RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, *the 2nd August,* 1967ythc Hth *Sravana,* 1889 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST TOR A MORATORIUM ON CENTRAL LOANS

*210. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested the Government of India for a moratorium on loans given to it by the Union Government and interest due on them; and

(b) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal had asked for the postponement of the payment of at least 50 per cent, of the principal and interest aggregating Rs. 33.50 crores due to the Centre during the current year. This was said to be necessary in order to balance their budget.

The Government of India have regretted they cannot agree to this postponement.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask the Minister what is th$_e$ total of the loan taken so far by the West Bengal Government from the Union Government?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Well I can tell him that the payment liability for the year . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: On a point of order, if. When a question is tabled, th$_e$ Minister must be ready with all the facts. He has not got the facts at his disposal.

SHRI K. C. PANT: May I say to the hon. Member that the loans have been given at different periods. There are different loans on different terms and we calculate the repayment due during a particular year. But if I go into all the loans that have been given to the West Bengal Government, it will be a very wrong way. The particular point here is, what is the repayment amount due? The repayment due is, principal Rs. 22 crores •and interest Rs. 11.50 crores.

SHRI A. D. MANI; May I ask the Minister whether any attempt has been made by the Union Government to find out whether the financial resources at the disposal of the West Bengal Government permit it to repay the loan at some stage or other including interest and whether it is solvent. That is the question I want to put.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: In the matter of these loans and interests, if my hon. friend thinks that these loans and interests ought to be-written off everywhere, then he must provide certain resources at the disposal of the Central Government to write them off. The Central Government has borrowed and has given the loans to the State Government and they have taken them. If they are not to be returned by the State Government, then how can the Central Government give them loans in future? And now also how are the Central Government to return them? They have got to give them back. Interests have been taken into account by every Finance Commission when it takes into account all the conditions, and they provide for this purpose. Therefore, it is n'ot a correct thing to say that it is not possible for them to pay back. Moreover, those Governments also receive interest from other people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the West Bengal Government has written to the Government of India with regard to the consolidation

and rationalisation of the debts and also for the renxing of the rate of Interest? That is my first question. Secondly, Sir, you know that out of the total amount of the Central aid to the States, 70 per cent is allocated on the basis of population and 30 per cent on the basis of special relief. May I know whether the West Bengal Government has written in this context to the Government of India for allocation of a greater amount under the head of special needs for this 30 per cent is in consideration of the special problems in West Bengal, namely, the influx of the refugees thereafter partition. And there are, also problems arising due to its being a border.S^tate. Finally, there is the consideration of the special needs of Calcutta. It is not only a city of West Bengal, it is an all-India city, rather'it is an international city today. May I know whether the Government of West Bengal has written about all Itiese things to the Government of India and, if so, what is the reaction ,o£ the Government of India thereto?

SHRI K. C. PANT: 'So far as the question of consolidation of the loans and the rationalisation of the terms is concerned, that matter is under examination. So far as the criterion of allocation of Central assistance is concerned, the considerations which, weighed with the Finance Commission are different from those of the Planning Commission and the Centre in determining the assistance for the Plans. So, the two cannot be equated. So far as the particular heeds of West Bengal are concerned, many of the particular needs have been taken into account, for instance, the extra assistance required for relief measures, etc.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So many questions have been allowed. This is an important question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: T will give you an occasion later.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know whether the Government is aware that the move to request the Centre for moratorium on different loans by State Governments has »got something to do with social measures and schemes announced by State Governments and measures enunciated to carry the popular vote in the name of a request for moratorium on loans.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a question that should be directed to the States.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Will the hon. Minister say when'this loan, in respect of which the repayment is due, was taken, whether during the period of this Government or during the period of the Congress. Government and whether the Congress, Government also asked for any. .temporary moratorium on these repayments due to the Central Government?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, the Government of West Bengal have been in existence since independence and it is that Government which took the loans.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the policy being followed in respect of the return of. loan by the West Bengal Government is the same as is being followed by the Union Government in respect of other Governments?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Absolutely the same.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Has the Government adopted any criteria' i for granting, or not granting moratorium on loans given to State Governments?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: The criterion is that it is not possible to give it. ..

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: May I know whether the so-called loans that ,are given to the,,State Governs ments are realised? The whole prp-blem of loans to the States is really

in a very fantastic (position because vast sums have been advanced to the States. They have almost always been defaulted upon. And the whole pattern of assistance by way of loans and grants to the States has to be rationalised in a way that loans become repayable or are repaid regularly in a realistic manner. Will the Finance; Minister please say if they have any idea under consideration by which these loans .could be turned into grants and that the future loans should be such as would be repaid in time?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: These loans are not going to be turned into grants. That must be understood by all the States. Otherwise, it will not be possible to give any loan in future. Moreover, no loans have been forced on any State Governments. When they want loans, they persist in asking for loans and after they are given, now they say that it is a fantastic position. My hon. friend has just come from that State. Therefore, he thinks like that. But he does not think of the Centre. Ther$_e$ is no quarrel, there cann'ot be any quarrel, between the Centre and the State. The interests of both are the same. If the Centre becomes bankrupt, the States will become bankrupt before that, and if the States become bankrupt, the Centre will also go bankrupt. Therefore, both have got to work in co-operation and co-ordination. And if that is not considered, it will not be possible to go on.

REMOVAL OF STATUES OF BRITISHERS

•211. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY -b$_e$ pleased to state:

(a) whether any sites have finally been selected in Delhi for putting up the statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Lala Lajpat Rai, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and other national leaders;

(b) by when the statues of Britishers are likely to be removed from their present sites in Delhi; and

(c) whether there have been any cases of misuse of the present statue pedestals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the policy of gradual removal of statues of Britishers in Delhi, 10 out of 12 statues have already been removed and only two statues, *viz.,* of King George V at India Gate and King Edward VII in Edward Park, still remain to be re moved. Their shifting i$_s$ likely to take some time.

(c) No such case has come to notice.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister what are the difficulties in fixing the sites for the statues; of our national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: Regarding sites we have constituted a committee. That Committee has recommended some sites. Those sites have not been examined. But before finalising any sites we must be sure that the statue Is going to be set up there in a very short time; otherwise the sites remain vacant. No statue is .coming up and that would not create a good impression.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that certain societies are prepared to give statues of the national leaders and yet sites are not being allotted to them?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: Sir, regarding Mahatma Gandhi, the Chairman of the National Gandhi Memorial Trust has offered to the Government that they bear all the expenses. Now the site is being, proposed. That will

be in the place of King George's statue at India Gate. Regarding the statue of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Ganga Saran Sinha on behalf of the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Birthday Celebration Committee proposed it. But they have not sent any offer for financing it. Still we have proposed one site but if the statue is not going to be installed in a short time, then there is no point in fixing up that site.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: In reply to part (c) of the Question, may I know, Sir, whether the Minister is aware that on the pedestal just in front of the Parliament House a black flag was flying for days? Does he not consider it as a misuse of the pedestal meant for statues?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH; The statue was removed. That site was also proposed. The pedestal is there . . .

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: What about a black flag flying there?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: When new sites come we will propose according to the design our architects will design. Whether a black flag is there or not. Some time people come and stage a demonstration . . .

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister has not understood my question. My question is that just in front of the Parliament House there Is a pedestal which once used to have a statue. On it was flying a flag of some other party for a number of days. Is it not the misuse of the pedestal which is meant for statues?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: It is misuse. But the proper place to take action in that regard is the Delhi Administration.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGO-PALAN) : This question of putting up statues of our national leaders had been coming up and being, talked about in this House too much, even in the time of Parldit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and if I am correct, then it was decided that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi should be put at the India Gate. The then Minister, I think, answered that it would come up soon. I would like to know as to what is standing in the way of having Mahatma Gandhi's statue at the India Gate which is the correct place for a homage to be paid to the memory of the great leader, the father of the nation.

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: That offer has come from the Gandhi Memorial National Trust. Whenever they will like to put up the statue we would have no objection. But now it is for them. Regarding the expenses the Government will bear it. We are in correspondence with that Trust. Whenever that statute will come up. that will be a proper memorial to the father of the nation.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister how long the Government will take to remove the existing British statues? Also I would like to know whether the Government have received any request from a committee of Members of Parliament that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's statue should be installed either at the India Gate or at the Vijya Chowk.

SARDAR IQBAL SlNGH: A suggestion for the installation of the statue of Netaji at one end of Chandni Chowk near the Red Fort was there, and that is under examination. But no finances are coming forward for that statue. That is why we have not earmarked a site. Regarding the removal of the statues the New Delhi Municipal Committee will remove the statue of King Edward VII. They have called for tenders.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या लाला लाजपत राय जी का भी स्टैट्यू कोई बना हुआ है और सरकार की नोटिस में है या नहीं

और जो स्टैट्यू कमेटी बनी थी उसने लाला लाजपत राय जी के स्टैट्यू को लगाने के लिये किसी स्थान को पसन्द किया था या तय किया था और अगर यह कर लिया था तो क्या वजह है कि अभी तक वह स्टैट्यू नहीं लगाया गया या उसके लिये कोई दूसरा इन्तजाम कर लिया गया है ।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, the statue of late Lala Lajpat Rai will be installed within the premises of Parliament House. The exact location has to be finalised by the Prime Minister, and I hope it will be done very soon.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् जरा आप यह कान में लगा लें । श्रीमन् मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार अपनी अब तक की जो नीति है अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियों को कायम रखने की उसको छोड़ने जा रही है या नहीं । अगर छोड़ने जा रही है तो क्या सरकार की यह जानकारी है कि 10 मई 1957 को अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मर्तियों को हटाने के लिये सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने एक आन्दोलन चलाया था और श्रीमन् आप को याद होगा . . .

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : डा० लोहिया के नेतृत्व में चलाया पूरी बात कहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : . . . कि 10 मई को वाराणसी में महारानी विक्टोरिया की मूर्ति साढ़े सात बजे शाम को कई टुकड़ों में खंडित हो गई थी । उसके लिये 19 महीने की सजा हमारी हुई और 400 रू० जुर्माना मुझ पर हुआ । प्रधान मंत्री जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस में लंदन जा रहे थे इस लिए उस विक्टोरिया रानी की मूर्ति को जोड़ा गया और उनका मुकुट हमारे पास कमरे में है और वह कल मैं आप को दिखा दूंगा सदन में । एक पुरवा जो कुल्हड़ होता है मिट्टी का उस मिट्टी के कुल्हड़ को ले कर के और विक्टोरिया रानी के मस्तक पर रख कर के यह खबर फैला दी गई कि वहां पर कोई मूर्ति टूटी ही नहीं है । अखबार वालों को बुला कर के कहा मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने कि ऐसी खबर मत निकालो क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर लंदन जा रहे हैं और वहां उनकी पोजीशन बड़ी कम्पली केटेड हो जायेगी अखबार वालों ने कहा कि दस हजार जनता आई थी और . . .

(*Interruptions.*)

हां क्वेश्चन ही कर रहा हूं । हमारा सवाल यह है कि अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियां जो गुलामी की प्रतीक हैं आज भी हमारे मुल्क में कायम हैं जबकि दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में किसी दूसरे मुल्क के बादशाहों की मूर्तियां नहीं है लेकिन भारत ही एक ऐसा चं चं का मुरब्बा राष्ट्र है जहां पर अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियां कायम हैं तो ऐसा क्यों है । दूसरे श्रीमन् यहीं श्री मनी राम सेहरावत पर आज भी मुकदमा चल रहा है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियों को हटाने के लिये यह सरकार अपनी नीति बना चुकी है तो जो इसी दिल्ली में किंग जार्ज की मूर्ति की नाक श्री मनी राम सेहरावत सोशलिस्ट सदस्य ने काट ली थी उस नाक को फिर जोड़ा गया था उसके लिये उन पर आज भी मुकदमा दिल्ली प्रशासन में कायम है । मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार वह मुकदमा वापस ले और जो अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियां हैं . . .

(*Interruptions.*)

हां यही पूछ रहा हूं कि अगर सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात साफ है कि अंग्रेजी बादशाहों की मूर्तियां न रहें तो क्या सरकार सामजवादी सोशलिस्ट सदस्यों पर जो आज मुकदमा-दिल्ली प्रशासन में चल रहा है उनका मुकदमा वापस लेगी यह मेरा सवाल है ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : जो बुत हैं मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर चाहे वे बादशाहों के हों या किसी के हों उनको वहां से हटाने का फैसला हो चुका है और उनको हटाया जा रहा है जैसा कि मैंने जवाब में बताया है कि दस हटाये जा चुके हैं । 11वें के लिये टेंडर मांगे गये हैं और वह भी हटाया जायगा । उसके बाद जो एक रह जाता है उसको भी हटाया जायगा । यह सरकार की पालिसी है कि उन बुतों को

वहां से हटा कर के म्यूजियम में या किसी जगह रख दिया जाय । लेकिन इस बात पर उन्होंने कोई एजीटेशन किया या इस बात पर किसी आदमी पर मुकदमा चलता है तो यह वे होम मिनिस्टर से पूछें कि उन्होंने क्या गुनाह किया क्यों मुकदमा चलता है और एजीटेशन की क्या वजह है ।

लेकिन जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि जो आदमी जा चुके हैं और जिनकी जिन्दगी खत्म हो गई उसके बाद वे तारीख का हिस्सा बन गए उसके लिए कोई एजीटेशन चलाना है तो वो आनरेबिल मेम्बर ही सोच सकते हैं लेकिन वे हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख का जरूर हिस्सा हैं ।

شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار نے ایسی کوئی کمیٹی بنائی ہے جو ان اسٹیچوز کو سلیکٹ کرے اور انتخاب کرے کہ کس نیشنل لیڈر کی سٹیچو لگنی چاہیئے اور کہاں لگنی چاہیئے اگر یہ درست ہے تو اس کمیٹی کے پیش نظر مولانا آزاد ، ڈاکٹر انصاری ، کے - ایف نریمان اور سی - آر - داس کی اسٹیچو لگانے کا معاملہ بھی ہے یا نہیں - ورنہ اس ملک میں صرف ایک قوم کی اسٹیچوز لگانے سے ، ایک قوم کے لیڈرس کی اسٹیچوز لگانے سے ملک کے سیکولرازم کی تصویر باہر کی دنیا کے سامنے پیش آئے گی - کیا ان تمام چیزوں کو پیش نظر رکھا گیا ہے -

†[**श्री ए० एम० तारिक** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनाई है जो इन स्टैच्यूज को सिलेक्ट करे और इन्तख़ाब करे कि किस नेशनल लीडर की स्टैच्यू लगनी चाहिये और कहां लगनी चाहिए । अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो उस कमेटी के पेशे नजर मौलाना आज़ाद, डाक्टर अन्सारी, के० एफ० नारीमान और ी० आर० दास की स्टैच्यू लगाने का मामला भी है या नहीं ? वरना इस मुल्क में सिर्फ एक कौम की स्टैच्यूज लगाने से एक कौम की लीडर्स की स्टैच्यूज लगाने से मुल्क के सैक्यलरिज्म की तस्वीर बाहर की दुनिया के सामने नहीं आएगी? क्या इन तमाम चीजों को पेशेन्जर रखा गया है ?]

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसके चेयरमैन मिनिस्टर आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एन्ड सप्लाई हैं ैर उसके मेम्बर हैं चौधरी ब्रह्मप्रकाश, एच० सी० माथुर, श्री गंगाशरण सिंह, नए मेयर दिल्ली के गवर्नर और एस० सी० छावड़ा । ये 6 आदमी उस कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने मुकर्रर की है । 18 हिन्दुस्तान के कौमी नेता है जिनके बुत लगाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं--महात्मा गांधी, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, लाला लाजपतराय, लोकमान्य तिलक, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, स्वामी विवेकानन्द, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, विट्ठलभाई पटेल, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, सरदार भगत सिंह, रास बिहारी, बोस, हकीम अजमल खां, डा० अन्सारी, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और रफी अहमद किदवई ।

अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के छात्रों के लिये पोस्ट-मेट्रिक स्कालरशिप

*212 **श्री राम सहाय** : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 के वर्ष में अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कितने छात्रों को पोस्ट मेट्रिक स्कालरशिप दिये गये ;

(ख) ये छात्र किस किस इलाके के हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनमें से कोई छात्र मध्य-प्रदेश के अमुजमाड़ तथा बस्तर के है और यदि हां तो कितने ?

† POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

.. *212. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who were granted post-matric scholarships during the year 1966-67;

(b) the names of the areas to which these students belong; and

(c) whether any of them belong to Abhujmarh, Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the number thereof?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) 17,500 approximately.

(b) and (c) Government do not usually collect such information because scholarships are awarded regardless of the area to which a student belongs.

‡[**समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेनू गुहा)** : (क) लगभग 17,500 ।

(ख) तथा (ग) सरकार सामान्यतया ऐसी सूचना एकत्रित नहीं करती है, क्योंकि छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करते समय इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता कि कोई छात्र किस क्षेत्र का है ।]

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह जान सकूंगा कि अभूजमाड़ और बस्तर के इलाकों का, जो मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है, उनके मंत्रालय के मंत्री, उपमंत्री, कमिश्नर या सचिव किसी ने दौरा करके वहां के हालात जानने का कोई प्रयत्न किया है?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Yes, the Director of Backward Classes Welfare in the Department and also the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the area and submitted reports.

†[ ] English translation. $[ ] Hindi translation.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं यह जान सकूंगा कि वे कौन साहब हैं जिन्होंने उस इलाके का दौरा किया; और किया तो कब किया ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Sir, I .cannot tell you from memory the exact date. But the Director visited just after the incident and the Commissioner, if I remember correctly, visited early this year.

श्री राम सहाय : मैंने बस्तर के बारे में नहीं पूछा, अभूजमाड़ का जो पिछड़ा इलाका है, वहां का किसी ने दौरा किया है या नहीं ।

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: As far as I know—I am speaking from memory and I am subject to correction—an officer visited this area.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 1966-67 में जिन अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों ने स्कालरशिप के लिए दरख्वास्त दी; क्या उन सबकी दरख्वास्तें मंजूर कर दी गई और अगर वे मंजूर नहीं की जा सकीं तो दरख्वास्तें मंजूर करना या न करना इसके लिए हमारे पास क्या मशीनरी है जिसके अनुसार हम दरख्वास्तों में से कुछ को छांट लेते हैं और बाकी को नामंजूर कर देते हैं ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA; Sir, all the Scheduled Tribe students are given these post-matric scholarships. So the question does not arise. In 1966-67, about 1,550 Scheduled Tribe students were given post-matric scholarships in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, these post-matric scholarships are awarded on a slab system. Students whose parents' <or guardians' monthly income exceeds Rs. 500 are not awarded these scholarships. Looking to the conditions prevailing in the country at present, may I know from the Minister whether she intends to increase the limit from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Sir, as my colleague has made it clear, as far as Scheduled Tribe students are concerned, they are given scholarships irrespective of income. As far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, there is the means test and the means test is there because the amount is limited and I am sure the hon. Member will agree that preference should be given to thos$_e$ who come from families with low incomes. In the present financial difficulties, it is not desired that the limit should be raised.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल कितनी रकम 1966 और 1967 में अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के छात्रों को पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप के रूप में दी गई ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Sir, the exact figure is received in September usually. But as I have already informed the House, as far as our information goes, it is 1,550 in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री राजनारायण : यह सवाल का जवाब नहीं हुआ । यह तो छात्रों की संख्या बताई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल कितना एमाउन्ट इन छात्रों की स्कालरशिप में लगा; क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रुपए का खयाल नहीं, जितना गरीब हो उसको उतना ही ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए, इसलिए जरा बताया जाये, सदन के सदस्यों को कि गरीबों के प्रति यह सरकार कितनी उदार है और उनके लिए कितनी रकम बांटी गई ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA.- No, Sir,- the point is this, that aH the Scheduled Tribe students who applied for scholarship under the scheme were given scholarships in 1966-67. So the question of not giving does not arise.

श्री राजनारायण : What is the amount? सवाल दीगर, जवाब दीगर, सूरपा का विवाह हंसुआ से ।

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not able "to give.

SHRl D. THENGARI: Is there any restriction in some Of th$_e$ States to the effect that scholarships would be given only to Scheduled Tribe students coming from a particular area, the reserved area, and students who deserve the scholarship but who come from outside areas will not be given such scholarships?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: According to the present Constitution the scholarships are given.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know the number of Scheduled Tribe post-matric students immediately after Independence and their number to-day?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: It is very difficult for me to give the exact figures just now, but I can give them later.

SHRI N. PATRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether she is aware of complaints that scholarships granted to, the post-matric students are not generally received in time and, therefore, the students have to undergo a lot of difficulties?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA; Yes, Sir; from some of the States we have received such complaints. But the State Government is the machinery dealing with this and we tried our level best to Induce them to give the money in time and we are processing it through the different Governments so that they give the money in time. But some of the States are giving this money in time.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that there is a class called nomadic tribes and these nomadic tribes have been excluded from the Scheduled Tribes. In fact there is practically no difference in the social conditions of these nomadic tribes and the Scheduled Tribes. In spite of this, the nomadic tribes have been excluded from the benefits that are generally given to the Scheduled Tribes. Would

the hon. Minister consider the question of including these nomadic tribes i also for the purpose of scholarships and other concessions that are given to the Scheduled Tribes?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: It is a suggestion for action, Sir.

GANDAK PROJECT

*213. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take over the control of Gandak Project from the Government of Bihar; and

(b) if s'o, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b) Government of Bihar have proposed that the project be taken over by the Centre with a view to complete it as quickly as possible. The matter is under consideration.

श्री आर० पी० खैतान : जब कि बिहार की गवर्नमेंट ने आप से यह लेने के लिये कहा है और इसके हो जाने की वजह से अगर बिहार में अनाज की पूर्ति हो जाती है, तो इसको लेने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ? क्या मंत्री जी इसे बतलायेंगे कि कितने दिनों में यह योजना अपने अधीन ले लेंगे ।

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, with regard to Gandak project, the Government of India is giving, 100 per cent. Central assistance by way of loan and due to restricted finances it has not been possible to do anything more than what we are doing at the moment. But whether the project is taken over (by the Centre now or not, it does not seem to make much of a difference because what' is meant by taking over is accepting financial assistance only and not the actual physical taking over.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: Sir, coming from Bihar I am concerned about the Gandak Project. Sir, is it not a fact that when the Gandak Project was inaugurated and started, it was considered and it is still being considered to be a very good and effective instrument for enriching the economic life of the villagers? If it is so, is it not incumbent on the Centre to see that when the State is failing to meet its financial requirements, the Centre should take it over, when they themselves have suggested that the Centre should take it over? If the Centre does n'ot take it over or makes delay in coming to a decision; St will mean that the next crop and still the next crop and the third and the-fourth crops will suffer and, because of this, Sir, the desirability of taking a decision in favour of taking it over by the Centre as soon as possible is rather very great.

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, it is accepted that a great project like this irrigating about 36]akh acres in U.P.. Bihar and Nepal will have a very large impact on the food production of the .country but, as I submitted, we are trying to do our best and I hope a decision will be taken soon.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गंडक प्राजेक्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं ले कर, बिहार सरकार पर ही थोपने का कब फैसला करेगी; क्योंकि इस प्रकार का फैसला उन्होंने कुछ वर्षों के बाद राजस्थान नहर के बारे में किया है और अगर वह बिहार सरकार को ही देना है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में भी जल्दी फैसला हो जाये, ताकि यह आपकी असिस्टेंस किसी आगे की तारीख में लोन के नाम पर उस सरकार में जमा न हो ।

DR. K. L. RAO: In the cas$_e$ of Rajasthan Canal also, Sir, I must inform the hon. Member that the Centre has not taken over. It is under the Government of the Rajasthan State. Moreover, Sir, it is to be understood that whether the Centre

takes it over or the State runs it, the money that is advanced to the project is not considered as a grant, it is a loan only.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: May I know if it is not a fact that the project was started in I960 and it is expected to be completed within the Fourth Plan, which is unlikely, in view of the financial resources Of the State Government? Will the Government consider that all projects costing more than Rs. 50 crores will be taken over by the Union Government for executing them?

DR. K. L. RAO: We expect, Sir, that this project will be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan and with regard to the hon. Member's suggestion that the projects which are costing more than Rs. 50- crores should be taken over by the Centre, that idea has been engaging the attention of the Ministry and it is being considered but we have not yet been able to say anything on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Finance Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : आपने हमको इशारा किया जब, तब मैं खड़ा हुआ। आपके इशारे पर मैं खड़ा होता हूं और अगर बीच में कोई कांग्रेस वाला खड़ा हो जायेगा, तो उसको कह देंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you that I am most accommodating to you. I think you have no right to complain.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपकी आज्ञा से ही खड़ा हुआ । आपकी भृकुटी देख कर मैं खड़ा हुआ था ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI. Sir, the hon. Member ought to be the last person to complain about not getting an opportunity. I think he gets the largest opportunity, whether he gets rlt or takes it. I am only trying, to explain the position, so that my'hon. friend may not have to put 'more questions. Otherwise I would not have got up at all.

