

JHUGGI-DWELLERS AND PAVEMENT SLEEPERS IN DELHI

888. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Jhuggi-dwellers and persons who sleep on the pavements in Delhi separately for each category ;

(b) the number of lavatories constructed by Government for the use of these persons ; and

(c) if the number of lavatories is not adequate whether improvements are proposed to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to an estimate made by a Study Group in June, 1967, there were about 100,000 families of Jhuggi-dwellers squatting on public lands in Delhi. Of these about 22,000 families had been rehabilitated under the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme upto 28th February, 1969, leaving a balance of about 78,000 families.

According to a survey conducted by Delhi Administration in January, 1966, about 5,000 persons were found sleeping on pavements in Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have provided a number of latrine seats in the bigger jhuggis jhonpris clusters. Efforts are also being made by them to improve the facilities to the extent possible within the financial resources available.

REMITTANCE FACILITIES TO INDIANS SETTLED ABROAD

889. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan have provided certain facilities to Pakistani citizens in foreign countries for remitting money through legal channels due to which Pakistan is getting large amount of foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India propose to consider the question of providing similar facilities to the Indians settled in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Government consider that the adoption of such a scheme will not be of advantage in the Indian context.

स्टेट बैंक तथा जीवन बीमा निगम की पूंजी का उपयोग

890. श्री ना० कृ० राजवल्कर :

श्री पीताम्बर दास :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उनकी कितनी-कितनी पूंजी का उपयोग (1) किसानों (2) छोटे उद्योगों और (3) समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों की सहायता के लिये किया गया है ; और किस ढंग से किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार आम जनता को राहत देने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम की प्रीमियम दरों तथा बैंकों की ब्याज की दरों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

†[UTILISATION OF STATE BANK AND L.I.C. CAPITAL

890. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :

SHRI PITAMBER DAS :

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI :

SHRI PREM MANOHAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount utilised out of the capital of the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Bank of India

†[]English translation.

after their nationalisation for helping (i) agriculturists; (ii) small industries; and (iii) the backward classes of the society respectively and the manner in which it was utilised;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any change in the rate of premium of the Life Insurance Corporation and the interest rates of the Banks so as to give relief to the general public; and

(c) if so, by when, and if not, what are the reason therefor?]

पूति मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम, विकास अभिकरण नहीं होने के कारण, किसी विशिष्ट वर्ग के हिताधिकारियों के संदर्भ में अपनी निधियों का निवेश नहीं करता है, निवेश संस्था होने के कारण, वह निर्धारित सांविधिक ढांचे के अन्दर अपनी निधियों के लिये वित्तीय दृष्टि से उपयुक्त विकास की तलाश करता है। 31 मार्च 1969 को जीवन बीमा निगम के निवेश, जिन्हें तत्काल ही कृषकों तथा लघु उद्योगों के हित राक्षक कहा जा सकता है, नीचे दिये अनुसार थे :-

निवेश की किस्म

(रकम करोड़ रुपयों में)

कृषक—

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|------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) सहकारी भूमे बन्धक बैंकों के ऋण | 58.09 |
| (2) चीनी-सहकारी-संस्थाओं को ऋण | 1.90 |

लघु उद्योग—

औद्योगिक सम्पदाओं को ऋण	1.02
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निवेशों की उपर्युक्त रकमें वकाया रहे शुद्ध चुकौती अथवा विमोचन मूल्य है। सकल रकमों और भी अधिक होनी चाहिए।

इनके अलावा, प्रश्न में उल्लिखित तीन वर्गों को जीवन बीमा निगम के अन्य निवेशों में, विशेषतः केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिभूतियों में, राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये

ऋणों से, तथा सरकारी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न निकायों को ऋण तथा उनकी प्रतिभूतियों से, लाभ हुआ होगा; लेकिन ऐसे लाभों की सहो-सही सीमा अलग अलग नहीं बतायी जा सकती। भारत के राज्य बैंक के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) तथा (ग) जीवन बीमा निगम की प्रीमियम दरों के संशोधन का प्रस्ताव निगम तथा सरकार दोनों के विचाराधीन है तथा इस मामले पर शीघ्र निर्णय किये जाने की आशा है।

जहां तक बैंक की व्याज-दरों में संशोधन का प्रश्न है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

†[THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The L. I. C., not being a development agency does not invest its funds with reference to any particular categories of beneficiaries. Being an investment institution, it seeks financially sound outlets for its funds within the statutory framework prescribed for it. On 31-3-1969 L.I.C. investments that can readily be identified as serving the interests of agriculturists and small industries were as under :—

Nature of investment	Amount (In Crores of Rupees)
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Agriculturists :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Debentures of Co-operative land Mortgage Banks | 58.09 |
| (2) Loans to sugar co-operatives | 1.90 |

Small Industries :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| (3) Loans to industrial estates | 1.02 |
|---------------------------------|------|

The above are the values of investments on an outstanding basis, net of repayment or redemption. The gross amounts must have been more. Apart from

†[] English translation.

these, the three categories mentioned in the question would have benefited from L.I.C.'s other investments, specially in Central and State Government securities, loans to State Governments and loans to and securities of various bodies in the public and Co-operative sector; the exact extent of such benefits however cannot be separately identified.

Information in respect of State Bank of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) & (c) The proposal for revision of premium rates of the L.I.C. is under the consideration of both the Corporation and the Government and a decision in the matter is expected soon.

As regards revision of interest rates of the Banks, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.]

891. [Transferred to the 15th December, 1969.]

PEARSON COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

892. SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pearson Commission of the World Bank has recently submitted its report on the problems of the developing countries;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the said Commission *vis-a-vis* its assessment about the development of India; and

(c) to what extent India could benefit by the recommendations of the Commission when implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Commission on International Development (also known as the Pearson Commission), which was appointed by the President of the World Bank, submitted its report entitled 'Partners in Development' on September 15, 1969.

(b) A Statement giving the recommendations of the Commission, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It is expected that the Report will be carefully examined by the aid-giving and aid-receiving countries and by the international institutions and in the

formulation of their policies the recommendations will be kept in view. While it is not possible to say now when and what effect will be evident in the field of aid as a result of this, if the recommendations are implemented they will be beneficial to all developing countries, including India.

STATEMENT

'PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT'

Report of the Commission on International Development (Pearson Commission)

Summary of Recommendations

Summary of Recommendations in Chapter 4

1. Developed countries should eliminate as soon as possible excise and import duties on non-competing products of special interest to the developing countries

2. Developed countries should draw up plans in respect of protected commodities, designed to assure that over time an increasing share of domestic consumption is supplied by imports from developing countries.

3. Discussions should be expedited leading to a program of supplementary finance to deal with problems caused by expected and sustained shortfalls in the export earnings of developing countries.

4. Financing of reasonable buffer stocks in support of well-conceived commodity agreements and policies should be recognized as a legitimate object of foreign aid.

5. No new quantitative restrictions should be imposed on products of special interest to developing countries, and all existing quantitative restrictions on these products should be abolished during the 1970's as rapidly as possible.

6. Developed countries should establish a generalized non-reciprocal scheme of preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods produced by developing countries before the end of 1970.

7. Developing countries should negotiate a wide-ranging agreement on tariff concessions, extended to all developing countries, before the end of 1970.

8. The IMF, in cooperation with UN CTAD, should study the possibility of a clearing arrangement for the financing of trade among developing countries on a global scale.