; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy have sanctioned a scheme during 1970-71 for preliminary work in connection with the setting up of a farm for breeding musk-deer. The snow belt altitude of the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh is being surveyed for locating the farm. After survey, the location of the farm will be finalised in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित औषधालय को वित्तीय सहायता

5965. श्री औंकार लाल द्वेरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपां करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा औंकार लाल उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित कलाश औषधालय को वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान रोगियों का निःशुल्क उपचार करने के लिये 1000 रुपये (एक हजार रुपये) की वित्तीय सहायता दी थी ;

(ख) क्या एक संसद सदस्य ने उक्त औषधालय के बंद की ओर से 24 मई, 1971 को एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था जिसमें उस औषधालय के लिए जो रोगियों का मुक्त उपचार करती रही है, वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने का अनुरोध किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में उक्त औषधालय को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य अधिकारी (श्री श्री. पी. जद्योपाध्याय) : (क) जी हां। स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री के स्विकेक अनुदान से ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। 17,000 रुपये के अनुदान के लिए दूसरी प्राप्ति वर्ष ग्राह्य

हुआ था। यूकि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री के स्विवेक अनुदान नियमों में अन्तर्भूत आवर्ती सहमताये अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता, अतः आगे भी अनुदान नहीं दिया थया।

Plan for Building Cheap Houses

5966. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have ever drawn a plan of building cheap houses ;
- (b) whether Government are aware that in Western countries the prefabricated houses are very popular and cheap ; and
- (c) if so, whether Government are prepared to help this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No specific plan of building cheap houses has been drawn up by the Government.

However, the question of low cost large scale housing construction has been engaging the attention of the Government. An Expert Committee was appointed in October, 1969 to study the methods for achieving low cost large scale housing construction in the major cities. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in May, 1970. Production and use of prefabricated building components is among the important recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments and also to the Construction Departments.

(b) The Government is aware that in European countries particularly in the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries, prefabricated houses have been and are being built, but they are not cheap though they can be built faster than traditional construction.

(c) Yes, Sir.

B.O.C. as Investor in Petroleum Industry

5967. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Burmah Oil Company

is the single largest foreign investor in the Petroleum Industry in India ; and

- (b) the other investors ; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, if their investment in Burmah Shell Distributing Company is also taken into account.

- (b) Other investors are :

1. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited.
2. Esso Standard Eastern, Inc.
3. Caltex (India) Limited.
4. Shell International Petroleum Company Limited.
5. Caltex Petroleum Corporation.
6. Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Limited.
7. Getty Oil Company.
8. Phillips Petroleum Company.
9. National Iranian Oil Company.
10. Amoco India.
11. Mobil Petroleum Company Inc.
12. Lubrizol Corporation of Cleveland, U.S.A.

Investments of Burmah Oil Company

5968. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investments of Burmah Oil Company are spread over a number of independent companies and if so, their names ; and

(b) whether these companies are covered with all aspects of Petroleum Industry from exploration to transportation refining, distribution and also marketing of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Name of the Companies in which the Burmah Oil Company has invested in India are :

- (i) Assam Oil Company.
- (ii) Castrol (India Branch).
- (iii) Burmah Shell Marketing.
- (iv) Burmah Shell Refineries.

- (v) Tinplate Company of India.
- (vi) Oil India Limited.
- (b) Yes Sir, excepting 'Tinplate Company of India.'

Drowning of Indian Students in
U. S. A.

5969. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether four Indian students were drowned in the Lake Murray at Columbia, South Carolina, U.S.A. ;
- (b) the names of the students and their Indian addresses ;
- (c) the circumstances leading to this tragic mishap ;
- (d) whether our Embassy in the USA sent any official on the spot of tragedy and talked with the other two surviving Indian students ; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) 1. Shri Narayan Thyagesan aged 27 years. Next of Kin—Shri Parthasarathy, No. 10 Arcot, Mudalal Street, Thyagaraj-nagar, Madras-7.
- 2. Shri George Jayachandra aged 23 years. Next of Kin—George Gnanasiromani "Nelumbium" College Road, Coonoor-2 (Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu).
- 3. Kumari Revathi Viswanathan, age 14 years daughter of Shri T. R. Viswanathan, resident of Columbia.
- 4. Kumari Sudha Singh, aged 14 years. daughter of Dr. Vidya-pati Singh resident of Columbia.

(c) According to Shri T. R. Viswanathan, as present resident in the University of South Carolina, Columbia who is the father-in-law of the late Shri Narayan Thyagesan and the father of the late Kumari Revathi Viswanathan, a party consisting of Shri Narayan Thyagesan, his wife Vijaya, Shri Viswanathan's daughters

Shrimati Venkathi and Kumari Revathi together with her friend Kumari Sudha Singh and his would be son-in-law Shri Mohan with his friend George Jayachandran went to Lake Murray for a picnic on Sunday June 27, 1971. Revathi and Sudha were said to have been playing in the lake water when they were dragged away by a current. The other four, viz. Narayan Thyagesan, George Jayachandran, Venkathi and Mohan were all drowned in their attempt to save the two girls. Vijaya, the wife of late Narayan Thyagesan who was on the shore raised an alarm and a boat came to rescue them. Mohan and Venkathi alone could be rescued. The bodies of the four others were recovered after an hour. Mohan and Venkathi were rushed to hospital and are now reported to be safe.

(d) and (e). Our Embassy in Washington made specific inquiries from the University of South Carolina, where the tragedy had occurred, regarding sending an officer to Columbia for enquiry. They were informed that this was not necessary as the local Indian community and the University authorities would render all possible help. The parents of two of the deceased were in Columbia itself and hence the need for interviewing the two surviving Indian students did not arise.

बुरहानपुर नगर को ताप्ती नदी का पानी
सप्लाई करने के लिये योजना

5970. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह
बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहान नगर को
ताप्ती नदी का पानी सप्लाई करने की कोई
योजना बनाई गई है ;
- (ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना
को तकनीकी हाईटोलोग से मंजूरी दे दी है ;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

- स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय
में उप-निदी (जी. ए. से. विल्यू) ; (क) ते
(ग) बुरहानपुर नगर को ताप्ती नदी का पानी

सिपाही कर्ते के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास नवम्बर, 1969 में 101.01 लाख रुपये लागत की एक योजना सेवी थी। अनंदरूप, 1970 में इस योजना की ओच करने के बाद राज्य सरकार ने कुछ और और योजने के लिए कहा गया था। परन्तु यह अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। शूरा व्योरा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इस योजना को तकनीकी हृषि से मंझर नहीं किया जा सकता।

महाराष्ट्री द्वादशवार्षीय योजना

5971. श्री गंगा चतुरा दोकित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नकली दवाइयों और खेजों में आश्चर्यजनक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ल) क्या इस बारे में कोई विरपत्तियां की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० क० किस्सा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Opening of Sainik School Bulandshahr

5973. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Sainik School is going to be established as decided by Government at Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is to be started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is already a Sainik School in Uttar Pradesh located at Gorakhpur (Nainital). No request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening a second Sainik School at Bulandshahr.

Medical College in Goa

5974. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) The progress made so far on the establishment of the new Medical College in Goa; and

(b) the time table for completion of this College?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Bambolim Project which is under construction since 1968 was only a Medical School at Panaji before the liberation of Goa. The School was upgraded to a Medical College in 1963. The College is affiliated to the Bombay University. As the accommodation in the then School Building was inadequate to house the full-fledged Medical College and Hospital with all necessary facilities, it was considered essential to shift to a new site at Bambolim.

The project involves a total outlay of Rs. 2,04,14,760/- and it is proposed to complete it in phases during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Progress so far made is as follows :

I. During 1969-70 the following construction works have been completed.

1. Barracks for Animal House and pre-clinical Department (temporarily).
2. One Student's Hostel.
3. Two Type IV Quarters.

II. During the year 1970-71, the following construction works were taken up.

1. 60 Type I Quarters.
2. 80 Type II Quarters.
3. 4 Type IV Quarters.
4. 16 Type V Quarters.
5. 1 Type VI Quarters.
6. One Student's Hostel.

These works are expected to be completed by December, 1971 except Student's Hostel, which was expected to be completed by the end of May, 1971.

III. An allocation of Rs. 37 lakhs has been approved for 1971-72 for the following :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Equipment	14.00
2. Construction of Bamboi Building (College Building) students single seated hostel building and Type III quarters.	20.50
3. Rural Health Centre	1.00
4. Urban Health Centre	0.50
5. Other Works	i.00
Total	37.00

Skin Bank

5975. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Skin Bank has recently opened in Ludwigshafer in West Germany ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are having realised its importance in a tropical country propose to open such a bank in a centrally located town to help badly burned patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXIT) : (a) No.

(b) A nucleus of a Skin Bank has been started at the Plastic Unit of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

Store Organisations in Centrally Administered Hospitals in Delhi

5976. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally administered Hospitals in Delhi are having independent Store Organisations ;

(b) if so, what is the staff pattern and whether the Store Organisations have been staffed on the basis of Medical Store Depots

or Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve efficiency of the Store Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Houses, Flats and Bungalows Built by D.D.A.

5977. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses, flats and bungalows built by the Delhi Development Authority during the last 2 years and the number of them allotted ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give some flats to the Members of Parliament also under some scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a)

	Constructed	Allotted
1969-70	3513	1325
1970-71	778	2102

(b) Two per cent of the flats are reserved by the Delhi Development Authority for allotment to the local Members of Parliament, Members of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and non-official members of New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. Board in each scheme.

हिन्दी भाषी लोगों में स्थित कंटीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5978. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या इस भाषी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी भाषी लोगों में स्थित कंटीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों को अपना काम काज हिन्दी में करने की अनुमति है अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विभागीय पोर्टफोलियो लागी हुई है ;

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में कामकाज कराना चाहा जाना है और कुछ कर्मचारियों को अपना कामकाज हिन्दी में करने के कारण मुश्किल कर दिया जाना है ; और

(ग) उनके मन्त्रालय को ऐसे किसी भाषा का पता चला है जिसमें अधिकारियों ने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम काज करने से बना किया है और उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों के विश्वद कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री अवधीरन राम) : (क) कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट (इंडिया) में काम अंग्रेजी में होता है । हिन्दी भाषी सेवा के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए कोई विशेष हिदायतें जारी नहीं की गई हैं ।

(ख) कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट (इंडिया) के एक कर्मचारी को मैनेजर ने हाजिरी रिजिस्टर में हिन्दी का प्रयोग न करने का निर्देश दिया था । बाद में उक्त कर्मचारी को कुछ अभियोगों के कारण जिसमें उपरोक्त आदेश को अवलोकन भी शामिल थी, सेवा के निलंबित कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) सरकार की जानकारी में (ख) में उल्लिखित केवल एक ही मामला आया है । मन्त्रालय की जानकारी में जैसे ही यह मामला आया, सरकार कर्मचारी के विश्वद विभागीय कार्यवाही को रोकने का आदेश जारी किया गया और सेवा से निलंबन के आदेश को बदल कर दिया गया । विभागीय कार्यवाही के कामजात एवं उन पर रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर यशस्वी समुचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

स्वतंत्र सेवा मुख्यालय के निदेशालयों में राजभाषा को विद्यानिवारि के लिये समितियों

की नियुक्ति

5979. श्री चूधाकर पाठे : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के मन्त्रालय सेवा

मुख्यालय के उन विभिन्न निदेशालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें राजभाषा विद्यानिवारि समितियां नियुक्त कर दी गई हैं ।

(ख) जिन निदेशालयों में तक तक उक्त समितियां नियुक्त नहीं की गई हैं, उनमें से समितियों का तक नियुक्त किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इन समितियों की वैमानिक बैठक नियमित रूप से हो रही है और यदि नहीं, तो नियमित रूप से बैठक कराने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री अवधीरन राम) : (क) से (ग) तक सेवा मुख्यालय से एक राजभाषा कार्यालय समिति बना दी गई है जिसमें थल सेवा मुख्यालय की विभिन्न शाखाओं के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य हैं । इस समिति को पहली बैठक द्वारा 1971 के पारम्पर में होगी और उसके बाद इसकी बैठकें नियमित रूप से हर तिमाही में हुआ करेंगी ।

चूकि उपर्युक्त समिति से थल सेवा मुख्यालय की सभी शाखाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व है अतः विभिन्न शाखाओं के अधीन निदेशालयों में भी इस प्रकार की अलग-अलग समितियां बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Opening of Zonal Workshop by M.E.S.

5980. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M.E.S. Department has opened Zonal Workshop throughout the country ;

(b) If so, which are the Stations and how many employees have been engaged, station-wise ;

(c) whether the department is spending on repairs and local purchase ; and

(d) if so, the amount incurred on (a) and (c) during the years 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : With a view to getting better utilisation of repair facilities, and reducing dependence on the private trade,

eight of the existing M.E.S. Workshops originally set up for repairs to water and electric installations and refrigeration plants installed by MES, have been re-organised into Zonal Workshops.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) All repairs within the capacity of the Zonal Workshops are executed by them. The Department is spending on repairs (including purchase of any material and spare parts) through private trade only in respect of repairs requiring special machines/tools and equipments.

(d) The Zonal Workshops came into being only in April/May 1970. The information in regard to the expenditure incurred on :—

- (i) re-organisation of the Zonal Workshops and
- (ii) the repairs in the Zonal Workshops and through private trade during the period April/May 1970 to 31st March, 1971.

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Statement

(i) The Stations at which the existing installation workshops have been re-organised into Zonal Workshops are mentioned below :—

Bangalore, Bombay, Gauhati, Khapraii, Ambala, Udhampur, Bareilly and Jabalpur

(ii) The staff in each of the Zonal Workshops is as follows :—

(1) Superintendent E/M	
Grade II	1
(2) Charge Mechanic	1
(3) Charge Electrician	1
(4) Charge Mechanic refrigeration	1
(5) Turner	1
(6) Bench Fitter	1
(7) Engine Fitter/artificer	1
(8) Vehicle Mechanic	1
(9) Welder	1
(10) Blacksmith	1
(11) Refrigerator Mechanic	1

(12) Electrician	1
(13) Painter	1

Water to Rural Areas of West Bengal

5981. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :—

(a) the allotment of funds for drinking water supply facility made to West Bengal under Rural Water Supply Scheme :

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government for allocation of funds for supply of drinking water to rural areas in the Districts of West Bengal under Rural Water Supply Scheme during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(c) if so, the amount allotted and proposed to be allotted ; and

(d) the share of Birbhum District in the allotment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The outlay earmarked for the Rural Water Supply Schemes by the Planning Commission for the Government of West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 3.53 crores.

(b) to (d). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to States for their Annual Plans is being given in block loans and block grants towards expenditure on the State's Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular programme or scheme. The provisions for the purpose in the Central budget are also made in lump as block loans and block grants, without reference to any particular scheme or head of development. The Outlays recommended by the Planning Commission for being earmarked for Rural Water Supply Schemes during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are Rs. 43 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs respectively.

No separate outlay has been earmarked for Birbhum District by the Planning Commission as formulation and execution of water supply schemes, determination of priorities and outlays for such schemes is the responsibility of the State Government.

Papers Lying in Government Press Aligarh to Meet Shortage of Paper in other Government of India Presses

5982. **SHRI C. P. SHAILANI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of paper in Government of India Presses but sufficient quantity of paper is lying in Government of India Press, Aligarh ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Shortage of paper is being felt in most of the Government of India Presses. However, after recent replenishment, there is some stock in the Aligarh Press which may meet the requirements of that press for about four months only.

(b) Steps are being taken to ensure sufficient supplies to all the Government of India Presses.

Confirmation of Staff in Government of India Presses

5983. **SHRI C. P. SHAILANI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with the order of Home Ministry circulated to all Government of India factories long ago, 80 per cent employees in every Branch of the Government of India Presses should be declared confirmed, but in the Government of India Press, Aligarh anomaly still exists ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken to remove the anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Government orders regarding the conversion of 80% temporary posts, which are in continuous existence for three years and are required on a regular basis, into permanent ones, are being followed in all the Government of India Presses, including the Press at Aligarh. The last review was completed on 1st April, 1970 and a further review will be undertaken shortly. Out of 868 permanent class III and

Class IV posts in the Aligarh Press, only fifty-nine posts have not been filled up substantively as yet.

Air Conditioned Quarters and Offices for Ministers of Democratic Coalition Ministry in West Bengal

5984. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Ministers, Ministers of State of the Democratic Coalition Ministry of West Bengal, who lived in Government quarters ;

(b) the number of quarters air-conditioned ; and

(c) the names of offices used by these Ministers and Ministers of State of West Bengal which were air-conditioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Spurious Drugs in Mysore

5985. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : **SHRI K. MALLANNA** :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some firms/companies have been found selling spurious Drugs in the Mysore State recently ;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made ; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Doctors Engaged in Bangla Desh Refugee Camps

5986. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of doctors engaged in

the refugee camps to attend to the medical needs of the Bangla Desh refugees;

(b) the number of Ambulance vans engaged in the Relief works; and

(c) whether any foreign personnel have been engaged in these relief operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allocation of \$5 Million for Military Aid to India

5987. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America have proposed an allocation of \$5 million for military aid to India during the 1972 financial year; and

(b) whether Government have received any official information regarding the United States military aid to Pakistan for that period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) An allocation of \$5 million for the sale of military stores and equipment on credit to India is believed to have been made in the U.S. Administration's Budget proposals for the fiscal year 1971-72. There has been no negotiation on this between the two Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

Covering of Balcony of Type II Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

5988. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Public Works Department has been covering the balcony/varandah of Type III Quarters in Laxmibai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi by increasing a normal rent;

(b) if so, why the balcony in type II Quarters in Sarojini Nagar is not being covered; and

(c) why the sanction for covering the balcony in type II Quarters in Sarojini

Nagar was cancelled, whereas these are being covered in type III quarters in the same locality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

(c) Some sanctions issued by the C.P.W.D. for covering the front balconies of type II quarters were not given effect to as this was not found architecturally desirable.

Loans Sanctioned to Assam State Government for Housing and Urban Programme

5989. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant and loans sanctioned to the Assam State Government during the years 1968 to 1971, yearwise in respect of Works, Housing and Urban Development programmes; and

(b) whether the Assam Government were able to spend the sanctioned amount against each of the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Central assistance allocated to the Government of Assam by the Ministry of Works and Housing for Housing and Urban Development Schemes during 1968-69 was as under:

	Loan	Grant	Total
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Housing	5.85	3.15	9.00
Urban Development	—	3.00	3.00
Total :	5.85	6.15	12.00

The entire amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was drawn by the State Government during that year.

All the Social Housing and Urban Development Schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing (excluding the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers) are included in the State Sector. With effect from the year 1969-70, Central assistance for all the State Sector Schemes

(including Housing and Urban Development) is being given to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The amount is determined each year after taking into account the size of the Annual Plan of the State and the availability of resources etc. No amount of the Central block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme or head of development and the State Governments are free to allocate it to different schemes according to their own requirements and priorities.

No Central assistance is given by the Ministry of Works and Housing to State Governments for Works programme.

2. The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers was transferred to the Central Sector from the year 1970-71. The Central assistance allocated, drawn and utilised by the State Government during that year for this Scheme is given as under :

Loan assistance	
Allocated and Drawn	Utilised
Rs. 30.30 lakhs	Rs. 22.90 lakhs

Warning to North Korean Consulate in India

5990. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times in the past the North Korean Consulate General in New Delhi was warned by his Ministry for various reasons and the nature of warnings ; and

(b) the reaction of North Korea to these warnings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have from time to time drawn the attention of the DPRK Consulate General to the various irregularities committed by them. The Consulate General have assured us that they will abide by established diplomatic practice in such matters.

West Bengal Governor's son thrown out of a Restaurant in London

5991. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Governor's son was thrown out of a Piccadilly Restaurant in London on the night of the 11th of July, 1971 out of colour bar prejudices ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with British Foreign and Home Offices.

Recognition of Israel

5992. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI BISHWANATH

JHUNJHUNWALA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Israels representation is reported to have stated that while Israel would welcome recognition of its country by India, the initiative rested with India ; and

(b) if so, whether India has reconsidered the question of recognising Israel in the light of the changed international situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) India extended *de jure* recognition to Israel in September 1950.

Scheduled Caste Doctors in Delhi

5993. SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Caste Doctors in Delhi ;

(b) whether only a few students belonging to the Scheduled Caste Community get high second Division or first division in their pre-medical examination in Delhi on account of less facilities and their being backward economically ;

(c) whether negligible percentage of these students is given admission in MBBS classes on account of low percentage in marks obtained by them ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Trombay and Sindri Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

5994. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for the expansion of the Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India at Trombay and Sindri ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether the expansion means postponing of the various new fertilizer complexes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trombay Expansion Scheme is designed for an additional production of 1,32,000 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen and 1,32,000 tonnes per annum of P₂O₅ in the form of complex fertilizers. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 43.6 crores.

A scheme of rationalisation of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is being implemented with a view to achieve additional production of phosphatic fertilizers to the extent of 1,56,000 tonnes per annum of P₂O₅. This is estimated to cost of Rs. 22.95 crores.

A scheme for modernisation of the Sindri Factory, envisaging an additional production of 1,70,000 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen at an estimated cost of about Rs. 95 crores is also under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 3874 DATED 5-7-71 RE.
MANUFACTURE OF AVRO-PLANES AT KANPUR**

THE MINISTER OF STATE

(DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : In answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 3874 answered on the 5th July 1971, it was stated that the target of production of HS-748 aircraft had been raised from 6 aircraft to 9 aircraft per month. The correct position is that the target of production has been raised from 6 aircraft to 9 aircraft per annum and not per month. The error is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (THIRD AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730/71].

ACCOUNTS ETC. OF POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CHANDIGARH

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : I beg to Lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731/71].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF ONGC

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

(Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1969-70 together with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of the section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 and also containing Annual Report of the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-732/71].

PAPERS RE: IDPL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/71].

12.02 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1971-72 ;
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (WEST
BENGAL) 1971-72 ;
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION
TO WEST BENGAL ; AND

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLA-
TURE (DELEGATION OF
POWERS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will resume consideration of the West Bengal Budget, the Statutory Resolution and the Delegation of Powers Bill.

SHRI D. N. Mahata may continue his speech.

*SHRI D. N. MAHATA (Purulia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion I made a few observations on the West Bengal Budget. In the light of those observations I shall confine my today's speech on the West Bengal Budget. It is a matter of great pleasure that the earlier estimate of deficit in the Budget was Rs. 28.60 crores but that deficit has been reduced to Rs. 19.34 crores. It is also a matter of great pleasure that Rs. 14.54 crores including 5 crores of the Central Government grant will be spent for the improvement of Bustee areas by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority.

Sir, I regret to say that though West Bengal is a developed State, yet in regard to rural electrification programme it is the most backward State in the entire country. I should say that it is the "darkest State" in India. When in the entire country 8½% villages have already been electrified. 6½% villages in West Bengal have not seen even electricity. Therefore, I must say that West Bengal is lagging far behind other States of India in regard to implementing rural electrification programmes.

Electricity is very much essential to the instalation of pumping sets in villages. Therefore, agriculture in villages is receiving set back as pumping sets cannot be installed without electricity there. In 1969 when in the entire country the number of pumping sets used for irrigation purposes was 10 lakhs, in West Bengal only 1,800 pumping sets were used for irrigation purposes. The target of the Government is to instal 3,400 pumping sets in villages of West Bengal at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan.

Then Sir, there was 38,000 villages in West Bengal. But only 2,500 villages were

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

covered through rural electrification schemes at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan. Therefore, the Central Government should expedite the rural electrification programmes in West Bengal. Recently Sir, in one of the editorial comments in *Jugantar*, it has been stated that rural electrification work will be undertaken in 8 districts of West Bengal and for that purpose the Chairman of the village Electricity Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores. Shri K. L. Rao Central Minister, also said last month in the House that Rs. 20 crores would be given to each State of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for undertaking rural electrification work. Shri Rao also said that a departmental cell would be there to keep watch over the progress of rural electrification work. I would therefore appeal to the Central Government to see that rural electrification work is conducted in right spirit.

Sir, in the rural electrification programme, districts like 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Murshidabad and others are proposed to be covered. But what about the districts like Malda, Cooch Bihar and West Dinajpur in North Bengal? It is a matter of regret that the name of Purulia is not there. Our West Bengal Government usually by pass Purulia in every matter.

SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, the speech is being made in Bengali; but the hon. Minister is not listening to the translation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I have 30 to 40 thousand Bengali settlers in my island. I am understanding the hon. Members very well.

SHRI D. N. MAHATA : Previously Purulia was part of Manbhum district of Bihar. There is a Thermal Power plant on the border of Purulia district. From that power plant districts like Hooghly, Midnapur, Bankura and Birbhum are being proposed to be getting electricity but there is no proposal for the entire Purulia district to get electricity therefrom. Sir, Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned for electrification work in some districts for the coming years. I request that Purulia district may also be included for that electrification work.