श्री राजनारायण : आप खड़े हुए होते तो मैं खुद बैठ जाता, आपके पीछे भी कोई खड़ा हुआ था। आप खड़े हुए थे तो आप बोलें। वित्त मंत्री जी को कहने दीजिए ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Sir, the question is that every State is asking for a project whenever it wants it. When they take up a. project and cannot complete it on their own they say that the Central Government should now take it over. But the fact remains that the Central Government's taking over does not increase the finances in any way. On the contrary when it is taken over and if it is not completed, the whole blame goes to the Central Government. If there are finances, they can go to the State Governments. The State Governments can carry them out and it is better that they are carried out there, because ultimately the project is meant for the States; all irrigation is done by the States and not by the Centre; the irrigation charges will be recovered by them. If the Centre tries to work the project, then there will be difficulty; then the Centre may have to write off the irrigation dues;' also many other things can happen. Then what is to happen to all these schemes? Therefore it is better that these projects are dealt with by the States and the Central Government can assist them to the fullest extent, and that is what we are trying to do, Sir.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: Sir, so far as the Gandak Project is concerned, we are satisfied with the reply of the Deputy Prime Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं बोलूं श्रीमन्। मेरा सवाल यह है, गंडक की योजना से माननीय सिन्हा साहब और बिहार के माननीय सदस्य इस समय सन्तुष्ट हैं, तो, श्रीमन्,

मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में ही कोसी बांध बना, कोसी योजना चली और कोसी योजना की असफलता जब सरकार को प्रकट हुई तो अमेरिका का एक भूगर्भ-शास्त्र-वेत्ता जिसका नाम है लार्ड क्लाइव, वह बुलाया गया जांच करने के लिए और लार्ड क्लाइव ने जांच करके एक रपट पेश की, जिसको आज तक सरकार ने प्रकाशित नहीं किया, लार्ड क्लाइव ने उस योजना की जितनी गड़बड़ी, बंगलिंग और अनुपयोगिता थी उसको लिखा है, उस रपट को हमने देख लिया था, तो अब मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से कोसी योजना की गड़बड़ी की बाद में सरकार को जानकारी मालूम हुई, क्या उसी तरह से यह गंडक योजना के बारे में भी यह सरकार उसी ढंग से चलेगी कि आज उसकी सारी कमियों और खामियों को प्राप्त करके बिहार सरकार को सुपुर्द करने जा रही है और अगर करना है, तो मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें सरकार कितनी देर लगायेगी। बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों को तत्काल, फौरन, बुलाया जाये, और बुला कर के इसको फौरन फाइनलाइज कर दिया जाये कि इस योजना की क्या रूपरेखा होगी। इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर दें कि कितने दिन सरकार लगायेगी इसको बिहार सरकार को सुपुर्द करने में और अगर न करे, तो इसको ठीक से कार्यान्वित कराने में ।

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, as far as I am aware, there is no U.SA. Report about the Kosi Project. On the other hand, the Kosi Project is one of the best projects that we have done in this country. It is affording the largest amount of protection against floods and it has stabilised the whole of North Bihar; it has converted very poverty-stricken areas into most prosperous areas. The Kosi Project not only affords flood protection but it also extends the area of irrigation. In fact, Sir, irrigation has done very well in the last two years. It is going to irrigate about *Ik* million acres | under the Eastern Canal System and we are going to add the Western Kosi Canal and that will add another 8 lakhs and the Hagpur Canal will add another 4 lakh acres, thus giving a very extensive irrigation facility to Bihar. We are all proud of the Kosi Project.

With regard to the question regarding Gandak, the Finance Minister has made it clear and it is in view of the restricted finance that we have at our disposal that the money is being given as much as that can be done and the State Government has been fully kept in the picture and as funds become available, they are being, given to this Project as generously as possible.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: I do not agree with the Member that all Biharis are satisfied with the answer. The hon. Finance Minister's attitude is that of a very hard creditor. May I know if it is not a fact that some years back, not many years back, the Government of India gave a proposal to the Bihar Government that they would like to take over the Gandak Project but the then Government of Bihar did not accept that proposal? Now the position is reversed. The Government of Bihar is anxious to hand over that project to the Government of India but the Government of India are not prepared to take it over. In view of the fact that for the last three successive years Bihar has been passing through a serious drought, more than two-thirds of the State has been facing famine and even this year the rains have been deficient throughout Bihar which makes the situation more critical, in this situation, may I know why the Government do not And out ways and means of taking over the project which only 2 or 3 years back they wanted to take over?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I explained earlier why the Government of India is not in favour of taKing over this project because that does not solve tlie proDiem in any way. I

do not know if the Government of India had offered to take it over and even if it had offered to take it, it has become wiser now.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: From the reply of the Finance Min- < ister it seems they are for the big I projects to be constructed by the State Governments and the Central Government may assist them financially. May I know in view of this whether the earlier proposal to have some national projects both to be financed and owned by the Central Government, has been to a certain extent, postponed or put in the cold storage for the time being?

DR, K. L. RAO: The Finance Minister has already explained the position and the question of taking over the projects has been dealt with earlier in my earlier replies.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: With reference to the statement made by the Finance Minister, I would like to know this. There are 3 or 4 big projects in the country which have reached some advanced stage and if work on them is accelerated and completed, the problem of Water and food can b$_e$ solved within 2 or 3 years. Instead of giving money assistance from the Centre for several projects throughout the country, what is the difficulty in concentrating on these 3 or 4 projects so that they are completed early and the food problem is solved early? It is not a question of the Centre spending or State spending money. The problem is not that.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: When it comes to this question the Member will say: 'Concentrate on this and give all the money for this project.' When another question comes up, he will say. 'Concentrate on this and give money for thi$_s$ project.' I can understand this because the needs are many. Therefore the Government have to see about the priorities and see that money is spent according to priorities. If more money is not available, it cannot be given. We would like to give more money but it should be available.

•214, *[The questioner (Shri R.* S. *Khandekar) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 1773-74 infra.]

COMPULSORY STERILISATION

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

(a) whether Government propose to provide for compulsory steriliza tion of the father after the third baby- is born;

(b) whether this measure has been or is proposed to be tried on an experimental basis in any part of India; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra have recommended to the Government of India to take legal and constitutional steps to make Sterilisation (Vasectomy or Tubectomy) compulsory in the case of all citizens who have three or more childern. This recommendation is under examination. No decision has yet been arrived at.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Pur population is rising at a very fast pace. The Government should lose no time to take adequate steps to reduce the birth rate. Now when 15 out of 17 State Governments have agreed to the compulsory sterilisation scheme, what is the thing preventing the Government from going ahead with the scheme of sterilisation at full speed? Do the Government apprehend legal difficulties in implementing the scheme and, if so, what steps do they propose to take to meet the difficulties?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY; This matter is now being processed by the Legal Department and once the Legal Department clears it that it is legally possible constitutionally possible, there are many aspects of the question that have to be gone into such as whether it is possible to enforce a measure like this, whether we have complete personnel like doctors, nurses, etc., to attend to the matter and whether we can have finances ^enough to provide a sufficient number of dispensaries where such action can be taken. These are the various considerations and finally we may also have to elicit public opinion in the matter.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Have the Government estimated how many doctors and clinics will be required to implement this scheme throughout India? Have they made arrangements to provide doctors to implement the scheme?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: According to the estimates, there are nearly 90 million couples who have to be brought under the purview of family planning. Out of these, it is estimated that 45 million couples may have to be subjected either to sterilisation or the loop as the case may be. Therefore on this basis the doctors :have to be calculated.

SHRI A. D. MANI: In view of the fact that the fundamental right of a person to retain his potency without medical coercive interference is involved, will the Ministry consult the Attorney General also? I am in favour of family planning but this is not the way to plan the families by compulsorilv interfering with a person's right.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Not only the Attorney General but Mr. A, D. Mani also will be consulted in the matter.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: Are the Government aware that there are ;some cases of sterilisation of men and after that a particular man's wife became pregnant which created suspicion in the mind of the husband and a happy family became unhappy for the whole life? Have the Government found out any remedy to stop this?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Suspicion of man is proverbial about woman. Therefore family planning alone should not be accused as being responsible for the husband's suspicion against his wife.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: The other day when Dr. Chandrasekhar, the Minister, was speaking on the subject of compulsory sterilisation. I wanted him to tell the House what kind of compulsion it can be. I am not talking about family planning, I am not talking about sterilisation. All this may be necessary and good but what is the *modus operandi* under which all parents with 3 children will be compelled? The moment you do that, there would be such a controversy in the country that the Government will add to their headaches.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: There will be a revolution.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: There may be no revolution. My friend is all the time talking of revolution. I am saying, how can you compel a man. Dr. Chandrasekhar said: "We have not decided it". He simply evaded the issue. I wanted a$_n$ answer, Sir. I am pausing for an ans-j wer. How does he propose to do it?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The main | point in the question is that there 4 will be a revolution. All I can say] is that we are taking note of this , warning.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I never said that. I never said there will be a revolution. I am sorry the Deputy Minister like the Minister i$_s$ evading the issue.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a submission. Why is it that only male Members ask questions about this? And also why is it that old men are taking undue interest in the matter.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: You young men also can join. My submission is that the Deputy Minister like the Minister has evaded the question. I never referred to any revolution. I am not afraid of revolution. But my simple question is how will he compel? What is the modus *operandi* of this compulsion?

AN HON. MEMBER: Arrest and imprisonment, I suppose.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN; Let him tell us.

SHRl B. S. MURTHY; We can compel only if Parliament gives us the authority. It is my hon. friend and others who can strengthen our hands. Otherwise we cannot do it. That i.i the simple position.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please observe silence and let us get on with the business. How can we do that if people make so much noise? Mr. Krishan Kant.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I ask the Government whether in view of the recommendations of the Shanti-lal Shah Committee, they have taken a decision to legalise abortion and do they propose to bring forward legislation in this respect?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The Shanti-lal Shah Committee's Report has been submitted and it is now being processed.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: May I ask whether the gentleman who has sponsored this idea of compulsory sterilisation has been examined by a competent psychiatrist?

1 SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I can tell the hon. Member that no single person has been responsible for a .suggestion like this. It is from the Government of Maharashtra and that is my answer.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, the Government has committed many follies and I hope it will not commit the biggest folly of bringing forward a legislation for compulsory sterilisation. May I know if the Health Ministry is aware of the concept of j freedom on which our Constitution is based and is the Health Ministry aware of the urge of people to procreate and of their freedom to procreate as much as they like? Secondly, is the Health Ministry aware of something which Gandhiji preached in the matter of birth control?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister , must have the freedom to compel.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Gandhiji's j preaching was based on Brahma-• charya, that is to say it was the man's own decision. Then why is the Government talking of such a foolish thing as compulsory sterilisation? Has the Government marched so much away from Gandhism and Gandhiji's teaching that they want to make this country a police State where every potent father will be penalised?

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Do you take all this seriously?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Sir, questions after questions are asked on a hypothetical consideration. When the Central Government gets a recommendation from a State Government, then it has to examine the recommendation. That does not mean that the Central Government is looking at it and that it will be done. If the Government rejects it, then the Government will be charged with not having given any consideration to it. When so many questions are asked, what is the Government, to

say except that this is under consideration? If faults, are committed, they are committed by questioners and also by those who reply.

INCOME-TAX EVASION

*216. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any estimate of loss of revenue because of income tax evasion has been made by Government; and

(b) what steps have been taken to curb such tax evasion in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No reliable estimate has been found to be possible.

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

STATEMENT

Legislative measures

(1) Provision for assesment of un-explained money and bullion, jewellery etc. (new provision in section 69A of the Income-tax Act, 1961), and investments not fully disclosed in books (Section 69B).

(2) Enlarging existing powers of search and seizure and power of entry and survey to the Income-tax officials (section 132 and 133A of the Income-tax Act, 1961).

(3) Tightening up of provisions relating to imposition of penalty for concealment of income (Explanation to section 271 of Income-tax Act, 1961).

(4) Laying down minimum penalties for concealment of wealth, delay in submission of returns etc. (Section 13 of the Wealth Tax Act).

(5) Provision for rigorous imprisonment for a minimum period of six months (unless there are special reasons for awarding a lesser sentence) for false verification of return or abetment thereof and raising the maximum term of imprisonment from six months' simple imprisonment to two years' rigorous imprisonment. (Section 277 of income-tax Act, 1961), in place of simple imprisonment for 6 months and/or fme of Rs. 1,000.

(6) Deletion of the provision that an assessee can either be subjected to penalty or prosecution. The result is that the Department can take both the measures against an assessee for the same offence (Deletion of section 28(4) of Indian Income-tax Act, 1922).

(7) Provision for publication of particulars relating to proceedings under all Direct Taxes Acts in respect of any assessee.

(8) Furnishing of information to any assessee on application by any person to the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned. (Section 188 of Income-tax Act, 1961).

(9) Provision for persons taking contracts to report payments exceeding Rs. 50,000 during a year to the Income-tax Officer within one month of the taking of the contract. (Section 285A of the Income-tax Act, 1961).

Administrative measures

(1) Effective exercise of the powers-of search and seizure.

(2) The Reward Rules for giving in-formation in cases of tax evasion were liberalised.

(3) Launching of prosecution for deliberate concealment of income.

(4) Four Intelligence Units have-been set up since January, 1966 at

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi to collect useful 'intelligence' which will be helpful in tackling tax evasion and processing cases for prosecutions under various direct taxes. In addition, the Units also assist the Commissioners in the matter of searches and follow up action in search cases.

(5) Prior to 1965, there were two Central Commissioners at Bombay ind Calcutta. Cases of]arge scale evasion were allotted to Incom3-tax Officers working under these Commissioners. In 1965, two more Central Commissioners' charges were created in Delhi and Madras, and the Special Investigation Circles were transferred to the Central Commissioners, to enable the Commissioners to make thorough study of tax evasion cases.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: The statement als0 may be read out.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, it is a long statement and it will take up the rest of the time if I were to read it out. It gives a list of the measures.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, the time for supplementary questions would be lost if the statement were read out.

SHRl K. C. PANT: I can tell the hon. Member what the statement contains. It contains the list of legislative and administrative measures that have been taken in this regard.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, the statement gives the administrative measures which can be taken and not which have been taken. For example the first administrative measure referred to here is "Effective exercise of the powers 0* search and seizure." May I know how many searches and seizures were ordered during the years 1966 and [1]967? I ask this particularly because when Mr. T. T. Krishnama-char; left the Ministry of Finance and somebody else took over, the impression, that the country gained, was that orders had been issued that searches and seizures will not take piace, So, may I know how many searches and seizures took place in 1966 and in 1967, i.e. up to 12th March, and how many searches and seizures took place after the 13th March, 196".

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I have the figures up to the end of March, 1967 of the searches and seizures that took place under the powers which are mentioned in the statement 937 searches were conducted and the total estimated amount of concealed amount taken as a result of these searches is over Rs. 136 crores.

SHRl ARJUN ARORA: May I know how this figure compares with the figure for 1964-65? And the other administrative measure listed is the launching of prosecution for deliberate concealment of income. Further it says that arrangements are that the Department can take both measures, that is to say, impose penalty ' and also prosecute. May I know how many prosecutions for deliberate concealment of incomes were launched in 1966 and in how many cases both penalty and prosecution were resorted to?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have figures of the total number of prosecutions launched- 28 prosecutions were launched and 7 more cases are under consideration.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: May .1 know from the Government whether there has been any instance of the house of Birlas being searched, who are the greatest monopolists and who are the greatest criminals in evading taxes and this is known to the Government for the last twenty years?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some searches did take place recently, but not for income-tax.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, my question is this. The Birlas have been evading income-tax for the last twenty years and this is known to the Government because in the year 1954-55 they appointed an investigation commission and its report was submitted to Government and then the Birlas compounded their cases. So I ask why no search was made against the Birlas for evasion of income-tax in spite of the fact that this is within the knowledge of the Government that they are the greatest criminals in the field of our economic life in the matter of evading taxes?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I cannot accept all these adjectives in the case of any person, let alone the Birlas. We have no information about this evasion. If we have information we certainly will do so. But we cannot go on searching people without information. That would be a wrong use of the powers which the Government has. If the hon. Member has any information certainly we will pursue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRICE RISE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

•214. SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price index of all the essential commodities rose in the months of June and July, 1967, after the presentation of the Budget; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to arrest a further rise in their prices?

821 RS—S.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) On account of the prevailing shortages, prices of some of the food articles such as food-grains, milk, ghee, sugar, gur and vegetables have shown a seasonal rise in June and July. Price rise in the case of tea and coffee has been partly due to enhancement of excise duties in the Central Budget for 1967-68. Prices of a few essential commodities such as groundnut oil, gingelly oil, vanaspati, chillies, black pepper, hand-loom cloth and cycles have shown a fall. Those of kerosene, mill cloth, aluminium utensils, soap, fertiliser, drugs and medicines, ruber tyres and tubes, matches and footwear have remained stable.

Government seeks to check undue rise in prices by stimulating agricultural and industrial output and curbing the pressure of demand through fiscal and monetary restraints. To meet the immediate situation selective regulation of prices and/or distribution of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene, popular varieties of mill cloth, drugs and medicines etc. is being continued.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES

♦217. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the manufactured commodities to which price increase* were allowed by Government after devaluation; and

(b) what is the extent of the price increase in the case of each such commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRl K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) A statement giving the extent of the price rise since devaluation allowed by Government in respect of selected manufactured articles is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The increase/decrease allowed by Government after devaluation as measured by the index numbers of whole-sale prices, in the prices of selected manufactured articles where Government has exercised formal or informal control over a part or whole of the production and over a part or whole of the period upto 15-7-67 is indicated below:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1952-53–100)

Commodity	4-6-66	15-7-67	Percentage change since 4-6-66 *i.e.* since devaluation
Sugar	161·0	180·0	+12·4
Vanaspati (dalda)	255·1	245·8	— 3·6
Mill cloth	141·5	154·1	+ 8·9
Soap	178·0	178·0	No change
Paper & Newsprint	106·8	106·8	No change
Bicycles	127·8	131·1	+ 2·6
Bicycle tyres & tubes	105·1	105·1	No change
Drugs and Medicines	108·5	124·4	+ 4·7
Kerosene oil	155·9	156·3	+ 0·3
Petrol	149·4	166·7	+11·6
Aviation spirit	122·7	166·0	+10·8
Lubricating oil	121·7	138·0	+13·4
Coal	183·1	193·3	+ 5·6
Iron and Steel	189·6	211·6	+11·6
Cement	192·8	193·7	+ 0·5

STATUES OF YAKSHA AND YAKSHINI BEFORE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BUILDING, NEW DELHI

•218. PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior permission of the Ministry of Finance was obtained before the installation of the statues of Yaksha and Yakshini in front of the Reserve Bank of India building, New-Delhi.

(b) if so, how much amount was sanctioned by the Ministry for this purpose;

(c) whether any objections have been received by the Government in this matter; and

(d) whether any Committee was set up for this installation work and, if so, who were the Members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) Government's prior permission wag not necessary as the Reserve Bank was fully competent to incur the expenditure on its. own.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The installation of the statutes followed a recommendation made by a Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank with the following persons as its members:—

(1) Shri J. D. Gondhalekar, former Dean of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay,

(2) the late Shri G. M. Bhuta of Messrs Master Sathe and Bhuta (the Bank's architects at that time), and

(3) Shri R- D. Pusalkar, an As sistant Chief Accountant of the Re serve Bank.

PAY SCALES OP BINDERS

•219. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban imposed by Government on the revision of pay-scales of binders has been removed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for continu ing the ban and when it is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRl K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The ban on revision of salary structure at all levels has been extended upto 30th June, 1968 as a measure of economy.

स्वर्णकारों को रियायतें

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिल्पी तथा स्वर्णकार के बीच का भेद समाप्त करने तथा दोनों श्रेणियों के लिये प्रमाणपत्रों की एक ही प्रक्रिया लागु करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) स्वर्णकार को दिये जाने वाले पुनर्वास अनुदान में वृद्धि और उन्हें दिये गये ऋण की किस्त तथा उस पर व्याज की वसूली के में संबंध किस किस प्रकार की रियायतें दिये जाने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

†CONCESSIONS TO GOLDSMITHS

•220. SHRI SUNDAR SLNGH BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with the difference between a craftsman and a goldsmith and to introduce the same procedure of certificates for both the categories; and

(b) what sorts of concessions have been decided to be given to goldsmith* with regard to the increase in their rehabilitation grants and the recovery of instalments of and interest on, the loans advanced to them?]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) जो कारीगर किसी लाइसेंस प्राप्त स्वर्ण विक्रेता के पास नौकर की हैसियत से काम करता है उसे नये स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों की योजना में "शिल्पी" कहा जाता है। इससे पहले ऐसे कर्मचारी को विक्रेता के श्रमिक अथवा बाहरी श्रमिक के रूप में अपने आपको रजिस्टर करना पड़ता था । पदा संज्ञा में परिवर्तन करने के साथ साथ, ऐसे शिल्पियों के काम पर नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । पहले की तरह, इन शिल्पियों को 'स्वयं सुनार' के रूप में काम करने का प्रमाण-पत्र लेने का अधिकार नहीं है । "स्वयं-सुनार" स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करते हैं और पहले वाली व्यवस्था की तरह प्रमाण पत्र भी ले सकते हैं ।

(ख) यद्यपि आभूषण बनाने के मामले में 14 कैरट का प्रतिबंध अब हटा लिया गया है, तथापि, जिन विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों

ने पुनर्वास ऋण तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता ली थी और जो अब सुनारी के व्यवसाय में वापस नहीं जाना चाहते, उनको, सरकार की समेक्षित नीति के रूप में भूल शर्तों पर और हालतों में पुनर्वास योजनाओं के लाभ उठाते रहने की स्वीकृत दे दी गई है । सरकार ने ये रियायतें देने का निर्णय इसलिये किया है कि स्वर्णकारों को अधिक उत्पादक व्यवसाय अपनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके । इन रियायतों में वृद्धि करने का कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT); (a) A craftsman who works as an employees of a licensed gold dealer is called an 'artisan' in th$_6$ scheme of the new Gold Control Rules. Previously such an employee was required to be registered as a worker or an out-worke$_r$ of the.dealer. With the change in nomenclature, provision has been made to tighten up the control over the functioning of these artisans. A$_s$ in the past, these artisans are not entitled to receive certificates to function as self-employed goldsmiths. Self-employed goldsmiths function independently and continue to be eligible to receive certificates as previously.

(b) Although the 14 carat restriction on the manufacture of ornaments has since been withdrawn, yet, as a deliberate policy of the Government, displaced goldsmiths who had received rehabilitation loans or other assistance and who now do not elect to revert to the goldsmith's profession are being allowed to continue to enjoy those rehabilitation benefits according to the original terms and conditions. The Government have decided upon these concessions with a view to encourage the goldsmiths to take to more productive vocations. No other proposal to enlarge these concessions is at present under Government's consideration.]

†[ ] English translation'.

PETROLEUM AND GAS IN JAISALMMR AREA

•221. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS b$_e$ pleased to state:

(a) what progress has sinoe been made in the exploitation of petroleum and ga$_s$ in Jaisalmer area; and

(b) what are the ascertained Drospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Some wells have been drilled and, in on$_e$ of them the presence of gas has been noticed.

(b) No opinion on the prospects can be expressed at present. More wells will have to be drilled to gauge the significance and extent of the above find.

TAGREEMENT WHICH U.S.A. UNDER "FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAMME"

*16. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has the United States of America about the mode of payment for the food-grains to be purchased from the country under the "Food for Peace Programme"; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJ.I R. DESAI): (a) and (b) The Food for Peace amendment to the PL 480 Law envisages a gradual transition over five years from sales for local currencies to sales fo$_r$ dollars on long-term credit basis. Agreements during the transitional period will contain a mixture of both these modes of payment. Further details will be worked out when the Agreement are signed from time to time.

Transferred from the 24th July, 1967.

2i The PL-480 Agreement for $ 112 million signed on 24th June, 1967 provides for 80 per cent of the Payment for the commodities being made in rupees and 20 per cent on dollar credit terms repayable over a 40-year period.

USE OF INDIAN RUPEES IN NEPAL

•49. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have suggested to the Government of U.SA. to discontinue the use of Indian Rupees for local expenditure fn Nepal;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of U.S.A. in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) to (c) With the agreement of the Government of India, the U.S. Government have been using, since I960, a part of their PL-480 rupee holdings for their aid programmes in Nepal. The rupees are used partly for the purchase of goods and services from India and partly for local expenditure in Nepal. The Government of India have recently taken up with the U.S. Government whether, and to what extent, Indian rupees should continue to be used for financing local expenditure in Nepal since this involves transfer of Indian rupees outside India. The U.S. Government is •tudying the question and further consultations will take place over the coming months.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

♦222. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state: | *T«fr

(a) how many Primary Health Centres are proposed to be established during the Fourth Flan period;

(b) how many Primary Health Centres established so far are without qualified doctors and how many doctors are required to fill the vacancies; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) It is proposed to establish 765 primary health centres during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) 804 primary health centres are without doctors. On the basis of at least 1 doctor per health centre, 804 doctors are required to fill the present vacancies.

(c) The State|Union Territories Governments have taken variousr steps to meet the shortage of doctors by offering them better scales of pay and allowances, providing free accommodation or house rent allowance, employment of retired Medical Officers, and increasing the number of medical colleges and training schools.

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

•223. SHRI YELLA REDDY:
SHRI P. K. KUMARAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has stopped giving grants to the Bharat Sevak Samaj;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the total amount of grants given by the Planning Commission to the Bharat Sevak Samaj since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Transferred from the 25th July, 1967.

(b) The Bharat Sevak Samaj has not yet furnished the consolidated accounts for the Samaj as a whole which is necessary to determine whe ther further grants-in-aid will be justified. Submission of such accounts is necessary under Rule 149(a) of the General Financial Rules.