Sir, 8 districts in West Bengal including

Purulia have been declared industrially backward of the eight districts Purulia has been declared as the most industrially backward place in West Bengal. If electricity is not provided to that district, the question of industrial growth there does not arise. The hon. Prime Minister visited Purulia last year. She sanctioned Rs. 11 crores for the development of backward areas, Rs. 6 crores for irrigation development and Rs. 5 crores for the development of industries. But it is a matter of great regret that industries have grown up around Purulia. But, Sir, if you visit Purulia during night, you will find illumination all around this district. This district is surrounded by Burnpur, Asansol, Jamshedpur Muri, Ranchi, Ghastila and Bokaro and in all these places a large number of industries have come up. But you will not find any illumination within Purulia for want of industries there, as if it were a cursed district. Even there is no industrial estate in Purulia. Sir, when Shri Prafulla Sen was the Chief Minister of West Bengal, we made a proposal to him to construct a 14-mile road from Jaipur to Bokaro via Sidhi Ropo, and one from Bamnia Chas Road only 22 miles. If these roads had been constructed and power facilities given, many ancillary industries would have grown in Purulia to give employment potential.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that if boys of Purulia register their names in the employment exchange at Purulia, their cases for getting jobs in Bokaro Steel Plant, are not taken into consideration as they are not considered to be local boys. But Bokaro is only 28 miles away from Purulia. Boys living 300 to 400 miles away from Bokaro Steel Plant are getting jobs in that factory whereas Purulia boys living so near the factory are not getting employment there. Similar is the condition in Santhalpuri Thermal Power Plant. Even for the posts of car drivers and peons in Purulia local boys do not get any preference. People from other districts are being appointed for these posts by the Writer's Building. Then 10,000 boys have registered their names with the employment exchange for the posts. Even the primary teachers' posts have not yet been filled up by the local boys since 1967. Should I think that the boys of Purulia are born refugees?

The Lac industry in Purulia is in a dying condition. There are many biri industries in Purulia. 25,000 people are engaged in biri industries. But the biri

[Shri D. N. Mahata]

industries there are facing shortage of biri leaves due to irregular rains this year. The biri leaves come from Orissa and other States. But the Orissa Government this year is exporting 35,000 quintals biri leaves to Ceylon and as a result of that the biri industries in Purulia may face shortage of raw material this year. So, further export may be stopped.

Sir, there are many minerals available in Purulia. If all the mineral resources there are properly exploited, many small-scale and medium scale industries can grow. The Central Government has made a provision for the grant of 10% monetary assistance for the growth of industries in Purulia. Provision has also been made by the Central Government for the grant of 80% loan from banks for the growth of industries there. This loan will be available to those Persons who want to undertake an industrial project upto the valuation of 50 lakhs. But so far no private entrepreneur has come forward to set up a industry there. Therefore initiative should come from the public enterprise to set up industries there.

Then Sir, I shall come to the question of agriculture in my district. There is a scheme for the poor marginal farmers in my district. Under that scheme 25,000 wells of two categories of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 are to be dug. For that work farmers will be given 1/3 as Government grant and 2/3 as loan from the banks. The farmers have applied for the loan. But difficult conditions have been imposed upon them for getting that loan. The farmers are to procure forms from Purulia, to produce certified copies of the document and the current land receipts, and to show land of three bighas at a stretch. Besides, they will have to pay Rs. 32 as fees along with the application form for loan. So these conditions are difficult to fulfil for the poor farmers. Consequently not a single well has been dug out of the proposed 25,000 wells. The farmers who own 2.5 acres of unfertile land are not in a position to take Rs. 2,000 as loan from the banks.

Then Sir, I come to the condition of hospitals in West Bengal. There are no primary health centres in 98 Blocks in West Bengal. Out of 335 block development centres, there is no Doctor in 9 Primary Health Centres. Then Sir, I shall say, so far as I remember, that for the last five

years no boy from Purulia could get admission in medical colleges. This year 3 seats were vacant in a medical college in Bankura. But Purulia boys could not get admission there as the relatives of high officials in Writer's Building got admission there because of their personnel influence. Therefore Sir, should I think that no boy from Purulia shall ever become a doctor ?

There was a proposal to set up a medical college in Midnapur. If that college is set up, boys from backward areas like Purulia and other districts will get chance to study in a medical college. It is not possible for the boys from backward areas to compete with the boys of Calcutta in getting admission in medical colleges.

Sir, there is a hospital Purulia having only one hundred beds. 167 patients have to sleep in open for want of beds in that hospital. There is no blood bank in that hospital. Even there is no facility for getting medicines in that hospital. There are two ambulance vans. But one of them always remains out of order.

Sir, the B.D.O. in Bandwan block has to travel by a bullock cart upto 14 miles in order to reach Purulia. This Bandwan area is inhabited by the tribal people. Those people have not yet seen a metalled road in their area as there is not an inch of it. The Barabazar-Bandwan road, which is in the borders the State of Bihar, has neither been developed by the Government of West Bengal nor by the Bihar Government. Therefore, the Central Government should take some steps to develop this road. If this road is not developed by the Central Government, what will be the fate of the tribal people living there ?

Sir, the naxalite movement in West Bengal has spread to Bihar and Orissa and it may infiltrate to other States also. In Hazaribagh jail 8 naxalite prisoners have been killed by police firing. If the simple minded people of Purulia are neglected by the Government, then, the people there may also resort to agitation in order to get their demands conceded by the Government. It is also feared that Purulia people may also come under the influence of naxalism if their legitimate demands are not accepted by the Government.

Last of all, I would say that every effort should be made by the Government to

establish peace in West Bengal. I support the West Bengal Budget. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : When we discuss West Bengal, the land of many heroes and poets, I am reminded of Rabindranath Tagore who spoke about man whose mind is without fear and whose head is held high. The present situation in West Bengal is far from it.

Let me start with the appointment of Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray as the Minister without portfolio in charge of West Bengal Affairs. This appointment is unprecedented and unusual. President's Rule has been imposed 26 times after the promulgation of our Constitution, but this is the first time when a Central Minister is appointed to be in charge of a State. This is but remote control.

Many jurists have given their opinion on this appointment, and so far, no eminent jurist has supported such a thing which is happening for the first time in this country. According to Dr. L. M. Singhvi, this appointment, I quote :

"is constitutionally untenable, but contains the seeds of discord and frustration in which diarchy and dichotomy could defeat the very purpose for which this experiment has been devised in the particular exigencies of West Bengal".

I have been searching the Constitution for a provision to justify this appointment, but I could not find any justification in our Constitution. This is not only resented by the opposition parties, even Congressmen have not received this with good wishes.

When Mr. Bijoy Shankar Nahar visited Delhi, this appointment was whispered into his ears. He straightaway went to Calcutta and announced to the pressmen that some sort of a super Cabinet Minister was going to be appointed to look after West Bengal.

As the *Statesman* of Calcutta, has rightly pointed out :

"As West Bengal's super Chief Chief Minister under President's Rule, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray can scarcely add to the credibility of the President's non-partisan role. What West Bengal needs and has indeed needed for a long time is a new Governor and not a Central

Minister to take over the Governor's functions".

This announcement was made in this House by the Prime Minister. I do not know whether it is President's rule or Prime Minister's rule. I think there is a distinction between these two. If I engage Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as an eminent lawyer I am sure he will satisfy any law court in this country that his own appointment is untenable, unconstitutional and a constitutional impropriety.

If we accept this principle of appointing a Central Minister in charge of a particular State, this principle can be extended and Mr. Hanumanthaiah can be appointed to be in charge of Mysore, Mr. Oza to be in charge of Gujarat and Mr. Swaran Singh to be in charge of Punjab. I am reminded of the olden days of Emperors who used to appointed their trusted lieutenants to be in charge of kingdoms conquered or annexed.

As the *Hindu* rightly points out :

"This appointment raises doubts about the political neutrality of the Presidential administration."

I think the hon. Minister will agree with me that when a Governor is in charge of a State, he may not be completely impartial, but at least to a certain extent he is impartial.

This will be lost if a Central Minister is appointed in charge of a particular State. This is a bad precedent. I know there are conditions in West Bengal which never prevailed in our country. Even if this is justified, it should be the first and last appointment. This should never be repeated hereafter.

For three months, there was this Government headed by Shri Ajay Mukherjee. This Democratic Coalition Government was there hardly for three months and now it has gone. No tears have been shed over the resignation of this ministry. Virtually it was a Congress ministry and it has gone unwept, unsung and unhonoured. For three months, the ministry was a passive onlooker to the orgy of violence and murders committed day in and day out. Gun-snatching, political murders and bomb-throwing have become almost daily events there. Not a single day passes without two or three murders of a political nature being committed. What are we doing about it ?

[*Shri G. Vishwanathan*]

We hear cases of firearms being looted not only from private citizens but even from police stations and armouries. Just as bad money drives out good money from circulation, anti-social elements in West Bengal are getting the upper hand. I do not know where we are going to end.

I know the people of West Bengal are politically educated. They used to discuss politics everywhere—in trams, buses, tea-shops and other places. Now there are no more such discussions. Newspapers report that maidans are empty and no more public meeting are held because the people are afraid. Not only the public, but even the police is paralysed. The police is being supplemented by the CRP, BSF, etc., and not being satisfied with these forces, we have sent our army. When we ask the police why they have broken down, they accuse the public of non-cooperation. No doubt they are correct to a certain extent. People are not coming forward to give evidence and identify the criminals, even if they witness day light murders. But again, there are charges made against the police. I quote :

"The west Bengal police has been indoctrinated, corrupted and alienated. It has abetted murders to please and placate the power-holders of the moment."

This may not be cent per cent true, but there is truth in it. This can be seen from the accusations made against it by the political parties there. Murderers are going unpunished. For example, the killers of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu, Forward Bloc leader and Shri Ajit Biswas, both of whom were candidates for a bye-election in a Calcutta constituency, have not been traced and punished. The Central Government has taken over West Bengal. Now they must go into it. There is no use treating the symptoms ; you must cure the disease. If these political murders are not stopped, even the political leaders will not be spared. I warn the leaders who are making use of violent tactics in favour of their parties, whoever they may be, that they are going to be the victims of the same play which they are indulging in. Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. If killings do not arouse a sense of revulsion in the minds of the common people, the task of the

murders becomes easy and that of the peace-keeper becomes harder. In West Bengal, the crisis of confidence of the people in themselves and in the political parties and in the administration has reached a climax.

Now fear prevails everywhere. The courage about which Rabindranath Tagore has spoken has vanished. Immediate action, strong action with a heavy hand is required now. The morale of the police in West Bengal has to be boosted. They should be given adequate fire arms and security for their families. The main problem is that of educated unemployed. Though educated unemployment prevails through-out the country it is very acute in West Bengal. That is the main reason for Naxalite movement in West Bengal. So, government have to taken immediate action to provide employment to the educated youth.

A number of industries have closed down in West Bengal. There is a flight of capital from West Bengal. This should be stopped. For this the political parties must take the responsibility. They must come to an understanding that *bandhs* and *gheraos* would be stopped so that factories could open and potentiality for employment increase after industrial peace is restored. The trade unions and the employers must come to an agreement that they will work together to the extent possible to provide more employment to the people. On the agriculture sector food production has to be increased. The implementation of land reforms is far satisfactory in West Bengal and it has to be quickened.

Though the problem of refugees is a national problem it has become a more acute problem for West Bengal because that State is deluged with refugees. All the problems of the State have got aggravated because of refugees. The city of Calcutta is swelling with refugees. So, the development of Calcutta should receive immediate attention of the government and they should give priority to it.

***SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapur):**
Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak in Bengali in support of the West Bengal Budget as well as President's Proclamation in regard to the State

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

of West Bengal. Today in West Bengal, except some political leaders, every man is very much concerned with the future of the State. This question has arisen in the mind of every man there whether peace will come back to West Bengal or not. There is trouble every where in West Bengal—whether it is in the sphere of industry or in agriculture. Now an additional trouble has been created because of the 70 lakhs evauees from Bangladesh. These evauees have aggravated the existing problems of West Bengal. Therefore, I feel, if the existing problems of West Bengal, together with the new refugee problem, are not solved, law and order will never be established in West Bengal. Besides, all the developmental activities in West Bengal will certainly be hampered. It is the opinion of many persons that the present refugee problem is the headache of West Bengal alone. When the question of sending refugees to other States arose, many State Governments refused to receive the refugees. But we should not forget that if the problem of 70 lakhs refugees in West Bengal is not solved, the entire West Bengal will be in flame and that flame will also engulf the entire country in the long run and, consequently, the developmental activities in the entire country will receive set-back. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to consider seriously the problems of the refugees. Rs. 60 crores that has been allocated by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the refugees, is not adequate. The Central Government will have to pressurise other State Governments to accept the refugees so that refugees may find temporary rehabilitation in other States.

Sir, when West Bengal is facing a serious law and order problem and a refugee problem, our CPIM friends have demanded an early election in West Bengal. I do not understand how CPIM Party has made such a demand—under the present situation in West Bengal. At present there is no safety of life in West Bengal. A large number of people there are struggling hard for food and shelter. The administrative machinery is trying to combat the present situation in West Bengal with all its might. So it will be inhumane on the part of the CPI-M party to demand an election in such a situation in West Bengal. I feel human lives have no value to the CPI-M party as is evident from its demand for an early election in West Bengal. According to my opinion

there should not be an early election in West Bengal unless law and order is fully established in that State.

Not only this. The election can also not be held in West Bengal until 70 lakhs refugees go back to their homeland. I know why CPI-M party demands for an early election in West Bengal. So long as there is chaos and disorder in that State, the CPI-M party is likely to be benefitted out of that situation. You know, Sir, that in Burdwan there was widespread loot and murder before the 1971-election and as a result of that chaotic condition in that district the CPI-M party won the largest number of seats in the said election from that district. So it is the firm belief of the CPI-M party that widespread loots and riots in West Bengal will put them at an advantageous position in the coming election. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is a representative from Burdwan. He seems to be a great friend of the working class people and the landless peasants. It is his complaint that for all the murders and loots in Burdwan the Congress party (N) is responsible. But I want to remind Shri Somnath Chatterjee that had the Congress party (N) believed in politics of violence, the CPI-M party would have lost its existence not only in West Bengal but also in the entire country. Therefore, I want to say emphatically that the Congress party (N) never believes in politics of violence,

Shri Sidhartha Shanker Ray convinced a conference of all parties in West Bengal in order to establish peace in that State. It is a matter of great pleasure that the CPI-M party joined that conference.

I firmly believe that the CPI-M party did not join that conference heartily. Immediately after attending that conference the CPI-M party declared openly in a meeting under the monument that they would continue their agitation against the President's Rule in West Bengal. They have called for Bengal bandh on the 11th August, 1971. Therefore, I believe that the CPI-M party is not interested in restoring peace to West Bengal. The people of West Bengal know very well that for all the violence in that State the CPI-M party is actually responsible. The CPI-M party joined the conference, called by Shri Sidhartha Shanker Ray, in order to cover up its own misdeeds. But in this manner the CPI-M party will not be able to cover up their misdeeds.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Together with the improvement of law and order situation in West Bengal, there is a great necessity to solve the serious unemployment problem in the State. Today in West Bengal most of the small and big industries are in a dying condition. The first United Front Government is responsible to a considerable extent for the present state of affairs in the industrial sphere in that State. But the Central Government and the State Government must also share the blame. The Central Government has been neglecting the industries in West Bengal for the last few years. The West Bengal industries are now getting some financial assistance from the Central Government. But they are not getting raw material. The engineering goods industries are in a critical condition for want of steel. Therefore, the demands of the engineering goods industries for raw material will have to be met. Apart from this, new industries should be set up in West Bengal so that the serious unemployment problem there may be solved.

Sir, the steel distribution policy is not advantageous to the small industrial units. It is not possible for these industrial units to submit their indent to JPC after depositing 10% security. These industrial units have got their own economic problems. They usually work on smaller contracts. Therefore, it is not possible for them to assess the requirement of raw material when they take a five year contract. Even they are not in a financial position to accept such a long term contract. Therefore, the present steel distribution policy requires modifications. Besides, 20% steel is supplied to smaller industrial units by the Director of Industries but the major portion of that steel goes to the black market. The main reason for such a black marketing is that there is an dishonest group in the office of the Deputy Director of Industries and because of the conspiracy of that group such a thing happens. That group is issuing fake licences to some industrial units for getting steel but actually that steel is sold in the black market. Therefore I would request the Central Government to transfer all the officers who are responsible for this black marketing of steel, from the office of the Deputy Director of Industries; otherwise there is no possibility of stopping black marketing in steel.

Considering the serious unemployment

situation in West Bengal, I would request the Central Government to include the Petro-Chemical projects and the Shipbuilding Yard project at Haldia in the 4th Five Year Plan. I also find that the work for the Haldia Port and the Haldia refinery project is progressing very slowly. Therefore, the Central Government must make efforts to complete these two projects soon. The Central Government must also see that local people are employed there.

Sir, in this budget I do not find much attempt on the part of the Central Government to develop the condition of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Whatever little effort have been made by the Government so far for the economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, is not adequate. Many political parties are taking advantage of the poverty and illiteracy among the adivasi people. These political parties are misguiding them. They are also inciting them to resort to political murders. The money that has been allocated for removing the poverty of the Adivasi people in the State Budget, is very meagre. The Central Government has approved of some schemes upto the valuation of Rs. 1.35 crores. But the State Government do not have money to implement those schemes. Therefore, I would appeal to the Central Government to allocate more money to the State of West Bengal. Works like repairing of school buildings, and construction of roads should be undertaken in adivasi areas so that the economic condition of the adivasi people may be improved. The adivasi people should also be given facilities in agriculture.

The adivasi people should be given education. The Plan of the Government for free primary education has not yet been fully implemented, particularly in adivasi areas. The adivasi children should be given primary education in their mother tongue. But it is the accepted plan of the Government to give primary education in one's mother tongue. I also know that many adivasis students of Middle standard live in hostels but they are not getting any stipend. The number of stipends have been reduced very much. The money that is given as stipend is also very meagre. Only Rs. 30 is given as stipend to each student. With that little amount of money how is it possible for a student to continue his studies while living

in a hostel? Therefore, I would request the Government to increase the amount of stipend. I also request the Government to set up more hostels for the adivasi students. Sir, if the Government is really interested to spread education among the adivasi people, it should set up central hostels in those adivasi areas which have a number of educational institutions. In my Jhargram area there are 12 institutions of various types. I feel there is a necessity of establishing a central hostel there. I do not say that central hostels should be set up only in Jhargram. When there are many educational institutions in some particular adivasi area, there is a necessity to set up a central hostel there. This central hostel is particularly essential to adivasi women students. A long time ago the West Bengal Government assured to set up a hostel for the adivasi students in Calcutta. Calcutta is the centre of education and in such a place there is a great necessity for a hostel for the adivasi students. I feel the West Bengal Government has forgotten about its own assurance. I therefore appeal to the central government to do the needful.

50 lakhs people live in Midnapur district. I have made repeated requests to the West Bengal Government to set up a medical college there. But my requests were never heeded to. Sir, you know that the Mudliar Committee recommended that there should be a medical college for every 50 lakhs people. Therefore, if I make a demand for setting up a medical college in Midnapur, I feel, my demand will not be treated as unjustified. I hope the Government will consider my demand for a medical college in Midnapur.

For irrigation projects like Kangsavati and Keleghai, the Government have taken over the land of many people in Midnapur. In connection with these projects, the houses of many people were demolished. But the affected people have not yet been paid any compensation. Even alternative lands were not given to those people whose lands were taken over by the Government. The affected land owners have not also been paid any compensation in money. I know the case of many poor people, whose lands have been taken over by the Government, are now roaming here and there for food. Because of the cruel attitude of the Government, the legitimate demands of these people are being neglected. I would therefore

request the Government to pay compensation to these people immediately.

The work of the Kangsavati irrigation project is progressing slowly. So far it has been possible for this project to supply water to some areas in Midnapur. But the most important point is that we have not given due importance to small irrigation projects. Due to the availability of electricity in the Punjab, it has been possible to have more small irrigation projects there. Similarly, small irrigation projects could have been set up in Midnapur, Purulia and Bankura if we could supply electricity to those places.

You know, Sir, Our W. Bengal is the most backward State in regard to rural electrification programme. Only 3000 villages have been electrified so far. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to allocate more money to the State of West Bengal in order to enable her to carry out rural electrification programmes on a wide scale. Electricity will also help more installation of pumping sets for irrigation purposes.

For Subarnarekha river a flood protection scheme has been undertaken. Apart from 50 villages in the Midnapur district, we must pay our attention to other areas so far as flood protection measures are concerned. Therefore, I want that flood protection measures should be undertaken in such a manner that it may save the entire people of West Bengal from flood havoc. I hope whatever suggestion I have made so far, they will be considered by the Central Government. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contaj) : Sir, it is very unfortunate, although West Bengal Budget and other matters are being discussed in the House, only one Minister of State for Finance is present. The Cabinet Minister is not there nor the Home Minister is there and even Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray who has been given the responsibility of West Bengal is not present. I think, you should pull them up. At least you should ask them, M. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Home Minister and the Cabinet Minister, to be present here. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You speak now.

AN HON. MEMBER : He wants to speak before Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel tempted to discuss a large spectrum of the socio-economic maladies that have contributed to the present ills of West Bengal. I will concentrate wholly on one aspect and that aspect is the restoration of law and order in West Bengal for the particular reason that the whole of eastern region of India is on a point of explosion due to the situation arising out of Bangla Desh and also massive influx of refugees from there. It is not a secret, it is talked all over the world and even, recently, Mr. U Thant has sent a note to all the countries of the world stating that India and Pakistan are on the brink of a war.

We all know that the situation has so developed and, recently, Mr. Yahya Khan has also given a threat to India, and the situation is developing that it may explode at any time, at any moment, in the eastern region of India. If it is so, it will be the task of our army to defend our national honour and also the security of our country on the eastern frontiers.

I have one question to ask from the people of West Bengal and also ourselves of different political parties. That question is : our defence forces will have to defend our national honour. Have we not the task to defend for them their supply line, the line of communications ? If it is so, it is absolutely necessary to-day that the law and order situation should be maintained and should be restored. Also there is another thing. It is also the responsibility of the people of West Bengal and particularly the responsibility of different political parties to see...

AN HON. MEMBER : Not the Government ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Of the particular political parties to see that we the political parties and the people together play our real role in fulfilling our commitment to the people of the Bangla Desh. What a tragic contrast between the two images—the East Bengal and the West Bengal to-day ? In East Bengal, the Bangla Desh people, the freedom fighters, are sacrificing their lives, they are undergoing tremendous sufferings and they are embracing martyrdom every day. What is the contrast we see to-day in West Bengal ? Chaos, murder, loot, arson is going on every day and the political parties fighting each other. The whole people of

West Bengal to-day are seized of a fear psychosis and apprehension in their minds. The administration has come to a standstill. The political activities of all parties have almost stopped. The Government is becoming day by day autocratic. The democratic movement is no longer found in West Bengal. To-day, Sir, almost all the political parties have become prisoners of unsocial elements. It is the rule of unsocial elements to-day that is going on in West Bengal. If you really want that we do our best in the defence of the revolutionary Bangla Desh, then in the rear of Bengal, that is, West Bengal which is the most important rear, peace must be maintained and the whole people as a single solid body stand by the revolutionaries of the Bangla Desh for the successful operation of the Bangla Desh revolutionaries. Therefore, it is essential to-day that the first urge of the people and the most important issue before the State is the restoration of peace and rule of law in West Bengal to-day.

I have in this House raised the issue of the legality of Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray's appointment as Minister in Charge of West Bengal. I said that the Prime Minister has no right to announce on the floor of the House that Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray is going to be entrusted with the charge of Minister without Portfolio for dealing with West Bengal problems and you see the next day a Presidential Order was issued, I should say, correcting the mistake of the Prime Minister. I had a discussion with the Prime Minister and she had made it categorically clear that Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray is not going to usurp the powers of the Governor...*(Interruptions)*. Constitutionally he is nothing but an Adviser. Still, I should say the introduction of a Cabinet Minister in Charge of a State under President's Rule is an innovation. It never happened in the last few years. There had been President's Rule in many a State and if this is an innovation, I have nothing to say. But I have one point to draw your attention to. Today if the Government want that the people of West Bengal should stand by the Government, I want to stand by the Government. I want to co-operate with the Government for if the Government try to defend the right, the democratic right of the people of Bangla Desh and help them, I will try to extend all my co-operation to them and also for dealing with the problem of refugees.