(c) Rs. 110.90 lakhs.

NAGARJUNASAGAR DAM

♦224. SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

ja) the progress made in fixing of shutters for gates to the Nagarjunasagar Dam;

(b) whether the fixing of shutters for the gates comes under Stage II of the Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(c) whether there is any objection for fixing the shutters to the gates?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c) Maharashtra and Mysore have' objected to the proposal of Andhra Pradesh to erect crest gates on the spillway of the Nagarjunasagar Dam. Various aspects of this proposal are under examination.

MULTI-PURPOSE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

•225. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of speedy completion of all multi-purpose irrigation projects in the States which have reached an advanced stage of construction has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (bj. The matter is under consideration.

SEIZURE OP CONTRABAND GOLD

•226. SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is total amount of contraband gold which was seized by Government during the past six months and in which State the seizure was the highest; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the recent seizure in Madras has unearthed the operation of an international gang and if so, what action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) During the period from 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1967, the Customs and Central Excise authorities seized as smuggled, all over India, a total quantity of approximately 877 Kgms. of gold; the seizures were the highest in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the seizure of approximately 81 Kgms. of gold made on 8th July, 1967 in Madras. Investigations conducted as a result of this seizure, however, have not revealed the existence of any international gang of gold smugglers functioning in Madras State, and as such, the question of taking any action against such a gang does not arise.

LIC's. REFUSAL TO HONOUR CERTAIN STIPULATED POLICY CONDITIONS

•227. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Canadian companies like the Sun Life and the Crown contained policy conditions under which cash bonus was declared and kept deposited with the company to accumulate at compound interest until maturity of the policies or surrender at earlier stage at the option of the policy-holder;

(b) if so, whether the L.I.C. has refused to honour this policy condi tion in respect of bonuses declared after being taken over by the LIC; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, under what pro vision of law does LIC claim to over ride the policy condition in such a manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the L.I.C. Act, 1956 and with the previous approval of the Central Government, the L.I.C. has formulated the Life Insurance Corporation (Classification of Policies for Differential Bonuses) Regulations, 1961. One effect of these regulations was that all bonuses, including bonuses to policy-holders of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and Crown Life Insurance Company were declared as reversionary additions to the sum assured. In view of this change, the options given by the two Canadian companies, in the context of a different system of declaration of bonus, namely, cash bonus, were no longer applicable or valid. However no hardship to the policy-holders resulted from this change.

"HANDLOOM YARN"

•228. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI ARAVINDAKSHAN KAIMAL: SYED NAUSHER ALI: SHRI KESAVAN (THAZHAVA) :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yarn used by handlooms is subjected to the lew of excise duties and sales tax both Central and State, while the yarn used up bv composite mills is free from such levies; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider abolishing the levy *of* excise duties and Central Sales Tax on yarn used by handlooms, to meet the long-standing demand of the handloom weavers, that yarn should be made available to handloom weavers at prices at which it is available to the composite mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) In so far as sales-tax is con cerned, mills using yarn spun by them in the manufacture of textiles are not liable to pay sales-tax on such yarn as no sales transaction is involved. However, yarn purchased from outside, whether by a compo site mill or by a handloom weaver is liable to State or Central Sales-tax depending upon the fact whether the purchase has been effected within the State or in the course of inter-State trade.

In so far as Central Excise duty is concerned, appropriate duty is leviable in respect of rayon and synthetic yarn, woollen yarn and cotton yarn produced with the aid of power and used by handlooms or composite mills. But in respect of composite mills tmanufactuiring cotton textiles, there is a scheme of compounded levy enabling the mills to pay duty on yarn at the time of clearance of cloth, based on the square metre of the cloth and the count of yarn used. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the cotton yarn used by composite mills is free from duty.

(b) There is no proposal to abolish the levy of excise duty on yarn used by handlooms as such. But the cotton yarn in "hank' form used largely by handlooms is exempt from duty up to less than 29 nf counts and sub;|e';'ed to concessional rates in respect of higher counts.

Central sales-tax levied on inter-State sales is complementary to local

sales-tax levied by States. If State Governments do not levy local sales-tax on yarn, it will automatically enjoy exemption from Central sales-tax. The States can also exempt it from Central sales-tax alone by issue of notification, if they consider it expedient in public interest to do so. Such a power is not available with Central Government under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

•229. SYED NAUSHER ALI: SHRI NIREN GHOSH: SHRI ARAVINDAKSHAN KAIMAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-purchase price of the units of the Unit Trust of India has gone down during 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have assessed the working of the Unit Trust; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Unit Trust was set up on 1st July 1964 and its growth over the last three years has not been unsatisfactory.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL INSTITUTES

•230. SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that he recently announced the sanction of Post-Graduate Medical Institutes for Bombay and Hyderabad; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Union Health Minister stated at a function, held in the General Hospital, Madras, on 19th April, 1967 that the Post-Graduate Medical Institute at Madras had the approval of the Union Finance Minister and of the Government of India; if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Minister *is* not in India at present. A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on his return.

(b) No. The Union Health Minister stated in Madras on the 19th April, 1967 that a Post-graduate Medical Institute would be set up in Madras, and that a beginning should be made by starting a few post-graduate departments at the General Hospital during the current year and adding to them next year. He further stated that the details would be studied by the officials of the Government of India and the State Government.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF MAHARASHTRA

♦231. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: *Will* the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects received from the Government of Maharashtra still pending clearance with the Government of India; and

(b) when these schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER ,OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a)
None of the schemes included in the Plans is pending clearance by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

•232. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the present cost of living index and how is it to be stabilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): The all-India working class consumer price index (1949-100) stood at 206 in May 1967. While there is no pre-determined level of the index at which it can be stabilished with absolute certainty, Government hopes to check further rise in prices of essential commodities by bringing about an increase in their output, checking the pressure of demand through appropriate fiscal and monetary restraints and selective regulation of prices and | or distribution of essential commodities as and when necessary.

CHOLERA *IN* TRIPURA

•233. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera has spread in Tripura in an endemic form;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the disease has spread in many other States; and

(c) if so, what Central assistance has been given to States as also to Tripura to check the disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. No case of cholera has been reported from Tripura since 1962.

(b) This year cholera cases have been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; but the incidence has not been abnormal.

(a) A scheme for Central assistance to the States and Union Territories for the control of cholera is under consideration.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE On.

*234. SHRl D. THENGARI: Witt the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme for stepping up production of crude oil in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details, thereof; and

(c) the names of the refineries where the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to increase production from 2.534 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 6.38 million tonnes per annum in 1970-71 from existng oilfields and from new ones under development. Oil India Ltd. will increase its production from 2.14 million tonnes in 1966 to 3 million tonnes during 1968 corresponding to the additional offtake then expected.

(c) Mainly the Koyali, Barauni and Gauhati refineries. The Burmah-Shell and Esso refineries at Bombay are also expected to receive some of the indigenous production.

अंकलेश्वर के तेल के कुएं

*235. **श्री रामकुमार भुवालका :** क्या पै म तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंकलेश्वर में तेल के कुओं से प्रति दिन कितना तेल निकाला जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन कुओं से अधिक मात्रा में तेल निकालने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

†ANKLESHWAR OIL WELLS

•235. SHBSI 1R. K^ JBHUWALKA: Will the Minister of ' PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of oil drawn out from the oil wells at Ankleshwar daily;

(b) whether Government propose to draw out an increased quantity of oil from these wells; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof] "

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और योजना एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरमैया) : भारत रक्षा नियमावली 1962 के नियम 52 के अन्तर्गत यह सूचना प्रतिबन्धित है, अत: नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जल अन्त: क्षेप और दुहरे पूर्ति (water injection and dual completion) तरीकों के प्रयोग से यह आशा है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी । इन तरीकों का इस्तेमाल हो रही है ।

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) This is 'restricted information' under Rule 52 of Defence of India Rules, 1962, and cannot, therefore, be divulged.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By the use of water injection and dual completion methods, it is expected that production will increase. These methods are being employed.]

DEMAND FOR MORE ROYALTY ON PETROLEUM CRUDE

•236. SHRI KESAVAN (THAZHAVA) : SHRI NIREN GHOSH: SHRI ARAVINDAKSHAN KAIMAL: SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to refer to the arbitrator the demand of the Governments of Assam and Gujarat for more royalty on petroleum crude payable to them by the oil industry in the public sector;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference for the arbitrator; and

(c) the name of the arbitrator and the time given to him for submitting the award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

MODERN KITCHEN FOR ASHOKA HOTEL

♦237. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY b_e pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration for providing the Ashoka Hotel with modern equipments, especially a modern Kitchen; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and what is the estimate of the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) The details and estimated expenditure are as follows: —

	Rs.
(i) 2 Oil-fired cooking ranges	40,000
(ii) 10 gas-heated hot cases	5,000
(iii) Steam generating for heating milk	15,000
(iv) Sound equipment and piped music	5,00,000
(v) Pneumatic tube, shaver sockets, etc	2,00,000
(vi) Modern laundry of continuous process system	7,00,000
(vii) Accounting machines and front office equipment	3,00,000
TOTAL	17,60,000

GRANTS BY THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

424. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the organisations which received grants from the Central Social Welfare Board during the last 5 years; and

(b) whether utilisation certificates from such organisations have been received by the Central Social Welfare Board for all such grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) It may be difficult to give the names of all such organisations as the Central Social. Welfare Board gives grants to more than 4,000 organisations.

(b) Of 17,695 grants sanctioned by the Board during the past 5 years, 3,291 grants were sanctioned last year *i.e.,* in 1966-67 itself. Utilisation certificates in respect of 12,246 grants have been received and as regards utilisation certificates for grants sanctioned by the Board in 1966-67, these will become due during the course of this year.

FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES

425. SHRI K. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of forged Indian Currency dumped by Pakistani agent provocateurs so far in the current year; and

(b) the measures initiated by Government to counteract this menace?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) No case of "dumping" of forged Indian Currency notes by Pakistani agent provocateurs has come to notice during the current year. A report has been received of three forged hundred rupee notes having been presented by travellers from Pakistan. One person was arrested in this connection.

INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED

426. SHRI K. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the profit or loss incurred year-wise by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited since its inception; and

(b) whether Government propose to reorganise the above mentioned Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The Indian Oil Corporation Limited was formed on 1-9-1964 by the merger of Indian Refineries Limited with the Indian Oil Compa.ny Limited. The working results of the Indian Oil Company Limited, the Indian Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited are given in their Annual Reports, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Public Undertakings Committee in their 36th Report have suggested the merger of the Pipelines Division of the Indian Oil Corporation with one of the other two Divisions of the Corporation. This matter is under examination.

PETROL RATIONING

427. SHRI K. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the supply of petrol has been affected due to the closure of the Suez Canal; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce petrol rationing to meet the resultant shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b) The closure of the Suez Canal has had no effect on the production of petrol in the country; it is in fact, surplus to our requirements at present. There is no shortage and the question of rationing does not arise.

STATE OVERDRAFTS

428. SHRI K. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of overdrafts of State Governments was discussed at the recent Chief Ministers' Conference; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI); (a) and (b) The question of the overdrafts of States was not discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1967. The matter was, however, considered at the Conference held in April, 1967 when it was generally agreed that recourse to overdrafts (from the Reserve Bank should be avoided.

CLAIM FOR HIGHER FREIGHT RATE BY THE U.S.S.R. ON KEROSENE

429. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. have claimed a higher freight rate for Kerosene exported to India due to the recent closure of the Suez Canal.

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) how will it affect the consumers in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH); (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For all imports of Kerosene round the Cape of Good Hope, additional freight of $4.20 per tonne will have to be paid.

(c) The price of Kerosene for the consumers has not been changed «o iar.

PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR WEST BENGAL

430. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleas ed to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Government of West Bengal regarding plan allocations for the State of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the representation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government proposed a Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 522 crores of which Central assistance asked for amounted to Rs. 295 crores against Rs. 245 crores indicated by the Planning Commission.

As regards Annual Plan 1967-68, against the Central assistance of Rs. 34 crores intimated by the Planning Commission, the State Government asked for an assistance of Rs. 44 crores, for a State Plan outlay of about Rs. 70 crores proposed by them.

PLOTS FOR LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME GROUPS

431. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai recently told ;Shri V. K. Malhotra, Chief Exe cutive Councillor of Delhi that plots for houses for low and middle income groups should be sold at no profit no loss basis; and

(b) what is the acreage of land available in Delhi and New Delhi which can be utilised for plots for houses for low and middle income groups

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) A proposal to allot developed residential plots to person* belonging to low and middle income groups, by draw of lots, was recently discussed by the Deputy Prime Minister at a meeting which was also attended by Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Metropolitan Council besides others, and the matter is under consideration.

(b) It is estimated that about 1,600 plots of sizes varying from 250 square yards to 125 square yards involving a total area of about 60 acres, will be available for the purpose by the end of March, 1968.

WELFARE OF TRIBALS IN MADHYA PRADESH

432. SHRl K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the welfare of tribals in that State has not been fully utilised during the last five years;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the five years ended on the 31st March, 1967;

(c) the amount which remained un-utilised;

(d) the reasons for not utilising the full amount; and

(e) the existing machinery to ensure proper utilisation of the Tribal Welfare Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1472-43 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 249-36 lakhs.

(d) The main reasons are: —

(i) Declaration of the emergency in 1962 and diversion of funds to schemes of higher priority;

(ii) Poor resource, position of the State; and

(iii) Difficulties in the administration of Tribal Development Blocks in remote areas.

(e) The State Government has a Directorate of Tribal Welfare.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME FOR MADHYA PRADESH

433. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING .be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas of Madhya Pradesh selected for implementing tie programme of village industries planned by the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission;

(b) the basis on which selection of these areas has been made; and

(c) the progress made under the programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Sarguj'a, Bhind, East Nimar and Bhilai.

(b) The selection of these areas was based on their broadly satisfying one or more of the specified criteria, *viz.,* (i) heavy pressure of population in spite of agricultural conditions being favourable and considerable agricultural efforts being organised, (ii) agriculture undertaken mainly under unirrigated conditions, with considerable need for additional employment; (iii) prevalence of considerable underemployment because of unfavourable industrial conditions and lack of development of potential resources; (iv) tribal and other backward areas; (v) areas around large industrial projects to achieve integrated industrial-rural development; and (vi) areas in the neighbourhood of rural universities and institutes.

(c) Since the inception of the Rural Industries Projects Programme in 1962, a total expenditure of about Rs. 41 lakhs has been incurred on various schemes upto March, 1966. Loans amounting to Rs. 12'66 lakhs have been given at subsidised rate of interest to private industrial units and co-operatives for expansion of activities of existing units and also for starting new industries. Upto March 1966, 1108 industrial units had been assisted of which 559 were new units. The number of Co-operative Societies assisted was 53 of which 17 were new co-operative societies. Schemes for training have been organised in various trades such as tailoring, carpentry, leathergoods, blacksmithy, handloom weaving, rope making, printing and paper malting and financial assistance has been given to artisans for in plant training. Three common facilities centres for General Engineering Works, Carpentry and Blacksmithy have been set up. Two raw materials depots, three marketing depots and one agricultural implements production centre are being started. Steps have also been taken for the development of sericulture, provision of managerial assistance to industrial co-operatives and for sending industrialists and artisans on study tours to industrial units within and outside the Project area.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS *TK* MADHYA PRADESH

434. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any study of the Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh has been made lately by Government to assess the progress of development made in the State and among the people;

(b) the aspects in which the Blocks have made progress; and

(c) the percentage of benefit which have accured to the Tribal people in those Blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A

sample socio-economic survey of Tribal Development Blocks on selected items is in progress.

(b) Preliminary observations indi cate progress on schemes of agricul ture, irrigation, co-operation, educa tion and health.

(c) Survey data is still be processed.

INQUIRY INTO BARAUNI-HALDIA PIPE-LTNE

435. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE MICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the construction of the 524 kilometre long pipeline connecting the Barauni refinery with Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) the name of the person who has been appointed to conduct the inquiry and when is the inquiry likely to be concluded; and

(c) whether the person who is conducting the inquiry is connected with any of the concerns connected with the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAlAH): (a) and (h) At the request of the Government, the Central Vigilance Commissioner, Shri Nittoop Sreenivasa Rau, is enquiring into certain matters connected with the alignment through the West Bengal coal fields of the 532 kilometre (and not 524 kilometre 3s stated in the question) long pipeline between Haldia and the Barauni refinery. The enquiry is likely to be concluded by November 1967.

(c) No, Sir.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

436. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleas ed to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 32 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has since been made towards the final-isation of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is proposed to change the period covered by the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the size of the Plan is proposed to be cut?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) to (c) The review referred to in the answer to Starred Question No. 32 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th May, 1967 is in progress. The Fourth Five Year Plan will be finalized on completion of this review.

आदिम-जाति अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें

437. **श्री राम सहाय :** क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आदिम-जातियों के जीवन के सुधार के लिये सरकार द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जो नौ अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें स्थापित की गई हैं, उनमें से कितनों में केवल आदिम-जाति के व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और कितनों में आदिम-जाति के व्यक्तियों को अन्य समुदायों के व्यक्तियों के साथ प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) उक्त संस्थाओं में आदिम-जाति के कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं और कितने वहां से प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर चुके हैं ?

†TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTI-TUTES

437. SHRl RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE . be please^ to state:

(a) the number of research and training institutes, out of the nine research and training institutes established by Government in various States for raising the standard of living of the tribals, which impart training exclusively to the tribals and the number of such institutes which impart training to the tribals along with other communities; and

(b) the number of tribals who are receiving training at the said insti-

tutes and how many tribals have completed their training from there?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेन गुहा): (क) तथा (ख) आदिम-जातीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले सभी पदाधिकारियों को, चाहे उनका संबंध आदिम-जातियों से हो अथवा गैर-आदिम-जातियों से हो, अभिस्थापन का तथा नौकरी के दौरान प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये नौ में से पांच संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण विभाग संलग्न हैं ।

f[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN rHE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b) Training wings are attached to five of the nine institutes for giving orientation and in-service training to all officials working in tribal areas irrespective •of their connections with tribal or non-tribal communities.]

आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्था, छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण

438. **श्री राम सहाय:** क्या **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में छिंदवाड़ा स्थित आदिम-जाति अनुसंधान संस्था के प्रशिक्षण डिवीजन में गत पांच वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उन्हें किन-किन क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति आदिम-जातियों के थे ?

†TRAINING AT THE TRIBAL RESEARCH NSTITUTE, CHHINDWARA, MADHYA PRADESH

438. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who received training at the Training Division of the Tribal Research Institute at Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh, during the last five years and the fields in which training was imparted to them; and

(b) the number of tribals among them?]

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेनू गुहा) : (क) तथा (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

†THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.]

अभूंज माढ़, मध्य प्रदेश की भाषा पर बोली संबंधी परीक्षण

439. **श्री राम सहाय :** क्या **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आदिम-जातियों की भाषाओं में बोली सम्बन्धी परीक्षणों के कार्यक्रम में, जिसके लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था की गई थी, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित अभूज-माढ़, छिंदवाड़ा की भाषा भी शामिल की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आजकल मध्य प्रदेश में अभूजमाढ़, बस्तर की आदिम-जातियों के लोगों के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या क्या कार्य किये जा रहे हैं ?

T TDLALECTICAL EXPERIMENTS ON THB LANGUAGE OF ABHUJMARH, MADHYA PRADESH

439. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFAKE be pleased to state:

(a) 'whether the language of Abhuj-marh, Chhindwara in Madhya Pra desh has been included in the pro gramme of dialectical experiments in the Tribal languages for which a provision was made in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the pro grammes which are being carried out by Government for the Tribal peopl*

of Abhujmarh, Bastar in Madhya Pradesh at present?]

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेनू गुहा) : (क) तथा (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

†THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATi PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.]

C. G. H. SCHEME

440. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of Government Undertakings/Semi-Government Orga nisations in the country whose emplo yees are enjoying the facilities pro vided by the Central Government Health Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Seventy-seven.

VACANT PLOTS OP LIC

441. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant plots of LIC lying in various cities for construction purposes;

(b) since how long they are lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when buildings will be con structed on these plots?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRl MORARJI R DESAI): (a) Bombay— 4; Calcutta—8; Delhi—4; Madras—5; Other cities—47; Total—68.

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RSD—

(b) 37 plots—more than 10 years; 4 plots—9 years; 20 plots—5 years;: and 7 plots—2 years.

As regards the reasons, no information is readily available.

(c) 44 proposals are in the planning: stage and work is expected to start in the next 1 to 3 years. Construc tion on the other plots is expected to be taken up after 5 years or more.

CANCELLATION OF LEASE BY D. D. A.

442. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased testate:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently cancelled the lease of the Multi-purpose Peasants Co-operative Society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any enquiry is proposed to be held into the working of the society; and

(d) if so, the personnel of the Enquiry Committee and its terms of reference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SlNGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Several complaints had been received against the society to the effect that it was not paying the lease money.

(c) and (d) The Lt. Governor* Delhi, has asked the Chief Secretary to examine the affairs of the society-The report of the Chief Secretary is awaited.

SURPLUS DRILLING BITS WITH THE O. N. G. C.

443. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5508 drilling bits valued at Rs. 64- 83 lakhs are lying surplus with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) what are the reasons for procuring these equipments in the first instance; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These bits were procured when the drilling operations were mainly in the Punjab region where the subsurface rock formations are generally hard.

(c) It has been decided to return them to the supplier in the U.S.S.R.

KALINGA FOUNDATION TRUST

444. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Un-etarred Question No. 243 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the inquiries by the Income-Tax Department into the affairs of the Kalinga Foundation Trust have since been completed in all respects; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Department in the matter?

, TH*' DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Inquiries by the Income-tax Department relating to the Kalinga Foundation Trust have been completed and the evidence gathered by the Department has been put to the assessee. Further proceedings have been stayed by the Calcutta High Court.

(b) Findings can be arrived at by the Income-tax Officer only at the conclusion of the assessment proceedings which can be completed after the stay is lifted by the High Court.

INCOME-TAX RECOVERY FROM U. S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEES

445. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any income-tax has been recovered from the employees of the United States Embassy in New Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF LAND *on* LINK ROAD

446. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land belonging to Government has been unauthorisedly occupied recently by certain persons on the Link Road (between Arya Samaj Road and Punchkuin Road), New Delhi and Kuccha/Pucca hutments have been constructed thereon; and

(b) what action Government propose to take against these persons and also to stop this kind of unauthorised occupation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THB MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Such unauthorised occupation will be removed and superstructure demoHshed according to the usual procedure. All possible vigilance will be exercised by authorities controlling public land to prevent unauthorised squatting.

राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई

447. **श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 के वर्ष में वर्षा के अभाव में भाखड़ा और चम्बल में पानी कम हो जाने के कारण राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई में कितनी कमी की गई;

(ख) किन-किन जिलों में कृषि तथा उद्योग के क्षेत्र में कितनी कितनी कमी की गई है; और

(ग) इस कमी के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

†SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN RAJASTHAN

*41. SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: Will 'the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the cut was Imposed in the supply of electricity to Rajasthan because of shortage of wate- in Rhakra and Chambal due to scarcity o'f rains during the year 1966-67;

(b) the names of the districts in which the cut was imposed in the agricultural and industrial sectors and the exterrt to -which it was imposed in each sector hi each of the districts; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to minimise the effect of these cuts?]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) चंबल तथा भाखड़ा युद्वारा सेवित राजस्थान के इलाकों में बिजली की जो कटौतियां की गई हैं उनका विवरण नीचे दिया जाता :—

	उद्योग सैक्टर		कृषि सैक्टर
	भारी उद्योग	मध्यम उद्योग	छोटे उद्योग
1. चंबल द्वारा सेवित इलाके : कोटा, स्वाय-माधोपुर, लखेरी, बूंदी, अलवर भिवानी, मंडी, रानीगंज मंडी, भीलवाड़ा, चितौड़ नीमबहेड़ा, उदय पुर और वे सारे इलाके जिनको उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर स्थित ग्रिड उपकेन्द्र से बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है।	60 प्रतिशत	25 प्रतिशत	10प्रतिशत . .
2. भाखड़ा द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र : बीकानेर, राजगढ़, रतनगढ़, चूरू, सीकर, जय-पुर, फुलेडा, अजमेर, बेवर, इत्यादि और वे सारे इलाके जिनको उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर स्थित ग्रिड उपकेन्द्रों से बिजली की सप्लाई होती है।	35 प्रतिशत	10 प्रतिशत	—

(ग) राजस्थान में बिजली की सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:—

(1) सत्पुरा ताप बिजली घर के उत्पादन यूनिटों को शीघ्र चालू करना तथा राजस्थान के हिस्से में आने वाली सत्पुरा बिजली के पारेषण के लिए इटार्सी से बुरहि तक पारेषण पथ का शीघ्र निर्माण । आशा है कि अगस्त 1967 तक सत्पुरा का 62.5 मे0 वाट का पहला यूनिट चालु हो जाएगा

और तब राजस्थान के कोटा क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन लगभग 3 लाख यूनिट मिलने आरंभ हो जायेंगे। दिसम्बर 1967 तक दूसरे उत्पादन यूनिट के चालू हो जाने तथा पारेषण पथ की क्षमता में वृद्धि हो जाने के पश्चात् राजस्थान 6 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन प्राप्त करने में समर्थ हो जाएगा ।

(2) मध्य प्रदेश की कोर्बा—अमरकण्टक प्रणाली से प्रतिदिन एक लाख यूनिट तक बिजली का आयात ।

(3) बल्लबगढ़ से अलवर तक 132 के० वी० पारेषण पथ की स्कीम कार्यान्विति के लिए स्वीकार कर ली गई है। इस पथ के तैयार हो जाने पर राजस्थान लगभग 3 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन दिल्ली से प्राप्त कर सकेगा ।

(4) हिसार से जयपुर तक 220 के० वी० पथ के निर्माण में तेजी लाई जा रही है और इसके 1968 के दौरान तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है । भाखड़ा नांगल प्रणाली से इस पथ के जरिये बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली प्राप्त की जा सकेगी ।

†THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a? to (c) The required information i» given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Powers cuts imposed at present in Rajasthan in the Chambal and Bhakra Services areas are detailed below :—

	Industrial Sector			Agricultural Sector
	Heavy Industries	Medium Industries	Small Industries	
1. *Chambal Service Areas*— Kota, Swai-madhopur, Lakheri, Bundi, Aalawar, Bhawani Mandi, Ranigani Mandi, Bhilwara, Chittor, Nimbahera, Udaipur and all such places where power is supplied from Grid sub-stations at the above-named place . . .	60 per cent	25 percent	10 per cent	Nil.
2. *Bhakra Service Area*— Bikaner, Rajgarh, Ratangarh Churu, Sikar, Jaipur, Phulera, Ajmer, Bewar etc. and all such places where power is supplied from the Grid sub-stations at the above named places . . .	35 per cent	10 per cent	Nil.	Nil

(c) Following measures have been taken to improve the power supply position in Rajasthan:—

(i) Expedite commissioning of the generating units at Satpura Thermal power Station and the construction of transmission line from Itarsi to Burwaha for transmitting the Rajasthan share of Satpura Power. After the first 62:5 MW unit is commissioned at Satpura as expected by August, 1967 approximately 3 lakh units per day become available in the Kota area of Rajasthan. By December 1967, after the second generating unit is commissioned and the transmission line capacity augmented, Rajasthan would be in a position to draw 6 lakh units per day.