It is known to everybody that in 1972 the general elections are coming. Now, it is a question of what attitude the Opposition parties should adopt. As one belonging to the Opposition, how should I view this? What is the role of the Opposition and what is the function of the Opposition? The function of the Opposition parties is to find out the defects and take advantage of the difficulties of Government and to erode the image of the Government and build an alternative image for themselves. Naturally, the Opposition parties would try to take advantage of the difficulties of Government at the time of the general elections in 1972. If that be so, then it will be difficult in West Bengal to create a real condition for giving help to the people of Bangla Desh and for dealing with the problem of refugees and also for extending our real sincere co-operation to the Government. So, if Government really want that the situation in Bangla Desh should be changed, if Government really want that normal conditions should be restored in West Bengal and if they really want that we should create a condition in West Bengal where if Pakistan indulges in the adventure or, rather I should say, misadventure of creating trouble with India, then the whole of the people of West Bengal and all the patriotic political parties would stand behind the Army and the Defence Forces, then there is one essential thing to be done namely that Government should disabuse the minds of the people of West Bengal and of all the political parties and say that they are not going to take advantage of situation arising out of Bangla Desh for the success of their election campaign in 1972. Government must disabuse the minds of all the political parties, especially the Opposition political parties in this respect. For this, it is absolutely essential today that Government should declare that until and unless the problem of Bangla Desh is solved and a condition is created for sending the refugees back to Bangla Desh, there will not be any general elections in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. Unless Government disabuse the minds of the Opposition parties of this apprehension that Government would try to take full advantage of present situation for building up their image and for building up their organisation and take advantage of it for the next general elections, it will be difficult for the Opposition parties to extend their sincere hand of co-operation to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Are you going to be so unkind us to ring the bell so soon?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I had left some time. That may be given to him.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member should feel obliged because in spite of his having no time, I have given him some time. He should be a little more concise and mention the points briefly in the next four or five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We can classify the difficulties in West Bengal at the present moment into three categories. The first is to deal with the socio-economic maladies. The second is the law and order problem. The third is the problem of the relief to and shelter of the refugees. Although a solution to the socio-economic maladies is very urgent, yet I should say that today it should not receive the highest priority in the attempts of Government. I should suggest that a high-powered committee should be set up to deal with certain problems, firstly, how to implement the Land Reforms Act immediately, secondly how to open the closed mills and thirdly to deal with the CMDA authority so that Calcutta could be properly developed.

If Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray really wants to discharge his duties, he should concentrate only on one point, namely how to restore law and order in West Bengal.

As regards relief, I have said on the floor of the House on many occasions what should be done. I do not know what has happened to this Government. They do not understand this simple point that it is impossible for Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray—after all, he is not a super-human being—to deal with the massive law and order problem and at the same time the problems of the 80 lakhs of refugees. It is absurd and impossible. Therefore, this work should be divided. I would again emphasise that there should be separate Relief Minister to deal with the refugee problem. It should not be entrusted to Shri Sidhartha Shaakar Ray. As I have said already, he should concentrate his whole energy to deal with

[**Shri Samar Guha**]

the law and order situation in West Bengal.

In regard to law and order problem, there are two aspects. One is the administrative aspect and the other is the aspect of co-operation of all the Opposition parties. If all the political parties agree to create a situation wherein real democratic politics can function in West Bengal, then it would be possible for 75 per cent of the problems of law and order now developing in West Bengal to be solved.

I am very happy to hear that Shri Jyoti Basu, leader of the CPI(M) group there met the Prime Minister day before yesterday. I hope that the effort to evolve a code of conduct among different political parties to deal with the law and order situation will be successful.

I have made an appeal to all political parties. I have been in politics since my student days. But—now I feel that I have become a political imbecile. Today I cannot move about in West Bengal without two security guards. This is not the case with me only. Most of the political leaders, not all, are in the same position of having to be protected by security guards while moving about in West Bengal. What has become of us? Have we not a responsibility to our cadres, our rank and file? They have been butchered. Workers of all political parties are being butchered. What has happened? We have now a terrible problem in West Bengal. The politics of revenge, the politics of *badla lo*, is having full play in the State. If a worker of a political party is killed, immediately two workers of another are put to death. They are not the real workers, not the leaders, they are mostly peripheral workers. They are being butchered.

Therefore, it is essential today that all the political parties should come together and meet the challenge facing all, the politics of *badla lo*. I do not challenge the ethics of violence. There are many parties who believe in the politics of insurrection and seizure of power. But they certainly do not believe in the politics of individual terrorism. Certainly no party I know of believes in that. There may be people believing in insurrection who at the time of revolution indulge in all kinds of violent activities, but even they will shudder to

think that if one of his fellow workers is killed, he himself should or will kill the worker of another political party. This will be revolting to his ethics of sense of values.

What has happened today is that anti-social elements have taken advantage of the situation prevailing as between different political parties. It is the habitual criminals who have wrought havoc in the State in the name of different political parties, under the umbrella of these parties. They get themselves enrolled as new cadres and new followers in different political parties and indulge in killing and murder. Today we see in Bengal the worst type of criminal activities on the part of these habitual criminals.

It is time there was a heart-searching among all political parties, particularly the two major parties, the ruling Congress Party and the CPI(M) whose political workers have now become virtual prisoners in the hands of habitual criminals.

Coming to the administrative side, I do not think either the army or the police or the CRP will be able to deal with the law and order situation. It is the CRP which has created a terrible situation in West Bengal. It has created enemies for the Government there. I was present at the meeting called to discuss this matter and there I enumerated numerous cases where the CRP has created more enemies for Government. They have totally failed to tackle the situation. People are going about with bombs, revolvers and pipe guns. Nobody stops them. Mostly it is innocent people who are the victims. They are being attacked or roughly dealt with the CRP. The police has become a complete nimcompoop; they are corrupt, collusive, partisan and worthless. I would like to make a request to Shri S. S. Ray through you that unless there is an attempt to thoroughly reorganise the police administration in the State, it is next to impossible to improve the law and order situation there. Transfer of a police officer from one district to another will not do. You have to immobilise the corrupt, inefficient, collusive partisan type of police officers by giving them long leave or transferring them to equivalent posts outside the police administration.

That is absolutely necessary.

13.00 hrs.

Secondly, he must overhaul the intelligence service.

Then, I am coming to the crucial point, which is most important, and that is, the writers Building from where the Secretariat administration is carried on. My impression is that they are now seized with a psychosis of fear and apprehension. Throughout the State, for the last four years, there has been a shuffling and reshuffling of these men. Like shuttlecocks, they have been shuffling and reshuffling, and with loyalties to this government and that government. There have been four President's Rule and four so-called democratic rule. These unfortunate people do not know what they are today. Most of them have become lazy. Not only are they afraid; but they have lost their initiative. It is absolutely necessary to day that at least a part of the IAS and ICS Secretaries of West Bengal should be transferred to other States, and from the adjoining States of West Bengal, like Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and others, certain IAS and ICS cadres should be inducted to the Secretariat of West Bengal so that with fresh mind, fresh initiative and with a certain courage they can boldly deal with the law and order situation in West Bengal.

Lastly, I would ask Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray not to be allured, not be tempted by the political Nazism; he is going in for too much publicity, and getting himself photographed. All this will boomerang on him. Already on the issue of Haldia he has created a fuss. Please try to do some solid work. Let action rather than words speak for him.

One minute more and I have done. There is now new scope for increasing employment. I will ask Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray to explore the possibility of new recruitment, one, for the refugee relief centres; two, for the food department; three, for the recruitment of volunteers for implementation of the Land Act; four, for civil defence; five, for Haldia; six, railway protection department; and seven, for the volunteer force for protecting the railway lines and communications. This possibility should be explored and a Committee should be set up so that the young men, not only a few

thousands, but a few lakhs of them, may get immediate employment and that will draw a number of young men into the constructive way of life. I wish to place that aspect also for his consideration.

*SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Mr. Speaker Sir, while supporting the West Bengal budget I want to make a few observations on the present situation in certain underdeveloped and educationally backward areas in West Bengal. Sir, I shall confine my speech to certain backward districts of West Bengal instead of going into the present political situation in that State. I shall specifically say about backward districts like Purulia and Bankura. I hope the Central Government will help us in developing these two backward districts.

Sir, you know that Purulia was a part of Bihar State previously. During the first and the second five year plans, the Government of Bihar did not undertake any developmental work for this district. The Bihar Government was always under the apprehension that some day Purulia would go to West Bengal. Therefore, nothing was done for this district by that Government. The people of Purulia are very much poor and most of them are uneducated. Since those people are not getting any facility from the Government to develop themselves, they are suffering from serious frustration in life. They are now looking forward to the Central Government for help. If the Central Government does not do anything for those people, the politics of violence may also spread there.

Sir, the present Purulia district in West Bengal was a sub-division of Manbhum district of Bihar. But even the complete sub-division was not transferred to West Bengal. Therefore, I demand that 5 thanas, which were previously included in Purulia sub-division, should be transferred to West Bengal.

Our Purulia and Bankura districts are situated at the end of Chhota Nagpur plateau. Because of uneven condition of land there, there is no facility of irrigation in Purulia and Bankura. We want that dams should be constructed over existing canals and rivers in Purulia and Bankura. If it is done, it will provide irrigation facilities to these districts. We have sent many schemes

[Shri S. N. Singh Deo]

regarding dam construction to the West Bengal Government. But the Government of West Bengal has not done much for those schemes. I therefore, hope that the Central Government will take necessary action in regard to those schemes.

Sir, the work of the Kangaavati dam project is progressing very slowly. I hope the Central Government will take necessary steps to complete this project soon, so that the farmers may get water in time. The Survey work for Dwarkeshwar river has been completed. But it is a matter of regret that this project has not been included in the 4th five year plan. So I request for its inclusion in the said plan. If a dam is constructed over Dwarkeshwar river, it will provide irrigation facilities to Purulia and Bankura.

Purulia and Bankura are very much rich in minerals. In these two districts there is a wide coal belt where metallurgical coal of high order is available. This metallurgical coal can be utilised for steel plants.

I must say with great regret that we require a number of washeries to wash poor quality coal. But metallurgical coal does not require any washing. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to work out a plan through NCDC in Purulia to utilise this meteorological coal. There is a great deposit of lime stone in Jhalada of Purulia district. In order to utilise that lime stone a cement factory can be set up in Purulia. There is not a single cement factory in West Bengal. In Calcutta building construction is going on a wide scale. For the supply of cement the State of West Bengal has to depend upon other States. There are states which have 5 cement factories.

Sir, a huge quantity of iron slags in Durgapur and Burnpur steel factories are lying without any use. With the mixture of lime stone with those iron slags cement can be produced and in that manner a cement factory can be set up in Purulia which may provide employment to thousands of people. Our late Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, assured us in the West Bengal Legislative assembly that such types of cement factories would be set up in Purulia. But it is a matter of great regret that so far we have not received any survey report on those projects. I would therefore request the Central Government to ask the

State Industries Department to prepare a survey report on these projects, viz., cement and slage cement factories immediately, and it may be sent to the Central Government for approval.

Sir, in Purulia, Bankura, and Midnapur a large number of Adivasi people live. They are very poor and uneducated. There is a great prospect of industrial development in the Adivasi areas of these districts. But the Government has done nothing for the development of industries in those places. Therefore I demand that a development board should be set up for these three districts. The Board should receive adequate financial assistance to implement those schemes. I also want that the local development works should also function in collaboration with the development board.

Sir we, have Santhaldi/Power Thermal Plant in Purulia. From this power plant electricity is being supplied to all the industries in big towns and cities. But so far as the rural areas in Purulia, Bankura and Mindapur are concerned, they are still without electricity. The Government has not yet taken up electrification programmes in the villages of these districts. We do not want that only the surrounding areas of Purulia should remain developed. The interior of Purulia is still without electricity. However, we want that electricity should reach every village. With the help of electricity it will not only be possible to develop agriculture by irrigation but also to set up small scale industries in the villages and by means of that we shall be able to improve the standard of living of the villagers.

Sir, President's rule has been imposed in West Bengal. I am very happy that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has been made incharge of West Bengal affairs. I hope he will try to solve all the problems of West Bengal. I also hope that West Bengal will develop under his care.

I support the West Bengal budget. I now conclude my speech.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the courtesy on your part which has enabled me to take part in this discussion and I shall try to reciprocate by not speaking longer than I must. In a parliamentary set-up, Presidential Rule is never a desirable

phenomenon, but in the case of West Bengal, over and over again, unfortunately it has been found to be necessary. I am not going into a discussion on that matter ; I am not going into a start mud-slinging as between different parties, but I realise that it is on account of the left and democratic movement in West Bengal being in disarray that this position has forced itself upon us and we have to make the best of a bad job.

I am personally not happy about the manner in which the Prime Minister appointed one of her colleagues, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as the minister virtually in charge of West Bengal. I think constitutionally, it was not a process above board, as I think it is one of other example of the somewhat authoritarian and personalistic ways of the Prime Minister. But even so, I consider that we have to judge this decision on the basis of a pragmatic analysis of what is going to happen. It is a good thing that a Cabinet minister is now going to look after the affairs of West Bengal, whatever the constitutional position might be in that regard, and we shall judge the Government of India on the basis of the results that are going to be achieved.

These results are so important, because in West Bengal you find the concentrated essence of all the problems, present and potential, of the whole of India. Bengal was virtually in the front line during the second World War. Bengal suffered from the famine of 1943, when five million people died. Bengal suffered on account of the partition of the country. Bengal suffered on account of the communal carnage which was a prolegomenon to the partition of the country. Bengal suffered on account of the continuing refugee influx. Bengal is suffering today under the weight of the tremendous influx of evacuees from Bangladesh. So, all the problems of the country are found in a quintessential form in West Bengal and that is why, tackling the problems of West Bengal is so terribly important.

Being next-door to Bangladesh, it is quite clear that what happens in Bangladesh is going to have its repercussion on West Bengal in the first place and then on the rest of the India. If the Bangladesh resurgence is not victorious, is not successful, or if it has to take recourse to devious ways, then all over our part of the country, the people would say, good-bye to all idea of

Parliament and good-bye to all ideas of a peaceful democratic advance. That being so, the political aspect of the problem of West Bengal is so terribly important.

From the economic angle, what is necessary for the Government of India to do is not to produce a humdrum budget, but to give an idea to the people of West Bengal and to the rest of India that something very qualitatively different is going to be done for that part of our country, because it is necessary in the interests of the whole country.

It is not as a preferential item of thing for West Bengal but because it is in the interests of the whole country to treat West Bengal in a very special form. That is why you have to go ahead with the job of saving Calcutta. Can India survive Calcutta, that was the question asked internationally. You cannot ; the whole country cannot survive if Calcutta goes down. And Calcutta is not the only thing. You have to go ahead with the CMDA schemes. But there I find that Rs. 150 crores have been allotted but they have not been able to spend more than Rs. 16 crores in Calcutta in nearly one year's time. And the problem is they cannot spend more money because the apparatus of spending money is not there. They can easily employ a large number of engineers and technicians that are necessary for the job but somehow or other the governmental processes are such that it cannot be done. So, the job of saving Calcutta through the CMDA and other devices is something which is not only of interest to West Bengal but of interest to the whole of India. Therefore, for the sake of the people of West Bengal there are so many things like the care to be taken of the backward regions like Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore, the idea of going ahead with the Haldia project, the idea of seeing that Farakka does not turn out to be the fake that it sometimes threatens to be. All these problems are juxtaposed together, and although it is a terrifically difficult job I think we can do it. But this budget does not give much idea of how exactly they are going to do it, this budget does not give a clear indication as to how qualitatively speaking a different page is going to be turned in the history of West Bengal, in the history of India.

Since I have no time, I would like to turn to the political aspect of the matter. I am glad that in this respect my friend, Shri

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

K. C. Pant, who is diputising for the Prime Minister, is doing his job very capably. We have been told on so many occasions that the Prime Minister does not seem to be able to give her attention to the problems of West Bengal in the manner that she should. We know that she has a million preoccupations. Even so, we would expect her to take a keener interest in the problems of West Bengal. But I am very glad that my friend, Shri K. C. Pant is doing his job so very well. I referred to Shri Pant in particular, because recently in answer to a supplementary, which I had put in this House, he made a statement, which I consider as very important.

I had said at that particular point of time that the problems of West Bengal have been complicated by the fact that large chunks of the youth of West Bengal have lost all faith in, what they call, the "Establishment," the government as well as the established political parties including the Communist Party, my party, and my friend's party. They have lost all faith in the Establishment, in society, and they have also given to people, in common with a large chunk of the youth in different countries of the world, the idea that violence on some occasions is a cleansing process in society, that force is the mid-wife of history, that revolution does not come without the injection of violence and so, with that perverse understanding of the sociological process, they have taken recourse to certain methods of individual assassination, of cruelty being perpetrated, because they have got the idea that the present social structure is so fundamentally rotten that it has got to be dragged down, and burnt down if necessary, and they have got a feeling that out of the ashes of the present structure a new life would grow almost automatically. I said something perverse there must be in this kind of analysis but, at the same time, there is something very profound in this feeling of the youth, particularly in our country where the political and other leaders have displayed their utter ineptitude, their utter disqualification to be the leaders of a country which requires imaginative direction. Therefore, when an attempt is made to fight what is called the politics of violence, the politics of murder, the politics of individual assassination and extermination, it is important that, at the same time, some efforts are made on the economic plane to improve

the conditions of living of the people and an attempt is also made on the political ideological plane in order to win over those large sections of your young people who have gone over, somewhat thoughtlessly and perversely but with genuine sincerity, in the case of a very large number of them to that idea of revolution.

Sir, it has never happened in our country before that several thousands of young people have given up everything in life ; many of them belong to the highest layers of society and some of them are wonderful students, brilliant in their academic achievements ; they have given up everything jumped into the fray, ready to give up life and to take it also. It has happened. Youngmen have been shot down by police bullets, with their hands tied behind their backs and they have said "Naxalite Lal Salam" as they died. This is the kind of spirit they have shown. We should not think of these people merely as an elongation of the anti-social elements of society. The anti-social elements have come into the picture on account of the miserable conditions in which the political leadership of our country has landed West Bengal today.

Let us not blame the youth of our country for having got preversted ideas into their head. Let us try to put whatever programme we have on an ideological basis—if the Congress Party means any business, always talking in regard to socialism, they should be able to put an ideological gloss upon it. They should be able through their youth fraction which is represented in this House by several Members to project before other sections of our youth that the socialism which we are fighting for is something based upon ideas, on the sociological facts of life in our country and in the world. That is why it is very important that we have a dialogue even with those who are supposed to believe in political violence. There is no need for Government to ask for abjuration of violence as a philosophical principle. Violence is a fact of life. You just cannot say, I do not believe in violence. Merely by saying I disbelieve in violence, one cannot do away with violence. Violence is the basis of the sanction upon which rests the power of State.

Giving up violence or not giving up

violence is not the point, but the politics of murder, the politics of assassination, the politics of individual attack, the politics which does away with mass movement and dynamic social agitation, the politics which concentrate of running after one individual is rotte, is anti-revolutionary, is basically counter revolutionary. That is the idea which has to be conveyed to these sections of the youth of our country which are today in a condition of almost psychological lunacy. Even if they have idealism of the highest sort, the conditions of our country are so rotten that they are driven to a perversity from which they have to be weaned away. I am glad that Mr. Pant has begun to talk in terms that this dialogue is going to take place ; this dialogue is going to be extended. We are not keeping out anybody because he or she believes in violence as a factor in social life. It is very important today particularly in West Bengal if we care for the future, if we care for the young, that we have that kind of dialogue—I do not know if Government will have that kind of catholicity, liberalism and comprehensiveness of approach. I do hope that Mr. Pant gets the support that he needs fr. m his leaders in the Ministry. I do hope that Mr. Pant can go forward. I think, Sir, of the time when the young people of our country would come forward to take charge of India, of the time when most of us would not be here, who are going to take charge in 2000 AD, and if those who are going to take charge of this country feel that between them and us there is a generation gap, that we cannot explain things to each other, then, Sir, God help this country. That is why that dialogue is important. That is why administration of West Bengal, if it is going to show any sense and sensibility, if it is going to make any dent on the public life of West Bengal and on the rest of India must make an imaginative approach alongside a number of economic steps which are absolutely called for. adopt also certain ideological policies which would enable people to come together. And that is why I believe that Government has a job which is cut out for it and Government has to do it.

I shall conclude with one observation and a suggestion, that is, that I do hope in regard to West Bengal, the Consultative Committee of Parliament that is going to be

set up does not function in the old humdrum way. I hope, this Consultative Committee, if and when formed, as well as other organisations might attend to their work in such a fashion that Members of Parliament are enabled continuously and in a sustained manner to keep themselves in touch with the administration to bring their observations, their criticisms, their suggestions to the notice of Government, and Government might respond as promptly as the crucial situation of West Bengal requires.

*SHRI R. N. BURMAN (Balurghat) : Sir, I rise to support the West Bengal Budget. While going to discuss this Budget I remember a neglected district of West Bengal namely, West Dinajpur. This district of West Bengal has got the largest numbers of problems compared to other districts. From Balurghat constituency of this district I was elected by the people and people there expected me to look into their problems. The problems of Balurghat may be divided into four categories, namely, (1) Transport problem (2) Irrigation and electricity problems (3) Education and serious unemployment problems and (4) Problem of Health and medical facilities.

While discussing the problems of my constituency, I must say in the beginning that in my constituency there is no railway line. It is such a place in India which do not have any railway line. In this scientific age it is a matter of great shame to us that we do not have yet any railway line there.

I invite the attention of the Central Government to certain refugee camps located in West Dinajpur. I also invite the attention of the Central Government to the security measures that should be taken in Radhikapur and in areas bordering Hill.

The Central Government must immediately take up contruction work of railway lines in Balurghat. A bridge should immediately be constructed over Atrai river. A similar bridge should also be constructed over Tangan river.

The Educated and uneducated youngmen of this district are facing unemployment for want of industries there. Consequently, there is sufficient discontentment among the youngmen there. Therefore, either a big Jute mill or a Paper Factory or a Rubber Factory should immediately be set up there.

*The original speech was delivered in

[*Shri R. N. Burman*]

The irrigation facilities in this district are absolutely unsatisfactory. Similar is the condition of electricity supply there.

As the Health centres in villages of this district are in a bad condition, the patients die there in a helpless condition. If Health centres in Tapan, Gangarampur and Kallaganj are not equipped with modern operation facilities, I feel, the entire Governmental plan in regard to medical facilities will prove a failure there.

Developed transport system should be provided to various trade centres in this district. In North Bengal, the bus fare in the State buses should be reduced in the interests of poor people there.

Sir, if the Central Government and the State Government do not cooperate with us sincerely in solving our problems, I shall be compelled to ask the people to start an agitation on democratic line to establish their basic human rights.

I hope the problems of my district can be solved if construction of a railway line in my constituency is assured by the Railway Minister and whatever assurances have so far been given by the Government in regard to setting up some industries in my district, are implemented.

I again want to remind the House that the main trading centre of the district, Kallaganj, is the most neglected place in every respect. The newly set up college in Kallaganj should receive financial assistance from the Central Government and the State Government. Gangarampur should also receive due consideration from the Central Government and the State Government.

The poor peasants in Kumarganj should receive more irrigation and marketing facilities. The condition of Health centres in Kushmandi and Tapan should be improved.

I support the President's rule in West Bengal. I also support the West Bengal Budget. What these words I conclude my speech.

13.31 hrs.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair*]

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented to us including the

presentation of it and the passing of it by Parliament, is a formal affair. The Budget had been prepared by the State Government under circumstances when they were hoping to administer the State for some time more to come but unexpected developments took place which compelled the Centre to impose President's rule.

I am happy that the sort of Government and administration that was there under the democratic coalition has come to an end. A lot was said the other day about horse trading and all that. But the way that Government was trying to save itself, people have almost forgotten that when that Government was on the last legs, two deputy ministership, were promised to both the members of one party which had only two members.

It was quite clear to all discerning people that the life of democratic coalition was limited. I am glad that it is no longer there.

But having said that, I do not agree with my friends of the C.P.M. that their leader ought to have been called to form the Government. In principle, I am a supporter of the right of the Chief Minister so long as he is not defeated on the floor of the Assembly to advise the head of the State to dissolve the Assembly. Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee was quite within his right and, I think, under the circumstances, the Governor was also quite within his rights to recommended President's Rule so long as he did not see the possibility of any stable Government being formed to advise for the President's Rule. The President's Rule is surely not a good thing in a country which believes in democracy. But the circumstances have today come to this pass that even after the mid-term elections and the massive mandate that the ruling Congress party has got here, as many as four States are under the President's Rule. We need not therefore waste much of our time in deplored that the President's Rule had come to West Bengal.

The real point to think about now is: What then? It is good that by appointing Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Prime Minister has at least indicated that she attaches some importance to the early solution of the problems of West Bengal. I will not go into the question of the political

expediency or otherwise, I mean, the desirability or otherwise of putting a person who is very much involved in State politics in charge of looking after West Bengal affairs. That is the Government's headache ; that is the Prime Minister's headache and the ruling party's headache. I need not devote much time over it or worry unnecessarily over it.

The real problem today in West Bengal is that we have a ramshackle administration. The administrative machinery has become worn-out and it is, perhaps, divine grace that there is no utter collapse. Everybody knows the state of law and order there. As regards the question of accelerating economic development and economic reconstruction, removing all round economic deficiencies that have created the terrific problem of unemployment, that also is known. The third and the most dangerous aspect of the problem is this Prof. Mukerjee now spoke eloquently about the sense of frustration of the youth— but a bigger danger that is starting us in the face today in West Bengal is the complete break-down, total collapse, of the educational system.

If we divide the problems of West Bengal in these three categories as regards break-down of law and order, apart from the question of political violence, we might also take two other aspects of this question of law and order.

There is what is known as ideological Naxalite violence. The Naxalites believes in a certain kind of violent activities. This they call annihilation of class enemies and that is being systematically done and until now nothing has been done to find a remedy to that kind of violence.

Now, apart from that, there is another aspect. Let us not mix up things. Apart from the Naxalite violence, there is continuing inter-Party violence and the situation has come to this that nearly 1500 political workers of almost all parties—CPM has contributed the biggest part of this, then there are Congressmen, CPI and Forward Block, there are Naxalites—have been killed. It is the inter-Party violence created by vengeance that has led to these killings. Here, the political parties have a role to play and I must congratulate Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray that he took courage in both hands and initiated a process where all Parties which function or seek to function within the pale of law have responded and I cer-

tainly wish that something worthwhile and tangible comes out of it. But, till now, the way the political Parties in West Bengal have responded to this move and have been indulging in polemics over this thing does not inspire much hope.

On another occasion last year, speaking on a similar occasion on West Bengal, I said that there is a need for deep, introspection on the part of the political leadership of all parties. My party, the RSP, is a very small Party and it has not escaped unscathed from violence but it has not been very much involved in this inter-Party violence. But I would like to say this much and I say it again with a full sense of responsibility that the hands of no party leadership and the conscience of no party leadership is clean in Bengal today. Unless there is deep introspection, retrospection and deep heart-searching, I think we cannot extricate ourselves from the morass in which we have landed ourselves. Here the willing co-operation of all Parties would be needed. I hope that the different Party leadership would be persuaded to land Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray the co-operation that he needs at least in the solution of this limited but urgent problem.

So far as other problems are concerned the problems of economic reconstruction or the solution of unemployment, break-down of the educational system, none of these problems can be tackled unless we first put the administration in order as I have already said. And again I would claim that I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility when I assert that the machinery of West Bengal administration, the Secretariat, has become such that it is almost impossible to get anything done through them.

I shall give just one instance. It relates to a flood protection matter. Perhaps, much money would not have been needed. A bund or something like that would have solved the problem. I approached the then Adviser in the Irrigation and Waterways Department ; West Bengal was under President's Rule then ; it was in 1968. I offered my full cooperation. The people were cooperative and were very eager for something to be done. I approached the Adviser, the Chief Engineer, and the District Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. I myself accompanied the officers concerned to the spot, and a survey report

[**Shri Tridib Chaudhuri**]

was to be prepared by the engineers on the spot, and the Irrigation and Waterways Department was to formulate its suggestions. I have been pursuing the matter and trying to make their lives miserable for the last one year, and up till now nothing has been done...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is because he had tried to make their lives miserable.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : At least now, by making their lives miserable, I have got the promise that some sort of survey report is going to be prepared. For this also, I had to approach the Union Irrigation and Power Minister and I got him to write to the State Government. After that, I have got the promise that now some kind of survey report would be prepared.

I am not citing this instance for blaming any particular officer. I am citing this in order to point out that the entire system, the whole organisation has become rotten, worm-eaten. Only divine grace is saving us from the utter collapse of the whole edifice.

Unless Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray or the Home Minister or the Prime Minister, and now the whole Parliament which is responsible for West Bengal, take this basic fact into account, nothing can be done in West Bengal.

Only this morning, Shri H. N. Mukherjee had put a question about house-building activities of the Government of West Bengal. His interpellations elicited the information that out of Rs. 16 crores or so sanctioned, not much could be spent because of the inadequacy of the organisation. Some of us who have tried to take some interest in these activities and keep ourselves informed about the activities of the CMDA know how young engineers who have been inducted into this work are feeling frustrated. I asked one of the responsible gentlemen associated with this work what the reason was, and I found that every deficiency was pointing to the Secretariat. It gives me no pleasure to blame a particular set of officers, but somehow or other, complacency, taking things too easy, a sense of frustration—perhaps, the political leadership is also to blame for this—all these things have had the combined effect of creating a situation which has immobilised

the Secretariat, making it almost a do-nothings' Secretariat, a move-nothing Secretariat. That is the position of the State Secretariat. Unless this problem is tackled, nothing can be done, and if nothing can be done. The situation is such that it does not permit any complacency.

We know that on the other side of the border young people are laying down their lives in guerrilla fights against what they call an occupation force. A process of radicalisation is under way there. Here also, Prof. Mukherjee has just referred to the cult of violence, which he characterised as a perverse cult, or whatever it may be, which has taken grip of the minds of the young people of Bengal. If we do not do things very urgently, if we do not take things seriously, but lightly or easily, and think only in terms of having elections and coming to power and sitting on the ministerial *gaddis* through the elections, whether it is this party or that party that wins, the result will be that very soon both sides of Bengal, Bangla Desh and West Bengal, are going to be in flames and in that flame the imbecile political, intellectual and cultural leadership which has allowed West Bengal to come to this pass, will be burnt to ashes.

Prof. Mukherjee referred to the cleansing process of violence. Perhaps then the Augean stables will be cleaned and we will have a fresh dawn. But if we do not want a solution in that terrible, fearful way, if we as responsible citizens, public officials and political leaders want to play our part, then let us put our heads together and try to do our best. But for that a certain amount of self-abnegation and self-denial will be necessary. Our political and party claims will have to be relegated to secondary place and the best thought should be given to our people and to our State. If we can do that, then and then only can Bengal be saved ; otherwise, God help us.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : While rising to support the Budget of West Bengal, the Statutory Resolution and the Bill, I would say that this is perhaps the occasion once again for all the political parties, whether it is the Congress or the CPI (M) or the CPI at least to convey our feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the departed souls of those thousands of young people of Bengal who

lost their lives in the political turmoil of different shades and colours through which the State has been passing. When I support the Budget, I do not find this as the only important occasion to pressurise Government for some allocation of funds or to intervene and stop the corrupt practices of some officers. It may be that these may be within the scope of the discussion. But I believe that the situation in West Bengal is now not sealed inside the files or diaries of the officers or police personnel or political leaders ; it has become open to the people of West Bengal to see that the future of Bengal is no more bright.

Sir, I am not frustrated ; rather not disillusioned. But it is unfortunate that though the leaders of political parties since the last 23 years have done many things no doubt--their speeches, their writings and their leading the mass movement are glorious--the problem from which we the young people suffer in this country, particularly, in West Bengal, is not the problem of politics of murder ; it is not the problem of the politics of individual assassination, but the problem of political exploitation. Since the past 23 years, the young people who were born after Independence, whether they preach Gandhism or Kasi Marx or any other revolutionary style of ideas, have been exploited, exploited and exploited.

In democracy, and particularly in our own style of parliamentary system, there are misgivings no doubt. There are certain things which create novel ideas ; there are certain things which give scope for the opportunity for the opposition ; but neither the political leadership of ours or the Opposition created an atmosphere of ideological competition or ideological contribution of the young people of this country. There was no particular objective which they could attain or achieve ; the leaders tried to achieve it inside the party by manipulation, and the same in the Government, whether in the States or at the Central level, only by abusing the others or without correcting themselves. That has become the real gap, the real problem, of the young people of this country. Fortunately, it has been explored in West Bengal as a projection of our national heritage.

Since the Independence movement or before the aspect of the Independent movement, the young people of West Bengal sometimes under the leadership of Netaji

or C. R. Das or any other great revolutionary of our country took always the great task to sacrifice themselves ; they knew only the lesson of supreme sacrifice as the only contribution to the nation. Still today, the journalists, critics, political personalities are trying to call us and say that in West Bengal it has become a problem of law and order without looking in the aspect.

A few minutes before, Prof. Samar Guha and some other Members also spoke in this line, that law and order should be restored, then all things would be possible. I do not deny that there are cases of snatching ; there are cases of looting ; there are cases of arson and this has become the front-page news of Indian magazines and journals today, and they are all trying to say that West Bengal is the ground for a deteriorating law and order situation. I say, it might be by those who are young people, CPM or CPM (L) or the Congress. Still, there are certain potentialities among the youth of Bengal, either in the call of their own party leaders or in the call of the mass movement--they do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives either in the face of police bullets or in the face of mass oppression, and there are those who are engaged in political violence, and that is an essential part, and that is an essential quality of Bengal youth which will have to be taken note of. The second aspect is law and order. Apart from this, as I said earlier, the main reason is political exploitation.

The leaders of political parties today, whether it is in West Bengal or other parts of the country, as we cannot isolate West Bengal from India, if they are not committed to the people and their rank and file,--that they are absolutely with their party ideology and programme--even the leaders of political parties which are not committed, would not be spared from violence even from their rank and file, of nothing is done.

Regarding the consideration of these problems, I just appeal to you on this occasion that let there be an ample opportunity by the senior political leaders to meet their rank and file and try to have some co-ordination among their other rank and file of the political parties to create a good atmosphere, at least to restore first the youth potentiality, if not the others.

It is a fact that since 1967, West Bengal has been suffering from the problem of law and order. A belonging to a political party

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Muni]

I wish to take my stand definitely and categorically, to identify every political party in its fold. In democracy this is the practice. It is a fact that the Opposition should try to abuse the Government or the ruling party in their own misdeeds. But certainly I should say that the approach of violence which, Prof. Mukerjee said just now cannot be weeded out. It is an essential part of the mass movement for the reality of the people's problem.

14.00 hrs.

I do not deny it. I believe in non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi. But, as a political party worker of the socialist party, a committed socialist man of the Congress Party, I do not accept the explanation that non-violent people are not courageous. At the call of Mahatma Gandhi, when the great moment came, people who took part in the freedom movement and who also believed in non-violence were not cowards ; they were courageous and were even ready to sacrifice their lives. If we consider the CPM or the communist movement in India, they believe in violence ideologically. Ultimately from both sides we find that at the time of the people's verdict, at the time of elections, we differ. Those who try to do mischief and deceive the young people are the leaders of the political parties who divert all their energy and time, thus creating this gap in which neither our leadership nor the opposition leadership can take suitable steps. For this reason I believe that the political party leaders in their working committees or politbureau should take the lessons and advise their party people how they should control or behave with the people. They have to frame their policies and programmes in that way, and not in the old fashioned way or by voluminous writings ; by those old ways this problem cannot be solved logically or philosophically.

Coming to the problem of law and order in West Bengal or even in areas outside West Bengal, what do the Press people say when it comes to Calcutta ? The other issues, the other aspect of West Bengal suffers. The journalists give only the other side. The socio-economic problem of the State is not considered by them. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the last hero of West Bengal,

spoke so much for the people's cause, about the socio-economic crisis of West Bengal. It is not a parochial or provincial approach ; it is an approach to balanced socio-economic structure, considering the Indian democracy and Indian economic. All the great factories, head offices and central agencies are being shifted from West Bengal ; the new ones are started outside West Bengal. In the eyes of the people of West Bengal, they feel that their just cause is denied. I do not deny that for certain arrangements we are responsible and we did not do anything about them. But there is this continuous gesture that in certain aspects of the socio-economic character of West Bengal, it is being denied more than the other States of India. Like the CPM, I do not say that it is a colony ; it is not a colony ; but it is a problem which has to be shared by all the political parties, by the Government of India and other States also.

Today we are hearing about the Bangla Desh problem and the opposition parties and leaders of different groups ask for the recognition of that Government. How long will the political parties bungle on this issue by their speeches ? Why not they go to their respective States and say : seventy lakhs of people are waiting on the border State of Bengal ; let us share that burden and let them be allowed to come to our States ; let us share the burden of sheltering them and feeding them ; this is an internal problem in this way and let us share the problems of the West Bengal evacuees and give some relief to the West Bengal Government and let us share tackling this issue. If we have to fight for the sake of Indian democracy ; if the battle for democracy in India has to be fought, it has to be fought in West Bengal and in no other part of the country.

I give this warning to the political parties. Instead of shouting like this in Parliament, they should appeal to all the parties to share the burden created by the arrival of the large number of evacuees ; it is better than shouting for the recognition of Bangla Desh. They should let them help in providing the evacuees shelter and food and clothing. Our Government, in spite of its majority, the progressive Government, the democratic coalition created within 86 days a new vision after the United Front rule among the peasantry and students and the

youth. We have found the problem of Bangla Desh has become so acute that it has become impossible to maintain law and order inside the territory or to afford relief to the evacuees.

The Chief Minister, therefore, rightly decided to resign.

The notable political party, CPI (M), which is still supporting the cause of Bangla Desh and the refugees, has already started a new slogan of a Bengal Bandh on 11th of next month, to indulge in their old strategy of mass killings and creating an atmosphere of political murders in West Bengal, using the occasion. Is this the time to shout slogans for the sake of elections that Indiraji is bad or that Siddhartha Shankar Ray is bad? Is it not the time to call a meeting of all the political parties to restore law and order, to go to the front to help the Mukti Fauj and solve the problem of Bangla Desh? But the CPI (M) has become a bankrupt political party, and all their guidance to the younger generation has become a fiat of their party bosses only for murder.

I shall no explain to you certain specific reasons why West Bengal is suffering. Many Members have given their own reasons, but I should say that if the Syndicate was responsible for a misconception by the young people of the Congress Party for the last 23 years of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine and philosophy, today in West Bengal the CPI (M) is responsible for the large scale mass killings and political violence because of a misconception of the Marxist doctrine.

Many hon. Members spoke on behalf of the Naxalites. They expressed good sentiments. Our great leaders of this Parliament are trying to make it appear that the Naxalites constitute a movement of heroes and intellectuals. I do not share this view. Of course, in the beginning some young people were attracted by Mao's doctrine, but now it has been fragmented and there is loose talk of an absolutely revolutionary image of the Naxalites.

The so-called announcement of Mr. K. C. Pant regarding a dialogue with the Naxalites has confused many people in our State. I was in Calcutta recently to lead a procession of the Youth Congress. I met many people there. The problem is this. Who will initiate the talk with the Naxalites? The whole burden should not be put on

the shoulders of the Government, nor even on the younger people. Let the leaders of the political parties go inside the jails, talk with the Naxalites and come back after gaining their confidence and finding a solution. Only then the problem can be solved. Otherwise, it will be an absolute farce. Today if I were to go inside the jail, talk to the Naxalites and come back, a second group of Naxalites which has no relation or communication with the first one, will kill me. So, what is the use of this announcement without facing the realities? Of course, young men are dying in the jails, and I have all my sympathies for them. So, this is my advice and warning.

I shall now refer to the industrial situation prevailing in West Bengal. According to the balance-sheet of 1966, the Kalyani Spinning Mills made a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs, but when the United Front came to power, it became the party machinery of the CPI (M). Instead of Rs. 60 lakhs profit, it has made a loss of Rs. 70 lakhs in 1970,

AN HON. MEMBER : That is due to the corruption of the management.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The management is tied with red flags. They make themselves the judges of the Peoples Committee and they say to the workers, "Don't work during the factory hours. After the factory hours, work overtime and get more money". That is the reality about West Bengal industries today.

Recently a news item came out in the *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* that the son of the State Coordination Committee's leader has been arrested because one police rifle was found in his room. He was trying to practise shooting; I do not know whether his target was Mr. Siddhartha Ray's neck or my neck. But the police seized a police rifle from his son and arrested him. The next day, it was said, "it is a conspiracy". Every time whenever materials or ammunitions are found from their shelters it becomes a conspiracy of the Indira Gandhi Government. But if somebody is killed in the road due to a bomb explosion, they say at once, it is our own comrade. That has become their practice. 50 per cent of the police revolvers and rifles snatched in West Bengal is shared by the CPM and 50 per cent by the Naxalites. If the police is

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

reorganised, all the snatched revolvers and rifles would be found from the CPM headquarters. Also, wherever there is a gang of waggon-breakers in the railway yards, you will find a red flag in the name of the CPM local committee. A report will come in the morning paper that this waggon will be looted and it will be looted. That is the reality in West Bengal today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Yes, Sir. Let the Central Government consider the West Bengal problem as a national problem. Let the Central Government consider it not as a problem of law and order, but as a socio-economic problem. With these words, I request Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Minister in charge of West Bengal Affairs, to expedite the development programme and not the programme of police mobilisation.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Sir, when we are discussing the West Bengal budget, instead of discussing the budget or the proclamation of President's Rule or the delegation of powers, so many other things are being discussed. In my view, the delegation of powers to the President is most deplorable, because my friends have been telling what are the problems of West Bengal and really if this Government is serious to tackle these problems, power should not be conferred on the President to make any law. Only the representatives of the people from West Bengal will be in a position to appreciate the problems facing that State. By conferring these powers on the President, you are denying this opportunity to the representatives. I oppose this delegation of powers, because even if Parliament is in session, legislation about West Bengal cannot be passed by Parliament.

This is the most unfortunate thing. If the Parliament is not in session, the position is different. But even when Parliament is in session you are conferring this power on the President. And President means the Home Minister. The Home Minister cannot do all these things himself. So, it is all the more reason why he should take the people into confidence.

My hon. friend, Shri Viswanathan, has dealt with the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. I think in our whole history we have not come across such a case where a person has been appointed as Minister in charge of a particular State. It is not a question of Prime Minister appointing a person, instead of the President appointing him. I am not entering into a controversy on that. Let us suppose that President appoints him. Even then, he belongs to West Bengal. And in West Bengal there are several parties like CPM and CPI. If you really want to solve the law and order problem in that State then these people must also be consulted. But he does not seem to have any confidence in them. He is partisan and he is canvassing only for his party. At least that unfortunate impression is being created, which is not at all good if we want to solve the problem.

It is the most disturbed State in the whole of India. Whenever we see the papers in the morning we read that so many murders are taking place, so many cases of arson and looting in West Bengal. There is no security at all. I have got every sympathy for the people of West Bengal. Now they have no democracy. There is no stability in the administration. The government is changed almost every two years. Now they do not have any representative government. While I have every sympathy for them I find that unfortunately we are not able to solve their problems. Because of the imposition of President's Rule now we have a very good opportunity to solve those problems. So, that should be kept in mind.

My hon. friend, Shri Das Munsi, challenged the opposition leaders that they are always shouting the Bangla Desh problem and expressing their sympathies for the refugees but they are not persuading those refugees to go out of Bengal. Perhaps he is under a misapprehension. They are always willing to support any plan of the Central Government to shift those refugees to other States. But the shifting work as such has to be done by the Central Government and not by the opposition parties. The opposition parties have every sympathy for the refugees. But the shifting of the refugees is not the responsibility of the opposition.

The problem of looking after the refugees is not the burden of West Bengal alone. It has to be shared by other States also because it is an all-India problem. I am glad that even the Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to receive one lakhs refugees. Andhra Pradesh have already got some refugees. We are prepared to accept some more.

My only point here is this. Why should we spend crores of rupees on rehabilitation without going into the root problem? But you are not solving the problem. You are simply sitting here and sending your Foreign Minister to various countries for begging or explaining our position. More important than all that is solving the problem. Rehabilitation is only secondary. My complaint is that the Central Government are not taking any concrete steps to solve the problem. They should give serious thought to that problem instead of allowing the situation to deteriorate.

Coming to President's Rule, it is very strange that we have President's Rule when there was actually a stable government. At least we were under the impression that the government was stable. Though Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was the Chief Minister, in reality the Congress Party was ruling. So, where was the necessity for them to appeal to the Chief Minister to resign and then impose President's Rule. You are not going to solve the problem that way. I do not think that gives any strength at all.

The representatives must be there. Then only they will face the problem. Unitedly they could tackle the problem. Instead of that unnecessarily they imposed the Presidential Rule. Not only they have done it there but also everywhere in the country, for example, Punjab, Gujarat, etc. This kind of thing is not good.

The proclaim that India is a great democracy in the world. But what are we doing here? Are they practising democracy? Not at all. This is a bad impression we are creating in foreign countries that these people only say they are having democracy but instead they are toppling, etc. This thing should not happen. So, immediate steps be taken to restore normalcy. I am very happy that our Home Minister happens to be a young and dynamic man. He is not only young but also very able person. His father was also a great person. He possesses all those qualities which his

father possessed. I want him to become a greater son of a great father. I think you are lacking something, that is, moustache you are not having. If you grow that you will become greater.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating the budget discussion by my friend on the other side and also the other speakers quite apart from this budget they referred to certain other points. One or two I would like to reply. The initiator of this discussion referred that he wanted to have a clear and categorical answer as to when the elections will be held. It has also been replied by my hon'ble friend, Shri Das Munshi, that is, is this time in West Bengal that we should have another election. I would ask almost the same question to my friend who initiated this discussion whether he wants to have an election only or he wants to see that present ailments in West Bengal must have to be removed; there must be proper atmosphere in West Bengal so that our culture and literacy may be preserved. What do they want? We have seen in the course of election after election violence in politics has not been minimised. We have seen the total development of West Bengal in general has not come up to the expected level rather it has been deteriorating and deteriorating to the lowest eff. I cannot understand what is the politics inside an election. It was also disclosed by one hon. Member as to what was the wisdom of the then Chief Minister of the democratic coalition Government of West Bengal—what was the political morality—to suggest to the Governor to dissolve the House? It was ably replied by hon. Member, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri. Sir, by that process I come to realise that some hon. Members belonging to the Opposition group wanted to have, particularly the CPI (M) people and hon. Members those who stated as such a game in horse-trading in the chaotic political condition of West Bengal. Knowing fully well that the CPI (M) were not in a position to form this alternative Government even then they wanted so.

Sir, this is not the main case today before West Bengal. What we have to consider most in this gravest hour when political, economic and social atmosphere has gone so down it is necessary that all political parties of West Bengal should jointly tackle this problem. That is how it should

[Shri B. K. Daschoudhury]

be done. Sir, questions were also raised about the constitutional impropriety regarding the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray as Minister without Portfolio or giving him charge for Bengal Affairs.

I do not find the constitutional impropriety. In the Constitution we have adopted the parliamentary executive system and this parliamentary executive procedure is being exercised through the Ministers who are advising either to the President or to the Governor as the case may be both in the Centre and in the State. Here Shri Ray's appointment, Shri Ray's placement as in charge of West Bengal affairs has nothing to do with the Governor's function as interpreted in the Constitution of India. He is there on behalf of the Cabinet. He is there on behalf of the President to render advice or advices either to the Prime Minister or to the President whenever it is necessary. I do not find anything constitutional impropriety in the matter.

It is a fact, this is an innovation; there is a novel idea. People of West Bengal have the grievance for a long time that their causes have not been explored, the reasons have not been gone into, the socio-economic problems have never been realised by the Centre. I would feel, this is the first time that the Central Government thought it fit at least to place one Minister of the Cabinet in charge of the West Bengal affairs, so that they can understand the problem well, report the matter to the Cabinet, for its better consideration by the Centre. In that respect I must welcome the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the wisdom of the Central Cabinet.

Coming to the Budget, before I go through the budgetary provisions, I must say, though the conditions in West Bengal are very grave politically, economically and socially, the statement presented by the hon. Minister has not reflected this condition at all. It seems to have been a very *status quo* budget, a very limping budget, with which there cannot be any expected development of West Bengal and for the people of West Bengal.

Here we find there is a budget for Rs. 384 crores in all with an uncovered gap of Rs. 19.34 crores. Though it is true, the provisional Budget that was placed on the last occasion, there was a provision that the

expected deficit in the Budget would be to the extent of Rs. 28 crores and more. The same has been lessened, but how these Rs. 19.34 crores will be covered? There is no indication about that. Is it that the people of West Bengal will be taxed more or is it that some other sources to increase the State's revenue will be found out? There is no indication about that. It is known to all that the people of West Bengal are not in a position to pay even a single naya paise more taxes. From where it is to be covered? If all this Rs. 19.34 crores had to be replenished by the Central Government, was it not proper at least to include that amount also and leave it to the House that there is no deficit under the circumstances and for the cause and purpose of West Bengal certain more funds have been allocated? But that was not done.

In West Bengal today, the political violence, political murders and all these things are there. But the basic cause has to be found out.

AN HON. MEMBER : Violence of murder?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Why the position of West Bengal has gone down so low nowadays? There was a time when the position of West Bengal both in industry and in trade and commerce. (*Interruptions*). My hon. friends on the other side are very much experienced with all these things, as to how they commit this political violence and political murder. So, it is for their purpose to explain it in detail how it happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There can be only one thing, either violence or murder, not violence of murder.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : A new phraseology is being constructed.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The basic causes what made the position of West Bengal go so low, both in the field of literacy, where in the field of literacy the position of West Bengal was only second to Kerala; in the field of trade and commerce it was the highest; in the field of industry it was almost equal to that of the bilingual State of Bombay. Now in the field of industry

it has gone to eleventh position, in trade and commerce almost on the same position and literacy as I have said.

Why it happened? These are the basic causes which must be found out. Unfortunately, though the Centre seems to be very much concerned about the position of West Bengal, though at a very late stage they realise that the economic condition of West Bengal must have to be improved, but no socio-economic survey was conducted. It was never done.

If I am to tell the truth, though it is the God's honest truth, the position of West Bengal was signed, sealed and settled for ever on the very day of the partition of India and the independence of India, that is the 15th August, 1947.

On this very day, while our first beloved Prime Minister of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made a broadcast that we have a 'tryst with destiny', that we have to build our own destiny, that we have to build our own future, on the very night of 15th August, 1947, two announcements were made, without consulting the State of West Bengal, in respect of the States revenue matters.

Firstly, the proportion of income-tax ratio, which was given to West Bengal was cut down and reduced from 20 per cent to 12 per cent. In the case of Maharashtra, the then bilingual State of Bombay, it was increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. In the case of old Madras State, now named Tamil Nadu State, it was increased from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. I do not know what happened at the same time to reduce the proportion of income-tax share to the State of West Bengal from 20 per cent to 12 per cent.