(ii) Import of power to the extent of 1:0 lakh units per day from Korba-Amarkantak system in Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) The scheme for 132 kV transmission line from Ballabhgarh to Alwar has been sanctioned for implementation. This line when completed will enable

†[ ]. English translation.

Rajasthan to draw approximately 3 lakh units per day from Delhi.

f(iv) Construction of Hissar—Jaipur 220 kV line is being expedited and this is expected to be ready during 1968. Large blocks of power can be transmitted over the line i from the Bhakra-Nangal system.]

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना और रेलवे मेडिकल सर्विस में डाक्टर

448. **श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों और रेलवे मेडिकल सर्विस के डाक्टरों के भर्ती-नियमों, विहित अर्हताओं, कार्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व में कोई अन्तर है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दो सेवाओं में ग्रेड, वेतन-मान, पदोन्नति के नियमों और अन्य सुविधाओं के बीच क्या अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि कोई अन्तर हो तो उसे समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

†DOCTORS IN C. H. S. AND RAILWAY MEDICAL SERVICE

448. SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the rules of recruitment, prescribed qualifiactions, work and responsibilities of the doctors of C.H.S. and those of the Railway Medical Service;

(b) if so, the difference between the grades, scales of pay, rules of promotion and other facilities ob-= taining in these two services; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to eliminate the differences, if any?]

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 6, अनुपत्र संख्या 6]

(ग) चूंकि इनमें कोई भारी अन्तर नहीं है इसलिये इस विषय में कोई कदम उठाने का विचार नहीं है ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY)- <a) and (b) The necessary information is contained in the attached statement. [See Appendix LXI, Annexure No. 6.]

(c) As there are no major differences it is not proposed to take any steps in the matter.]

नर्मदा नदी पर बांध

449. **श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा नदी पर बनाये जाने वाले बांध की ऊंचाई कितनी होगी ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की कितनी भूमि पर सिंचाई हो सकेगी;

(ग) इस बांध पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी और वह केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच किस प्रकार बांटी जायेगी; और

(घ) बांध का काम कब तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है ?

t[DAM ON NARMADA RiVER

449. SHRl SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the height of the dam proposed to be constructed on river Narmada;

† [ ] English translation.

(b) how much land in each of the States of Madhya Pradesh and: Rajasthan would be brought under irrigation;

(c) what would be the total cost of dam and how would it be shared: between the Centre and the States; and

(d) by what time the work on the dam is likely to be completed?]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) से (घ) नर्मदा नदी पर कई बांधों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । प्रत्येक बांध की ऊंचाई, प्रत्येक बांध से सिंचित किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र, लागत और राज्यों में इसके विभाजन तथा निर्माण कार्यक्रम के बारे में तभी पता चलेगा जब नर्मदा पानी के विभाजन के प्रश्न संबद्ध राज्यों के बीच समझौता हो जाएगा ।

t[THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d) A number of dams are proposed to be constructed on river Narmada. The height of each dam, the area to be irrigated from each dam, the cost and its sharing between the States, as well as the programme of construction would be known only after an agreement is arrived at between the concerned States on. the question of sharing Narmada waters.]

MEDICAL PLANTS SURVEY UNITS

450. PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Wil[1] the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a research unit known as Survey of Medicinal Plants sponsored by the Ministry of Health and administered by the G'urukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya situated at Hard war;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this unit has not received major por tion of the grant from the' Government of India since September, 1966; t[]

English translation

(c) whether it is also a fact that the staff working under this unit has not received its pay for the last ten months; and

(d) the reason for non-payment of the grant by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN". THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. & MURTHY): (a) and (*>) Yes, Sir.

(c) The staff has not been paid salaries from February, 1967, as per intimation ireceived from the Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya.

(d) The delay in the payment of the grant-in-aid by Government has occurred because the University has-not been able to establish so far as to who is Jegally entitled to receive the grant-in-aid. on its behalf.

UNACCOUNTED MONEY

451. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA-MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, Government have taken during the last two-months to fight the menace of un~ accounted money; and

(b) whether this problem is being: specially examined in its present context and if so, by whom and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) All steps authorised by law were taken.

(b) The Government is constantly considering additional measures to unearth unaccounted money.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA

452. SHRI M. C SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pieased to state the total number of peace corps volunteers in different States of India* at: the end of" June, 1967;

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): There were 1010 U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in India at the end of June, 1967 distributed among the different States as shown in the attached statement.

STATEMENT *Distribution of U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in the different States as on June* 30, 1967

Sr	State/Union Territory	No. of volunteers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186
2.	Bihar	8
3.	Chandigarh	4
4.	Delhi	5
5.	Gujarat	52
6.	Haryana	32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Kerala	57
9.	Madras.	29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70
11.	Maharashtra	231
12.	Mysore	142
13.	Orissa	28
14.	Punjab	25
15.	Rajasthan	38
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45
17.	West Bengal	56
	TOTAL	1,010

SUPPLY OP GYPSUM TO THE SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

453. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirements of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory for Gypsum are being drastically reduced; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b) The Sindri Fertilizer Factory is at present consuming about 7,00,000 tonnes of gypsum per annum. A proposal known as the Sindri Rationalisation Scheme is under consideration. If this is adopted, after about 2J years needed to implement the scheme, natural gypsum will not be required as by-product gypsum to be produced in the the factory itself will be used.

BUREAU OP PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

454. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of staff of each of the four Divisions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(b) what is the machinery to ensure effective co-ordination among these four Divisions?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI H. DESAI): (a) The number of officers and technical staff in the four Divisions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises is indicated below: —

Construction Division	7
Production Division	7
Finance Division	5
General Management Division	6

(b) Apart from the co-ordination ensured among these four Divisions at the Secretary's level, the Heads of Divisions meet as frequently as neces-.sary to discuss matters of common interest and exchange information on the activities of each Division.

COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES Vis-tt-ttjS THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

455. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the composition of the Committee of Secretaries and its responsibilities uis-a-tris the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) the number of times the Com-onittee met during each of the last two years; and

(c) what have been salient recom-mendations of this Committee and to •what extent these have been carried out by the Bureau?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) to (c) The Secretaries' Committee on Public Enterprises was set up on 17th April 1967 and has so far held three meetings. The Cabinet Secretary is the Chairman and the other members are the Secretaries principally concerned with public enterprises.

The Committee functions like other Standing Committees of Secretaries •and considers matters relating to public enterprises. The Bureau of Public Enterprises prepares information and material as would be required for the deliberations of the Committee and takes such follow-up action as U necessary.

INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE L.l.C.

456. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation has been undertaken by Government during 1967; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAK INDUSTRIES LOCATED ABROAD

457. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the foreign exchange earned during the year 1966-67 *by* industries set up abroad by Indian industrialists?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORAlUI R. DESAI): Current profits received from Branches of Indian companies abroad amounted to Rs. 95 lakhs, Rs. 87 lakhs and Rs. 89 lakhs for the year 1964, 1S65 and 1966 respectively. Figures of foreign exchange earned by industries set up abroad by Indian industrialists are not separately maintained.

458. *[Transferred to the 10th August,* 1967.]

KOTHAGUDAM THERMAL POWER PLANT, STAGE III

459. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has asked for financial assistance from the Centre for the

construction of Stage Hi of the Kothagudam Thermal Power Plant;

(b) if so, what is the nature and extent of assistance asked for; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) -Not specifically for this Project

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

COMMISSION STATEMENTS PREPARED IN L. I. C. DIVISIONAL OFFICES

460. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: "Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the com mission statements prepared on the Hollerith machines in different divi sional offices of the Life Insurance -Corporation is wrong;

(b) what is the cause of such .errors;

(c) what is the loss to the L.I.C. resulting from such errors including the total number of man-days lost in this way per month; and

(d) extent to which these errors are checked up and detected through internal or external audit?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Exact information is not readily available. Broadly speaking, internal audit reports indicate errors in less than half per cent of the entries in commission bills.

(b) Causes are: —

(i) human liability to err both in the purely clearing operations as well as in preparation of data for being processed for the machine, and

(ii) malfunctioning of the machine.

(c) No proper estimate of the loss has been made; the avoidable loss is, however, considered to be negligible. Normal prescribed procedure of preparation of commission bills provides for sufficient safeguards against serious errors;

(d) Test audit of commission payment is carried out by the Internal Audit Organisation of the LIC regularly; such audit has revealed only marginal errors.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT IN THE L.I.C.

461. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. has a Research Department; and

(b) If so, when was it established and what are the broad lines on which they have conducted their researches HO far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Research Section at the Central Office of the Corporation was set up in 1959. This Section engages in the research work pertaining to the following items: —

(i)' Actuarial investigations in connection with periodical valuation, collection and analysis of data relating to investigations into the mortality of assured lives and compilation and analysis of various statistics relating to Actuarial Department;

(ii) Examination of applications for Term-loans and underwriting of debentures and share-capital from public limited companies, and preparation of project appraisal reports on investment applications;

(iii) Analysis of accounts of pub-i lie limited companies in which the L.I.C. has share-holdings, and tabulation of statistical data relating thereto; maintenance of record of Stock Exchanges prices; and

(Iv) Studies on sales potential of various areas by correlating the actual sales with various economic and demographic factors, and preparation of indices of development and efficiency of the sales organisation by making use of the available operational statistics, for the use of Development Wing of the L.I.C.

LONG-TERM TERM ASSURANCE POLICIES

462. SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Indians staying in USA and UK are covered heavily by long-term Term Assurance during their stay there, with private insurers, as they could not have the same in Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government are losing heavy Foreign Exchange by not introducing the long-term Term Assurance;

(c) whether it is a fact that foreigners staying in India feel shy of being insured in India for want of suitable schemes as they have in their own country; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in this case the foreigners are being paid foreign currency to continue their insurance policies which is affecting our foreign exchange position?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (al Information is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are. not aware whether the foreigners are averse to insuring with the LIC; there is no compulsion on foreigners to insure with the LIC alone.

The Corporation offers, excepting for a few minor schemes like Contingent Assurance and Reversionary Annuities, all schemes of life insurance offered by foreign insurers.

(d) The foreign exchange position is not materially affected because^ foreign nationals temporarily residing in India are allowed to repatriate their savings in any case.

COMPOSITE COUNCIL

463. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:'SHRI ARAVINDAKSHAN _ KAIMAL: „ SYED NAUSHER ALI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 480 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a composite council which will include Homoeopathic has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) and (c) A Committee is being set up to examine the details of the draft legislation for establishing the proposed Council.

EYE BANKS

464. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: SYED NAUSHER ALI:

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

(a) the total number of eye banks operating in India during 1966 and the number of eyes stored in the banks;

(b) the total number of eyes procured in India and imported from outside;

(c) the terms and conditions under which the eyes are imported; and

(d) whether any foreign exchange is involved in the import of these eyes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Ther$_e$ ar$_e$ ten $_e$ye banks in the country. Since the demand for eyes is great they are utilised very quickly and little is left for being stored;

(b) The exact number of eyes obtained in India and imported from outside is not available but the total number of eyes procured indigenously by the National Ey$_e$ Bank at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in India during 1966 was 78. The National Eye Bank procured six fresh eyes and 26 ore-served eyes from other countries:

(c) Eyes are generally received as gifts from the International Eye Bank. The National Eye Bank and other Eye Banks have direct collaboration with the International Eye Bank. The cost of transportation is met by the receiving institution.

(d) No.

EARNED LEAVE—CASH IT—IF YOU LIKE SCHEME

465. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce for the Central Government employees 'the earned leave— cash it—if you like' Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REGIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, SALEM

466. SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he mad$_e$ an announcement on 6th May, 1967 in reply to a memorandum submitted to him' by Shri R. T. Parthasarthy, M.P. and others to the effect that Government was agreeable to start a Regional Medical College in Salem (Madras State) if Salem provided a capital of 5 lakhs of rupees and $_a$ site of 25 acres;

(b) whether the people of Salem have since agreed to provide 100 acres of land and 5 lakh$_s$ of rupees for the setting up of a Regional Medical College in Salem; and

(c) if so, when the College is likely to be set up there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. 8. MURTHY): (a) No such public announcement was made.

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

THE PRICE LINE

467. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether measures are under Government's consideration to hold the price line and to punish the profiteers and black marketeers; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Apart from the existing measures taken for expansion of output, restraint on demand and punishment of profiteers, black marketeers etc. further measures are constantly under the consideration of Government.

PAY STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

468. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the Central Government .Staff refused to receive their salaries •on Saturday, the 1st July, 1967; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of salaries thus left undisbursed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) Some employees did not receive their salaries on Saturday, the 1st July, 1967, but neither the exact number of such employees nor the amount of salaries remained undisbursed on that day on this account is ascertainable.

469. *[Transferred to the 7th August,* 1967.]

MANNING OF TOP MANAGERIAL POSTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

470. SARDAR RAM SINGH; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises with regard to the posting of 6uitabl$_e$ persons in the top managerial posts in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (h) The decisions taken by Government in this regard were contained in a statement laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd November, 1965. Panels of suitable persons drawn from all sources are being maintained to provide a wider area of choice at the time of sd^{ec}- tion for top management posts i* Public Enterprises.

MORATORIUM ON CENTRAL LOANS TO STATES

471. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government hav$_e$ been requested by the State Governments for a moratorium on their loans and interest obligations to the Central Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Some State Governments had asked for the postponement of the dues payable by them to the Centre.

(b) The State Governments have been advised that they should service the loans according to the prescribed terms and conditions.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE RAJASTHAN CHIEF MINISTER

472. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will tho Minister of FINANCE be please! to **state**:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to negotiate with commercial banks for ear-marking a part of their investments for irrigatiM and general electrification programmes; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) No such communication has been, received.

(b) Does not arise.

सर्कुलेशन में रुपया

473. **श्री रामकुमार भुवालका** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 30 जून 1967 को देश में एक रुपये के नोटों सहित रुपये की कितनी मुद्रा सर्कुलेशन में थी ?

[RUPEE 31 CIRCULATION

473. SHRI R. K BHUWALKA- Will the Minister of FINANCE be phased to state the total amount of rupee currency (including one rupee notes) in circulation in the country as on the 30th June, 1967?]

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई) : सम्भवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध उन नोटों से है जो चलन में हैं। यदि यह ठीक है, तो 30 जून, 1967 को लगभग 3233.87 करोड़ रुपये के कुल नोट चलन में थे, जिनमें 1 रुपये के नोट भी शामिल हैं।

CTHE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): Presumably the reference is to the notes in circulation. If so, the total amount of notes including Re. 1 notes in circulation as on 30th June, 1967 was approximately R«. 3233.87 crores.!

मध्य प्रदेश में बाघ नदी पर बांध

474. **पंडित भवानी प्रसाद तिवारी** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले में बाघ नदी पर बनाये जा रहे बांध से कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ; और

(ख) उक्त बांध के निर्माण में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के वित्तीय तथा अन्य दायित्व क्या है ?

DAM ON BAGH RIVER IN M.P.

474. PT. BHAWANIPRASAD TIWARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of ^nd which will be brought under irrigation as a result of the dam which is reing constructed on River Bagh in the Durg District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) what are he financial and other commitments of the Central Government and the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the-construction of the said dam?]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) महाराष्ट्र में 61,000 एकड़ और मध्य प्रदेश में 26,800 एकड़।

(ख) परियोजना के शीर्ष कार्यों पर 414.58 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस में से महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारें संचित जल के उपयोग के अनुपात से, अर्थात् 3 : 1 के अनुपात से, क्रमशः 310.94 लाख और 103.64 लाख रुपये देंगी। 261.95 लाख रुपये की अनुचित लागत को बाएं तट की नहर से केवल महाराष्ट्र के इलाके को लाभ पहुंचेगा और इसका सारा खर्च महाराष्ट्र सरकार करेगी। 278.72 लाख रुपये की अनुमित लागत की बाएं तट की नहर मध्य प्रदेश के इलाकों को लाभ पहुंचायेगी और इसका सारा खर्च मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उठायेगी।

†THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. I* RAO): (a) 61,000 acres in Maharashtra and 26,800 acres in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The cost of the Headworks of the Project is estimated at Rs. 414.58 lakhs, of which Rs. 310.94 lakhs wilt be borne by the Maharashtra Government and Rs. 103.64 lakh$_s$ by the

Madhya Pradesh Government in the proportion of utilisation of i'he storages i.e., in the ratio of 3:1. The left bank canal, estimated to cost Rs. 261.95 lakhs, will benefit areas in Maharashtra only and its entir$_e$ cos^ will be borne by the Maharashtra Government. The right bank canai, estimated to cost Rs. 278.72 lakhs, will benefit areas in Madhya Pradesh and its entire cost wili be borne by Madhya Pradesh Governor, ent.]

अलीगढ़ मेडिकल कालेज

475. **श्री त्रिलोकी सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अलीगढ़ मेडीकल कालेज के साथ कोई अस्पताल संलग्न है और यदि हां तो उस पर किसका नियन्त्रण है और उसमें कितनी शय्याओं की व्यवस्था है ?

f [ALIGARH MEDICAL COLLEGE

475. SHRI TRILOKI SINGH: Will the Minister of f-IEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Aligarh Medical College has a hospital attached to it and if so, by whom it is controlled and what is the number of beds provided in the hospital?]

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : अलीगढ़ मेडीकल कालेज के साथ एक अस्पताल कार्य कर रहा है । वांछी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

+ [THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The Aligarh Medical 'College has a hospital attached to it. The rest of the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.]

†[]Eglish translation.

DEBT REPAYMENTS

476. SHRI M. S. OBEROI:
SHRI K. SUNDARAM-

Will the Minister of FINANCE fc* pleased to state:

(a) whether U is » fact that some foreign countries have offered to relieve India from the repayments of their credits given for certain development projects;

(b) if so, names of those countries and the payments involved in each case; and

(c) whether Government took any initiative in this regard with the World Bank and if so, the progress so far achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCK (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. *Canada.*-In 1966-67 Canada agreed to waive the payments duo under the 1958 wheat loan, involving C. $ 8.7 million in 1966-67 and C $ 1.3 million in 1967-68. Further Canada has agreed to postpone to March 31, 1968 the repayments of principal of the order of Canadian $ 1.768 million due from India in respect of Credits given for development projects by the Canadian Export Credit and Insurance Corporation.

2. U.K.—In 1963-67 U.K. refinanced debt paymsnts (including Principal and Interest) to the extent of «£ 8.2 million. In 1967-63 also U.K. have refinanced debt payments of £.11.5 million by granting a fresh interest free loan payable over a twenty live year period.

3. *Japan.*—In 1956-67 Japan gave debt relief of $2.5 million representing principal payments in respect of the First Yen Credit. Japan's decision in respect of 1967^68 is awaited.

4. Australia.—In 1966-67, Australia agreed to give debt relief of 10.80

million covering the principal repayments due in 1967. Her decision in respect of 1967-68 is awaited.

5. *I.B.R.D.*—Pending the question of long term debt relief I.B.K.D. is expected to give interim debt relief equivalent to the Principal repayments due to the Bank during 1967-68.

As regards other members of the Consortium, the question is still under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir; it is as a result of the initiative taken by the Government with the World Bank and the members of the Consortium, as well as due to the efforts made by the World Bank, that the progress mentioned in the reply to part (I) of the question has been achieved.

FUNDS FOR A.I.J.M.S.

477. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preference for allocating funds has been given for the building of Assembly Hall, Museum, Library and Air-conditioning in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as against other most essential items required in the Institute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the allocation made for the above purposes for the current year; and

(c) what are those items which have been given secondary preference compared to the above for which allocations have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): fe) to (c). The Capital Works programme proposed for the current financial year is as follows: —

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

(1) Hospital Wards Block including—	
(a) Lifts for patients	8·00
(b) Building work	
(c) Electrical works	3·00
(d) Sanitary works.	1·40
(e) Kitchen block	1·00
(f) Underground tanks for ward block	1·00
(g) Paying wards including services	2·00
(h) Approach roads	
(i) Overhead tanks	
(j) Air conditioning and ducting	3·00
	26·00
(2) Guest House	
(3) Development of land	
(4) Library, Assembly Hall, Museum	8·00
(5) Extension of Hostels.	5·00
(6) Electric Sub-station for N.D.M.C.	1·00
(7) Community Hall	1·00
(8) Other Miscellaneous works.	6·00
(9) Architects fee	0·75
(10) Customs duty on equipments received from abroad	2·00
(11) Advance payment for purchase of materials against rate contracts.	2·00
TOTAL	53·25

On account of the priority attached to the items of work, enumerated above, funds would not be provided this year for other items, such as, Staff quarters, Store godown, Swimming Pool and a Post-Office building.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD CENTRE FOR OPHTHALMIC SCIENCES

478. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is the All ndia Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi was laid in March, 1967;

(b) if so, what funds have been allocated for this project in the current financial year;

(c) when the project is likely to be completed; and

(dy whether the work on the project has started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made for the current financial year.

(c) and (d) Clinical, teaching and research work have already been taken up. The Planning and designing of construction works are also In hand. The completion of the entire project would depend on the availability of funds from year to year.

MERCHANT BANKING SERVICE

479. SHRJ SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some foreign banks like the National and Grindlays, Chartered Bank, etc. are planning to embark on an elaborate merchant banking, service for Indian businesses;

(b) if so, what are the details theresf;

(c) what is the policy of Government in this regard; and

(d) whether there is any proposal' under Government's consideration for starting merchant banking service in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) to (c) The National and Grindlays Bank has recently submitted a re~ port regarding the feasibility 0' the bank undertaking "issuing house"" functions in India. The report is yet" to be considered in detail and discussed with the authorities of the National and Grindlays Bank.

(d) No, Sir.

LOSSES TO INVESTORS IN SHARES

480. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVT TALWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investors in Shares have suffered considerable losses over the last few yc-ars? and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Due to the general decline in equity share prices in the market since mid-May 1962, some investors might have suffered losses. However, the overall gains in the price rise during the boom period of 1958-61 have not been wholly erased; compared with the level of prices in the year immediately preceding the boom period *viz.* 1957-58, the prices in the year 1966-67 were higher by 21.7 per cent.

[y]b) The Government is keeping a continual watch over the trends of share prices and has been taking steps to improve the investment climate.

GUIDE-LINES FOR SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

481. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has formulated some guide lines for the scheduled commercial banks while giving loans advances: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank lays down from time to time, in the light of the prevailing monetary and economic conditions, general guide-lines for the commercial banks for the busy and slack seasons and tlso prescribes credit limits and margin restrictions for bank advances against selected commodities.

GANG CANAL, RAJASTHAN

482. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of frequent short supply of water in the Gang Canal, Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER CF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) • (a) and (b) Due to low river supplies, the Gang Canal intake this year was well below its full requirements from the 8th of May to 5th of June. The Gang Canal, however, received practically full supply from 1st April to 7th May, when the Rajasthan Feeder was closed. It has been getting full supply from 6th June onwards.

NEW APPOINTMENT OP SHRI S. BHOOTHALINGAM, EX-FINANCE SECRETARY

483. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Finance Secretary, Shri S. Bhoothalingam, has been appointed Director General of the National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this appointment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi is a non-Government institution and is competent, under its Memorandum of Association and Rules, to appoint its office-bearers including the Director-General.

OUTLAYS OF THE STATES' PLANS

484. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether all the States have finalised their outlays for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features in respect of the outlay of each State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) and (b) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. In November/ December, 1966, the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of States was discussed and except in case of West Bengal, agreed conclusions regarding the Plan outlays and Central assistance were arrived at on a provisional basis. A statement indicating the Plan outlays as agreed to in these discussions is placed on the Table of the House (See below.)