Then, again, one of the biggest foreign exchange earners is jute which is grown in West Bengal in larger quantity. The Bengal or the West Bengal used to have 62½ per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings from jute products and the same day, on the 15th August, 1947, without consulting the West Bengal Government, it was reduced to 20 per cent. Why? Probably, the reply of the hon. Minister will be that the size of United Bengal has been reduced and West Bengal is only half or less than half. But they have not considered one point that of the foreign exchange earned by Bengal, the United Bengal, 90 per cent or at least 85 per cent remained within the zone known

as West Bengal. Even then, the jute export earnings were cut down from 62½ per cent to 20 per cent. Also, the income-tax earned by West Bengal, its share, has been cut down from 20 per cent to 12 per cent. That is one of the basic maladies.

Now, I ask the hon. Minister, by which process these orders were passed and whether those regulations, those orders, were passed in the best interest of West Bengal? Will he consider that it was not in the best interest of the country, in the best interest of the nation, and, if that be so, why it was done? Progressively, West Bengal's economic development has been deteriorated from time to time. It is true the deterioration came to its height in 1966 and, since 1967, we have been seeing all these murders and all that. But the basic fact must be found out and realised.

Then, in the field of deterioration, I may mention two or three other facts. In 1956, while Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was at the helm of affairs here, he made certain pricing policy regarding iron, steel and coal, considering that these are the basic materials which are needed for nation's economic development. He made certain pricing policies and he made certain arrangements so that the far-away places of the country can also get these basic materials at a standard price. As a result what happened? To transport one tonne of steel from Jamshedpur or Tatanagar to Howrah, to Calcutta, the railway freight today is Rs. 30 per tonne. But for the same steel, from Tatanagar, the steel town, to Bombay, the railway freight is Rs. 120 per tonne. They made a mean. What they meant thereby was Rs. 120 plus Rs. 30, that is, Rs. 150. So, Rs. 75 should be the railway freight for subsidisation to the far-away places. Whoever wants to book a tonne of steel, along with the price of steel, Rs. 75 should have to be paid. While the industrialists of Calcutta, the people of West Bengal, could have that chance to get a tonne of steel, supposing the price of steel is 'X' plus Rs. 30 as cost, now they have to take it at price 'X' plus Rs. 75, that is, Rs. 45 more for a tonne of steel for the people of West Bengal and the West Bengal industry. But at the same time, take the industrialists of Bombay. They ought to have received steel at the rate of price of steel plus Rs. 120 as the railway freight.

They are being given price of the steel

[**Shri B. K. Daschoudhury**]

plus Rs. 75. So, they are paying Rs. 45 less. The people of West Bengal have to suffer to give certain development rebates and incentives to the people of Bombay and Maharashtra. The industrialists of West Bengal have been made to suffer for the development of industries in the western coast and other places and in the South also. What does it mean? I would request the hon. Minister to consider these facts. Let him make his own calculations and find out how many million tonnes of steel have been transported from Tatanagar since the imposition of this pricing policy and the freight schedule to Howrah and Tatanagar to Bombay and how many millions of rupees West Bengal has been deprived of for its development. Why is it so?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Please give me some more time, Sir.

That is about steel. The same thing applies to coal. We know that the coal belt is in Bengal and in Bihar. When coal is to be transported to the western parts, there must be certain considerations regarding freight as also the pricing policy of coal also. As a result what happened was that the shipping owners were asked to allow 25% freight subsidisation in the matter of transportation of coal from the Kidderpore docks, Calcutta to the western coast, South India and other places and the ship owners had asked that if they had to allow 25% subsidy, their shipping companies must have to be closed. The Government replied to them, 'Whatever products that you take, increase this 25% on them.' So, as a result, what happens is that while the coal is being subsidised at the cost of West Bengal buyers and at the cost of West Bengal industries, the people in the Eastern region are taking salt and other articles from the West coast at 25% more and last year, the shipping rates have been further increased by 20%. You will be astonished to know, Sir, that, Gujarat's salt is being sold at Tokyo at lesser price than what we purchase in Calcutta and the eastern regions in India. That is how the Eastern regions are being deprived of and that is how in West Bengal the people are getting all these sorts of obstacles in the process of their development both in

industries and commerce and problems of unemployment are mounting high.

Take the case of jute. It is true that jute and tea give us Rs. 380 crores worth of foreign exchange. Out of this Rs. 290 crores come from West Bengal alone. What West Bengal get in return? What do these poor jute mills get in return? From childhood we have seen the parity of price between jute and paddy is fixed at one maund of jute equal to three maunds of paddy or two maunds of rice. Immediately after the Partition the leaders have tempted our jute cultivators to cultivate more and more jute assuring that they would be given better prices. As a result what did happen? In West Bengal there were 2 lakhs acres of jute fields but by tempting the poor cultivators, the poor villagers, to grow more and more jute, out of 130 lakhs acres of cultivable land in West Bengal, it has gone up to 12 lakh acres of land under jute and cultivation. Now, what is the total production of jute? On an average if we take, one acre grows 15 maunds of jute, that is 180 lakh maunds per year. Out of this 180 lakh maunds, assuming that about 30 lakh maunds are being privately consumed by the growers themselves for their own domestic consumption, about 150 lakh maunds of jute is being exported to earn substantial foreign exchange for the whole nation.

As regards jute price, what is the support price fixed by Government? It is Rs. 40 per maund. Coming to the parity question, if one maund of jute should be equal to two maunds of rice, then what should the price of jute be? The price of rice today is Rs. 70. On this parity basis, the price of jute ought to have been Rs. 140 a maund. If this is so, then the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal, those who are earning substantial foreign exchange for our country, those who were tempted to grow more and more jute by converting their paddy-fields into jute-fields, have had been made losers at the rate of Rs. 100 per maund. Instead of Rs. 140, they are getting Rs. 40. What is the total net loss for 1.5 crore maunds of jute which is being exported, for which the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal are suffering? They are losing to the extent of Rs. 150 crores annually. If we calculate how West Bengal's economy has been affected and how much the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal have lost for

the last twenty years from 1950 to 1970, we find that they have lost nearly Rs. 3000 crores or they have been deprived of Rs. 3000 crores. Who is responsible for this? Is it not the Centre's pricing policy? Is it not that the Centre's apathy alone responsible for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request you to kindly give me a few more minutes. I appeal to you to give me ten more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude now. I shall give him just three minutes more. I am not going to give even half a second more after that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : By way of another illustration, I may mention the case of export of cotton. We export cotton to the extent of Rs. 80 crores. To earn this foreign exchange to extent of Rs. 80 crores by way of cotton exports, we have to import nearly Rs. 100 crores worth of machines, dyes, and other materials. To support the cotton textile owners and to support the poor cotton growers, we have to make so much of arrangement and this at the cost of heavy domestic prices, nearly 30% excess prices. We are doing all this so that our cotton goods and our cotton cloth may have an international market and we may not have to face competition. Agreeing that this is a good policy for the cotton-growers, we find, however, that the same good policy has not been followed in the case of the jute growers of West Bengal, and this is the wisdom of the Central Government that we notice. So, if I ask the hon. Minister at the Centre 'Will you kindly consider giving the same sort of support price to the jute growers as you are giving for the sugarcane growers or the cotton growers or the oil-seeds growers? Are you in a position to give the same sort of support price to the extent of Rs. 130 or Rs. 140 to the jute growers of West Bengal?' would I be wrong in saying so? Only if that support is given to the jute growers of West Bengal, certainly the village economy of West Bengal will improve.

Now, I would mention another great problem, namely the refugee problem and also the way it has been tackled. Who knew the magnitude of this problem at the time of the Partition? All the national leaders gave all sorts of promises and assurances at that time that things would be looked after well. But we know that refugees started pouring in large numbers since the Partition. We find that the problem of the refugees who have come from West Pakistan had been looked into. Let me give the figures in this connection. For 4.7 million displaced persons from West Pakistan, as registered up to 1960, compensation has been paid; in fact, not only has compensation been paid, but 70 lakhs acres of land had been given to them, besides 7 lakhs village houses, and 3,05,000 shops, buildings and houses, and more than 2 lakhs Government-built houses in 20 nearabout townships besides cash compensation to the extent of about Rs. 200 crores. Has any single paisa been spent by way of compensation to the displaced persons who had come from East Pakistan? There was nothing of that sort done. Why was that not done? The plea was taken that the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was there, and under that Pact, the East Pakistan displaced persons were entitled to go there and claim their property and usurp all interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member must conclude. I have given him three minutes already.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I shall just utter two last sentences of my speech.

I have unimpeachable evidence in my possession that since the very first day of the signing of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact our Government knew that Pakistan was not honouring this agreement and they are completely ignoring the terms of the agreement. In spite of that, about four and a half years later, in December, 1954 we find that the West Pakistan Displaced Persons' Compensation Act was passed, but that was not made applicable in the case of the East Pakistan displaced persons. That is a gross injustice.

In conclusion, I would say that Government should consider all these things and

[Shri B. K. Daschoudhury]

come to realise how West Bengal's claims have been ignored by the Centre's apathy. Only when Government realise that position can the situation of West Bengal be improved; it cannot be improved either by the military or the CRP.

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK (Phulbani) : I am thankful for getting an opportunity to speak on West Bengal. The problems that West Bengal is facing are the problems of India. Refugees from across the border are coming in hundreds and thousands every day into India, penniless after losing all that they have in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister has assured the country that the refugees would be going back when the proper atmosphere is created in Bangla Desh. I hope that climate would be created soon so that West Bengal which has been affected very much economically will get out of it. Other States share the concern of the Centre and West Bengal so far as the refugees are concerned. The Orissa Government have expressed their willingness to take refugees in sufficient numbers. But so far as their temporary settlement is concerned, they are suggesting a place other than Mayurbhanj district. The Mayurbhanj district is on the West Bengal border where Naxalites are trying to make a dent. A majority of the population of Mayurbhanj is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The settlement of refugees in this District might create some problems. Alternative sites like Dandakaranya have already been suggested and I hope the Government of India will agree to the suggestions of the Orissa Government.

I wish West Bengal all well and hope that things would return to normal soon.

***SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE** (Jangipur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while going to discuss about the West Bengal budget I am compelled to make a few observations about the State of West Bengal as it is a problem State nowadays. The State of West Bengal is facing a serious unemployment problem. It is also facing serious industrial crisis. The law and order situation in that State has totally collapsed. Apart from these problems, an additional problem has arisen due to the heavy influx

of refugees from Bangladesh. The Government of Pakistan has sent these refugees to India to cripple our economy.

I do not find anything new in the West Bengal budget. It is the same budget as we have seen in 1952. The serious unemployment problem has not grown in a day. Unless we root out unemployment from West Bengal, we shall never be able to establish law and order in that State. Therefore, we must create new employment opportunities for the people. It is very easy to lead unemployed people to wrong path. When a man is engaged in some occupation, he will have a different outlook towards life. So law and order will be fully established in the State of West Bengal when we shall be able to provide employment to all the people there. With the help of military personnel and CRP personnel we shall never be able to establish law and order in the State of West Bengal. Though the Central Government and the State Government are now making some efforts in order to ease unemployment problem in the State of West Bengal, yet their efforts are not according to our expectations.

We have industrial belts in Howrah, Hooghly, Durgapur, Asansol and in surrounding areas of Calcutta. If the industries in these places are properly managed, a large number of people can get employment there. Today the people of West Bengal have become conscious of their rights. Due to growing unemployment they have become desperate in life. We must provide employment to the people in every village. Every educated or uneducated man and agricultural labourers should get employment.

In the past crores of rupees were sanctioned for rural electrification programmes in West Bengal. But we have seen how that money has been spent for some other propose. We have also seen that the money, which was allotted by the Central Government for carrying out land reform programmes, had to be refunded to the Central Government as that money was not utilised for the desired purpose.

West Bengal has got the minimum irrigation facilities. It does not have many irrigation tube wells and pumping sets compared to other States in India.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

For the present law and order situation in West Bengal the police department is primarily responsible.

The police intelligence is not functioning properly. In every area we have a number of police stations but our policemen do not keep any information about the rowdy elements in the society. They do not know where they live. But they certainly know the whereabouts of smugglers and black marketeers and they are getting some money from these people illegally. We are aware of a large number of smugglers' dens in Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur. But if I give information about those smugglers to the police, my life will be in danger because I shall not receive any police protection.

Today rowdy element are being patronised by the political parties. The goondas are now being considered as political workers. So all the murder cases in West Bengal today are considered to be political murders and it is said that the goondas have no connection with those murders. Every murder there is being given a political colour. Therefore, every political leader should search his own heart to find out to which way he is leading his country.

Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray has been appointed Minister incharge of West Bengal affairs. The constitutional implication of his appointment has been discussed by one of my friends. Shri Ray is an honest and active person. In his appointment every person in West Bengal, except his political opponents, is happy. After Dr. B. C. Roy he is the only capable person in West Bengal. The Prime Minister has shown her wisdom in appointing him as the Minister incharge of West Bengal Affairs. A great responsibility has been cast upon Shri Ray. It is a Himalayan task to look after the affairs of West Bengal. Shri Ray should be cautious at every step; otherwise he will run into difficulties.

Sir, in our country we have biri labourers. But in this Parliament we have never heard any discussion about the problems of these biri labourers. These biri labourers are found in every part of the country. They have got their own problems but nobody bothers about them. Our West Bengal is one of the biggest biri producing centres in India. We have biri producing centres in

many parts of West Bengal. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are also well known for biri making industries. But nobody is concerned with biri labourers.

In 1950, Parliament passed the Minimum Wages Act. But the Government of West Bengal was entrusted with the work of implementing that Act. It is a matter of regret that the West Bengal Government is sleeping over the problems of the biri labourers. The biri labourers could not wake up the West Bengal Government after repeatedly knocking at the doors of that Government.

Shri P. C. Sen went to Farrakha and Kaliachack areas in connection with a by-election. These two places are dens of biri labourers. All the biri workers asked him what he had done for them during his long Chief Ministership. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1950 but even in 1964 that Act was not revised by the Government. On these points, too, the biri workers demanded an answer from Shri P. C. Sen. Shri P. C. Sen appointed a minimum wages Committee in November 1964. But we do not know whether that Committee is still alive or not. Even upto July 1971 we have not received any report from that Committee.

My opponent parties have formed unions among the biri labourers. But immediately after forming the unions ten biri factories have been burnt by them. In this manner they have destroyed many proprietors of biri industries.

I want to know how many cases have been registered by the inspectors for minimum wages against the biri proprietors for paying below minimum wages to their workers:

I am the founder president of the Jangipur biri labourers union. These biri labourer earn daily not more than Rs. 2. But these people have collected Rs. 3 lakhs and 50 thousand in order to set up a college for them out of small contributions made by them from their wages. They know that the Government is ignoring them as they do not have education. They therefore want that their sons should receive education and in that way they can become members of Parliament someday. They also feel that their educated sons will not be ignored by the Government.

***SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA** (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak in Bengali. While discussing the West Bengal budget some of my friends have made valuable suggestions. But the suggestions made by some other friends on this budget are baseless. Shri B. K. Dasgupta made certain valuable suggestions on this budget. But he has forgotten to mention one point. We know that the prices of coal and steel are the same throughout the country. But from the advantage of the equalisation of price with regard to cotton the State of West Bengal is being deprived of. In view of the fact and for the exorbitant price of cotton 22 spinning mills had to face closure in West Bengal. The spinning mills in West Bengal has to pay more price for the purchase of cotton. So injustice is being done to West Bengal. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

We demand 75% share of revenue collected from West Bengal. The bulk of this revenue is taken away by the Central Government. For want of money it is not possible to undertake more welfare activities for the people of West Bengal. Previously the Central authorities were totally unconcerned with the problems of West Bengal. Now, of course, they have paid their attention to the problems of West Bengal a little. Many State Governments have demanded more Central grants. We have also the same demand. On one point all the political parties in West Bengal have got similarity. That similarity is that we all love West Bengal. We all want the welfare of that State.

According to Lenin, enemies are responsible for the spread of adverse news. There are many places in West Bengal where we do not have any influence. But our enemies spread adverse news against our party in those places. The people judge it and compare it and having taken into consideration the slanders-mongers' antecedents and attitude the people show inclination and sympathy towards us and the actual fact is that in those places our party gains influence over the people. Therefore we do not mind any slanders criticism about our party from other political parties. In a class struggle we are bound to be attacked by vested interests. But the ultimate victory is ours. People will come to our side.

Sir, on the 16th of this month I visited my constituency. My place is seriously affected by the recent floods. I contacted the SDO. He assured me to do something for the flood affected people. But on the 18th the flood situation was so serious that the communication was completely disrupted. On the 19th I was in a fix whom to contact. The most regrettable point is that I did not find Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. As Shri Dhawan's house was nearer to me, I sent a telegram to him about the flood situation. I do not know what action he has taken on that telegram. Thereafter I came back to Delhi. Day before yesterday I again went to my constituency. This time flood situation in West Bengal especially in the Districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah was much more serious compared to the past. I have never seen such a flood havoc before. Every year West Bengal suffers from flood havoc. This year many parts of West Bengal are effected by flood. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the damage caused to West Bengal due to the recent floods. Flood should be treated as a national problem. Mr. Voordwin suggested to construct 8 dams at the time of taking up DVC construction plan. But you have constructed 4 dams in place of 8 dams. Consequently you cannot arrest 50% water from DVC during heavy rains. Besides, the water level in the existing rivers and canals will rise high during heavy rains.

So the rain water and 50% water from DVC will create flood havoc. As a result of frequent floods the alluvial soil, which was previously being carried by rivers like Dwarakeswar, Mundeshwari, Begua and Rupnarainpur, is now being carried by the Ganges and as a result of that there has been a deposit of silt 22 ft. high soil in the mouth of the Ganges near the sea. Because of this silt, nowadays ships carrying goods of one lakh tonnes cannot enter the Calcutta port. Only ships carrying 5,000 tonnes goods can enter that port. As a result of this the trade and commerce have declined in the Calcutta port and the merchant offices in Calcutta are unable to expand their business. So many of our educated youngmen those who are coming out of the schools and colleges have been deprived of jobs thereby. The Calcutta port today is on the brink of ruination and

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

for that DVC plan is responsible. We have big engineers and political leaders in our country but I do not know how much information they keep about our rivers. Doctor Meghnad Saha and Kapil Bhattacharyya, an eminent engineer, said that due to DVC plan vast areas of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah will turn into barren lands. During rainy season vast areas of those districts will come under water. As Kauravas built a wax house to kill the Pandavas, the Central Government, through, DVC plan, will kill West Bengal. The Central Government has also marred the prospect of employment for the educated youth of West Bengal by almost destroying the Calcutta port. So this is a national problem.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the chair.*]

Sir, today Shri Priyadas Munshi has said many things about the youth of Bengal. According to him the youth of Bengal is restless today. It is true that the youth of Bengal is restless. But we must go to the root cause of that restlessness. Due to the almost ruinous condition of Calcutta port the employment prospect for the youth of Bengal has been spoilt to a considerable extent. You have talked of Haldia port. You have also talked of Farrakha barrage. But I am sure that even after the completion of Farrakha barrage the 22 ft. high deposit of silt in the mouth of the Ganges will not be removed. Again I will say that Haldia port will never prove safer than the Calcutta port. The Calcutta port is the safest port in the world but, unfortunately, that port is now on the brink of ruination. So I would request the Central Government to take care of the Calcutta port.

Sir, about the law and order situation in West Bengal I want to say a few words. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray has been made incharge of West Bengal affairs. Many of my friends have already discussed about his appointment for such a post. So I shall not go into that matter. But this much I will say that after Shri Ray's appointment for West Bengal affairs, military personnel have been sent to Birbhum, Burdwan and Hooghly. In the Hindusthan Motor factory in West Bengal, where 14000 persons work military personnel were sent on a combing operation. THE military personnel went to

every development of the factory and beat the workers. This type of incident usually took place in Hitler's Germany but that incident has taken place in our country, too.

The military personnel did not find any arms and ammunition from the workers there. So what was the necessity of such a combing operation in that factory? Perhaps Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray wanted to show this power as he has been empowered to run the administration of West Bengal. This gentleman would have been successful if he had joined cinema line. He could have been a famous actor like Uttam Kumar. He has come to politics by mistake. He changed his party many times. He has already both pushed a side by Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh and Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar. Now he has no support in Calcutta. Since he has got influence in the Centre, he has been torturing upon the farmers, labourers and CPI—M party workers on a selective basis in the name of law and order. But this torture will not kill our party. Sir, I want to remind the hon. Minister that in 1962-64 Shri Gulzarilal Nanda issued a white paper in which our partymen were declared traitors to the country. But you should know that the entire West Bengal has embraced all the so-called traitors and the Congress partymen have been thrown out of power by the people of West Bengal.

The Congressmen wanted to retain their power through fraudulent means. This time the Governor of West Bengal mentioned in his report that the Coalition Government in West Bengal had a majority of 7 members only. This point was referred to by comrade Dinen Bhattacharyya. Even then I will say that our four partymen were in jail. We won two seats in the bye-election. Only one seat was vacant due to death of Shri Nepal Roy and subsequently it was filled up. So there is a mistake in the assessment of party strength made by the Governor. We were almost equal in strength to the ruling coalition front. Shri Sushil Dhara also came out of the coalition front along with two other members. One Muslim League member also came out of that front. That Muslim league member's house was burst down. His entire family was terrorised. So the poor fellow was compelled to rejoin the ruling coalition front out of fear. The ruling coalition front had actually no majority. On the 28th June 1971, the meeting of the Legislative Assembly was called.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

On that very day the coalition Government would certainly have been defeated. So the ruling party, in order to save its face, had a conspiracy with the Governor and on the basis of that conspiracy the Governor sent a report as to that no alternative party has majority to form the Government. Constitutionally, the Governor should have called Shri Jyoti Basu to form the Government. But the Governor had no courage to call Shri Jyoti Basu to form the Government as he acts on the directions of the Central Government. The Central Government does not want that any opposition party should form the Government. So this is the democracy of the ruling Congress party. In order to have their own democracy they have found a pretext in law and order in West Bengal.

Shidhartha Babu knows that Shri Devadutt Mandal of Ukhra was murdered. The eye witness of that murder filed an affidavit in a court and named the culprit. But he was not arrested. Shidhartha Babu knows it and it is a matter of regret that he often visits the house of the murderer, who are responsible for all these murders? Sir, Shri Sauran Bose is one of the Lieutenants of Shri Charu Majumdar, the Naxalite leader. The department of Shri A. C. Pant granted passport to Shri Sauran Bose to have a tour of the continent. But when our young men of the youth Federation a tour of the want to visit Korea, they are not granted passports. In this manner the Congress people are patronising the Naxalites. With the help of the Naxalite goondas they are feeling our partymen. Every house of big Congress leaders has become the den of Naxalites. But the Congress Party says that all the murders are being committed by the CPI—M party. Some day, in the streets of Calcutta, these murderers will be tried by us. In the coming election we shall come to power and then we shall prove who are the real murderers. At that time all documentary evidence will be in our possession.

Sir, Shri Priyadas Munshi said that Kalyani spinning Mill was earning profit previously. But during the regime of the United Front Governments this mill started running in loss. Since he has said this thing, I must reply to him. Once there was a proposal to appoint me the Director of this spinning mill. But I did not accept the offer because of corruption in that mill.

Sir, the Central Government should provide adequate relief to the flood-affected people of West Bengal.

Sir, one more point I shall mention. It was reported in the Calcutta newspapers that according to some Congress ex-Minister of West Bengal Rs. 12 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government for the flood affected areas of Arambagh. I want to know how that Minister got this information. His information about that sanction of money clearly shows that the authorities are running the administration of West Bengal in collusion with the Congress Party there. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard many speeches but the pungent criticism...

श्री शुक्ल बन्द कल्पाय (मुरेना) : सभा-परि महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Chairman, I have heard many speeches but the pungent criticism came from the DMK Member, Shri Vishwanathan, who was once our own ally, regarding the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as in charge of the affairs of West Bengal. But I want to say that in proportion to the intensity of the malady we have to administer the medicine. West Bengal needed surgery and it is being given by the Central Government by asking the Ministry to resign and appointing a Cabinet Minister to be in charge of the affairs of West Bengal.

Till the death of Shri B. C. Roy, West Bengal was almost a paradise and Calcutta was a cultural city which attracted many people from all parts of the country. But, unfortunately, after the split in the Communist Party into two and later on into three, trouble started. Shri Jyoti Basu, who was the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and who has created these Naxalites, at first thought that it would be a small shaitan to threaten others but now it has

turned into a monaster and is devouring the very creator, just like Shiva created Bhasmasura and Bhasmasura wanted to kill Shiva but Mohini came in the way. Now Mohini, in the form of Indira Gandhi, has come down to eliminate this menance of Naxalites. She is the incarnation of Vishnu to demolish these Naxalites and to save Jyoti Basu and Jyotirmoy Basu, both.

On account of the activities of Naxalites, industries of Bengal are destroyed and many industrialists have run away from there. During the days of B. C. Roy, Congress rule, there was an increase of 43 per cent in the population of West Bengal, that is, between 1951 and 1961. Still the per capita income those days was the highest. Now on account of the activities of these Naxalites the per capita income has gone down and all industries have come to a stand-still. If these people stop their violent activities, West Bengal will again be in its original place.