The Fourth Five Year Plan of States is under further review and when it

is finalised, a final view will be taken about the States' Fourth Plan outlays.

STATEMENT Fourth Fife *Year Plan*—States

States	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	522
2. Assam	190
3. Bihar	545
4. Gujarat	446
5. Haryana	168
6. Jammu & Kashmir	126
7. Kerala	293
8. Madhya Pradesh	458
9. Madras	564
10. Maharashtra	951
11. Mysore	421
12. Orissa	300
13. Punjab	280
14. Rajasthan	313
15. Uttar Pradesh	926
16. West Bengal	*
17. Nagaland	30

*Not yet finalised.

BRITISH LOAN TO INDIA

485. DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Great Britain offered a total loan of £43 million to India during the year 1966, out of which £ 10 million were earmarked for. gene-ral purposes;

(b) if so, whether the general purposes loan has been completely exhausted and how was it exhausted;

(c) what is the total commitment of Great Britain to India during the years 1966 and 1967 in the matter of loans;

(d) how much loan has been ad vanced by Great Britain to India since 15th August 1947; and

(e) how much out of that loan has been already pa-id back by the 1st July 1967?

*"THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) The total amount of loan agreements signed with the Government of United Kingdom during 1966 was £43 million which included a loan agreement signed in May 1966 in the amount of £10 million entirely for general purposes and another signed in December 1966 in the amount of £13.5 million mainly for debt refinancing and partly for general purposes. The entire amount of £10 million of the former loan and a sum of £ 5.143 million out of the latter loan were drawn as reimbursement of payments made to the United Kingdom on account of imports from there of a wide variety of economic development goods and services.

(c) The total amount of loans authorised by the Government of United Kingdom to the Government of India during 1966 was £ 43 million and so far in 1967, it is £ 19 million.

(d) The total amount of loans authorised by the Government of United Kingdom since 1958 when their loans to the Government of India-commenced is £ 316.5 million.

(e) The total amount of principal repaid by the Government of India to the Government of United Kingdom as on 1st July 1967 was £ 29.6 million.

SCHEDULED BANKS-

486: SHRI M. S. OBEROI:
SHRI UTTAM SlNGH DUGAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint some directors or other agency on the Boards of Directors of all the scheduled banks in the country;

(b) if so, whether any consultations have been made in this regard with the representatives of the scheduled banks; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) to (c) The nature and extent of further social control over banks is under examination. Certain general discussions have been held with representatives of the banks in the course of this examination; but no specific decisions have yet been taken.

DECLINE IN per capita INCOME IN INDIA

487. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable decline in the *per capita* income in certain regions of the country during the post-devaluation period; and

(b) if so, whether any data has been collected by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRl ASOKA MEHTA): (a) and (b) Estimates of per capita income at regional level for the post-devaluation period have not so far been compiled by the State Governments.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES OF C P. W. D.

488. SHRIMATI SARLA BHADAU RIA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY b$_e$ pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 534 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th June. 1967 and state the number of Delhi Administration Circles of the C. P. W. D.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): Three.

REPRESENTATION FROM MATCH MANUTACTURERS

489. SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from small manufacturers of matches with power regarding the withdrawal of certain concessions in the present budget; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on the representations.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant notification has since been amended and the small manufacturers of matches who use power for any purpose other than dipping of splints in the composition for match heads or filling of boxes with matches, are now required to pay excise duty on their produce at the concessional rates as applicable.

PROGRAMME FOR EXPLORATION OF OIL IN OFF-SHORE AREAS

490. SHRI UTTAM SINGH DUGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan has suffered a set back due to the termination of negotiations with Ashland for off-shore oil exploration in the Gulf of Cambay;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been virtual stagnation in the oil exploration programme for the last four years; and

(c) if so, what are the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation in order to implement the chalked out programme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

UTILISATION OF PETROLEUM GAS FOR DOMESTIC USE

491. SHRI UTTAM SINGH DUGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have since been taken by Government to utilise the petroleum gas produced in Assam for domestic consumption; and

(b) if so, how much money is likely to be earned annually in case the gas is utilised to its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is still being evaluated.

FERTILIZER PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

492. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in the fertilizer plant at Visakhapatnam has come to a stand still due to the desertion of the plant by the American engineers recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for their desertion; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to speed up the commissioning of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir, though there was a temporary set-back to the tempo of work.

(b) On the morning of the 17th May, 1967, following an exchange of words, an expatriate supervisor of the prime contractors of M/s. Coromandel Fertilizer Ltd. is reported to have struck a worker who happened to be the Secretary of the Employees' Union. This led to an agitation among the workers who gathered outside the gate of supervisors' housing colony and dispersed only after an adequate apology had been tendered by the ex patriates involved in the incident. Two expatriates immediately there after requested to be allowed to re turn to the USA and the management complied with the request. Later, sixteen expatriates, apparently mis judging the situation, requested that they, too, be permitted to return 'and later left.

(c) Replacements for some of the expatriates who left have already been secured and work at site is now re ported to be going on satisfactorily.

†U. S. FERTILIZERS EXPERTS' VISIT

10. SHRl A. D. MANI: Will the Minister 01 PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three American Cooperative fertilizers' experts visited India recently to undertake project studies with the Government of India; and

(b) whether any plant is proposed to be set up in the Cooperative Sector as a result of the project studies by these experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision in the matter will be taken after the report of the cooperative team is received and considered.

†Transferred from the 24th July, 1967.

† AGREEMENT WITH USA FOR FOOD-GRAINS AND VEGETABLE OIL

54. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed by Gov ernment with the United States of America for the supply of foodgrains and vegetable oil to India;

(b) if so, the extent to which the payment is to be made in dollars and in Indian rupee;

(c) the period of repayment; and

(d) by what time the supplies are expected to arrive?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed on 24th June, 1967 under PL 480 for the import of 1.125 million tonnes of wheat, 0.375 million tonnes of milo and 50,000 tonnes of soyabean oil from U. S.

(b) The agreement is for a total of $112 million (Rs. 84 crores), of which India will pay 80 per cent in rupees, while the remainder will be financed by the U. S. on a long-term dollar credit.

(c) Out of the payments to be made in rupees, 87 per cent will be received back from U. S. as a rupee loan repayable over a 40-year period.

The repayment of the dollar credit will be in 31 equal instalments, beginning 10 years after receipt of the commodities.

(d) Shipments of foodgrains have already started and their import is likely to be completed by October, 1967. The import of soyabean oil is expected to be completed by January, 1968.

†Transferred from the 24th July, 1968.

जे० पी० 4 ईंधन का प्रयोग

‡84. श्री राम सहाय : क्या पेट्रोल तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966–67 में जे० पी० 4 ईंधन के प्रयोग द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई और इसके कारण विदेश से मंगाये जाने वाले माल में कितनी कमी हुई ?

†FUSE OF J. p. 4 FUEL

84. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange saved in 1966-67 from the use of J.P.-4 Fuel and, the extent of reduction, thus effected in foreign supplies?]

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया): भारत रक्षा नियमावली के अन्तर्गत जे० पी० 4 की खपत के आंकड़े और उनका मूल्य नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

tUTHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Under the Defence of India Rules, the figures of consumption of J.P. 4 and the value thereof cannot be disclosed.]

§INCOME BY EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE GOODS

211. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the totaL income accrued up to 31st March, 1967 as a result of export duty levied on Jute goods in June, 1966 particularly on sacking and hessian cloth?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): Total customs revenue realisation from export duty levied with effect from the

tTransferred from the 25th July, 1967.

%i] English translation.

Transferred from the 28th July, 1967.

6th June, 1966 on Jute goods amounted to Rs. 50.22 crores upto the 31st March. 1967.

Realisation from export duty on 'sacking' and 'hessians' for the period August, 1966 to March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 9.04 crores and Rs. 35.17 crores respectively. Separate figures for 'sacking' and 'hessians' for the period the 6th June, 1966 to 31st July, 1967 are not available.

Separate figures for 'sacking cloth' and 'hessian cloth' are also not available.

सोने का उत्पादन मूल्य

276. **श्री रामकुमार भुवालका :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सोने के उत्पादन मूल्य को कम करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

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

(ग) अब सोने का उत्पादन मूल्य क्या है ?

†PRODUCTION COST OF GOLD

276. SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a scheme for bringing down the cost of production of gold is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the cost of production of gold at present?]

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध केवल उस सोने के उत्पादन से है जो कोलार के सोना खान प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा निकाला जाता है । इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा निकाले जाने वाले सोने के उत्पादन का खर्च कम करने के लिये सरकार ने पहले ही जो कदम उठाये हैं उनमें से कुछ यह हैं : प्रतिष्ठान की तीन खानों में से दो का एकीकरण, खरीद सम्बन्धी कार्यों का केन्द्रीकरण और कुछ कारखानों (वर्कशाप) असैनिक इंजीनियरी और सफाई से सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का केन्द्रीकरण और फालतू मजदूरों की छंटनी । एक तकनीकी समिति, प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा खानों की खुदाई में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाले प्रक्रियाओं की छानबीन कर रही है ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और लागत कम करने के लिये सुधारों का सुझाव दिया जा सके । कच्ची धातु से और भी अधिक मात्रा में सोना प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं की भी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1966 से फरवरी, 1967 की अवधि में निकाले गए प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का औसत उत्पादन खर्च 158·57 रुपया है ।

†[THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) and (b) The Central Government are concerned only with the production oi gold by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings. The steps already taken by the Government to bring down the cost of production by the Undertakings comprise amalgamation of two of the three constituent mines, centralisation of purchases and centralisation of certain workshops, civil engineering and sanitary services, and elimination of surplus labour. A Technical Committee is also examining the mining techniques employed by the Undertakings for suggesting improvements with a view to increasing production and reduc-

†Transferred from the 27th July, 1967. %[ ] English translation.

jng costs. The .possibility of increasing the percentage of recovery of gold from the ore is also under examination.

(c) The average cost of production during the period April 1968 to February 1967 works out to *Bs.* 158' 57 per 10 gms.]

12 NOON

RULINGS BY THE CHAIRMAN

I. Re. A POINT OF PRIVILEGE RELATING TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS NEAR THE PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE ON 29TH AND 30TH JULY 1967

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have carefully considered the points raised by Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Shri Rajnarain and some other Members in the matter of the alleged breach of privilege »rising out of certain incidents that took place in front of the Prime Minister's House involving some Members of Parliament on July 29th and 30th. The main point of complaint of Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Shri Rajnarain seems to be directed against the conduct of the police. The Home Minister in his statement before the House made it clear that the Members of Parliament were shown all I'onsideration and the police were •performing only their normal duties In the present instance.

I have no doubt that the Members uf Parliament from Kerala went to the Prime Minister's House pursuant to a cause which is most vital to the people of Kerala and I am happy that they met the Prime Minister and received satisfactory assurances from her. It is needless to reiterate that Members of Parliament are entitled to the utmost consideration and respect and the police or other authorities should not do anything which is likely to impede them in the proper - discharge of their duties.

I do not think there is any need to pursue this matter further as in any case I am satisfied, after hearing all concerned, that there is no breach of privilege involved in this case.

II. *Re* A POINT OF PRIVILEGE RELATING TO A STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER REGARDING MADHYA PRADESH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajnarain gave another notice of breach of privilege on 31st July, 1967 alleging that the Prime Minister by making a statement outside the House on July 28th 1967 regarding the right of the Chief Minister to advise the Governor to dissolve the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and by holding out a threat to the Members of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly that there would be a mid-term election if they left the Congress Party, had misused her powers and thereby committed: a breach of privilege of the House.

After giving my careful consideration to the matter I have come to the conclusion that no breach of privilege of the House is involved in this case, and I hold accordingly.

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): But, Sir, it was not proper . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more to be discussed.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I request you to add this sentence.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): I do not propose to question the ruling that you have just now given but before a ruling on such vital issues is given it would have been better if the matter was referred to in this House and the opinion of the Members taken.

ENQUIRY *RE* ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS FROM CENTRAL FINANCE MINISTRY TO THE MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE PREPARATION OF M. P. BUDGET

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैंने आप से एक निवेदन किया था कि हमारी अपनी पर्सनल जानकारी है कि केन्द्र के वित्त विभाग के उपसचिव ने मध्य प्रदेश के सचिव को कहा था 22 तारीख को कि वे बजट की प्रिलिमिनरी तैयारी करें। इस संबंध में, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर विद्यमान हैं, मैं आपके द्वारा उन से कुछ रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा। हम ने खुद भी उन से रिक्वेस्ट किया था। उसके बाद हमने वहां की सरकार से भी जानकारी हासिल की है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके जरिये बहुत ही अदब के साथ वित्त मंत्री जी से कि वित्त विभाग के उपसचिव ने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को ऐसा क्यों कहा और उन्होंने अपने से कहा या सरकार के किसी मंत्री ने उनको ऐसा कहने के लिये कहा। ये बातें साफ होनी चाहियें। जब एक अहम सवाल उठा हुआ था, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के बनने बिगड़ने का सवाल था और यह कोई रूटीन या सामान्य चीज नहीं थी, ऐसी स्थिति में कोई वित्त विभाग का सेकेट्री इतना बड़ा और अहम कदम उठा करके किसी राज्य सरकार को कहे कि बजट छपवा कर तैयार रखो किसी कंटिजेंसी का मुकाबला करने के लिये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनको क्या कहना है कि वित्त विभाग के जिन उपसचिव ने ऐसा किया उन्होंने ऐसा गलत काम क्यों किया और उन्होंने ऐसी अनधिकार चेष्टा क्यों की ?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Why?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): May I tell the hon. Member that I am surprised that he is putting this question here? He sent me a note yesterday and I replied on that very note th'at this is false and still it is repeated. It only means that 1 am not believed. Now what am I to say about it?

The Joint Secretary has given no instruction to the Secretary in Madhya Pradesh. The Joint Secretary only was asked whether he could send the Rajasthan papers to him and then when he talked about the vairous contingencies arising the Joint Secretary from m_v Ministry told him that he should do anything that he wanted to do only after formal ordetra were passed about the Assembly; before that he should do nothing. That is what he had told him. Beyond that nothing else has happened. I did not know anything about it. After I knew about it I found out from the Joint Secretary as to what was done. But in matters the General Administration has to go on preparing for various contingencies. It is not as if any instructions are required for that. If a Budget had to be prepared then my instructions would have been very vital, then he should not do anything without asking me. If he were to ask him to keep anything ready then he had to ask me also. But there is nothing like that. Therefore this question is not in my view very correctly put.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं एक पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more. Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया एक पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन सुन लिया जाय। वित्त मंत्री जी को मेरे बारे में भ्रम है कि मुझे उन पर विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। मुझे उन पर विश्वास है। मगर हमने वहां से पता लगाया है कि . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more Mr. Rajnarain. Mr, Dharia.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मझे पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देने का मौका नहीं है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, please take your seat. I have called for the next item on the order paper. Calling attention.

श्री राजनारायण : संसदीय परंपरा में भी ऐसा मौका नहीं मिलेगा तो.....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more. The Chairman called the next item on the order paper, Therefore you must take your seat. Mr. Dharia.

श्री राजनारायण : वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ आप के जरिये कह रहा हूं कि जो उन्होंने कहा कि हम उन पर विश्वास नहीं करते ऐसी बात नहीं है । वित्त मंत्री जी...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. It is Chairman's ruling and he has called the next item.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DISPUTE OVER KRISHNA-GODAVARI WATERS BETWEEN ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA AND MYSORE

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, with your permission I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the situation arising out of the dispute over the sharing of the Krishna-Godavari waters between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore and the reported proposal by the Maharashtra Government to take legal action against the Andhra Pradesh Government.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A statement is laid on the Table.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be read.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA; He says he has laid it on the Table. I have not got a copy.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must read that.

DR. K. L. RAO: Madam, hon. Members are aware that Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, the then Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, laid a statement on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1963, regarding Krishna-Godavari waters. Since then, a number of projects have been sanctioned on the Krishna and Godavari rivers in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Work on these projects is in progress. Simultaneously, the work of collecting data as well as investigation for diversion of Godavari waters into the Krishna river are also in progress.

In January, 1966, the Government of Andhra Pradesh wrote to this Ministry for approval for installation of crest gates on the Nagarjunasagar Dam. The State Government have stated that the installation of the gates was imperative for utilising the approved quantity of 264 TMC in Phase I of the Project.

The Government of Maharashtra have objected to the installation of the crest gates, stating that his could mean taking up of the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar Project which, they have stated, cotfld be cleared only after the investigations On the-diversion of the Godavari supplies were completed and the quantum and and levels of such diversion were known. Various aspects of the proposal to instal the gates are under examination.

[Dr. *K.* L. Rao.]

Reports appeared in the newspapers some days back that the Minister for Irrigation and Power of the Maharashtra State had stated in the State Assembly that the Government of Maharashtra had decided to serve a legal notice on the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Maharashtra have now confirmed this fact but have stated that the exact form of notice is under their consideration.

As the House is aware, negotiations with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States have been going on in an effort to find a solution to this problem of allocation of the Krishna-Godavari waters to the satisfaction of all concerned. I have reiterated on more than one occasion my firm belief that this dispute can and should be settled through mutual discussions. A recourse to other means to settle the dispute will only result in delay in the implementation of the projects in these basins and a set-back to planned development. As the Hon. Members are aware, discussions in this behalf were held with the Chief Ministers of the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in 1966 by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and these were to be continued. There has been some set-back in their resumption on account of the General Elections in the country held early this year. I have now resumed these discussions. I met the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in the last two months and discussed the matter further with them.

It is proposed to hold a joint meeting of the Chief Ministers very soon. I hope a satisfactory solution to this problem would be found soon.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the House and request the Members that they will put very brief and specific questions. That is number one. There are three States which are involved in this issue. I shall try to call the representatives of those States, but I may not be able to call all of them because there are very many names.

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated): It is better to have 'a discussion for one hour.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: This issue regarding the distribution of the waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers between Maharashtra and Mysore and Andhra States has been pending since long. Is it not 'a fact that the Central Government has failed in rendering justice in proper time by bringing these three Governments together and finding out some amicable solution, that the bitterness in these States has increased; is it not further a fact that regarding the first stage of the Nagarjunpagar dam 'as was envisaged in the Plan these gates which are now ordered and which are to be installed are not according to the specifications in the first phase of the Plan; is it not also a fact that the Government of Mah'arashtra sent a registered let-ler on the 12th April, 1967, raising its strong objection to the Central Government? On the 12th April, :967, a registered letter was sent ^y <he Government of Maharashtra to the Central Government raising its strong objection regarding the installation of these gates as it is, according to the Government of Maharashtra, a violation of the assurance given by the then Minister of Irrigation and Power on the floor of the House at the time when the discussion took place. If that is so, why the said letter was not replied to by the Central Government? Then is it also not a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has been insisting all the while that all these three Governments should sit together and find out an amicable solution, but all the while the matters are being delayed and the Central Government is not prepared to take prompt action in the matter?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit the answers for these questions. The first one is whether a long time has been *taken* in the settling of this dispute. I am afraid if you consider the river disputes, there has not been much of a time lost in this case. The hon. Minister, Ibrahim Sahib, had made some proposals in 1963, and these are being acted upon. Regarding the controversies that have arisen since then, we are trying to find a solution to these as quickly as possible. What I would submit i_n the case of the Krishna-Godavari projects is that there has been no set-back; the projects have been sanctioned in all the States and they are getting along.

The next one is, the hon. Member has asked whether the first stage in regard to the Nagarjunsagar project provides for the gates or not. That is exactly the question we are enquiring into. In an approval letter we never say anything with regard to the gates or with regard to the heights of the dams, etc. We only approve of the projects in a general way without specifying any particular feature. Therefore, it is not a question that can be answered straightway. That is exactly what we are trying to examine.

The third question my hon. friend .asked was whether the Government of Maharashtra has written a letter on the 12th April and, if so, why the Ministry of Irrigation is not replying. I am very glad that he asked this question. The hon. Minister of Power and Irrigation of Maharashtra has made a statement in the Mahaiashtra Assembly that the letter was not replied. But the actual facts are that the letter was replied. It was acknowledged by the Maharashtra Government as well. Then we asked why was it that the wrong statement was made. Just now, five minutes back, I got a letter from the Mahaiashtra Government saying that the position was being rectified in the State Legis- iature. Just now I ff<^+ this letter.

With regard to the last question, the hon. Member asked why there was delay. That is exactly what we want to avoid. We are trying to do our best in the matter, and the matter is being considered not only by myself but it is being considered at the very highest level of all the highest persons concerned with this subject, and I hope something will come out of this.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: I am really concerned over this issue. The other day I stated in the House that if there was any dispute between the Sates, it should be amicably solved. So far as this examination regarding the size of the doors, what was the first stage, and all that, is conecerned, will the hon. Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House today that the Andhra Government will not be allowed to proceed with the further construction or installation of these gates, and also will the hon. Minister assure this House that within a prescribed time of three or four months either this issue will be resolved amicably or if it cannot be so resolved, the only course remaining is action under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and that course will be adopted by the Central Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: Government of India's permission will be given/for the installation of the gates after due and complete examination of the subject and a thorough discussion with various parties concerned. With regard to trying to settle this issue tnrough agreement, through negotia-ions, that is what is being tried. If this issue is not settled within a particular time, about which I am also discussing with the highest persons, if we are not able to do that, obviously we will take advantage of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and will go to arbitration.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I do agree that these inter-State water disputes should be settled, should be resolved amicably. I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. I would

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.] like to know from the hon. Minister when does the second stage of Nagarjunsagar start. I would like to know in this connection what is the flood level of Krishna waters 'at Nagarjunsagar over and above the spill way level of 540, and what is the percentage of storage 'allowed? My questions are: when does the second stage start? What is the flood level of the Krishna waters at Nagarjunsagar over and above the 540 spillway level? What is usually the percentage of storage water given to the projects, whether it is Bhakra-Nangal or anything? In this background I would like to know, being a lower riparian project on a seasonal river like the Krishna, whether for running part of the first stage itself, as per the agreements from 1950 onwards, 1954, 1958 and 1963 all the impediments and foundations were laid at that stage itself. If we do not put these things, what is going to happen after the 540 level; will not the implementation of the first stage of the Nagarjunsagar irrigation project itself be badly and adversely affected if these gates are not installed? I know I have put too many questions. But I want a clarification because I am generally puzzled about that, Madam.

DR, K. L. RAO: A large number of questions have been put. With regard to the. second stage of the Nagarjunsagar Project.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: When does it start?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am talking about the second stage. If she means the extension of the right bank canal beyond 135 miles for irrigating another 10 lakhs of acres, that will not start unless it is sanctioned in accordance with the statement laid by Hefiz Sahib in 1963, that is to say, till we know exactly the quantum and the levels, as I have said already, that can be diverted from the Godavari.

With regard to the next question about flood levels, what the Member piobably is thinking is abou*. the levels of water during flood time. Now the water today is over-flowing the crest level of the Nagarjunsagar, and the floods have just started, and due to the flood season during the next two or three months, the water will be flowing-over the crest level and thnt water is naturally going to the sea. This is the terminal reservoir 'and there is no more use for water except to a very limited extent in the delta.

Then with regard to the question of delta irrigation, lower down, naturally irrigation at the delta at the lower areas will be affected by the construction of the upper reservoirs and therefore, in order to ensure any lower riparian rights, considerable care has been taken in the regulation of the waters of the various projects up to the sea.

Now, with regard to tho percentage of storage in the various States, what has been so far sanctioned is that in the case of the Maharashtra Projects, they, on an average, have 90 per cent of the water utilisable which is used for irrigation. In the case of Mysore, it is somewhere about 55 to 60 per cent and in the case of Andhra Pradesh, it will be, without the gates, somewhere in the order of 33 per cent to 36 per cent.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Thirty-three per cent? I asked my last question whether the first stage of implementation of the Nagarjunsagar Project will itself be affected if the gates are not put now. He did not answer it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will answer later.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh): Will the hon. Minister clarify whether it is a fact or not that there is no question of the first stage or the second stage so far as the construction of the dam is concerned; This is my first question.

Secondly, according to the Minister's statement in 1963, the allocation of

wpter to Andhra was 800 TMC, for > Mysore 600 TMC and to Maharashtra 400 TMC. May I know whether the construction of the dam will be up to the level of 590 ft. and the utilisation of the water will be up to 800 TMC in the Nagarjunasagar Project? One more point. It is Said that about 226.5 TMC water of the Koyna which is a tributary of the Krishna has been diverted to the Arabian Sea May I know whether it is a national waste or not?

DR, K. L. RAO: With regard to the first question, Madam, the Nagarjunasagar Dam is a very peculiar structure. Whether first stage or second stage— that does not matter—the dam is constructed to the same height and •here is no further raising of the dam in veiw of the installation of the gates.

Now, as to whether 07.5 TMC of water is allowed for diversion from the Koyna, this has been done after an agreement in 1951 and that water is being used for power generation. And I should like to say that it has beer, giving quite a large amount of power.