Regarding jute—of course, I have been dealing with sugarcane—I advise the Government to see that the per acre yield of jute is increased. An increase in the price of jute is not going to solve the problem because we are exporting jute to international markets. When we are having a keen competition, we have to keep the price of jute at a low level. That is why I plead with the Government and I request the Government to see that the per acre yield of jute is increased.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have been discussing the affairs of West Bengal and the speeches made by both the sides, the ruling party as well as the oppositions, have been very fiery and a few suggestion which have been made, if implemented honestly and seriously will certainly help in solving the problems of West Bengal.

Sir, frequent interventions by the Centre in West Bengal is no remedy for solving the problems of West Bengal. This is the first time that the Centre has seriously taken steps to solve the problems of West Bengal once and for all. I do not know whether the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is constitutional or not. But it is heartening to know that one of the senior Ministers of the Centre has been made in-charge of West Bengal affairs.

Merely spending crores and crores of

rupees on C.R.P., police, etc. is no solution for solving the problems of West Bengal. What is most required at the moment is to give more powers to C.R.P.

The grave situation that has arisen in West Bengal is the Naxalite activity which poses a very serious problem because the educated youth is also involved in it. It is essentially an anti-social activity. But as the educated youth is involved in it, it appears that the educated youth has gone into this activity merely because of frustration.

As regards land reforms which have not been implemented seriously and effectively in West Bengal, that is also responsible for the unrest in the State of West Bengal. The industrial unrest and the fleeing away of industrialists from West Bengal to other States of India is also a matter of concern. With the role played by the Centre in the State of West Bengal and the special interest which is being shown by the Centre for the first time, I hope, the affairs of West Bengal will be solved as soon as possible and the restoration of peace and harmony will be restored in West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and have made various suggestions with regard to the very complex situation in West Bengal. Since my senior colleague, Shri K. C. Pant, will also intervene and deal with those aspects of the matter which concern the general question of law and order and other administrative matters, my task has become lighter.

It has been said that the Budget is a *status quo* budget and a humdrum budget. we do not claim that the budget provides all the necessary resources for the solution of the gigantic problems that West Bengal is facing. But, it must be said that an honest effort has been made to provide as much resources as was possible within the framework of the general resources position of the country which has become very strained and which has become very difficult and which has become very complex as a result of the massive arrival of evacuees from the Bangla Desh.

There are one or two points I would like to refer to before going into the financial aspects.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The massive arrival of refugees is not a recent happening. What did you do before?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has been objected to on various grounds. I leave this subject to my senior colleague to deal with it.

The only point that has got to be noted here is that in the context of the situation in West Bengal where speaker after speaker from West Bengal referred to the complete collapse of the political life and the mass activity in West Bengal, here is an honest attempt being made by the Prime Minister to put an eminent leader of West Bengal to sort out these problems.

It has also been welcomed that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has taken certain initiatives and got together various political parties to discuss and come to some agreement because we are not dealing with the situation where the constitutional proprieties and constitutional finesse have got to be considered but we are dealing with a situation in which very unorthodox and extra-ordinary methods are called for and here is one step by which if all political parties take courage and if all political parties come out to condemn the individual terrorism and the individual violence that has been there and do not equivocate on the situation in West Bengal, then probably a situation may be created, a climate may be created in which some of the problems of West Bengal can be solved.

Prof. Mukherjee has welcomed the initiative taken by Mr Pant in relation to having a dialogue and discussion with the Naxalites or at least with that section of the Naxalites who have been brought into this movement but I would submit that it is very encouraging that the Minister in the Home Ministry has taken this initiative. But had the political parties taken this initiative, had the political parties taken this courage, probably then this problem of individual terrorism, this problem of law and order, this problem of annihilation of cadres of political parties would have been solved. Sir, the problem of West Bengal is a formidable problem which has been made much more complex and complicated by the massive arrival of evacuees from the Bangla Desh. The solution of that problem lies in courage and in

boldness which the political parties in West Bengal have got to show. There is no other way. Now the law and order machinery has got to be there to save the lives of the people and to give them security. But, basically it is a problem of the various political parties of West Bengal coming to grips with the problem, with courage and determination to face the problem.

In this situation when efforts are being made and initiatives are being taken to bring about some sort of a consensus for the revival of democratic political life in West Bengal, I think that the CPM's call for Bengal bandh is completely at variance with the climate that has got to be there; it is completely at variance; it is wrong and it is not in the interests of West Bengal; it is not in the interests of the country, particularly when we are faced with a gigantic situation on our border.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : This is not the way of opening a dialogue. Let him say that it is a step in the wrong direction.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : On the one side, they ask for recognition of Bangla Desh, and for some effective action in relation to helping the patriotic liberation-fighters inside Bangla Desh; on the other side, they create a very difficult condition in which it will not be possible for Government to go with the speed and tempo that they would like to go. They must realise that it is not a joke to help the liberation-fighters in West Bengal and create the necessary condition in the current international situation, in the situation created by President Nixon's visit to Peking in order to have a detente in their relations; it is a very serious situation; it is a very serious step which any Government can take, and for such a serious step, national solidarity, national consensus and national preparedness and national vigilance are required, and, therefore, this call for a Bengal bandh is an anti-patriotic move...

SHRI PILOO MODY : If he calls them these names, how could he open a dialogue with them?

SHRI K. R. Ganesh : Having said this, I shall now come to the various financial allocations that have been made.

The House is aware of the circumstan-

ces in which this budget has come before this House. In the statement on 27th March while presenting the budget, we had expected that a full review of the budgetary estimates would be made, and that with this budget it would be presented. But due to unforeseen circumstances like the situation in West Bengal and more so the gigantic problem of Bangla Desh, it has not been possible to present it, and, therefore, only essential changes have been incorporated.

The revised budget reveals an overall deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores against the earlier estimate of Rs. 28.6 crores. We are not happy at leaving this deficit uncovered, but in the circumstances this has become unavoidable due to the various factors that I have already indicated.

It is proposed to undertake a detailed appraisal of the resources position of the State in consultation with the Planning Commission and during the current year, efforts will be made to see that this gap is covered.

The various estimates of expenditure on development schemes have been detailed for the benefit of Members. But I would once again detail them. Though the State plan outlay is Rs. 66.63 crores, the Central assistance has been Rs. 44.20 crores. We have a provision of Rs. 10.81 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes, which will be entirely financed by the Centre. For the CMDA, for 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 50.70 crores has been made. Over and above this, the Central Government will give Rs. 5 crores for the basti improvement, and will give further loans and assistance to the CMDA. In addition to the Central assistance, the CMDA will also get market loan for the scheme and share the octroi.

It has also been said that West Bengal is not getting its fair share of Central taxes. As the House is aware, the distribution of the share of Central taxes is assigned to the Finance Commission under article 280 of the Constitution. The Fifth Finance Commission, awarded to West Bengal Rs. 369 crores as the share of taxes and statutory grants during the Fourth Plan period against Rs. 197 crores recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission. Over and above this, share of additional taxation by Centre from 1970-71 onwards will also accrue to West Bengal. In addition, West Bengal gets Rs. 221 crores as Central assistance for the Fifth Plan.

For the current year plan outlay is Rs. 66.63 crores and another Rs. 10.81 crores we allotted for centrally sponsored schemes. In addition Rs. 50 crores approximately will be spent on the CMDA making a total of Rs. 128 crores for development expenditure this year.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He understands his politics a little better than his finance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : My finances are different from his outmoded ante-diluvian finance.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has even learnt a couple of words in the English language like 'outmoded' and 'ante-diluvian.'

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is very unfair on his part to make such an arrogant statement. In terms of education, in terms of political career and experience, I have acquired much more than he has. Let him not make such arrogant statements.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has now demonstrated that arrogance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He is not dealing with soft people. We can hit him as hard. What is the use of referring to education and all those things?

Central and State plans are steps for investment in the key sectors of the economy for rejuvenating the economy. A new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with headquarters at Calcutta with a capital of Rs. 25 crores has been set up. Now 110 cases have been referred to IRC involving an amount of Rs. 12.16 crores. Out of these, 10 cases have already been sanctioned, involving Rs. 2.62 crores. 18 cases are under immediate examination involving Rs. 2.50 crores. The State Government has also set up engineering units. A revival committee is examining specific cases of sick and closed units. Haldia is being developed as a major new industrial centre. A jetty for receiving oil tankers and oil storage tanks has been completed. An oil refinery is under construction. A fertiliser plant and a modern petro-chemical complex is already under consideration. The decision to set up a fertiliser plant in Haldia has already been taken. Certain technical details have only got to be sorted out.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the Haldia Development Board which was constituted some years ago? Is it functioning?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes.

An inquiry committee for locating a ship-building yard at Haldia has been set up. The JDBI has disbursed from July, 1964 to July, 1970, Rs. 2,700 lakhs to industries in West Bengal.

Dr. Ranen Sen referred to the housing provision as Rs. 3 lakhs. This is not correct. The total provision for housing schemes in 1971-72 in West Bengal budget is Rs. 2.15 crores.

So far as municipalities are concerned, a remark was made by an hon. member that they are suffering for want of finances. The Municipalities and the Calcutta Corporation will get a share of octroi for augmenting their resources. All development work within the CMDA is being done by the CMDA which is getting central assistance, share of octroi, market loan etc. Loans are given to the Calcutta Corporation and municipalities as and when necessary. 80 per cent of the DA of municipal employees and the Calcutta Corporation is given by the State Government. The Central Government has so far sanctioned Rs. 6½ crores by way of grant for slum clearance.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Scrapore) : What about municipal employees? He referred to Corporation employees only.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Municipal employees are also included in this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They are not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are some of the specific provisions made. My intention in detailing these is not to say that the formidable and complex problems of West Bengal will be solved by these allocations but only to indicate that an honest attempt within the resources available has been made to tackle them.

A much greater and massive investment will have to be made if we have to come to grips with the problems of West Bengal and the problem of revival and regeneration

of industries in West Bengal and the solution of the unemployment problem and the solution of the various problems. Here is an entire State which has gone absolutely out of gear. I can assure the House that the Government of India will try to find the resources within its available resources, and it is necessary to bring about a healthy revival and a democratic revival of political life in the State of West Bengal.

With these words, I commend the budget to the House.

श्री तुक्तम बन्द विधाय : नक्सलपन्थी गतिविधि को रोकने के लिए आपने कितना पैसा रखा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I thank the hon. Members who have participate in this debate, and the ambit of this debate has covered almost all aspects of the current scene in West Bengal. The law and order aspect naturally has figured in the debate and because the budget was discussed simultaneously, it has helped to some extent in correlating the economic and the law and order factors. Also, there was a discussion on the needs of Calcutta and the needs of West Bengal and what steps should be taken by the Centre, by the administration there, within the limits of the resources that there are in sight, to increase the tempo of economic growth and development.

My colleague has just touched the budgetary aspects and I would not like to dwell on those aspects at all. So far as I am concerned, I have listened very carefully to the comments from various sections of the House, and I am gratified to find that there is a very large measure of support for the President's proclamation and also the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Power) Bill.

A few Members did take objection to the proclamation by the President. They opposed it and I thought that some of them possibly misunderstood the situation or did not appreciate it fully. Otherwise, they may not have opposed it at all.

I do not want to detail all the facts, because these are given in the Governor's report, but very briefly, on the 25th June, 1971, the Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee

wrote to the Governor and he explained that a very grave situation had developed in the State as a result of the developments in Bangla Desh. He referred to the fact that lakhs and lakhs of refugees had come into the border districts of Bengal and also into some of the other districts; some of them had reached Calcutta; and he naturally—whether he mentioned it specifically or not—did feel the pressure on the administration of the requirements of such a large numbers coming into the State in a relatively short time. If we just pause to think of the numbers that came into Bengal in the course of a few weeks or into tiny Tripura or into other regions, one can easily imagine what strain that must have imposed on the administrative structure—food and other supplies, shelter, and other needs such as hygiene, medical needs; the fact that some of them came with cholera; and other basic facilities that are required in such a situation—and all these compressed in a matter of a few weeks. This naturally imposed a terrific strain on any administration. But coupled with this was the attendant risk of provocation of communal violence, the attendant risk of certain elements who utilised every opportunity to their own ends, of utilising this one also to create law and order problems, to fish in troubled waters.

All these problems, all these possibilities were there very much. Let us not forget that this situation was superimposed on an already difficult situation on account of the economic difficulties and the law and order situation, to both of which reference was made by various sections of the House. The Chief Minister therefore felt that if any administration were to deal with these problems effectively it would have to have a sufficiently large majority and therefore he said : I shall not be able to deal with it ; I think that in these circumstances it is best for me to advise you to dissolve the Assembly and to seek a fresh mandate so that if I come back with sufficient majority I can administer the State.

This appears to have been more or less the frame of mind. He wrote that letter and the Governor accepted his advice and under article 174 (2) (B) of the Constitution ordered the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. On 28 June the Chief Minister submitted his resignation and the resignation of his Council of Ministers, and it was also accepted.

Another aspect of the matter was that the vote on account had been taken till 31 July, 1971 and that meant that after that date the Government of the State could not be carried on unless the budget was passed and the budget session was due to commence on 28 June to pass budget for the remaining period of the year. Since the State Assembly was dissolved it was not possible to carry on the administration of the State after 31 July. In those circumstances the Governor recommended to the President to issue a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution and assume all the functions of the Government of the State.

The recommendation was accepted and as the House knows a proclamation under article 356 was issued in relation to the State of West Bengal on 29 June, 1971. We have now come before this House because unless the Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it will cease to operate with effect from 29 August, 1971. Since elections cannot be held so quickly, particularly in the prevailing situation in Bengal, we have come before the House for its approval for the continuance of the Proclamation for a further period of six months.

Some hon. Members say that instead of accepting the advice of the Chief Minister the Governor should have allowed a trial of strength to take place on the floor of the House. The general proposition that the strength of a Council of Ministers should be tested on the floor of the House, particularly when a session is imminent, is unexceptionable but in this particular case I think it was out of place. (An Hon. Member : Why ?) I shall explain. The question did not arise in West Bengal at this stage because the Chief Minister had not lost his majority ; let me make that clear ; he has said so in his letter and the Governor had accepted the contention of the Chief Minister. The Governor also mentioned in his letter that the Chief Minister continues to enjoy majority.

Therefore, the position clearly is that the Chief Minister could have continued in office if he so desired. This basic fact must not be lost sight of. He could have continued, and it is I think from a sense of high duty, high patriotism, that he acted in this manner.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
His party of five was also split.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the given circumstances it was only proper, if he had any doubt about the ability of his Government with a thin majority to carry the burden of the State at this particular juncture, that he did not insist on continuing in office, on sticking to office, which is normally the charge leveled against a Chief Minister. He did not do so. Here he is blamed for not continuing in office. (*Interruption*).

I am trying to ignore Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu in the hope that my ignoring him will keep him in some peace, that he will not bounce up again and again. All of us are so happy to see him back in the House. We have missed him for the last so many days and we would not like to impose any unnecessary strain on him at this juncture.

Therefore, I do not really know how, in the given circumstances, it can be argued that the Governor should not have accepted the advice of the Chief Minister to dissolve the Assembly. What the Governor did was in accordance with the conventions of Parliamentary democracy and the consistent practice that has developed in this country over a number of years.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya asked me why. If I remember aright, every time the question of President's rule has come up in the House, his party has insisted that the Governor should not be given any discretion in the matter of accepting or not accepting the advice of a Chief Minister who has a majority in the Assembly that has been their very clear and categorical position in every case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
We also want the abolition of the post of Governor.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You cannot mislead the House and draw their attention away from the central point that I have made. The central point you have always made is that the Governor should not be given the discretion and that if a Chief Minister enjoying a majority advises him to dissolve the House, the Governor should act on his advice. That has always been your position. If today you want to change your stand, I want to hear you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
We always wanted that the majority should be tested on the floor of the House. Only two days were left. On the 28th the Assembly was to meet. The heavens would not have fallen. He could have decided the majority of Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee or the other parties.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question of a test arises if there is a doubt about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
There was a doubt.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unfortunately, he is not the Governor of West Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
You are also not.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Such important constitutional matters should not be discussed from the point of view of narrow, partial, party objectives. We must see that proper conventions are established, and it is in reference to such conventions that I am saying that his party has always emphasised that the Governor should not be given discretion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is against what you yourself have advocated when you said earlier that the principle of testing the majority in the Assembly is unexceptionable and that this, however, cannot be considered as a normal case. So, I think you should deal with it only as an abnormal case and not justify it from the constitutional point of view.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is an abnormal case which is made more abnormal by the fact that it is very unusual for a Chief Minister with a majority to resign or to advise dissolution. That is the simple point I am making, and I think that the House will agree with me, and particularly my CPM friends will agree, that if the Governor were not to accept the advice of the Chief Minister who has a majority in the Assembly, that would open the door to all kinds of possibilities which they have been warning us against all these years. I hope I have been able to dispel their misgivings and I hope the President's proclamation and the other Bill would receive the whole-hearted approval of the House.

16.00 hrs.

Several hon. members spoke about the law and order situation in West Bengal. For the last so many months, the House has been greatly concerned about various manifestations of a disturbed law and order situation there. We have discussed its various stages of evolution, how it started, how it worsened and ultimately how it led to inter-party clashes on a fairly large-scale, to individual assassinations, gun-snatching and to a general sense of fear and insecurity there. I do not want to go into all the details of the history of the Naxalite movement, how the situation deteriorated and how this House has attempted to grapple with the problem and what the Government has done in the matter, because all these things have come up here on various occasions and I would have to speak very long if I were to touch on all these aspects. But broadly speaking, I would say, it is a complex situation and it is important to try to analyse it. If we analyse it, perhaps we can distinguish at least six clear, different components of the situation,

In the first place, there is the range of activities of Naxalites and other extremist groups, who are out to destroy all the democratic values which we cherish and out to indulge in individual violence and terrorism, out to insult national symbols, national heroes, their portraits and pictures and the like. I do not want to dwell on it; the House is well aware of their activities.

Secondly, we have the acute political rivalries there. Some political parties have perhaps taken resort to violence. At one particular stage, I remember, there was an attempt by one party at any rate, to assert its dominance on the political scene of West Bengal. So, inter-party clashes did take place. The worst of them is that they have left behind a fall-out of bitterness, which manifests itself in short-tempered exchanges in this House sometimes and certainly which is very much in evidence in the continuing acts of violence, whether individually or on the basis of party groups in Bengal.

Thirdly, we have the goondas and ruffians and anti-social elements, who take full advantage of the situation not only of the Naxalite depredations but of the inter-party clashes and political rivalries. I do not know whether some political parties

feel they are making use of these anti-social elements for their ends, but I think the truth is that anti social elements are probably making use of the political parties.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including your party.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Try to take this seriously. Because every time I say anti-social elements if you protest, needless suspicion is drawn to you.

Therefore, these anti-social elements are always trying to take advantage of such a situation. In a big urban centre like Calcutta there are always anti-social elements. In any big urban centre of that size these anti-social elements do resort to crime even under normal conditions. Now here is a situation in which they can resort to their usual crimes under cover of some political parties, or even under the cover of certain glamour of extremism. Therefore, without adhering to any ideology, they get the cover of being ideologically inclined, though they may not actually be so. This is the kind of situation which they take advantage of—political rivalries and extremism.

Fourthly, there is the broader socio-economic canvas in which the role of the youth has to be understood, to which my young friend referred; the frustrations of the youth have to be understood, the sense of adventure of youth, its involvement, as a matter of history and tradition in revolutionary politics; sections of the youth are attracted by violence also. So, this needs to be understood. Because, if we do not try to delve a little deeper into the socio-logical aspects of this matter then we tend to inflate the strength of the Naxalites by lumping all these elements together. There are some committed Naxalites, but there are others in their ranks who may be attracted temporarily by certain facets, a sense of adventure, a sense of romanticism, even of violent activities, but not deeply committed. Thus, there are these anti-social elements and if we lump all of them together we would only add to the strength of the Naxalites. Therefore, it is in this context that we have to understand what we mean when we talk of Naxalites.

Then there is the common man and women of West Bengal who have been terrorised; whether it is the peasant or the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

worker or the ordinary citizen who is walking in the streets of Calcutta, he has been subjected to terror, he has become pani-stricken and the evidence of that is he has become indifferent to crime. When a crime takes place in the broad day light in the streets of Calcutta, even then he is not coming forward to give evidence because he is afraid. This is a fact of life today.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : The result of 24 years of Congress rule.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Not 24 years of our rule but six months of your administration. You have to understand that in this matter you are very vulnerable and the less you speak the better.

We have the police administration, as well as the law and order agencies. They have their good and bad points, their strength and weakness. We have to understand that they are functioning in a particular climate in Bengal today. They are drawn from the same sociological background from which many of us come, the people in politics and other walks of life. They are subject to the same kind of prejudices, if you like, the same kind of bias ; they have the same strength and weakness. It is no use always condemning them. We must understand that they are functioning under a great sense of strain because of the situation which I have just now described. It is not a simple situation ; it is a complex situation. The worst of it is, we have to admit, that much of what has happened is due to the sedulous propagation of the politics of violence and murder, this unfortunate aspect of the deliberateness of it.

Therefore, when I listened to Dr. Ranen Sen the other day I thought that this was not the juncture when one should distinguish between violence as a principle and the question of individual violence, individual murder and secret murder. I would not like to belittle the value of his contribution ; he has made an important contribution to the debate. I do not want to score debating points. But I think that while I would endorse the programme of action which he has outlined, I would beg of him not to make a distinction just now between one kind of violence and another kind of violence. Because at this stage we have to say that murder is murder. And whether it

is individual murder, whether it is open murder or whether it is secret murder it is a murder. We have to treat it as such. What we need—from CPI (M) also if they can muster courage—is to renounce all forms of violence and to denounce them. This is needed and this will create the right type of climate we want.

Sir, differences of opinion are a part of democracy. You cannot help it, and many differences of opinion are very healthy. You cannot escape differences of opinion in democracy. The question that always arises is how do you resolve these differences. Do you resolve the differences by force by intimidation, by coercion, by violence or do you resolve in a democratic spirit through persuasion or through an attempt to win over the other person towards one's way of thinking. This is the essential point. It is not a question of discussing violence in the abstract but it is a question of either adopting the democratic approach or not adopting it and in the democratic approach where there are differences, differences have to be resolved by each side trying to persuade the other side to one's way of thinking.

But, Sir, when I say that violence has to be denounced I do realise that mere denunciation of violence is not going to change the complex situation that has been created in West Bengal and it is just now very important that the political parties—all the political parties who have a say in West Bengal—get together and play the role that is expected of them at this time—expected not by us but expected by the people of West Bengal, expected by the people of this country. I sincerely hope having realised the tragic consequence of the ways of violence individual murder and politics of violence and murder, the political parties in West Bengal would come together to find the way.

In this context I would like to refer to the efforts being made by my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who invited all the political parties in Bengal and who is holding discussions with them. He is trying to arrive at a consensus on how to put an end to the politics of violence and murder. I hope, Sir, if this kind of consensus emerges then we may be nearer to bring to an end the sorry chapter of inter-party clashes, assassinations, gun-snatching and so on. This consensus will be meaningful only

if it is backed by action by the political parties at all levels, only if they are willing to expose and isolate those elements which have been responsible for the present situation, and hand them over to the ordinary processes of law. It is here that the law enforcement agencies have their role to play. Their task would undoubtedly be easier if all the political parties were to cooperate in what is admittedly the common task before West Bengal. They will, however, have to discharge their duties even if one or the other political party chooses not to cooperate.

Sir, there have been charges against CRP and the police. I have said often in this House and said with all sincerity that whenever specific instances are brought of our notice we will certainly look into them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should not skip over this point so lightly. You should seriously go into the allegations made. It is not one or two instances. It is a question of re-organisation and re-orientation of the police force if you really want to deal with the law and order situation there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Any specific suggestions of reorientation and reorganisation are also welcome. I can also look into them. I am not holding any brief for any policeman or any officer, who indulges in excesses. Why should I ? I am as interested as you are that the rule of law prevails, that the administrative machinery functions in a manner which is not only fair but which seemed to be fair, which is free of bias, which is just and which is not motivated by political considerations. After all, this is our basic approach to the administrative machinery, whatever the basic approach of some others may be.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Who decides which place is to be searched and where the army is to surround a certain place ? I gave you certain examples and I wrote to you also. Hindustan Motors is a factory with 10,000 gallons of petrol there ; so many machines are there. That factory in the running condition was surrounded by 2,000 armymen and CRP. Even the employer had to come forward and protest against it. So, who decides which house and which place is

to be surrounded—the officer in charge of the area, the Superintendent of Police or who else or the Congress ex-minister ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If my hon. friend's credentials were beyond doubt, I would have consulted him in the matter.

As I said, this is our broad approach to the administrative machinery and this would continue to be our policy. I said and I repeat that there may be instances of excesses and when there are instances of excesses, I am as interested as any hon. Member opposite that anybody who is to blame is brought to book. Naturally, in a condition in which these policemen and other officers work, under such great strain over a long period, there may be such instances.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the British days, if a policeman killed anybody there would be an inquiry. That is not there now. This is the thing going on in West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not want to refer to a few matters but he is repeatedly provoking me. Do I have to remind him . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are interrupting off and on. Please do not do it otherwise it will not go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, this House knows that whatever be our intentions about running the Government machinery, in the manner which I indicated earlier, that is, without any political bias, there have been certain political parties who have come to power in West Bengal and who have not subscribed to this view and these political parties have not spared any effort to subvert the loyalty of the Government servants there. Let us not forget these things. But today under our administration we are trying to put things right. Therefore, the hon. Member will be well advised not to touch on these aspects.