شری شیر خاں (میسور) : گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا یہ جانتے ہوئے بھی کہ میسور میں سات پرسنٹ میں اریگیشن ہوتی ہے جب کہ آندھرا میں ۳۰ سے ۳۵ پرسنٹ میں اریگیشن فیسیلیٹیز ہیں کب میسور کے بمبئی کرناٹک ایریا یا حیدرآباد کرناٹک ایریا کی فیسیلیٹیز کے لئے پراجیکٹ بنا کر وہاں کے لوگوں کو سہولیت پہونچائیگی۔ ترقی دےگی دس سال سے باوجود اس کے کہ میسور گورنمنٹ پریسر کرتی جا رہی ہے عملاً ان کی منظوری نہ دے کر ناگارجن ساگر کی منظوری دینا کیا اس طرح کسی حد تک پورے اسٹیٹس کو ایک نظر سے دیکھا جا سکتا ہے - اگر آپ اس کا تصفیہ نہیں کرا سکتے تو کیا کسی ٹریبونل کے سپرد یہ چیز کرنے والے ہیں تاکہ ہر ایک کو جو حصہ ملنا چاہیئے وہ پا سکے - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں -

†[श्री शेरखां (मैसूर) : गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया यह जानते हुए भी कि मैसूर में सात परसेंट में इरिगेशन होती है जब कि आन्ध्र में 30 से 35 परसेंट में इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज हैं, कब मैसूर के बम्बई-करनाटक एरिया या हैदराबाद-करनाटक एरिया की फैसिलिटीज के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बना कर वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत पहुंचाएगी—तरक्की देगी ? 10 साल से बावजूद इसके कि मैसूर गवर्नमेंट प्रेस करती जा रही है, अमलन उनकी मन्जूरी न देकर नागार्जुन सागर की मंजूरी देना, क्या इस तरह किसी हद तक पूरे स्टेट्स को एक नजर से देखा जा सकता है ? अगर आप इसका तसफिया नहीं करा सकते तो क्या किसी ट्रिब्यूनल के सुपुर्द यह चीज करने वाले हैं ताकि हर एक को जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए वह पा सके । मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूं ।]

DR. K. L. RAO: So far as Mysore is concerned, the point is that all the projects in the Krishna basin that have been sent by the Mysore State Government have been sanctioned, there is no project pending at all with us. The amount of water that has been . . .

SHRI SHERKHAN: The Upper Krishna Project?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Upper Krishna Project has been sanctioned two years ago; the Malaprabha Project, the Ghataprabha Project and others have been sanctioned. There is not 'a single project pending with the Government which has not yet been sanctioned. On the other hand, we welcome, subject to finances being available, some more projects of the Krishna basin because they have only utilised 450 TMC out of 600 TMC that has been allowed to Mysore. And in reply to the question of the hon. Shri Dharia, I have

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

already submitted that the question is being considered to be resolved at the highest level and should that be not successful—I do not expect it—naturally recourse will be had as provided in the concered Act.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): I would like to know from the Minister, taking into consideration the needs of the three States concerned, is it not a fact that Mysore is entitled to 48 per cent of the Krishna waters, Maharashtra to 26 per cent and Andhra Pradesh to 26 per cent? Is it not also a fact that Mysore suffers from chronic famine conditions and that Mysore has got only 7 per cent of the irrigation, Maharashtra 7 per cent Andhra Pradesh 36 per cent and Madras 40 per cent? And is it not also a fact in respect of some of the areas from Bombay and from Hyderabad, areas that have now been included in the new Mysore State after the States reorganisation, that the then Governments of Bombay and Hyderabad had neglected the needs of those areas? May I also know whether it is a fact that out of 36 lakhs of acres that are going to be irrigated under the Nagarjunasagar Project, 24 lakhs of acres will fall outside the Krishna basin? Is it not the first obligation that the needs of the Krishna basin should be fulfilled before the water is supplied for irrigation outside the basin? I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Government of Mysore had written to the Central Government in 1961 that this was a very important matter and that the allocation of waters should be decided upon as early as possible, and there is a dispute between these three States,

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): AH the three States are ruled by the Congress.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: I know. But the Chief Ministers of these States do not want to settle the Issue amicably; they want this issue to be taken up. Whenever there is a dispute, the Chief Minister of each State says that he wants so and so much, and they are not prepared to settle the dispute amicably.

Therefore, they had asked that this matter should be referred to arbitration. What is the difficulty for the Government to refer this matter to arbitration so that the matter could be settled as early as possible?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has put a series of questions. With regard to the hon. Member's suggestion that the water should be divided in the ratio of the catchment area, that practice is not followed in any specific way in resolving these river disputes. The question of allocation of waters will depend upon the various necessities, the various possibilities of development and not on the basis of the catchment areas; it is never done

With regard to the question of Mysore having large famine areas, it is quite true. The areas in Maharashtra and other States where water is being supplied to Andhra Pradesh, all these areas are famine areas because there is the shadow o'f the Western Ghats. That is one of the worst famine areas in the whole country. That is the very reason why we would like to introduce as much irrigation in those areas as possible.

With regard to the irrigation figures that the hon. Member has given, they are not correct. The irrigation of Mysore is 12 per cent, today and if the number of projects that are sanctioned now are carried out and implemented, the irrigation potential increases to 19 per cent. It has to be remembered that on account of the topographical conditions the percentages of irrigation that are possible in the States vitally differ, and that is the reason why the figures are different in different States.

Then, the hon. Member said that j the areas from Hyderabad, those I which were transferred from Hydera-

bad to Bombay, were neglected. That is a matter of opinion. It may, pro-bably¡ be due to so many other considerations. For the matter of that the whole country was neglected in the British days. It is now only 'after independence that an accelerated programme of development has been undertaken. That is how we are taking up a large number of projects.

The other question that the hon. Member asked was about this 1951 allocation of waters. The 1951 agreement was not accepted by all the States. It was accepted by some. The Mysore Government also accepted it except that they did not ratify it due to the non-compliance with the demand in the quantity of water that they wanted. Between that 'and now what they want, there is a vital difference. Previously they wanted only additional 40 TMC and now they want 1,200. Things are changed now. It is not so much a question of what they wanted then or now.

The hon. Member also asked why they were not trying to settle the dispute on the basis of 'arbitration. I want to remind the hon. Member that in the case of Mysore, for example, in the case of Krishnarajasagar, because of going in for arbitration the project had to be delayed by nearly 14 years and 'a large amount of time was taken up. On the other hand, the great eminent jurist, Mr. B. N. Rau, who was the Chairman of the Indus Commission, had said that the best way for a satisfactory .settlement—he has given a very beautiful treatment on the subject—of the river disputes is through negotiations. And that is what the Government of India wants to do.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: The hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. Having regard to the high feelings will she kindly state that she will intervene in the matter? Will she convene a Conference of these three Chief Ministers and see to it that these disputes are settled?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I believe the Minister has already said that the Chief Ministers may be meeting soon.

SHRi M. M. DHARIA: Will the Prime Minister intervene? Will she remain present in that Conference?

DR. K. L. RAO: Naturally, it is being considered at the highest level.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, in view of the agitation that is going on in Maharashtra and Mysore and the inactivity of the Central Government for the last four years in not solving the dispute, may I know from the Minister whether it is possible to divert certain water from Godavari, near Ichampalli upstream to Pallavaram link in Vij ayawada, so that more water could be released, thus enabling the Central Government to allot more water to Maharashtra and Mysore from Krishna? Having known the known sympathies of the Irrigation Minister for irrigation projects in Andhra, is the Minister aware that the Andhra State Government is having 44 per cent, irrigation while irrigation in Maharashtra^ including all the *new* irrigation schemes, will reach only 10 per cent, and in Mysore, as he just now informed, only 12 per cent.? Is it equality of opportunity to all the States concerned? May I know, Madam, whether the Central Government is partisan in showing more favour to the Andhra Pradesh Government?

Then, am I correct to understand the statement made by the hon. Minister that ample water will be available after 1976? May I know, Sir, from what source this information is brought because I know from

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.] authority that from all the surveys made of the valley of Krislma and Godavari, there is no possibility of any extra water being available after 1976. May I know, Sir, whether the Minister has got any magic to create more water in that area?

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): The natural resources are against them. It is a hilly country. How can they blame the Government about it? They should blame God for the natural resources . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has very rightly suggested that one way of tackling this problem is to go and try to bring water from Godavari. It is a very good suggestion. It is exactly that investigation which we have initiated. And we hope that is the method by which it will be possible to meet the extra demands of the various States.

With regard to irrigation, the hon. Member may be assured that the irrigation projects which are quite economical and should be exploited in the State of Maharashtra will be taken up. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Bat where will the water come from?

DR. K. L. RAO: W_e have got ample ires to show that there is a certain amount of water that is available which will be sufficient, by and large, for all the projects in the Krishna basin of the Maharashtra State.

Now with regard to the other question about the availability of water which the statement contains, that Is based on the thinking that the waters will be available from Godavari. Ttiat is how the statement was ma«*e.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, if the 1951 allocations made were tentative dependent on the survey that would be made of the waters in Godavari. Whether this principle was not agreed to by ail the Chief Ministers and whether this allocation was made having respect, to the respective irrigation areas in the concerned States?

Secondly, may I know, Madani^ whether the installation of this crest gate would not really mean that the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar has come into effect? May I know whether that would, in any way, affect it? What does the hon. Minister exactly mean by the installation of the crest gate? That would help us in understanding whether it is coming in the way of other States.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has asked the question whether the allocations made in 1951 were tentative. They were not; they were confirmed figures. And that agreement was ratified by all the parties concerned—Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras ai.d so on, except Mysore. What Mysore wanted additionally was only a small amount of water. That is why they would not ratify. Otherwise, the 1951 agreement allocations were completely final and not tentative. As I submitted already, the Government of India does not think in terms of any fixed quantity. They think in terms of satisfying the entire valley and in the best interests of the coun try-

With regard to the installation of the crest gates . . .

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Survey of Godavari water.

DR. K. L. RAO: Godavari water at that stage was not then thought of. They allocated the waters to each State and they did not think of diversion of the waters at that stage

because so many projects were not visualised at that stage. That was the .main point.

Then with regard to the installation of crest gates and the second stage, I have already submitted that the question is under the considera-;tion of the Government of India and :I would not like to go into the vari-iOiis aspects that the Andhra Government has said, the Maharashtra Government has said and so on. But whether the crest gates are erected or not, the height of the dam is the same. The height of the dam is not increased and the water level for ^rhich the structure has been designed is also not altered. Installation of crest gates may be determined on the basis whether the first stage of the Nagarjunasagar project requires the storage or not. It is only on that basis that it will be determined and we shall ensure that the installation of crest gates, if allowed, will not in any way mean the commencement of the second stage or utilisation by Andhra Pradesh beyond 264 T.M.C. ft. that has been allotted under the first stage.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names I see are from Andhra Pradesh. We have taken already nearly 40 minutes. Still there are five more names. Mr. Kumaran.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Some of us who are outside these provinces may also be given a chance,

SHRl P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, the hon. Minister in his statement said that the Andhra Pradesh Government has represented that in order to fully utilise the 264 T.M.C. ft. of water which is in the first stage, these gates are necessary. May I know why these gates are necessary for fully utilising the water allotted for the first stage? Wa3 the planning defective or has the reservoir been silted up? What is the reason? The other thing is there are complaints from Andhra Pradesh that the height of the Koyna dar« has been raised by 70 feet or so and that they are already utilising more water than has been sanctioned for Maharashtra. Is this also a fact? If so, how is this problem going to be solved? Now it is also claimed that these gates that are now going to be installed will only store up the extra water, *i.e.* flood water caught in the catchment area in Andhra Pradesh itself, and this water can be utilised for a second crop in the delta areas. Is it a fact? All these are technical things and it is very difficult for us to understand them. The Chief Ministers" are talking different languages and that also we have not been able to understand. Will the Minister clarify whether this is a fact and also tell us what necessitated these gates? If for full utilisation of the allotted quantity of 264 T.M.C. ft. of water, these gates are necessary, then there must be something wrong with the planning. What is the actual position? If they are only for storing the flood waters, then what is the objection of the Maharashtra Government? If their objection is wrong, has any Government exceeded the limit sanctioned for utilisation of waters in the first stage? If so, what is the Central Government going to do?

DR. K. L. RAO: The planning was not wrong in the Nagarjunasagar project. The necessity for the gates, according to the Andhra Pradesh Government, is due to the fact that a large number of upstream reservoirs have been sanctioned since the First Plan when a lot of water was available for the Nagarjunasagar project; that is to say, when the Nagarjunasagar project was sanctioned, there were not so many projects contemplated and the water-flow was plenty. What the Andhra Pradesh Government says is: since you have now sanctioned a large number of projects and these projects will hold back the waters, we will not be able to take the waters necessary for us

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

in time, and, therefore, a certain amount of storage is necessary.' That is the reason which they adduced. It is not a problem of siltation *or* any bad planning. Now with regard to the height of the Koyna dam, it is true that the height of the Koyna dam vas raised in 1962 by 70 feet. Rut this was done with a strict stipulation that the amount of water diverted would be the same as was agreed to in 1951, namely, 67£ T.M.C. ft. and I do not think we are diverting any more water than what has been agreed to in Koyna. Then with regard to the flood waters which the hon. Member referred to$_s$ it is quite true that at the moment these flood waters are going down the Nagarjunasagar dam; but the flood waters will have to go down and even if the gates are there, the gates will have to be opened for 2 to 2J months and the water will have to go down. The gates cannot hold for more than one week. A week's flow will be the amount of water that can be stored by the gates. Therefore, the question of the gates being helpful for the storage of water is unquestionable. But the point that we have carefully to watch and study is that the Andhra Government shall not use more than 264 T.M.C. ft. of water which has been allotted for the first stage.

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU: May I know from the hon. Minister what the sanctioned height of the Koyna dam is and what the present height is? What is the quantity of power generated and what is the quantity of water used for that and how much water is allowed to flow into the Arabian Sea? Is it not a fact that the crest gates in the Nagarjunasagar project are onlv intended to hold the flood water which otherwise would flow into the Bay of Bengal and this water is to be used only to grow a little more food? Should that be objected to by the Maharashtra Government and on what basis do they object?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already answered most of these questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat the answers.

DR. K L. RAO: The only other question is about the quantity of power that is being generated at Koyna. At Koyna we have an installed capacity of 540 megawatts of power and that gives about 2,200 million kilowatt-hours of energy— quite a good amount of energy. And we are putting up another stage using the tail waters to generate further power and in that stage, we will get 540 megawatts of power, giving 600 million kilowatt-hours of energy. That is th$_e$ Koyna project. And in the Koyna project, no extra amount of water other than the 67 J T.M.C. ft. that has been agreed to, is being allowed to be diverted into the Ara-bain Sea. Regarding crest gates I have already submitted in answer to the hon. Member here that the gates will help definitely in the storage of water and that is the point that is being considered when we are thinking whether to permit the installation of the crest gates now . . .

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Next item on the Order Paper.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Just one minute . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more. I have given over 45 minutes . . . (Interruption) Order.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): My name is there . . .

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Madam, there is one fundamental question involved here. The point is when there is water and the water is required for producing food and there is potential for growing food in certain areas, the same water can be utilised for generating electricity. But electricity can be produced by using other materials also. Which is to be used? —that is the important point that the Prime Minister, the Irrigation Minister and the concerned people should discuss and decide. If that point is decided, the problem can be solved. The point is that water after generating power goes into the Arabian "Sea . . ..

(Interruption)

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Can we have some more clarifications?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; No more clarifications . . .

(Interruption)

DR. K. L. RAO: I submitted already that the amount of water that us being let down for power generation is a very limited quantity which has been agreed to between the various Chief Ministers and Dy the various Governments earlier. Therefore, there is no question of trying to go back upon the agreement. Theoretically speaking, of course, generation of power can be done by so many •other methods. But it is a question of costs and generation of hydro-power is much cheaper than other sources. Therefore, it is really a theoretical question. But so far as the Koyna project and th» Tata woiks are concerned, it is a Ion* time back that diversion of waters has been done and the country has been bene-fltefl ty cheap power.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and udertakings given during the session shown against each: —

(i) Statement No. VII—Fiftv-fifth Session, 1968.

'(ii) Statement No. VI—Fifty-seventh Session. 1966.

<Iii) Statement No. V—Fifty-eighth Session, 1966.

(iv) Statement No. Ill—Fifty-ninth Session, 1967.

(v) Statement No. II—Sixtieth Session, 1967.

[See Appendix LXI, Annexure Nos. 7 to 11 for (i) to (iv) respectively.]

THE DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 4(33)/62 Fin. (E) (I), dated the 19th July, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sale$_s$ Tax) Act, 1041, publishing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1957, issued by the Delhi Administration [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1289/67.]

THE INCOME-TAX (DETERMINATION OF EXPORT PROFITS) RULES, 1967

SHRI K. C. PANT: Madam, I beg to lay on the Tabl$_e$ a copy of the Central Board of Direct Taxes Notifi-

cation SO. No. 2382, dated the 15th July, 1967, publishing the Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1290/67.]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE) NOTIFICATIONS

SHRI K. C. PANT: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification G.S.R. No. 1100, dated the 22nd July, 1967, publishing a corrigendum to Government Notification G.S.R. No. 760, dated the 27th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1291/67.J

(b) A copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1099, dated the 22ttd July, 1967, publishing an amendment to Government Notification No. 118/ F. No. Bud. (No. 2) Cus. 3/ 65, dated the 20th August, 1965.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1149, dated the 24th July, 1967.

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1150, dated the 24th July, 1967.

(iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1151, dated the 24th July, 1967.

(v) Notification G.S.R. No. 1152, dated the 24th July, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1292/67 for (i) to (v)J.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM) NOTIFICATIONS

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, on behalf of Shri Raghuramaiahi I beg | to lay on the* Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy each of the following Notifications of the-Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical* (Department of Petroleum): —

(i) Notification G.<S.R, No. 995**,'.** dated the 1st July, 1967, publishing the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fourth Amendment Order, 1967.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. **396,.** dated the 1st July, 1967, publishing the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fourth Amendment Order, 1967.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1293/67 for (i) and (ii) J-

RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri-K. Chandrasekharan being the only candidate nominated for election to the Rubber Board, he is declared duly elected to be a member of the **sai<£** Board;

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967

SECRETARY: Madam, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the. Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of" Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to-enclose herewith the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Lot Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 19B7..

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, .1967—*Continued*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now go back to the Finance Bill. Mr. Parthasarathy is absent. Mr. Kota Punnaiah is absent. Shri A. G. Kul-karni. The House will sit this evening till 5.30 P.M.

SHRI A G. KULKARNI: (Maharashtra): Madam, I am offering a iew observations on the Finance Bill that has come from the Lok Sabha. First I will go to planning and the strategy of planning and the increased necessity of change in the apparatus of planning for the development of this country. I may say, Madam, there is increased dependence on foreign aid, technical assistance and know-how in the present Plan and the Third Plan, culminating ultimately in the devaluation of the currency. It is not, therefore, the merits or the demerits of a particular decision that are in question; what is important is the fact that the process of development has lost its self-reliance and has become a challenge to us. That is important. Now it is a matter of very serious concern tc develop in this country our own indigenous technical service, what you call consultancy service and increased reliance on the consultancy service Of any industry or any irrigation project is very necessary. Madam, in this connection I suggest that the new Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, hon. Dr. Gadgil, a noted economist, will give a lead to the Planning Commission in the new direction, that the indigenous angle *oi* all the technical development should be explored to get more and more freedom from foreign aid. In this connection I may also suggest that planning needs to be decentralised. At present, Madam, from the Planning Commission we give directives for different projects in the various States which can be suggested and which can be implemented by the Zila Pan-shads or the decentralised authorities in the various States. Madam, I de-[sire that there should be a basic Plan frame depending on production, distribution, price, export angle and industrial control. Unless this Plan frame is designed, no worth-while development of this country to attain our social aim can take place.

Madam, I do think that in this country we have reached a stage where there is a vast difference in the conditions of the people. On the one side we have got more rich people and on the other side we have got more poor people. May I say that there is absolute necessity to attain our social and political stability by suitable economic action in this direction? May I request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that next year the Planning Commission and the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission will take note of the new directions and the new directives required to attain a proper social status for this country?

Similarly, Madam, I am happy to see that the Government is increasingly realising the necessity of providing more funds for agriculture but only providing more funds for agriculture is not going to solve the problem. I may say that agriculture requires a different strategy. We are taking agriculture not as a profession, not as a commercial activity but as a ritual. That is the age-old tradition. So, the tendency should be that we should imbibe in agriculturists a new technology. For this purpose the short-term methods of hybrid production are no doubt there but this requires a long-term agricultural programme and for this purpose I may suggest that the new idea of area approach and maximum possibility of irrigation utilisation is

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vastly necessary in this country. Madam, similarly more seed farms, credit availability ^ mechanisation and implements to be made available to agriculturists are very necessary. It is a pity that in this country we have spent only about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores by way of investment in manufacturing agricultural implements while a country of the size of the State of Maharashtra or Madras has invested up to Rs. 2,000 crores in manufacturing agricultural implements. This has been done in the Western countries and even in Japan. Taking a cue from fills, may I request that the Government will take note of this and invest more and more money in the manufacture of agricultural implements?

Another aspect of the economy is the textile industry. A crisis has come in the textile industry. I do look to the textile industry, Madam, not from the point of view that there is some malady. The cloth production is on the decline because the cotton is not available. On the other hand, Madam, there is no purchasing power left with the people because of the last two droughts. But all these problems are short-term problems. The long-term malady of the textile industry is the utter apathy of the industrialists to modernise their plants. In this connection I am pinpointing the attention of- the Government that unless provision is made for modernisation of the plant, the mere creation of a Textile Corporation to take over certain mills is not going to solve the problem. That is why I am suggesting a long-term solution of the textile industry, which is modernisation of the industry. Similarly some increased yield in the cotton tracts is vastly necessary in this respect.

Similarly, Madam^ you will see that in the textile industry there is. anotner tendency. You will find that more money has been diverted from the textile industry, instead of ploughing it back into the industry, to various other industries like cinemas and such other types of industries. Similarly, Madam, at present our industrial development in this country is at a very low ebb. You will see that a recession or a slump-has taken place in this country and unless we remove this recession, it is not going to stabilise our industrial development and put some more energy into our industrial activity. I have got a suggestion to make to the Finance Minister. At present this recession is varied, in the different sectors of industry of different nature and of different magnitude. Only pouring more money or pumping more money in the hands of our people is not going 1 P.M.. to solve the problem' of recession. Recession has got 3 or 3 aspects. One is the vast development of capacity due to faulty schemes of industrial licensing has created unutilised capacity to a large extent. Similarly another aspect is that the industrialists are more dependent on protected market in this country and they have never been careful to plan their industrial productivity on their own strength. May I suggest to the Finance Minister to consider the export angle of the industry? He should make himself bold as at this time only he can force the industrialists either in the private sector or in the public sector to be cost-conscious. The weakest point in this respect is the cost-consciousness of the industrialists. I can understand their difficulties that the raw material cost has increased, the labour cost has increased but this is a temporary phase. Due to the drought the prices have increased but when once the monsoon is fair and when once we get one or two stable years in the agricultural production, T do think that this is the best opportunity to avail and I would inform the Government thafr.

the pumping of money is not going to solve the recession.

Similarly I suggest that the recession is a culmination not of the policy of the Central Government in regard to taxation or other things as mentioned elsewhere in the papers but actually it is a policy. The private sector people have criticised the Government for creating a public sector. Now they are criticising the Government that the Government is not spending more money through the public sector, and that is why they are not getting orders. So the private sector wants to have two things at the same time and in this respect I suggest that the recession should be taken as an opportunity to make the industrialists cost-conscious and also to make the people of this country cost-conscious so that we can make better efforts to export. Similarly I appeal to the House and the Members as well as labour leaders outside that they should not oppose automation. I can understand that automation is necessary. A balanced use of automation is very necessary in this country; otherwise we are not going to be cost-conscious. That is why I suggest that automation is necessary but a balanced view of automation must be taken. I can understand the vast misery to the unemployed people but some way must be found out and some medium technology must be found out but unless the industries in this country is made cost-conscious, the export market cannot be achieved.

Similarly, I have another aspect here that we have got the H.M.T., a Government undertaking, in the public sector. I have seen that the H.M.T. has created another p'ant at Pinjore and is inaugurating another at Hyderabad. What is this? The H.M.T. has got stocks of lathes with them and they are installing these in creating activity which will be again unutilised because we have seen that at the Pin j ore plant they have produced some milling plant and whatever milling plant they have sold to a certain extent they have been brought back because it was a faulty design. The H.M.T. is having **its** own unsold stocks and showing that as sold, is installing another plant at some other place. Is it the business of H.M.T.? The H.M.T. cannot sell its own products in the world market in competition. Why are they not exporting them? Instead of that they are installing the plants at Pin-jore in Punjab and now at Hyderabad. The machines which they have produced, which they cannot sell^ under the guise that they are creating new plant they are doing this. The Government must enquire into this matter.

May I point out that the present inventories of the public sector is at 17 per cent, of the sales. Never in the commercial world the inventories of any industrial undertaking can go up to 17 per cent, of its sales. That shows that the public sector undertakings cannot sell their products and are stocking too much of raw materials or too much of their products. That is equally true of the steel projects.

Then the Government says that they are more conscious of the indigenous angle. The Finance Minister has applied certa'n duties on aluminium. Aluminium is increasingly replaced for copper in manufacturing transformers for electricity. One Department of the Government says: 'You use aluminium' and another Department, namely the C.P.W.D., says: 'We do not want any transformers with aluminium wires'. What is it? When aluminium wire made transformers are sold in the public sector and private sector and the public are utilising them, why not the Government? Is it the way to encourage the indigenous angle, 2ncoura:,e the use of alternatives to copper, a very scarce commodity? In this respect I throw a challenge to the Government that they should not fight shy trnd they should ask Mr. Tata or Mr. Kirloskar to man certain public sector steel plants which are lying idle

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and which are a liability at present *to* the nation. The talent of these people should be utilised. Naturally they will happily offer their services to our ceuntry to run these plants so that whatever we pre losing on these plants can be made good.