Here, on the floor of this House, we also have a duty to see these things in their proper perspective. If every time, day in and

**Not recorded.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

day out we run down the administrative machinery and run down the police force, to whom are we to turn to maintain law and order in that State ? That is why I say that one can look into specific instances but if with that one singled out the whole force is tarred, who is there to maintain law and order in a difficult situation. This has to be remembered and it is a difficult situation, everybody admits. Forces have to be sent. The CRP is the force with the Centre. The CRP is in great demand. West Bengal administration and other Governments are asking for the CRP.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have never said in this House that the CRP should be withdrawn but today I have become very much critical of the behaviour of the CRP. A number of Congressmen have sent telegrams complaining about the treatment meted out by the CRP to them. Therefore something basic should be done about dealing with the CRP.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All I was referring to was the natural human weakness. If sometimes this House also expresses a word of appreciation for the difficulties under which the police and the administrative machinery functions, it may perhaps draw the best out of them. I hope, my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, in the course of his discussions with other political parties will be able to arrive at some kind of a consensus on this matter also.

Sir, I have touched on almost all the points that came up. There was some reference by Prof. Mukerjee to what I said the other day. I am thankful to him for his kind reference and I am also thankful to Mr. Rao for his personal reference though it was in a much lighter vein.

My hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, has already dealt with that aspect. I do not want to repeat it. But so far as the dialogue is concerned, a dialogue has started all over the country and it is a dialogue which is going on everyday. I have already indicated the various elements that go to make up the Naxalites and the other extremist groups. I do think that there are amongst them youngmen, very young, very immature, who, if treated and approached properly through the process of reasoning, through the process of persuasion which is the demo-

cratic way, they can respond and, I think, all the political parties in West Bengal will consider this matter in the discussions that are now going on. I hope, they will be able to shed more light on this and will be able to guide us as to what our approach to these youngmen should be.

Sir, I do not what to refer to the tasks on the economic and industrial front...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is so much talk of having a dialogue with Naxalites. Don't you think if this dialogue has to be successful it is better to start a dialogue with Mao Tse-tung, first ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no question of a dialogue with Mao Tse-tung, because Mao Tse-tung fortunately is not in this country and is not likely to be my headache in this matter. If my hon. friend by saying this, means whether I intend to have a dialogue with those who accept the Mao approach to politics, I do not want to have dialogue with them if they are beyond the pale of reason. That is not my intention. (Interruption)

I did refer to those who are not deeply committed Naxalites. I have seen reports that some youngmen, 15 years old, 17 years old, some of whom may have been coerced into joining Naxalites on account of certain circumstances beyond their control, may have been attracted to it by a sense of misconceived and perverted sense of adventure. I cannot say. I do not want to give an impression that the Government regards all these as being lost for ever to the process of reason. That is my only point and, I hope, he will appreciate it. I think, in a democratic process, the word "dialogue" has a very wide connotation. This is not a question of sitting round the table. I can assure him. There is no question of immediately sitting round the table except a dialogue being carried on in that sense of my hon. friend Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. It is necessary to examine this question in some depth. . . (Interruption) Let me use my words; you use your words. I do not want to quibble over words. My point is as to what is our particular approach to this question and what is our total approach to this question. And, therefore, I have tried to put these facts before them and our approach

before them. As said, I hope that the people directly concerned and the political parties in West Bengal who are even now going to meet to discuss the law and order situation, they will at least apply their mind to it.

In the end, I would like to say and repeat the point made earlier by my colleague, Shri Ganesh, that it is very odd that while some sections of the House like my hon. friends from the CPM keep on emphasizing the need for the Government taking a firm stand on Bangla Desh, preparing itself and if I remember aright, in their recent resolution, they said, 'Well, you recognise Bangla Desh ; if it leads to war, we will face it.'

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That is as distortion of our statement.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : We said, 'You recognize, but there will be no war.'

SHRI K. C. PANT : In fact, you said that if it leads to war, you have expressed the hope that China will not side with Pakistan.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : There is no war between America and USSR of China although they are helping the Vietnamese regularly.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was mentioning that they want us now to recognise the Bangla Desh. I find from the newspapers that they are thinking of a *bandh* in West Bengal. I do not know whether this is wholly consistent. If, on the one hand, you want the Government to take firm measures, you want the country to be strengthened, you want it to be strong, then production must increase, go-slow must disappear and . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : And better government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : . . . particularly in those factories which are ordnance factories which produce the equipment which is needed for war. In those factories at least there must be full production. You cannot fight a war except with full industrial production. Therefore, now you have called for a *bandh*. How is it consistent ? Is this the way to strengthen ourselves ? What does a *bandh* mean at this juncture ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Production with less wages, we do not want. We want production with increased wages.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When relief has to be reached to these lakhs of people who have come in, what is exactly to be achieved by a *bandh* at this juncture ? I hope they will reconsider this. Whether their act is a responsible or an irresponsible one, it is for them to consider.

I have finished and I sincerely hope that this discussion will help my colleague, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, in his discussions because we lay a great store by these discussions. It is after a long time that all the political parties of Bengal have decided to grapple with this question of violence and political violence and murder and if at this time nothing emerges from these discussions, then it will be a set-back and if something does emerge from it, it will pave the way for the future and if all of us co-operate in a spirit of helping Bengal and in a spirit of strengthening the unity of the country and in a spirit of facing the difficult situation that has been created by the oppression of Pakistan in Bangla Desh by the presence of such a large number of refugees in our country, this will pave the way of our facing all those problems with so much more confidence. If once we get reassured that all the political Parties have committed themselves to keep the politics of violence which has been bleeding Bengal for the last so many months out of the politics of Bengal, we can isolate those elements who refuse to fall in line, who are outside the pale of reason so that they can be dealt with adequately. I can assure the House that so far as the criminal elements are concerned and so far as those who refuse to abide by the law are concerned, in dealing with them, we have to be firm in the interests of Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an editorial. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I am not allowing any further questions now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not pass such unnecessary remarks. I am not allowing any questions now. What he says will not go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : ^{**}

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put cut motions Nos. 1 to 10 in the name of Shri Manoranjan Hazra, Nos. 11 to 23 in the name of Dinen Bhattacharyya, and Nos. 24 to 30 in the name of Shri Dinesh Joarder to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 48, 50 to 52 and 54."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok-Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 1—4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 2—9—LAND REVENUE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 2—76—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. 2—92—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS ETC., ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Compensation to Land-holders, etc., on the Abolition of the Zamindari System'."

DEMAND No. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

^{**}Not recorded.

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 33-98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 33-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMETCIAL).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

**DEMAND NO. 33-100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMER-
CIAL).**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 34-50—PUBLIC WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,64,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 35-51A—GREATER CAL-
CUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 35-106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

**DEMAND NO. 36-53—PORTS AND PILO-
TAGE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

**DEMAND NO. 37-57—ROADS AND WATER
TRANSPORT SCHEMES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Roads and Water Transport Schemes'."

[Mr. Chairman]

DEMAND NO. 37—114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Scheme’.”

DEMAND NO. 38—64—FAMINE RELIEF.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Famine Relief’.”

DEMAND NO. 39—65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Pensions and other Retirement Benefits’.”

DEMAND NO. 39—120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions’.”

DEMAND NO. 40—67—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year end-

ing the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers’.”

DEMAND NO. 41—68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Stationery and Printing’.”

DEMAND NO. 42—70—FOREST.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Forest’.”

DEMAND NO. 43—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CONTRIBUTION.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous—Contribution’.”

DEMAND NO. 44—71—MISCELLANEOUS—PANCHAYATS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous—Panchayats’.”

DEMAND NO. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—SPORTS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Sports'."

DEMAND NO. 46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL DEFENCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Civil Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works'."

DEMAND NO. 48—71—MISCELLANEOUS—IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable Loans to Displaced Persons'."

ous—Irrecoverable Loans to displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48—71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works—Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project'."

[Mr. Chairman]

**DEMAND NO. 51—103—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 52—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERN-
MENTS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,22,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 29th June, 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clauses.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment to clause 3 in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment to clause 1 standing in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

*The Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.35 hrs.

**WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION
(NO. 2) BILL*, 1971**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise
payment and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

DEMAND NO. 5—12—SALES TAX.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 6—13—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 7—14—STAMPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. 9—16—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Interest on Debt, and other Obligations'."

DEMAND NO. 11—18—PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament State/Union Territory Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,89,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 14—22—JAILS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 15—23—POLICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,375,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

[Mr. Chairman]

DEMAND No. 16—26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—FIRE SERVICES.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Department—Fire Services’.”

DEMAND No. 17—26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS EXCLUDING FIRE SERVICES.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services’.”

DEMAND No. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Scientific Departments’.”

DEMAND No. 19—28—EDUCATION.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,75,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Education’.”

DEMAND No. 20—29—MEDICAL.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Medical’.”

DEMAND No. 21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Public Health’.”

DEMAND No. 22—31—AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURE.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Agriculture—Agriculture’.”

DEMAND No. 22—95—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research’.”

DEMAND No. 23—31—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Agriculture—Fisherries.”

DEMAND No. 24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,37,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 24—124— CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 25—34—CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 26—35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 26—96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. 27—35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cottage Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 27—96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic development—Cottage industries'."

DEMAND NO. 28—35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cinchona'."

DEMAND NO. 28—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

[Mr. Chairman]

DEMAND NO. 29—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. 29—LOANS AND ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. 30—38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 31—39—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

DEMAND NO. 32—39—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

DEMAND NO. 33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 33—43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 33—44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,84,000 be granted to the Presi-

the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce † the Bill,

I beg to move † :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I want to say a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has to give notice which he has not done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

DR. RANEN SEN : It has been the practice here to allow a member to make a few observations at this stage also. This is in our convention. The only difference is that I have not written to you. I have been here for 10 years and you have also been Chairman for a long time. I want only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under the rules, it is not permitted. But as a special case, I allow him.

DR. RANEN SEN : I would draw attention to only two points. A Land Reforms Act has been passed in West Bengal during President's rule. But there are instances in many districts where it is not imple-

mented. Then even where it is, there are thousands and thousands of cases where the peasantry has been evicted. Police cases have been instituted against them one year or two years ago. There is a report in the Calcutta papers that there are nearly 300,000 cases pending. While I agree with Shri Pant that the Bandh threatened by the CPI (M) should be abandoned—it is to be noted they are also trying to come in line by dining with the Prime Minister and all that ; it is a good sign—Government should also try to create a climate conducive to peace. If there are 300,000 cases against the peasants, such a climate of peace cannot be created. You do not require the CPIM to start a Bandh ; in West Bengal today, a dozen persons can bring about a Bandh for 24 hours. They just go through the streets shouting 'close, close' and shops will close and buses will go off the streets. So in order to bring about a healthy climate, while the idea of Bandh has to be abandoned, the eviction of the peasantry which has assumed enormous proportions today, has also to stop.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It has been noted and steps are being taken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I gave him special permission. I do not allow anything else.

Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

† Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 3, the Schedule, Clause 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I move :
"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Bill be passed."
The motion was adopted.

16.42 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1971

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax, be taken into consideration."

The important features of the proposals in the Bill were outlined by me in my Budget speech and the details of the specific provisions in the Bill have also been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to Hon'ble Members along with the budget papers. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House in going over the entire ground again, and shall confine myself merely to explaining the principal changes that I propose to introduce in the provisions of the Bill. The valuable suggestions that I have received both from Hon'ble Members and others have been of considerable assistance to me in formulating these amendments and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to those who have provided comments on the proposals. I have also met the representatives of various Associations. I have also had the benefit of consultations with my colleagues in the Cabinet.

The main objectives of the Bill are to simplify and rationalise the taxation laws and to reduce opportunities for evasion of taxes, as also to bring about a scaling down of the concentration of economic power and reduction in the inequalities of income

and wealth and, if I may so, it has been widely acknowledged that the proposals in the Bill will go a long way to meet these objectives. What I propose to do through the amendments is to suggest a few changes for rationalising some of the provisions of the Bill, in certain other cases, to make them more effective in achieving the objectives underlying them.

In the field of direct taxes, the Bill contains proposals for imposing a ceiling on the remuneration of employees which would be deductible in computing the taxable income of a company or any other taxpayer. The maximum amount that will be deductible in respect of any one employee will be limited to Rs. 5,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment of the employee in India during the relevant account year. The expenditure incurred in providing any requisites etc. to an employee will also be restricted to 20% of the salary of the employee or Rs. 1,000 per month, whichever is higher. In regard to directors or persons who are substantially interested in the company or their relatives, there will be a similar ceiling of Rs. 72,000 for the year. In the case of employees, certain items of expenditure, such as, contributions to recognised provident funds, home leave travel concession, etc. will not, however, be taken into account for purposes of applying the aforesaid ceiling limit. I now propose to make an amendment in the relevant provision in order to place director-employees on a par with other employees in this regard. I also propose to clarify that where the expenditure on account of remuneration, benefits or amenities provided to a director does not relate to a full year, the deduction for such expenditure will be reduced proportionately, and further that in a case where a person is a director of the company for a part of the account year and an employee for another part of the year, the deductible amount of expenditure incurred by the company in providing remuneration, benefits or Pequisites to such a person will be limited to Rs. 72,000.

The Bill proposes to limit the deduction upto Rs. 3,000 presently available to all categories of tax-payers in respect of income from investments in specified categories of financial assets, such as, Government securities, company shares, bank deposits, etc., to

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

individuals and Hindu undivided families only. Having regard to the special position of married couples governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, I propose to extend the benefit of this deduction to such married couples as well.

There has been some criticism of the proposal in the Bill to include in the net wealth for purposes of taxation the first Rs. 1 lakh of wealth in the case of individual assesses and the first Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of Hindu undivided families, where the net wealth exceeds the aforesaid limits. In particular, it has been urged that this provision will operate harshly in cases of middle class people where the only income derived by a taxpayer is from house property let out to others. Under an existing provision in the Wealth-tax Act, one house or a part of a house belonging to a taxpayer and exclusively used by him for his own residence is exempt from wealth-tax up to a value of Rs. 1 lakh. I propose to provide that this exemption will also be available in respect of let-out house property in the same manner and to the same extent as the existing exemption in respect of self-occupied house property.

In my Budget speech, I had announced my intention to discontinue development rebate in respect of ships acquired or machinery and plant installed after May 31, 1974. We have already issued the notification giving effect to this proposal. It has been represented that the withdrawal of development rebate after the three-year notice period would result in retarding decisions for establishing new units or expansion and modernisation of the existing units. In this connection, it has been mentioned that the various licensing and regulatory procedures take a considerable amount of time before a licence can fructify and, as such, the new projects will have to be largely planned on the basis that the development rebate will not be admissible in their cases. We are contemplating certain steps to expedite the work relating to licensing and other regulatory procedures. This, I hope, will result in expediting the decisions by various agencies concerned with licensing and other matters. Although the development rebate has served a very useful purpose in attracting investments in industry during the last 17 years of its operation, I feel that

at the present stage of our development, it is no longer necessary to continue this concession. Development rebate has been criticised by several persons as leading to wasteful use of scarce capital resources and has, to some extent, led to a concentration of economic activity in the hands of existing firms. I am not, however, suggesting that there may not be need for better conceived tax incentives for encouraging industries in certain selected sectors or those in backward areas. We propose to study this problem in depth and I shall be grateful for any suggestions that the Hon'ble Members may like to make in this behalf.

I now turn to the proposals in the Bill regarding indirect taxation. I have already dealt with the proposals relating to Customs and Central Excise in my Budget speech and in my reply to the general discussion on the Budget. Some of the budget levies notably those relating to maida and coarse cloth, were withdrawn at the stage of the general discussion. While the other proposals do not call for any material change, some notifications are necessary and desirable in order to remove anomalies or hardship and inconvenience particularly to small producers. And I now propose to indicate some of the modifications regarding Customs and Excise Duties

I shall first deal with Customs duties. In view of the high margin of profit on imported staple fibre, I had proposed as part of the budget a duty of 100 per cent ad valorem. While the duty on non-cellulosic staple fibre will remain at this level, I propose to reduce this duty to 30 per cent ad valorem in the case of cellulosic staple fibre which is a cheaper variety of staple fibre being imported to meet the cotton shortage in the country. A notification giving effect to this change in duty is being issued.

On the basis of the revised structure of import duties, a rate of 100% was prescribed for all dry fruits. Consequential amendments have now been made in the tariff values fixed for assessment of these dry fruits and a notification is being issued giving effect to the revised tariff values. The revised tariff values being generally lower than those in force hitherto, the burden of duty will be correspondingly less. In order to remove the disparities in the incidence of duties caused by different modes of assess-

[Shri Yeshvantrao Chavan]

ment, the system of assessment on the basis of tariff values which was hitherto applicable to goods of Afghanistan origin only, has now been extended to all dry fruits.

Coming next to Central Excise duties, I propose, in line with the concessions already announced at the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill in favour of small units, to exempt wholly from excise duty the production of compounded lubricating oils and greases, by units which do not use power.

There have been a large number of representations from the manufacturers of rubber products and vegetable non-essential oils using solvent extraction process against the increased duty on certain special boiling point spirits on the ground that it would result in higher cost of production and price rise on a number of products. I have carefully considered these representations and have decided to reduce, subject to certain procedural safeguards, the effective rate of duty from Rs. 845 to Rs. 425 per Kilolitre (nearly half of the present level) on special boiling point spirits with the nominal boiling point ranges of 55 to 115°C and 63 to 70°C which are used in the manufacture of rubber products and solvent extraction of oils, respectively.

Keeping in view the concession already extended in respect of certain specified motor vehicle parts intended to be used as original equipment parts of motor vehicles, I propose to extend a similar concession to such parts going into the manufacture of assembled components like brake assemblies etc. or automobile engines, provided that these assembled components or engines are used as original equipment parts in the manufacture of motor vehicles.

I also propose to extend the concession already announced to the small manufacturers in respect of certain specified motor vehicle parts, to the manufacturers of electric horns.

In order that the levy of duty on oxygen gas does not adversely affect the steel and fertiliser industry, I propose to exempt oxygen gas wholly from payment of central excise duty if it is used in the manufacture of steel and fertilisers.

Further, in order to meet demands from

the manufacturers of gases who apprehend considerable difficulties in the matter of declaration of assessable values, it is proposed to fix tariff values in respect of oxygen, chlorine and ammonia gases.

I also propose to restore the pre-Budget rate of 10 per cent. advalorem in respect of electrical porcelain insulators as a measure of reducing the cost burden on rural electrification programme.

In respect of cinematograph projectors, I propose to fix tariff values for 35 mm and 70 mm projectors to eliminate certain administrative difficulties. Further, as I would not like the cause of education, family planning, agriculture and public health programmes to suffer owing to the new levy on cinematograph projectors, I propose to exempt 16mm. projectors used for these purposes wholly from the central excise levy subject to certain checks and procedural safeguards.

In the wake of the withdrawal of exemption on agricultural tractors, some points of doubt had been raised whether power-tillers would also attract central excise duty. This point has been carefully considered and it has been clarified that for purpose of levy of central excise duty, power-tillers cannot be classified as agricultural tractors and therefore the levy imposed on the latter is not chargeable on the former. Customs duty will, however, be charged on imported power-tillers.

The Hon'ble Members will recall that in my Budget speech I had made a mention of rationalisation of the concessions available to independent processors of cotton fabrics. By this measure, the hand processing units which were hitherto enjoying complete exemption from processing duty, were subjected to a certain amount of duty on the processing done by them. It has been represented by this sector of the industry that the rates proposed are too heavy for them and that it will also be difficult, particularly for the smaller units, to follow the normal procedure for paying excise duty. I have carefully considered these representations. I am making a substantial reduction in the rates of duty which were proposed for them. To obviate the procedural formalities and checks, an optional compounded levy scheme is also being notified under which the effective rates will be somewhat less than even the reduced standard rates.

Hon'ble Members may recall that I had proposed a levy on certain ready-made garments and in order to protect the small manufacturers the levy was intended to be confined only to such articles which are manufactured with the aid of power and sold under a registered trade mark or brand name. However, subsequent to this, some of the leading manufacturers of ready-made garments have, with a view to avoid payment of central excise duty, de-registered their brand names. In order to ensure that the big manufacturers of ready-made garments do not get away in this manner, I have made certain modifications in the existing definition. Simultaneously, however, I am providing for adequate relief to the smaller manufacturers by increasing the exemption limit of clearances for ready-made garments to Rs 5 lakhs per annum. This concession will not, however, be available to those manufacturers whose annual clearances exceed the limit of Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year.

The maximum number of representations have been received in respect of the levy on bolts and nuts and screws. These representations deal mainly with either the scope of the tariff item or the difficulties experienced by the smaller producers. After careful consideration of these representations, the precise scope of the tariff items is being clarified to include only such bolts, nuts and screws which are exclusively fasteners and have no functional utility otherwise. The difficulties of the smaller producers have also been looked into and after considering the various possibilities to alleviate them, I have decided to exempt bolts, nuts and screws produced by a manufacturer whose total value of clearances does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year, as in the case of ready-made garments. This exemption, I hope, should meet adequately the demand of the smaller units.

Apart from the reliefs and concessions I have mentioned above which all relate to the proposals made in the Budget, I would also like to take this opportunity of announcing another relief, by way of total exemption from excise duty on cigars and cheroots. This industry which is mainly in the cottage sector, and highly labour intensive, has been languishing over the years, fragmenting itself and confining itself more and more to the manufacture of inferior variety of cigars and cheroots as they are not able to bear the incidence of excise

duty leviable on the costlier varieties. The loss of revenue by this exemption will be about Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. I hope this exemption will help to revive this industry and also give a fillip to the export of quality cigars and cheroots.

A number of letters have been received, including from some Hon'ble Members, about the Foreign Travel Tax. In view of the novelty of the tax in this country and the many representations received, I propose to revise the rate of the tax and now intend to make a beginning with a 15% rate of tax for the Standard first class and only 10% rate for the Economy or Tourist class.

I have to take into account various representations made that relief should be given for certain classes of passengers. Hon'ble Members will recall that even at the time of proposing the tax I had announced exemption from tax in the case of students and scientists. It was also clarified in the Memorandum circulated to the Members at the time that in so far as students are concerned, the exemption would apply to all of them who go abroad for studies or technical courses whether foreign exchange is released for them by the Reserve Bank or they do not ask for foreign exchange but are otherwise eligible for it. I should like to amplify this by saying that this exemption would apply only to those who travel by Economy class, as Hon'ble Members would appreciate that those who travel by First Class are certainly in a position to pay for that luxury and can therefore afford to pay the tax also. As for scientists, I would like to clarify that the intention is to exempt them from the tax provided they are sponsored by Universities and such other institutions engaged in scientific research as may be approved by the Government of India in this behalf and the purpose of the travel is for participation in an approved international conference, seminar, etc. Here too, naturally, the concession would apply only to travel by Economy class. I also propose to exempt deck passengers travelling by sea for approved pilgrimages like the Haj. Employees of airlines and shipping companies have represented that as a part of their service conditions they are allowed to travel free abroad once in a while. The airlines companies also give free tickets on other occasions, such as inaugural flights. I propose to exempt such free tickets only as are given to employees

[Shri Yeshvantrao Chavas]

as part to their service conditions or for inaugural flights but here too, the concession will be confined to travel in the Economy class only.

As the rules and procedural arrangements have to be finalised before this levy can come into operation, a certain time is needed for this purpose after the Bill is passed. My intention is to bring the tax into effect from the 15th October, 1971.

The loss in revenue as a result of the modifications now proposed in the travel tax are very roughly estimated to be about Rs. 3 to 4 crores for this year. Taking all the concessions made since the introduction of the Budget, including those in respect of Maida and coarse cloth, the net effect this year will be a loss in revenue of about Rs 15 crores. I hope Hon'ble Member would at least agree that if I had to cast the net wide in augmenting budgetary resources this year, I have been equally responsive to suggestions for modifications and reductions to remove undue hardship and give relief to the smaller manufacturers.

Finally, I might refer to a matter not connected with the Finance Bill but which has a bearing on mobilisation of resources through the voluntary savings of the people. Hon'ble Members will be glad to know that the net collections under small savings were about Rs. 197 crores last year, that is to say, about Rs. 70 crores more than the collections in the preceding year. In view of the urgent need to step up these collections still further so as to counteract the inflationary trends in the economy and to find the much needed resources for development, it has been decided that the limits of deposits in the 7-year National Savings Certificates (II and III Issues), taken together, should be enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 for individual holdings and from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 for joint holdings, with effect from 1st August, 1971. It has also been decided that 5-Year Fixed Deposits receivable at the Post Offices and Branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries will not be received after the close of business on the 31st July, 1971.

To enlist the co-operation of the State Governments in increasing the collections under the Public Provident Fund Scheme, it has been decided that with effect from the current year, the Public Provident Fund

Scheme will form part of the Small Savings Scheme for the purpose of determining loans admissible to State Governments in respect of the Small Savings collections. I am confident that the State Governments will now take keen interest in stepping up the collections under the Scheme.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax, be taken into consideration."

15 hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we will have 9 hours for the general discussion, 5 hours for clauses and 1 hour for the third reading. I take it that the House agrees to this.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) : Sir, the Finance Bill, being an indispensable part of the budget, should be considered in the light of what is contained in the budget that was presented earlier. But the budget presented before us had only taxes, more taxes and yet more taxes and so on and so forth. This has been going on for the last 24 years since independence

Our Finance Minister wants to usher in socialism, of course socialism of his own brand. whoever heard of socialism by taxation, the lion's share of which is borne by the common people. What sort of mess has this government landed this country into ?

Immediately after independence we found that the postal department and railways were yielding large profits. Now these concerns, which were once at it were Kamadenu, the cow which gives milk constantly, now they are running at a loss. All the public enterprises are incurring losses, and these losses are mounting year after year. This government has brought this country on the brink of ruin. It is rushing headlong to destruction and perhaps there is no possibility of its survival, unless the present policy of the government is thoroughly changed.

It is a common saying now that India is a problem-ridden country. But who created these problems? All these problems are the creation of the present government and its predecessors who belong to the same party.

The biggest problem now facing this country is that of refugees who have crossed over to India from Bangla Desh because of the inhuman atrocities and genocide perpetrated there by the military regime of Yahya Khan.

Here also this Government has become a prisoner of indecision. They could not act promptly when the whole country was behind them on this issue. They only solution lay in the immediate recognition of the provisional Government of Bangla Desh and in giving all kinds of material help to the freedom fighters there. We are at a loss to understand what stood in the way of this Government to do this. Do you think that if you go down on your knees and plead for taking these refugees back that blood thirsty Yahya Khan will do it. Now, the problem has assumed a gigantic magnitude and it has become next to impossible to cope with. Already seven millions have come over to this side. Nobody knows how many are on the way. If you spend only one rupee per meal per head per day the annual expenditure will come up to the tune of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores only to feed them let alone the question of housing them, clothing them giving them medical help or providing sanitation. And now the indication is that these refugees are going to stay...

श्री हुकम चरण कल्पवाय (मुरेना) : मध्यसं
म्बोद्य, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, सदन में
गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum.

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *In the Chair*]

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: ...and in that case ultimately they will require full rehabilitation and we know the refugees who have come earlier because of the partition of India and its aftermath have not yet been fully rehabilitated. Much

remains to be done for them and now the rehabilitation of these additional seven millions or how many millions they might be, is anybody's guess, will give rise to so many complications that will one day turn to be a great socio-political problem and then even a Hercules will not be able to clean the Augean stables.

Yahya Khan has succeeded in killing two birds with one stone. He has almost succeeded in destroying all kinds of democratic movements of Bangla Desh and he is going to destroy Indian economy and our Government is only a silent spectator to this, waiting for the so-called opportune moment to act.

What a miserable plight?

17.10 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *In the Chair*]

I think, it is not possible to discuss all the problems facing the country in detail just in a single speech. We cannot but put all the emphasis at our command on the problem of education and unemployment that is eating into the very vitals of the nation. There has been a persistent cry since the day of independence that our education should be production-cum-employment oriented. But who cares for that? Nothing tangible has been done in this respect till this day.

Education up to the age of 14 ought to have been free and compulsory within ten years of the introduction of our Constitution, but those ten years have all rolled by and another ten years are also going to be over. But has that objective been achieved or will it be achieved by this Government in the next ten years? The answer is an emphatic 'No'.

The mischief is already done and it is going out of control. You talk of only West Bengal but it is showing its ugly head everywhere in the country. The entire youth community is suffering from severe frustration.

Exploitation is going on unchecked and those who are in the Government are only after the loaves and fishes of office and perhaps busy decorating their houses by spending lots of public money. Anywhere you turn your eyes and you will find mismanagement, negligence, corruption and

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya]

parochial party interests on the part of this Government which have made this country a paradise for the privileged classes who are exploiting this situation and are adding to their bank balances and black money.

By pursuing this policy this Government is digging not only its own grave but also the grave of the entire nation. There is no escape unless the people become fully conscious of this and rise to the occasion and change the track along which this Government is now dragging this country.

It is in this perspective that we have been called upon to pass this Finance Bill. In view of what I have already said and the mounting failures of this Government to give the country a real start in the right direction, there is no question of my supporting the Bill, rather I request this House to oppose this and to have no hesitation in its outright rejection.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Chairman, we are discussing the Finance Bill this year under the shadow of a very grave and calamitous situation created on account of events in Bangla Desh. Because of the urgency and the magnitude of the problems created on account of Bangla Desh, the discussion on the Finance Bill and the importance relating to various proposals which will figure in the discussion are likely to some extent to be minimised or attenuated, but the importance of the discussion of the Finance Bill can never be eclipsed, because the entire gamut of the Government's fiscal policy and measures is now before the House for its scrutiny and approval. That is one reason why the Finance Bill always has an extremely important place in the parliamentary calendar, of the Budget Session.

This year's Finance Bill has come in for a very severe criticism. During the debate when we were discussing the Budget, there was a very severe indictment of the Finance Minister even outside the House. The Finance Bill has been under very severe fire. In fact, it is going to be my endeavour today to objectively analyse some of these criticisms specially relating to direct taxation and to lay before the House objectively and dispassionately the implications of various proposals to determine whether

these criticisms were really justified or whether they were utterly one-sided or whether they were utterly exaggerated or whether they were flaunted and hurled on the Finance Minister entirely to cater to some vested interests, the capitalists or the monopolists or certain political parties.

Sir, an able and strict Finance Minister is in the same position as that of a husband who is strict and disciplinarian and, like a strict husband who has to face criticism from his nagging wife, a Finance Minister also has to be prepared to face criticism which is sometimes in quality and standard the same as that of a nagging wife. The difficulty is that our Finance Minister is not used to a nagging wife . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : But you apparently are.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Unlike many of his colleagues, he is not used to a nagging wife.

What is the truth in the entire criticism hurled against the Finance Minister ? In the crux of the criticism has been in that the proposals of drastic withdrawals and abridgement of various incentives, concessions and exemptions in the incom-tax law, and the increase in the sur-tax and the income-tax rates and the wealth tax rates has raised the whole burden of direct taxation to such a height that it is going to impede the growth rate. A picture has been painted by these critics that economic activity will come to such a pass, if the Finance Bill proposals on direct taxes are implemented, that it will overturn the applecart of the industrial growth which seems to be gathering momentum in the preceding few years. We have hardly been able to reach 5 per cent growth in the industrial sector and, it is said, that even this rate of growth is likely to be adversely affected.

Let me analyse some of these criticisms. I shall take first the corporate sector. In the corporate sector, there is no change so far as the income-tax rates are concerned. The only change is in relation to the taxation of sur-tax on companies. The sur-tax rates have been enhanced and raised on companies and would be, instead of 25 per cent, 30 per cent where the

chargeable profits, after the statutory deductions, are in excess of 15 per cent and the statutory deductions happen to be Rs. 2 lakhs or 10 per cent of the capital base.

The other change in the rate of taxation so far as the corporate sector is concerned is only in respect of capital gain. The capital gains tax has been increased to 45 per cent on lands and buildings as against 40 per cent and to 35 per cent on capital gains other than lands and buildings. Surtax has been the subject matter of very bitter criticism and the Finance Minister has been very severely censured for that. Sur-tax, it is to be understood, is, in fact, a levy on high profitability. Sur-tax, though is a levy, in the nature of a tax on income, it is, in fact, a tax on high profitability of companies who earn high profits on capital. If one were to examine in terms of percentage this increase, one would find that the burden of criticism is far in excess of the burden of increased taxation itself. It will be found that as a result of increased taxation, there is to be no sur-tax if the company has a profit upto 22.2 per cent of the capital employed. It is a reasonable profit rate and there is absolutely no burden whatsoever of sur-tax. And then if such an industry happens to have a priority status, then upto 23% of capital it has no burden of sur-tax and the increased rate of surtax would come into play only when it reaches 33.3% target. Where a company makes a profit in excess of 33.3% of its capital then alone will the increased rate of surtax come into picture and the maximum impact of the increased rate of surtax on profits of a non-priority business of a widely-held domestic company where the profitability is 100% of the capital will be 68.5% as against 66.25% including income tax and surtax. Therefore, if a company were to make a profit of 100% of its capital, the increase would only be 2.25% in the aggregate and this increase has been the subject matter of criticism so widely and so vehemently that a picture is painted of our Finance Minister as enemy No 1 of the corporate sector. The surtax is criticised because it is said and I heard it in Bombay—that the increased surtax is in fact a punitive tax on the efficient management of a company. The argument proceeds on the assumption that the high profitability arises out of efficient management. Sir, nothing can be

more fallacious than this. If we just look at the advanced countries where a company management techniques have reached the highest point of excellence because of their ruthless efficiency, they have rates of profitability which is one-third or one-fourth of companies in India which have fourth or the fifth rate management. The high profitability of Indian companies is rarely because of better efficiency. It is primarily because of their capability to be good speculators, good manipulators, good profiteers and good racketeers. Perennially, they exploit the consumers, and perennially they exploit the misfortune of the consumers and that is why there is high profitability.

Therefore, does anyone challenge the principle or rationale of the levy. About the increase, if at all there should have been any criticism, the criticism should have been that the increase of surtax on the corporate sector has been too niggardly and too meagre and it should have been more stringent? If one were to see the overall impact of increased taxation on the corporate sector which has been the most vociferous and most vocal, what those one find? The other day I happened to be present at a symposium, and I found that the people from the corporate sector and representing the corporate sector criticised the Finance Minister and my party saying 'What do they understand anything of finance? This year's tax proposals as envisaged in the Finance Bill have made a dent in the corporate sector out of which it will never be able to recover', as though heavens have fallen on the corporate sector as a result of the proposals in the Finance Bill. If one were to analyse the increase, one finds that out of Rs. 411 crores, the total recovery by way of corporate taxation, the increase is a lamentable Rs. 16 crores, which is less than 4 per cent. For this negligible increase, a furor has been created which, to say the least, is out of all proportion. One has only to study the trends of taxation on the corporate sector during the preceding few years, and one will be left simply aghast at the tremendous disparity, the hiatus between the rates of taxation as they appear in the schedule and the effective rates as they emerge on the true commercial profits. One has only to see the actual taxation on the commercial profits. An interesting study has been made by an economist of 10 topmost companies, widely held

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

companies in different spheres of work, and the results are so challenging. I should like to point them out to Shri Piloo Mody. Let him kindly listen to these facts and understand them, because he will learn something about the exact rate of taxation on the commercial profits. This happens to be a study of ten companies. I have not done it. Nor has the Finance Minister done it. This is from the *Economic Times*. The author studied the working of these companies during the last ten years; these companies are Escorts, TELCO, Tube Investment, Phillips, Dunlop, Great Eastern Shipping, Hindustan Aluminium, Gwilar Rayons, Tata Chemicals, Chemicals and Fibres.

Among these, the highest tax has been paid by Phillips. The pre-tax profits were Rs. 27.38 crores; tax paid was Rs. 17.22 crores, which is about 62 per cent. In the case of the Shipping company it paid a tax of Rs. 30,000 on a total profit of Rs. 20 crores.

The total pre-tax profits aggregated to Rs. 230.51 crores. The tax actually worked out to Rs. 85.86 crores, which is 37 per cent tax for ten years on these public companies. This is the picture of a cross-section; this is the picture of the corporate sector which says all over the world at the top of its voice that the tax burden in India is so high on the corporate sector and so unimaginative and so harsh and so devoid of the realities that they are crushed and they can never come up and this stifles growth and it chokes growth. But the effective rate on real profits is only 37 per cent.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : The corporate tax is more than 50 per cent. My hon. friend is a chartered accountant and he should know it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am grateful to him for this interruption, because that only shows she did not understand what I have said. There is such a hiatus and there is such a disparity between the rates prescribed in the schedule and the rates which ultimately work out as a result of the various incentives, concessions, deductions, notional allowances...

SHRI D. D. DESAI : But may I point out...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I do not want to argue with him now. If he wants to learn, let him come to my office and I shall teach him. But this is the study made by an eminent economist.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The difference is that he talks only about taxes but my hon. friend to my right pays them. That is the only difference.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Therefore, he wants to teach him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Shri Piloo Mody will do well to remember that there are others unlike him...

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Out of 15 proposals of taxation, 12 are on the corporate sector...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I seek your protection, Sir, because I have quite a few things to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue his speech tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE: IMPORT OF ALUMINIUM THROUGH MMTC

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : The present discussion is relating to aluminium required for the electrical industry. Aluminium is indigenously produced and there is presently statutory control over it. It is considered an essential commodity and even the products made out of it like aluminium conductors and cables are covered under essential commodities.

So far as indigenous aluminium is concerned, it has been priced after the Wanchoo Committee Report at Rs. 5,130 and the final cost when delivered at the works of the actual users works out to Rs. 5,450. As against this, the import of aluminium

because of a slight short-fall in the indigenous production—has been about 24,000 tonnes and out of these, 12,000 tonnes were imported through MMTC. The import cost to private parties, actual users, has been around 24 cents CIF from U.S.A. This was from AID USA tied loan, freight conditions of AID 60/40. The price is a single country purchase price inclusive of the rate one is required to pay to the intermediary as indenting commission.

Against this, the bulk purchase of 12,000 tonnes MMTC has arranged works out to 23.29 cents CIF from Japan. The freight between Japan and India has been lower. This has been purchased by a global tender. I have a comparative statement here with shows that there have been 18 participants. The Minister mentioned the other day that the price could not be disclosed but the fact is that the prices were read out in the hall in the open when the global tenders were opened. Therefore, this was not a secret matter but an open matter and could easily have been disclosed to us. Be that as it may.

Now the price charged is of the order of Rs. 7,057 delivered at the customers' works which makes a difference of Rs. 1,600 per metric tonne with Rs. 5,450 for indigenous. The indenting commission rate in the trade has been of the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and at most one to two per cent. Government itself has seen to it that all these 18 tenderers quoted more or less on this basis.

The Government is channelising imports of non-ferrous metals which form raw materials an important sector of our economy, particularly the electrical and core sector industries. Therefore, I request that some sort of arrangement be made or procedure evolved by which a certain indenting commission is fixed and deliveries are effected at the high seas so that the excess of 3 per cent one is required to pay for the sale tax and further other charges is eliminated.

The position is like this. The present price of aluminium demanded by MMTC is higher than the ruling price in India, ruling price in the world and the actual import landed cost price permitted by Government by issue of direct AU licences.

In other words, the price demanded by the MMTC does not appear to bear any relation to the prices existing anywhere in

the world. There is a wide gap between the landed price and the price charged from the industry. The intention of channelising the imports through the public sector or public agencies could be only two : one is to take away the profit which somebody else would have made, and another is to ensure a better service to the consumer. Neither of these two things are appearing in this deal. The profit margin which is taken over is going to the MMTC for making up the trading losses they have made in some other avenues. In other words, it would be feeding the inefficiency at the end of the MMTC.

It is said that the MMTC had imported some aluminium for the small scale sector and they did not lift it. Knowledgeably, I can safely say that if the MMTC had tendered the material upon arrival, the small scale sector would have gripped the material with both the arms. There must have been a procedural delay and they must have made certain impossible demands. There must be something more than what is stated.

Then there is another item. The DGTD has exercised pressure on Indian Electrical Manufacturers' Association and the Conductors Manufacturers' Association to the effect that if they did not lift the aluminium at these high prices which are demanded by the MMTC, then DGTD will suspend the issue of any new additional import licence or allocation. In other words, there is a certain amount of extortion which is exercised for entering in these transactions. The cable conductor industry is known to have suffered for nearly four years of recession, and therefore, it has already built up huge debit balances. Some of the companies have almost wiped out their capital and therefore they are in no position today to add additional debits to their already overloaded debits in their balance-sheets.

Therefore, the question today is that the Government should reconsider the price ; they should consider the fixing of some sort of norm or procedure and some sort of system by which the margin is fixed or indenting commission is charged, and in any case, they should be reasonable and on par with those in trade, particularly when large scale imports are permitted to be made by the MMTC, and when they purchase in bulk. The intention today is to obtain lower prices and better financial terms, and generally suitable quality and

[Shri D. D. Desai]

to avoid fraud in foreign exchange or transmission of foreign exchange to other countries. But the very same thing should not be permitted to be done in the MMTC itself, because what we are afraid of in the private sector would also be the one which we should be afraid of in the public sector !

Then, there has been an inordinate delay in the release of aluminium at the appropriate price. The prices charged should equal to which are ruling either in this country or in the international world are in conformity with the actual cost plus indenting Commission of the import. There should be some bearing, because the ultimate supply of this goes to the Electricity Boards which are again in the public sector. The finances of the Electricity Boards are limited plan allocations, and they could carry on the work of transmission and distribution of electric power only to the extent of their available finances. In other words, the shortfall in pumping and other programmes is bound to be there, because this price difference works out to almost 20 per cent. If we have a special rural electrification programmes, then, to that extent, we will be handicapped in our electrical programme and targets.

Therefore I request that the Government should take suitable steps to direct the MMTC because they are violating the Import Trade Control and the rules framed thereunder. There is especially clause 60 or 61. The Indian Electrical Manufacturer's Association have already mentioned this to the Government and notes have been exchanged between certain Associations and the MMTC and those notes have also been forwarded to the Government. Therefore what is agreed as policy in the import trade control Red Book and also accepted by the Government should be implemented.

There is also provision for forming a committee. There was a request by the Indian Electrical Manufacturer's Association as well as another association and the hon. Minister was kind enough to agree after repeated reminders and visits. The Indian Electrical Manufacturer's Association represents 90% of the electrical machinery and equipment production capacity in the country and I happened to be the past Chairman of the Development Council of the Heavy Electrical Industry. So I am particularly

interested in seeing that the Electrical Industry which is so much responsible for the growth of the country's economy should not be handicapped by over pricing of the raw materials because non-ferrous metals like zinc, lead, copper and aluminium are largely used in the Electrical Industry and they are being canalised through the MMTC.

What is applicable to aluminium would also be applicable to copper, zinc etc. and therefore we are vitally concerned with the overall cost factor of electric power which is delivered to the consumer. Ultimately the cost of local indigenous products should not suffer and inflationary pressures built in the cost structure should be eliminated.

With these words I request the hon. Minister to exercise his fullest authority and see that justice is done to the Industry. It is not the Industry alone. It is the nation, it is the Electricity Boards because money ultimately comes from the Electricity Boards which are in the public sector. Electricity Boards are in no position to pay more because they are already defaulting in taking deliveries because the allotments that they get fall a short of their requirements and there is constant pressure from the rural area as well as the urban areas for bigger electrification programmes. The villages are pressing for it and the supplies of aluminium at ruling price should somehow or the other be arranged as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) : I want to know whether it is a fact that the Electrical Industries are the buyers of the bulk of imports of aluminium made by the MMTC. Is it a fact that the Electrical Industry is mostly controlled by the private sector ; if it is partly controlled by the public sector, what is the proportion between the two ?

Secondly, there is a complaint that the small workshops where aluminium products are manufactured are not getting aluminium when they request for it. Would the Government take some special measures so that the small producers would get aluminium when they require it ?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : The MMTC is doing exports and imports of Ferrous and non-Ferrous metals. What is

the policy that they have laid down and how do they determine as to when a raw material is to be imported into the country? Usually the Public Undertakings take a long time to formulate the policy. When there is a shortage of some material, immediately that material goes into the black market. What is the procedure that they have adopted for finding the fact about the shortages and what is the procedure that they have laid down for the import of these raw materials?

Secondly, how do you determine the profitability of the MMTC? What is the procedure and why was there been such a difference in the marked price of aluminium quoted by the MMTC?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising this debate this evening. I would not like to go into details, but I would like to say something about the pricing policy of MMTC.

He raised this point earlier also in this House and this question of MMTC prices so far as aluminium is concerned was discussed at considerable length. I had then said that it was not advisable to give out the prices that are charged by the MMTC or the prices at which MMTC gets aluminium. Mr. Desai today said that global tenders were opened and the prices were known, but that was the tender price. There were chances of negotiation, the hon. Member is aware of the procedure, and as a result of negotiation, it is just possible that the price might have been brought down. I do not say that it has been brought down, I am not going to claim it. Therefore, I would not disclose at what price we purchase and at what price we sell. Eighty to 85 percent of our requirements are met by indigenous production and 10 to 15 per cent we do import from U. S. A., Canada, Japan and Australia.

It is not correct or fair to say that the MMTC is making a fabulous profit over the sale of aluminium. As a matter of fact, when I was discussing it with my officials and going through the papers this afternoon, I found that the profit earned is in the neighbourhood of 2½ per cent or so after paying taxes, excise etc.

If something can be done to help the small scale industries, I will do it. Shri

Chandrapam raised this point that most of the aluminium imported is utilised for manufacturing electrical wires, that they are manufactured by big industrialists and that the small industry suffers. I have seen that they have suffered in many cases, and I will make it a point to see that the small industry gets special treatment in the allotment of aluminium. I do not commit myself, but some concession, if possible, will be given to them.

If the hon. Member cares to look into the price policy of the socialist countries, he will see that in every country including the Soviet Union and other East European countries, all the public sector industries try to make a profit and the profit goes to the public exchequer. The same policy we will follow here also, but it will not be at the cost of the common man. I would not like the common man to suffer as a result of it. But when the public sector goes into trade and makes a profit, there should not be any grievance against it. As a matter of fact, if a public sector undertaking makes a loss, voice should be raised against it and there is need for a probe. If a public sector undertaking like the STC or MMTC makes a profit, there is no need to feel unhappy about it. As I have said the MMTC is not making any fabulous profit on aluminium. About price, I have said this is the policy of the Government that the public sector undertakings should make a profit. Parliament wants it, the Estimates Committee wants it, the Public Accounts Committee wants it, but it should not be at the cost of national interests or at the cost of the common man. There I agree. From that consideration, we cannot charge MMTC with making any kind of undue profit.

Then the hon. Member said that MMTC prices are higher than the world prices. It is not a question of negotiation. Even if we negotiated with different countries, it will not be in the public interest to give out the prices. As a matter of fact, I was thinking of giving out the purchase price and sale price, but later I thought it would not be advisable to give the whole thing. But later on some people said that there is no harm in giving the price. I will give the figures. The c. i. f. price of aluminium is Rs. 4090 per tonne. The price at which this is made available to the manufacturers by MMTC is Rs. 6750 per tonne. But this is inclusive of

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

taxes, excise duty, etc. This is no all profit.

The hon. Member said, there should be some concession if sale is materialised on the high seas. We do give certain facilities for the exporters like passing of documents on High Seas Basis, avoiding the element of sales tax which works out to 3 to 10 per cent depending on the State. MMTC charges much reduced service charges for registered exporters, which in some cases may work out to about 1 per cent only. Registered exporters are also entitled to draw back in duty which makes aluminium available to them at prices far below the domestic price. These are the facilities we give to the exporters.

The hon. Member said that we should reduce the price at which aluminium is made available to consumers or manufacturers. It is not possible at this stage to commit myself. But it will be my endeavour to see that small-scale industries are helped. The disparity between the imported price of aluminium compared to the price of indigenous aluminium can sometimes lead to discrimination against some users who may be in the small scale sector. I propose to have this position reviewed with a view to eliminating the discrimination which may arise. But so far as the price part is concerned, as I said earlier, it is a matter of policy. We would like the MMTC to go on as it has been going on. Of course, it must increase its efficiency and speed, so that people have not to pay for its inefficiency. But if we want that it should not make profit and it should make available imported material or indigenous material at a much lower price, it will not be advisable in public interest. I feel there is nothing wrong so far as the working of the MMTC is concerned. If there are difficulties faced by small scale industries, I would look into them. But it is not possible for us to reduce the price.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhadhuka) : The question posed was that imported price came to Rs. 6700 or whatever it was, but the sales price was considerably higher. It was so much higher that it was higher than the price of the finished product. What is

the margin between the imported c. i. f. price and the sales price to the actual users? That comes to between 15 and 20 percent. Is it a fact?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This does not come to that. I have given the figures earlier. The price at which MMTC gets it is Rs. 4,000 and the price at which it is supplied to the consumers is Rs. 6,700 and odd which is inclusive of all taxes, service charges of one per cent etc. Therefore, you cannot say that MMTC is making a profit of 20 or 25 per cent. My feeling is that perhaps the international price of aluminium is something like 28 or 29 cents per pound and our price is also in the neighbourhood, at times lower also. But the question is at what price do we sell to the individual consumer. As I have stated, we sell at the price inclusive of all taxes of Rs. 6,700 and odd per tonne.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The cost price of aluminium works out to more than the price of finished product as determined by the excise department for the charging of tax. There is already a tariff price for conductors and cables by the Electrical Manufacturers Association. That tariff price is the ruling price of finished goods, ruling sale price, whereas the price at which you are supplying the raw material works out to 10 to 15 per cent higher than the selling price of the finished goods as determined by the excise department after survey that these are the ruling prices.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as my information goes, it should not be the situation that the price of the finished goods is 15 per cent cheaper than the price of the raw material. I am not aware of it. If that is the position, I would like to look into it.

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 27, 1971 (Sravana 5, 1893 (Saka).