Even in the case of coalmines, what you find is still bungling. You know our coalmines are in a very bad condition. You know that there are only 33 per cent, of the coalmines which are mechanically cut, 11 per cent, are having mechanical conveyors and 2 per cent, have mechanical loading. Somebody said: 'We shall use coal for thermal power.' 'We shall use coal but let it be cheaper coal, not a coal which is to be dumped at any cost because it is produced by the Government. The Government must streamline all its efforts either in the public sector or in commerce or S.T.C. but it must compete and stand at the world bar as regards efficient and competitive management.

May I request that the Government will take note of these suggestions and may I hope that they will request the services of top industrialists to run their steel plants so that it will be a model of co-operation to all.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker will be Shri Rajnarain. The House stands adjourned till 2-30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of th$_e$ clock. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain to speak. Your party has fifty minutes and you may take about thirty minutes.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया अभी सचिव जी ने कहा कि 35 मिनट फिर आप कहती हैं कि 30 मिनट और सही में हमारे जोड़ से आता है 45 मिनट ।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, Mr. Rajnarain now, instead of bullying, has started haggling for a few minutes.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने के लिये आपकी आज्ञा हुई है तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि किस विषय को उठाऊं पहले क्योंकि ज भी विषय दिमाग में आता है वह इतना पोला मालूम होता है कि पूरा जांघ उसमें घुसड़ जाता है कहीं जमीन पोढ़ी नजर नहीं आ रही है और कुछ समय तक हमारे दिमाग में परेशानी रही मोरारजी भाई को देखकर कि यह कहां फंस गये और हम सही कहते हैं दिल से कहते हैं कि यह कहां फंस गये कहीं तो पोढ़ी जमीन हो जहां कुछ बैठ सकें और अगर खड़ा होना चाहें तो खड़ा हो सकें मगर मैं देखता हूं कि सारा शरीर उनका डूबा चला जा रहा है । एक एक चीज को ले लिया जाय । यह किसके लिये टैक्स लगता है किसके लिये बजट बनता है । यह बजट ही वह आइना है जिसमें सारे राष्ट्र की तस्वीर को अच्छी तरह से देखा जा सकता है । तो एक बात भी हमको मोराजी भाई बता दें कि 20 वर्ष में कांग्रेस शासन से हमारे देश में क्या पाया ? पाया या खोया ही खोया ।

तो मैं पहली बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सबसे बड़ी चीज जो हमारे मुल्क ने खो दी जो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमने सीखा था सत्य आग्रह वह सत्य आग्रह खो दिया आज झूठा आग्रह है असत्य आग्रह है और इसमें सबसे बड़ी अगुवाई जो जितना ही बड़ा मंत्री है वह कर रहा है कुछ अपवाद को छोड़ कर यानी

जहां से प्रशासन सरिता का स्रोत निकलता है वहीं पर आज सब प्रकार की बुराई जड़ जमा कर बैठ गई है । आप भ्रष्टाचार को ले लें, भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में । . . .

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई): इसका जवाब सुनने के लिये माननीय सदस्य तैयार रहेंगे शान्ति से, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं ।

श्री राजनारायण : हम खूब सुनेंगे मोरारजी भाई को, कम से कम मोरारजी भाई के मुखारविन्द से कोई शब्द निकले तो हम बराबर लालायित रहते हैं कि उसको पकड़ कर के चूम लें क्योंकि शब्द तो बढ़िया होते ही हैं चाहे उसका काम जो कुछ भी हो और काम का असर उन्हीं पर नहीं है, उनके हाथ में भी नहीं है, क्योंकि जैसे मान लिया जाय, सबेरे ही एक मसला आ गया, और ऐसा नहीं कि हम ने बिना जानकारी हासिल किये हुये कुछ बात कही । अब दो राज्यों में झगड़ा है, या केन्द्र और राज्यों में अगर झगड़ा हो जाय और वहां की सरकार की फाइल में नोट कुछ हो और यहां वित्त सचिव कुछ कहें, तो यही तो मसला सब से ज्यादा है टु बी इनवेस्टीगेटेड और इसीलिये तो हम बराबर कहते हैं कि इस मसले को प्रिवलेज कमेटी में भेजें, क्योंकि यह बात तो सभी कहते हैं, चाहे वह चह्वाण साहब हों या मोरारजी भाई हों कि यहां के वित्त सचिव ने बात की । तो बात क्या की ? मध्य प्रदेश की फाइल पर नोट है कि आप बजट की प्रारम्भिक तैयारी करें क्योंकि कोई आकस्मिक घटना घट जाय तो उसको हम पार्लियामेंट से पास करा लें । वह वहां नोट है, यहां मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है । इन की बात को कैसे कहूं कि असत्य कह रहे हैं या इन के सचिव ने जो सूचना दी वह असत्य है, मैं यह नहीं कहता । मेरा कहना है कि जब विवाद हो गया तो इस विवाद की जांच होनी चाहिये, इसलिए मैं बहुत ही जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूं और अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई स्वतः अपनी ओर से इस मसले को विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजें या कोई कमेटी यहां पर बिठायें जिस से जांच हो, सत्य की पकड़ हो ।

माननीया, मैं एक-एक मसले को लेता हूं । अन्न का मसला है । अन्न संकट है या नहीं । भारतवर्ष कृषिप्रधान देश कहा जाता रहा है । जब हम लोग छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे तो गाते थे कि "जो माल लट कर ले गया हमारा लन्दन, उसको फिर से वापस दिलाना पड़ेगा ।" हम कहते थे कि यह दूध घी की नदी है, दूध का समुद्र है, सोने की चिड़िया है, फिर अंग्रेज सब कमाई लूट कर चले गये, मगर अंग्रेजी राज को समाप्त हुये 20 साल हो गये, कारण क्या कि आज हमारे यहां सारे का सारा फिर उल्टा है । लगातार अन्न के उत्पादन में गिरावट हो रही है, सरकार की योजना चाहे कुछ बने, लिखा कुछ रहे, मगर जब उसका टोटल रिजल्ट हमारे सामने आता है तो हम देखते हैं कि गिरावट है ।

(औद्योगिक विकास में देखें । औद्योगिक विकास में थोड़ी बहुत कहीं बढ़ोतरी हुई हो तो हुई हो मगर उस में औसत गिरावट है । औसत गिरावट क्या है, माननीया, आप देखेंगी, विशेष आंकड़ों में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जो अगर आंकड़ों में जायेंगे तो उस में समय ज्यादा लग जाता है, मगर थोड़ में मैं इतना बता दूं कि राष्ट्रीय आय में 1965–66 में पहले वर्ष से 3.7 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है, कृषि उत्पादन में 17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है । जो सब से ताजा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 1966–67 का है उस के मुताबिक 1965–66 में कृषि सम्बन्धी उत्पादन में जो 17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई वह हाल के वर्षों की सब से बड़ी अभूतपूर्व घटना है । 1965–66 में कृषि सम्बन्धी उत्पादन का

[श्री राजनारायण]

सूचक अंक 1959–60 के सूचक अंक के बराबर हो गया, 1959–60 में जितना पैदा हुआ उतना पैदा हुआ 1965–66 में। कृषि उत्पादन में ऐसी ही कमी का उदाहरण ढूंढने के लिये अगर हम देखेंगे तो हमें सन् 1920 से 1929 के वर्षों में लौट जाना पड़ेगा, तब कहीं जाकर स्थिति साफ हो सकेगी।

औद्योगिक प्रगति की रफ्तार भी इसी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बहुत ही धीमी रही है। तीसरी योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में 7.8 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि के मुकाबले 1965–66 और उस के बाद के वर्ष में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बहुत थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई, क्रमशः 3.9 प्रतिशत, 3.5 प्रतिशत और पहले हुई थी 7.8 प्रतिशत।

अब, जहां उत्पादन में कमी आई वहीं मुद्रा की पूर्ति में पिछले दो वर्षों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई पिछले दो वर्षों में और इसलिए कीमतों में अनिवार्यतः वृद्धि हुई। 1965–66 में थोक मूल्यों में 15.2 प्रतिशत की और 1966–67 में 16.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और यह मूल्य-वृद्धि मुद्रा पूर्ति में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है। भारत सरकार का विदेशी ऋण सुरसा राक्षसी की तरह बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत सरकार का विदेशी ऋण 1950–51 के 32 करोड़ रु० बढ़ कर 1965–66 में 2,629 करोड़ रु० हो गया, यानी 80 गुना से अधिक विदेशी ऋण बढ़ा, साथ ही देशी ऋण भी। इतने ही पैमाने पर माननीया, अकाल भी बढ़ा है, इतने ही पैमाने पर गरीबी भी बढ़ी है, भुखमरी भी बढ़ी है, चोरबाजारी भी बढ़ी है, भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ी है, डाका भी बढ़ा है, कत्ल भी बढ़े हैं, वेश्याएं भी बढ़ी हैं, भिखमंगे भी बढ़े हैं और भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़े हैं।

माननीया, अब मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूं कि हमें माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं कि हमारे ऊपर यह टैक्स क्यों बढ़ा है। यह बजट चूं-चूं का मुरब्बा, 'कहीं का तिनका कहीं का रोड़ा भानुमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा', ऐसा क्यों है? क्यों मोरारजी अपनी वृद्धावस्था इस तरह गंवा रहे हैं? सरकारी पद छोड़ें और कुछ लिखें पढ़ें, कुछ भावी पीढ़ियों को अच्छा उपदेश दें, मौन वाणी से कुछ हम लोगों के सामने ऐसी चीजें रखें जिससे अनुप्राणित होकर हम विकास के मार्ग पर चलें। मगर उनकी सारी शक्ति आज अपव्यय के रूप में खर्च हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं, इसमें उन्हें खुद रोक लगानी चाहिये। वैसे करेंगे वह वही जो उनको भायेगा।

माननीया, मैं आपके द्वारा जरा योजना आयोग के बारे में भी बोलना चाहूंगा। मोरारजी भाई एक कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे तो मोरारजी भाई ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट पेश की। मैं जानता हूं कि उनकी सम्मति यह रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री योजना आयोग का प्रधान न रहे। परन्तु क्या मोरारजी भाई ने जो एक साधु सम्मति प्रगट की, क्या उसको कहीं चरितार्थ किया जा रहा है। देखने में आयेगा नहीं। सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जरा स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम के इतिहास में चलेंगे तो 1934 में एक प्लान्ड इकानामी फार इंडिया, दस वर्ष की योजना का एक सुझाव दिया था श्री विश्वेश्वरैय्या ने। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस प्लान्ड इकानामी फार इंडिया को मंगा कर जरा सरकार के लोग अध्ययन करें। इसके बाद 1938 में जब सुभाष बाबू कांग्रेस के सदर थे, उन्होंने जवाहर लाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में एक नेशनल प्लानिंग कमेटी बनायी। माननीया, 1944 में 8 उद्योगपतियों और शास्त्रियों ने मिल कर एक बम्बई प्लान के नाम से देश की योजना प्रस्तुत की। 1944 में ही इंडियन फेडरेशन आफ लेबर की ओर से श्री एम० एन० राय साहब ने एक पीपुल्स प्लान बनाया। 1944 में ही श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने भी एक गांधियन प्लान बनाया और 6 सितम्बर, 1946 में जब कि यहां पर संक्रमण काल में सरकार बनी तो उसने एक योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड

बनाया । वह योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड उस समय क्या करता था और इस समय प्लानिंग कमीशन क्या कर रहा है, जरा उसकी गतिविधियों का अन्दर से निरीक्षण किया जाय तो समझ में आयेगा । अभी वह पूरी तस्वीर रखने में बड़ा समय लग जायेगा । उस समय जो योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड था उसकी एक मर्तबा गांधी जी के सामने मीटिंग हुई थी, राष्ट्रपिता बापू जी तब जीवित थे । तो उस सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक एक बार उनकी उपस्थिति में हुई, उसके बाद गांधी जी की किस तरह से उपेक्षा की गई उसको जो पुराने जानकार हैं स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के साथी, वे जानते हैं जब कि शंकर तक ने कह दिया मैं गांधी जी के पास नहीं जाऊंगा और गांधी जी ने कहा शंकर अब मेरे पास क्यों आयेगा । तो 15 मार्च 1950 में यह योजना आयोग गठित हुआ जो कि अब अपने शरीर को बढ़ाते हुए चला जा रहा है ।

जब 1950 में यह योजना आयोग गठित हुआ तो प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में उसके भी प्रधान बन गये । और उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हो गए योजना मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री तथा अन्य सदस्य । तो जिस योजना आयोग का अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री हो जाय, सदस्य वित्त मंत्री हो जाय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री हो जाय—क्या कोई समझ सकता है कि सरकार से अतिरिक्त, अलग हट कर, वह योजना आयोग कोई समुचित योजना बना पायेगा। वह तो सरकार के प्रभाव से कुप्रभावित रहेगा और जिस तरह से सरकार चाहेगी उस तरह से योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी । इस लिये मैं निश्चित मत का हूं कि अगर योजना आयोग का प्रधान प्रधान मंत्री को ही रहना है तो फिर उनकी कैबिनेट किसके लिये है ? काहे कैबिनट के लिये एक विशेष कैबिनेट, सुपर कैबिनट बना दिया जाय ? इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । योजना आयोग जिस ढंग से गठित हुआ है मैं उसका जबर्दस्त विरोधी हूं और मैं चाहता हूं उस पर तनिक खर्च नहीं किया जाय, उसको बिलकुल हटा दिया जाय क्योंकि उससे हमारे देश के धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है ।

आगे देखा जाय, 1950–51 में योजना आयोग राष्ट्रपति भवन में और एम० ब्लाक हटमेंन्ट्स में था । 1953 में यह दरभंगा भवन में फैला, 1955 में जामनगर हाउस हटमेन्ट और मानसिंह रोड हटमेन्ट में भी बढ़ा और 1956 में पृथ्वीराज रोड़ तक बढ़ा, 1958 में उद्योग भवन, कृषि भवन और पी० ब्लाक में आया, उसके बाद 1960 में योजना भवन खुद बन गया । धीरे-धीरे वह इतना बढ़ गया सुरसा राक्षसी की तरह लेकिन सुरसा राक्षसी की तो बड़ी तेज रफ्तार थी । लेकिन उसका विकास रुक गया । हां, योजना आयोग में अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या में पहले से पांच गुना वृद्धि 1963-64 में हो गई थी; आफिसर 72 से बढ़ कर 297 हो गये, कर्मचारी बढ़कर 170 से 728 हो गये । दोनों को मिलाकर 242 से बढ़कर 1025 कर्मचारी और आफिसरान हो गये । यह तो हो गया आफिसरान की वृद्धि । अपव्यय हुआ 1950-51 में 8 लाख 56 हजार, 530 रु० खर्च, 1964-65 में वह बढ़ कर खर्च हो गया 67 लाख 26 हजार रु० । भत्ता 2 लाख 1 हजार 685 था । 1950-51 में और 1964–65 में वह बढ़ कर 13 लाख 27 हजार 700 रु०, यानी छः गुना से भी ज्यादा भत्ता और मानदेय बढ़ा । प्रोग्राम कमेटी प्रोग्राम इवोल्यूशन आर्गेनाइजेशन, रिसर्च प्रोग्राम कमेटी के खर्च का जोड़ दिया जाय तो एक करोड़ रु० हो जायेगा । यह 1 करोड़ रु० जिस आयोग पर खर्च हो और वह दे कुछ नहीं पाये तो उस योजना आयोग से हम क्या करेंगे । मैं चाहूंगा मोरारजी में वह साहस आए, हिम्मत आए, चित्त को दुर्बलता दूर हो, और सच्चाई से कहें कि योजना आयोग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, इस योजना आयोग को जल्द से जल्द फेंक दिया जाना चाहिए, खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

[श्री राजनारायण]

हमारे माननीय मित्र धारिया साहब को बड़ा मुबारकबाद दिया गया महाराजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स के बारे में। जिस पार्टी में अब भी ऐसे लोग विद्यमान हों जो प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने के सवाल पर नैतिकता का सवाल उठाएं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं उस पार्टी से देश का कल्याण कभी हो नहीं सकता। जनतंत्र और समाजवाद का नाम लेने वाली पार्टी और सरकार कहे कि राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स जो दिया जाता है अगर उसको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा तो हम अनैतिक हो जायेंगे तो मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो सरकार राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स दे रही है निजी थैली के रूप में, वह सरकार इस जनता की दुश्मन है, वह सरकार एक प्रकार से जन आकांक्षाओं की घातिनी है, हरगिज हरगिज राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स मिलना नहीं चाहिए। क्या हम नागरिक नहीं हैं, क्या हम अपनी मां के पेट से पैदा नहीं हुए? हमने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपनी जवानियां बर्बाद करके आहुतियां दी हैं। तो क्या इसलिये हमारी माताओं की कोख सूनी हुई है, सुहागिनों का सुहाग छिना है, ललनाओं का सिंदूर मिटा है कि ये राजा आयेंगे तो उनको हम प्रिवी पर्स देंगे पांच करोड़, चार करोड़, तीन करोड़। शर्म आनी चाहिए, लानत आनी चाहिए उस सरकार और पार्टी को जो राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स के मामले में कहती है यह अनैतिक है। राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में रुपया देना, इससे बढ़कर कोई अनैतिक काम नहीं हो सकता है और ना ही हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं उन मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं जो धारिया साहब जैसे हैं कि क्यों उस पार्टी से चिपके बैठे हैं, 50 करोड़ की आबादी में 35 करोड़ लोग कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध हो गये हैं और फिर भी वे वहां बैठे मुसकराते हैं। मालूम देता है कि वहां कुछ सुन्दर शकलें दिखायी देती हैं।

इस सदन में समय-समय पर फर्टिलाइजर का मामला उठता रहा है। माननीया, जरा थोड़ा सा समय लेकर मैं कहना चाहूंगा इस फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में कि भारत का जो उर्वरक निगम, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन है, उसके बारे में श्री मोरारजी भाई बताएं कि क्या बी० सी० मुकर्जी पहले बीस साल से इस फर्टिलाइजर के काम में नहीं लगे हुए हैं? पहले ये मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के रूप में रहे हैं मगर इसके बाद वे उसके चेयरमैन हो गये और जब वे यहां से हटे हैं तो उनकी जगह पर उत्तर प्रदेश से श्री संतोषचन्द्र जी आए हैं। तो बी० सी० मुकर्जी साहब की जो सबसे रद्दी कम्पनी है, उस कंपनी के वे सलाहकार के रूप में यहां पर हैं। कैमिको का दिल्ली में दफ्तर खुला हुआ है और बी० सी० मुकर्जी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। जब वे चेयरमैनशिप से हटे तो कैमिको ने उनको अपनी कंपनी में शामिल कर लिया और वे स्पेशल सलाहकार के रूप में दिल्ली में दफ्तर खोल कर पड़े हुए हैं। वे तमाम विभागों को जानते हैं, टैकनीक जानते हैं कि अपनी कंपनी को किस तरीके से ठेका दिलाया जा सकता है। पहले जब टेन्डर खुलता है तो वे उस टेन्डर को कम करवा देंगे और बाद में धीरे-धीरे उसमें रुपया बढ़ता जायेगा। जितने सालों में काम करने की प्रतिज्ञा होगी, शर्तनामा लिखा होगा, उसकी गति एक से बढ़ाकर डेढ़, डेढ़ से बढ़ाकर दो और दो से बढ़ाकर तीन करवा देंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कैमिको कंपनी के जरिये जितने फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने खोलने के काम चल रहे हैं, उसमें उसने अपना काम पूरा किया? नहीं किया, तो क्यों नहीं किया? यह नामरूप का एक कारखाना कैमिको को मिला बनाने के लिए और उसके लिए टेन्डर मांगा गया और उसके हक में स्वीकार किया गया और मूल टेन्डर को कम करके दिया गया। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कंपनी को कितने टेन्डर दिये गये हैं, इस बात की जानकारी सदन को कराई जाय। इस कंपनी ने कितने मामलों में इस तरह का वादा किया कि काम

समय पर पूरा कर दिया जायेगा, मगर पूरा नहीं किया ? इसी तरह से ट्राम्बे में फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना खोला गया है वह भी कैमिको को दिया गया । इसमें भी मूल टेन्डर तो कम दिखलाया गया मगर बाद में ज्यादा रुपया लगा और समय भी ज्यादा लगा । बम्बई में यह कारखाना आज भी पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम नहीं कर पा रहा है ।

दुर्गापुर और कोचीन में जो उर्वरक कारखाना है उसका डिजाइन बनाने का कार्य एक इटली और ब्रिटिश फर्म जो साझादार के रूप में है, दिया गया है । अन्य देशों में इन कंपनियों को कभी डिजाइन का काम नहीं दिया गया है और न दिया जाता है । तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दुर्गापुर और कोचीन के उर्वरक कारखाने को इटली और ब्रिटिश फर्मों को साझादार बनाने की योजना किस ने स्वीकार की और क्यों की गई? क्या यह जालबट्टा नहीं है ? क्या जो प्रशासन में स्वच्छता लाने का हिमायती हो वह वित्त मंत्री के पद पर रहते हुए प्रशासन में स्वच्छता कायम रख सकता है जबकि वह यह न देख पाये कि जो फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का सदर रहा हो, वह सदर पद से हटकर किसी कंपनी का एजेन्ट न होने पाये, किसी कंपनी का प्रतिनिधि न होने पाये ? जब तक वह कंपनी का प्रतिनिधि रहेगा तब तक वह हर विभाग से नाजायज फायदा कंपनी को कराते रहेगा ।

माननीया, इसी तरह से मुझे जानकारी है कि जो हमारे कमर्शियल एण्ड आडिटर जनरल साहब हैं, वे आजकल न मालूम कितनी कंपनियों के डायरेक्टर हैं, न मालूम कितनी कंपनियों के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं । आज हमारे देश में एक अजीब हालत हो गई है । जो आडिटर जनरल होता है और जब वह अपने पद से हटता है तो कंपनियों का डायरेक्टर बन जाता है । तो हमारे देश में इस तरह की कोई मर्यादा या सीमा रह गई है ? मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं क्योंकि वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र है, लोकतंत्र है और लोकतंत्र में भाषण करने की स्वतंत्रता सन्निहित है । अगर लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण माना जाता है तो इस लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण कदापि नहीं है । जो सत्ता लोकतंत्र में केन्द्रीयकरण की ओर अभिमुख होती है, निश्चित रूप में उसको किसी भी हालत में नहीं माना जायेगा कि यह जनतंत्र है या लोकतंत्र है ।

माननीया, एक डा० जे० सी० राय है, ये बायकेमिस्ट हैं और कलकत्ता से एक मासिक पत्रिका निकालते हैं । वे बहुत ही बढ़िया पत्रिका निकालते हैं। अब सरकार इस पत्रिका को दिल्ली की राजधानी से निकालने लगी है और उसे मासिक से त्रैमासिक कर दिया है । क्यों ? जरा इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये । क्या यह केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं है ? कलकत्ता से दिल्ली लाकर उसको चलाया जा रहा है क्योंकि हम बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में कोई फर्क नहीं समझते हैं और न मैं कोई फर्क करना चाहता हूं । मगर मैं विकेन्द्रीयकरण का पक्षपाती हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सभी चीजें दिल्ली से दूर दूर फैल जायें । यह जो काम किया गया है वह गलत किया गया है ।

इसी तरह से देखा जाय कि हमारे शिक्षा विभाग में श्रीमन् भगवत झा आजाद और उस विभाग के ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी साहब गेम्स के संबंध में रूस गये हुए हैं । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें कौन से गेम्स की जानकारी हासिल है । ये जो तमाम ऐकेडमीज हैं, उनके माने क्या हैं ? जितनी भी ऐकेडमीज हैं उनमें मंत्री भी रहेंगे, सचिव भी रहेंगे और उसमें प्रधान मंत्री भी रहेंगे ? मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से हजारी रपट बिरला के फर्मों को लाईसेंस देने के बारे में तैयार हुई थी उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं

[श्री राजनारायण]

संसद् सदस्य को एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि प्रधान मंत्री जी किन-किन संस्थाओं की आज अध्यक्षता कर रही हैं। इस तरह की एक कमेटी बने जो इस बारे में जांच करे और पता चलाये जैसा कि आज देखा जाता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी जो संगीत नाटक एकादमी, आर्मी सुरक्षा, प्लानिंग कमीशन, कौंसिल आफ साइन्टिफिक रिसर्च, नेशनल डिफेंस कौंसिल, नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कमेटी, चेयरमेन आफ दी फारेन अफेयर्स कमेटी, इस तरह से अनेक कमेटियां तथा बाढ़ और भुखमरी कमेटियों की अध्यक्षा हैं। तो एक प्रधान मंत्री, चाहे वह संगीत हो, कला हो, साहित्य हो, भुखमरी हो, सुरक्षा हो, आणविक शक्ति हो, जितनी भी कमेटियां हों, सब की अध्यक्षा बन जायेंगी? क्या उनमें इतनी रावण की जैसी प्रतिभा आ गई है, उनके इतने मुंह हो गये हैं जैसा कि हमारे प्राचीन काल में, मानवाया, आप जानती होंगी कि तानसेन जब संगीत करता था तो दीपक अपने आप जल जाया करते थे। तो मालूम होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास विशेष प्रतिभा सन्निहित हो गई है और उनके नाममात्र से संगीत कला चमक उठता है, उनके रहने से नर्तकियां नाचने लगती हैं, उनके नाम मात्र से जो गायक वहां पर रहता है, वह गाने लगता है और उनके नाम मात्र से सारे देश की सुरक्षा हो जाती है। तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि एक पैसा भी जो यह सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार लेती है, निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार पाप करती है। क्या आज हमारा देश सुरक्षित है, क्या आज खतरे से हमारा देश सुरक्षित है? यहां पर श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी नहीं हैं। माननीया, इसी सदन में श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि श्री राजनारायण जी ने जो चिट्ठी पढ़ी है उसकी सत्यता और असत्यता के बारे में बाद को बतलाऊंगा मगर आजतक उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहा है। विजय सच्चर जो मारा गया है, उसके भाई श्री राजेन्द्र सच्चर ने हमारे पास एक चिट्ठी भेजी है जो हमारे पास है। हमारी सरकार की ओर से जो यह कहा गया था कि इसराइली बमों की वजह से हमारे सैनिकों की मृत्यु हुई, यह गलत है। उसने लिखा है कि हमारा भाई जो तीन अफसरों को जीप में लेकर जा रहा था, यू० ए० आर० की माइन्स से उसकी जीप टकरा गई और उसी में वह भस्म हो गया। इस तरह का आफिशियल कम्यूनिकेशन उसके पास आया है। इस पर भी हमारी सरकार इतनी असत्य बात कहती है। जिस सरकार की बुनियाद असत्य के आधार पर हो वह सरकार हम से पैसा मांगे, टैक्स बढ़ाये और जनता का खून चूसे ऐसी सरकार को एक भी पैसा मंजूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको गांधीवादी कहा जाता है तो फिर आप की सत्य पर निष्ठा कहां गई है? मैं गांधी जी का एक वाक्य का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यदि इतनी झूठ के बिना भी सरकार का काम नहीं चलता है तो सत्याग्रहियों को उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि वे राज-काज से अपने को अलग रखें। तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप में कोई दैवी शक्ति हो तो मुझ को सरकार में कमी जाने ही न दे। क्या वे इतनी असत्य और झूठ के आधार पर भी सरकार चलाने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि झूठ की बिना पर कोई सरकार चलाई जाय और उसमें मैं शामिल हूं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार असत्य पर चले उसमें मैं शामिल हूं। इसलिए सत्य और गांधी जी का नाम लेने वाले श्री मोरारजी भाई से मैं अनुनय-विनय और सादर साग्रह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस सरकार को छोड़ दें। मुझ से ज्यादा श्री मोरारजी भाई को जानकारी है कि आज

असत्य की सीमा की परिधि कितनी अधिक बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है।

माननीया, यह मामला बड़ा लम्बा-चौड़ा है, लेकिन मैं थोड़े में ही आपकी इजाजत से माननीय सदस्यों को बतला देना चाहता हूं। यह जो जयन्ती शिपिंग कंपनी और धर्मतेजा का मामला है और इस संबंध में जो हमारे पास चिट्ठी है, उसको मैं सारा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूं, यद्यपि सारी चिट्ठी मेरे पास है, उन्होंने 17 अप्रैल, 1966 को श्री मोरारजी भाई को एक चिट्ठी लिखी। श्री मोरारजी भाई इस समय यहां पर विद्यमान हैं। उन्होंने श्री मोरारजी भाई को लिखा था कि मैंने पिछली अगस्त को मंत्री के सचिव डा० नगेन्द्र सिंह को लिखा था कि यदि भारत सरकार को जंचेगा तो मैं दिसम्बर के आसपास भारत आना चाहता हूं किन्तु उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यह पत्र हिन्दी में लिखा है ?

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो अंग्रेजी में लिखा है मगर मैंने इसको हिन्दी में छोटा बना लिया है।

फिर आगे वह लिखता है :

> "मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मुझे जानने और छः वर्ष तक मेरा अनेक प्रकार से उपयोग करने के बाद भी भारत सरकार मुझे फरार घोषित करती है। इससे मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचता हूं कि कुछ सरकार अफसरों के फायदे के लिये मेरी कम्पनी अपने हाथ में लेकर भारत सरकार ने न केवल कई करोड़ रुपये बनाये बल्कि अब मेरे साथ ज्यादती करके और इस काम में विरोध पक्ष को शरीक बना कर नकली समाजवादी होने का राजनैतिक लाभ भी उठाना चाहती है।"

सन् 1966 में मई, जून के दरम्यान भारत सरकार को मैंने कई प्रस्ताव किये, यह उस पत्र में लिखा है।

फिर लिखता है :

> "मुझे लगता है कि जिस प्रकार मेरे मामले में कार्रवाई हो रही है उससे राजनैतिक सांठ-गांठ और भारत का हीन नेतृत्व लोगों के सामने आ रहा है। यह देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं है और जरूरी तौर पर साम्यवाद को बढ़ावा देगा। यह ऐसे समय पर और भी बुरा है जबकि मनुष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिये, खासकर बड़ी जनसंख्या और कम साधनों वाले देशों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साम्यवाद अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हो रहा है।"

29 मई, 1967 को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को यह लिखा है :

> "आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव श्री टी० एन० कौल मेरी पत्नी को सितम्बर, 1966 में लंदन में मिले और हम लोगों को देश के चुनाव खत्म हो जाने तक विदेश में रहने के लिए कहा।"

उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रीवास्तव, लाल, कौल और कुछ कश्मीरी राज कर्मचारियों के गुट के जरिये इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार भारतीय जनता को भूखा मारने और गुलामों का देश तैयार करने में सफल हो रही है।

पहली जून, 1967 को डा० लोहिया को उसने लिखा :

> "मैं इस बात की पुष्टि करती हूं कि सितम्बर, 1966 के आरम्भ में श्री टी० एन० कौल से मेरी मुलाकात हुई जिसमें उन्होंने चुनाव तक विदेश में रहने की सलाह दी। त्रिलोक कौल 1961-62 से हमारे मित्र और परिचित रहे हैं।
>
> मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि वे हम लोगों की इस मुलाकात को मना क्यों कर रहे हैं, खासकर जब कि उसका चश्मदीद गवाह भी है। मैंने उनको

[श्री राजनारायण]

सलाह को श्री नगेन्द्र सिंह को अपने पति के द्वारा लिखे गये पत्र के संदर्भ में देखा ।

सितम्बर, 1966 में भारत सरकार ने न्यूयार्क में मेरे पति और हमारे एटार्नी व मित्र श्री एडवर्ड जे० एनिस पर दावा दायर किया ।

1963, 64, 65 के दरम्यान श्रीमती गांधी की ओर से श्री के० के० शाह, नेशनल हेराल्ड के श्री दीक्षित और मनुभाई शाह के द्वारा अनेक प्रयत्न किये गये कि मेरे पति नेशनल हेराल्ड के लिए दस लाख रुपये दें ।"

इसके अलावा पाटिल, संजीव रेड्डी और सचीन चौधरी, अतुल्य घोष की ओर से जयंती शिपिंग कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रहे थे इस उम्मीद से कि कम्पनी की किताबों से इदिरा गांधी के बीच लेनदेन के सबूत मिल सकेंगे ।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maha-rashtra): Madam, on a point of order. My point of order is this. On several occasions this issue has been raised, some letters are referred to, and so far that information is not proved correct, which could be believed, which could be verified, which could be proved to be true. If we allow these allegations to go that way under the form of reading some letter and what not, will it be proper In this House to do so? I want your ruling on this point because it should be necessarily genuine. It should be bona *fide*, it should be genuine and at the same time it should be true. So far that evidence is not there. How could that letter bo read in the House?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: **Are** you reading letters? I do not think he is reading letters.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): He is reading letters.

श्री राजनारायण : लेटर्स के बहुत से अंश मैंने छोड़ दिये हैं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

श्री राजनारायण : हम को दो चार मिनट और दे दीजिए, फिनिशिंग टच दे रहा हूं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you reading?

श्री राजनारायण : हमने आप को बताया कि हम खत नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं । हम खत के कुछ खास पोर्शन पढ़ रहे हैं जिस पर बराबर यहां सदर ने व्यवस्था दी है. . .

उपसभापति : यह खत कहां से मिला आपको ?

श्री राजनारायण: इस खत की हमारे पास पूरी कापी है । इसकी आथेंटिसिटी को मैं कबूल करता हूं और सिद्ध करने के लिए तैयार हूं कि धर्म तेजा ने और धर्म-तेजा की श्रीमती ने डा० लोहिया को चिट्ठी लिखी और मोरारजी भाई को भी उसने एक चिट्ठी लिखी और मोरारजी भाई ने उस चिट्ठी का उसको जवाब लिखा । उस की सारी की सारी कापी हमारे पास विद्यमान है । आप कहें तो सदन की टेबिल पर रख दूं ।

उपसभापति : ये सब खत आपके पास ही आते हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है और इस बात की मैं मोरारजी भाई से आपके सामने चाहूंगा कि मोरारजी भाई इसकी सत्यता को प्रमाणित करें । उसने लिखा है :

त्रिलोक कौल ने तो मुझे यह बताया कि सभी जयंती दफ्तरों को प्रधान मंत्री से संबंधित कागजात नष्ट कर देने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गये हैं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Your time is up.

श्री राजनारायण : लीजिये, मैं इसे फेंक देता हूं । अंत में आपके द्वारा मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई आफिसर इस देश को किस रंग में रंगना चाहते हैं और इस देश में करना क्या चाहते हैं । क्या इस देश के राजनैतिक रंगमंच पर हमेशा करोड़पति और पूंजीपति ही नाचेंगे, खेलेंगे या प्रीवी पर्स वाले राजा ही नाचेंगे, खेलेंगे । क्या इस देश का नंगा-भूखा किसान जो भारतवर्ष की आत्मा है इस देश के राजनैतिक रंगमंच पर कभी नहीं आयेगा । बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने की बात करना या तो बन्द कर दें या जो आज राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है, जो आज राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये । 50, 50 हजार रुपये की थैली ले कर के कांग्रेस के बड़े-बड़े नेता विधायकों को खरीदने के लिये रात-रात भर दौड़ते हैं ।

इस लिए मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस सरकार के राज्य में यह देश सर्वथा कंगाल हुआ, चाहे वह संस्कृति हो, चाहे वह सभ्यता हो, चाहे वह कृषि हो, चाहे वह उद्योग हो, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो, चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे वह व्यापार हो, उस सरकार को एक काम करने के लिये न तो यह सरकार फाइनेंस बिल पास कराये और न कुछ करे, जल्दी सरकार अपना काल पूरा करे तब जा कर के यह काम होगा । मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेसी प्रशासन के नष्ट होने की जो प्रक्रिया राज्यों में शुरू हो रही है, जब तक केन्द्र में कांग्रेस का प्रशासन नष्ट नहीं होगा, उस प्रक्रिया में बाधा पड़ती रहेगी । इसलिए जनतंत्र के लिये, समाजवाद के लिये, मोरार जी भाई से आपके द्वारा मैं करबद्ध प्रार्थी हूं कि हे मोरारजी भाई, इस कांग्रेसी शासन को नष्ट करने में अपनी बुढ़ौती में आप हमारा सहयोग दें ।

921 RS—6.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): (Madras): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion of the Finance Bill. *Vzm* dealing only with one part of the Finance Bill and then I would like to say something in general.

As far as the tax collection and its defects are concerned, I would like to point out certain defects; if I am wrong, the Finance Minister can correct me. The entire cost of tax collection is on the increase, from Rs. 4.12 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 9.62 crores in 1965-66; that is an increase of 210 per cent. The arrears of collection are also on the increase. Expenditure on the administration side has also increased; whereas the arrears have also increased from Rs. 272 crores in 1957-5S to Rs. 398 crores in 1965-66, which is almost equal to one year's revenue from that source. I would like to know what is wrong with the whole structure of the tax collecting system. Is it the inadequacy of the machinery or the inefficiency of the officers? It i_s neither. My own feeling is that the defect lies in the assessment of these dues. Instead of wasting our time in trying to collect taxes which cannot be collected, I think we should concentrate more on the colection of taxes which can be collected. Madam, another thing is that arrears of assessment have increased from four lakhs in 1957-58 to 22 lakhs in 1965-66. With the same number of officers that we have, I think in the United Kingdom they are able to deal with 20 times the number of assessments that we do in India. The same number of officers are employed there, but the work done is twenty times more than what we do. I want to know what is wrong with our system? And my feeling is that the defect lies in the system itself. The officers are not working in a congenial atmosphere and every action of theirs is viewed with some sort of suspicion. I also feel that it is because the income-tax law has

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been changed and amended as many times as liked by the Finance Ministers. It has become a fad with the Finance Ministers to go on bringing amendments. I do not mind if they have 400 or 500 amendments to the income-tax law. But what I want is that the system should be perfect. Let them bring forward any amendment. But they should be efficient and they should be able to collect the taxes in a proper and an economical manner. Having more and more amendments leads to more loopholes and tax-evasion. In my opinion. the administration may be run with less amendments that can improve our tax collecting system. The tax system is so complicated. Neither the tax-payer nor the tax-collector can have the faintest idea of what the state of the law is. We need simplification of income-tax collection method. J would like to point out to the Finance Minister—the least harassment should be there for the taxpayer. And from the tax-payer's point of view, I would like to say that they should abide by the law and whatever arrears they have, they have to give them. But at the same time I would also like to point out that they should not pay more. Is there any machinery for that? I do not think so. I think, in the case of any under-assessment action is taken against an officer. But I would like to ask whether action is being taken for over-assessment. My sub-mission is that there should be a competent machinery. But the tax-col-leetion system[1] should ibe simplified so that a person can understand what tax he should pay and for what he is paying the tax.

In this connection, I would like just to mention one thing. In the morning in reply to Mr. Arjun Arora's starred question, the Finance Minister in the statement has said: — I quote— "that 4, units have been set up since January, 1966 at Calcutta. Madras, Bombay and Delhi to collect useful intelligence which will be helpful in tackling tax-evasion and procesing cases for prosscution under various direct taxes." I would like to know he w far these units have been functioning and whether they have been able, in any way, to tackle the evasion of taxes, whether anything has been brought to the notice of the Government and what action har been taken by the Government.

Then, Madam, I come to the general points. Now, the Finance Minister has announced in the Lok Sabha certain concessions on certain items which I do not think in any way hearten the public mind except in regard to footwear; the Finance Miister, has announced that foot-wear would be available at that rate. Anyhow, he has pointed out about the wholesale price and it is not about the. retail price.

I would refer back to the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in which he said that the cost chasing the pries and the price chasing the cost should not be allowed. I do not think that in any way the prices have been brought down in any sphere and whether the Government is giving a serious thought to it. Some might say that the prices have gone down in foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh and in Uttar Pradesh. But it is only a temporary 'affair and I hope that the Finance Minister will give serious thought to it and set up a sort of machinery not only to check the prices but also to see that the people who charge higher prices of essential commodities are meted out serious punishment.

In this connection. I would like to say about the functioning of the Super Bazar. Super Bazar has already been mentioned by *me in* the Budget. People think that because there is reduced price at the Super Bazar, that affects the open market price. I very much doubt because the various ration shopi which sell cereals do not adhere.to the Super Bazar price. For instance, I may tell you that in Bengali Market an authorised ration shop sells black, gram at Rs. 3 per kilogram whereas the same thing is sold at Rs. 2 50 at the Super Bazar, Cannot the Finance Minister see that at least the authorised ration shops adhere to the prices fixed by the Government in some fair price shops like the Super Bazars. If

mose people do nut adhere to those prices, will he take action so that .hey can bring down the prices, in certain authorised shops at least? I do not know why they are not doing it.

Then. Madam, I would like to poir.l out that gold smuggling is on the increase, and the Government in reply to my question this morning said thai they are taking steps to see that that is cured. But I also learn that there is a gold racket going en in Madias and that international gold smuggling is going on, even though the Minister has denied it, I have got reliable "".ws about it and I hope that the Finance Minister will look into the matter and do something about it.

As tar as the Gold Control Order is concerned, the Finance Minister has already given an indication that when -ever an opportune time comes, he will take up the matter and I appreciate that attitude.

So far as the prohibition policy is j concerned, when he was in Madras recently, at his Press Conference, he stated that 80 per cent of the people are for prohibition and that he would take the matter to the public and assess the opinion and if he is not convinced, he will retrace back. But I would like 10 say that as far as the Government is concerned, because they have a policy, he wants to carry on with that. But they are not willing to carry it according to the environments and surroundings that ai'e here now. I would like to know if the Government's policy is to stick to the rigid policy of prohibition, i If so, they should come to some sort ot decision and do something about it. We find that some States have scrapped prohibition, some have relaxed ll, some are rigid about it. I cannot understand how the Finance Minister can bring about a uniform policy unless the Centre takes up the matter into its own hands and decides the policy about it. In this connection, 1 would like to point out that I learn that the Birlas are going to open a wine factory in Hyderabad and that they are purchasing lands. If this is the attitude, I just cannot understand what the Government is going to do. Are they playing Dr. Jackyll and Mr. Hyde role here?

Then, I would like to point out about projecting the image of India and I have been mentioning this in every debate. I find that our projecton of the image of India is very poor altogether. We are spendng so much of money in the publicity sections in our embassies. But we are unable even to project the correct image of India since the people outside India, in other parts of the world, think that our millions are starving here, that our people are riding on elephants, that snakes are ir. abundance here. This is the sort of image that is projected. In this connection, I would like to point an article written by Mr. Frank Moraes two days back in which he has said that a foreigner had mentioned—he did not give the foreigners nationality or his name—"that the country was led by a bunch of duffers." I am sure the Finance Minister knows the meaning. And if this is the way in which our people are going to project the image of India inside the country itself, how do you expect the people in other countries to know about us? I just cannot understand how you *Can* tolerate this kind of things.

As far as sending of delegations to outside foreign countries is concerned, of course, now due to economy, we are not sending any. But still this is a very wrong attitude. I think we should have outside contact. We do not even send delegations to the nearby countries, to Nepal, etc. or even to Nagaland. We do not know whether it is green or blue. I think this attitude should not be developed if you want international co-operation and international understanding for -which you are striving.

I would like to say about the functioning of the autonomous bodies which Mr. Rajnarain just now mentioned. I have been raising questions about a particular instituion the Sangeet

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Natak Akademi since Shri Chagla was the Education Minister. It has been giving grants to the various cultural institutions. I am not just reading all the things, but I will read only about the 1966-67 Budget-

	Budget Grant Provi- sion Rs.	actually paid Rs.
1. Bhartiya Kala Kendra.	3,500	26,000
2. Triveni Kala Sangam.	8,000	8,000
3. Adarsh Vidyalaya	1,000	7,000
4. Gandharva Maha- Vidyalaya.	2,700	12,000
5. Sangeet Bharati	15,000	4,100

I have been probing this matter for a long time and there is some malpractice in the Sangeet Natak Akademi regarding this. I have taken up this issue with the Education Minister. But I would like the Finance Minister—because the Finance Minister is also concerned—to consult the Education Minister and see that justice is done to this institution, Sangeet Bharati, which has asked for Rs. 15.000 but has been given only Rs. 4,100. Another thing that I would lik~ to say to the Finance Minister is about the retirement age of government officers. It is a common practice to allow extensions after 58 till either the person wants or he has his influence. In this connection I want to bring to your notice the case of a Safdarjung Surgeon who has been given extension twice after 58 blocking the promotion of a young double F.R.C.S. under him. Madam; if you want the younger generation to take an active part in their duties, this attitude about granting extensions should go. The Finance Minister should be rigid in not allowing extension of service.

Lastly, Madam, I would like to say something to the Finance Minister. He is an authority on the subject and he can deal with this question of simplification of tax collections which should cause the least harassment to the tax-payer. He should also see that prices of commodities do not rise. I think you, Madam, for giving me the time.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated) : Madam, Deputy Chairman, we are back again at the inescapable annul ritual of Budget Appropriations and the Finance Bill. The high priests go on changing but the ritual remains the same. We had Shri T. T. Krish-namachari. We had Shri Sachindra Chaudhury and we have now the redoubtable Deputy Prime Minister cum Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. If we study what they have put before the House from time to time there is hardly any difference. One had expected that when Shri Morarji Desai came before the House with his proposals there would be something radical, something of real significance, something that would change the face of the country even if only slowly and steadily. I am afraid, Madam, as I study the figures there is hardly any hope left for any such feeling in my mind.

My first charge, which is a charge that I repeat because I have made this charge when Shri T. T. Krishnama-chari was sitting there, is that the betrayal of the rural people is going on steadily and uninterruptedly. Now I do not wish merely to get away with words like the "betrayal of the rural people". I want to pinpoint two or three things which will sustain my charge that what is going on is nothing less than the betrayal of the rural areas.

Number one; there is no programme worth the name for a tremendous drive of adult education in this country. Vast millions of people, who are illiterate, are asked to understand the Plans, are asked fo line up with the Government, are asked to co-operate with what is going on. How can an illiterate people give their co-operation? How can illiterate people stand by a Government and add strength to its elbow? They just don't understand most of all these. I asked Shri Krish-namachari that he must sit down and give this country the finance for a tremendous drive of dult education. It did not happen and it is not happening today.

Madam, illiteracy and socialism are completely contradictory terms. I look around in vain in this country for real signs of socialism. I hardly see a sign of socialism anywhere in the figures presented in the national expenditure. There is nothing to show that we are building up a socialist society. We have not the courage, we have not the conviction to plumb fully for all we are worth for building up socialism. This is on one hand. And on the other, are we giving enthusiasm to capitalism? No. The capitalists are frustrated, angry and bitter. We are neither here nor there. Now what is going to be the future of a country which does not make up its mind concerning the direction it must take and having decided, has not the courage to advance fearlessly in that direction.

I mentioned the lack of a programme of adult education, I now come to the second point and I am quite sure in my mind that the Finance Minister will appreciate what I say on this point. Madam, I have long refused to agree with the cynical view held by many critics that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. I can no longer term away from this view as altogether wrong, 80 per cent, of our people are still in the rural areas and nobody knows this better than the Finance Minister. But have we on our hand, an adequate programme for rural industrialisation? I hardly see anything worth the name. When I said this to Mr. T. T. Krishna-machari at one time, he said, "Yes. We are putting up a number of factories in the rural areas.". But the present Finance Minister will understand exactly what I mean by rural industrialisation. Are we taking into the rural areas in an organised and adequate manner such industries as the village people can handle in their own villages and in their own homes without much capital, without much training and yet add considerably to national wealth. When Pandit Nehru came to preside over the anniversary of our Institution in South India, Ghandhi Gram, he made an admission which I have always held in my memory as something sacred. He said that we want big industries and we are proud to have them. But before these big industries can add an inch to the economic stature of this country—it will take a long time'—if in the meantime we can put something into the homes of the village people, into every village, and produce something ,then immediately, we will see a change. He understood this intellectually just as he understood many other things intellectually. But somehow he did not initiate and probably his colleagues did not initkte programmes to carry out these basic ideas. Now this rural industrialisation seems to be at a dead end in this country. We have of course the Khadi and Village Industries programme and I am in intim'ate touch with what is going on under these headings. They hardly yet touch the fringe of the life of the people. Therefore, on the one hand, there is the absence of a great drive for adult education to lift the people up, so that people can understand what we are asking them to do. and On the other, there is no programme of putting into their hands such instruments, under such conditions as they can manage, for production from home to home and village to village. Now this is what I call the betrayal of the rural areas of India.

I then go to another aspect of this matter. We are no doubt talking about agriculture and we are no doubt doing all that is humanly possible to push up agriculture. But this is fundamental that you cannot build up agricultral prosperity without agro-industries. If the farmers or the farming communities or villages of India are merely pushed to have better agriculture but if the 'agricultural income is not supplemented through income in agro-industries, then we are not playing the game because you cannot build up the prosperity of a people entirely on agriculture; it has to be backed up by agro-industries and that is why I stressed the point that we lack a programme of rural industrialisation. Then, as you study the figures, you see at once the en or-

(Shri G. Rama Chandran.]

mity of expenditure on administration. I am glad that more than one speaker-referred to this. Since Independence, the administrative apparatus has expanded incredibly and expenditure lias increased incredibly. We have had the Committee under the Finance Minister, the Administrative Reforms Committee. It remains to be seen how the recommendations of that Committee would be implemented. If we learn from past experience, we have had innumerable committees which presented exceedingly good reports but they are on the shelves today. Hardly anything is being implemented. But talking about administration, the vast expansion in the administrative apparatus plus the administrative expenditure, one thought that comes to me$_i$ and which I would like to share with the House, is that the greatest corruption in thi$_s$ country is inefficiency. There is inefficiency on every side. Take the telephone system. It is a torture to use the telephone system unless you are a Minister or somebody. Take the Railways. There is so much bragging about the improvement on Railways. But people who travel long journeys in this country by rail know how inefficient the Railways have become. There is hardly a compartment in which everything is in good order. Something or the other is always wrong. There is inefficiency everywhere. You look at the offices in Delhi. Let the Finance Minister appoint a small group of watchers who will go round the offices and see what is happening. A good percentage ox people do hardly anything in the offices. Many of them pull into the offices half-an-hour, 45 minutes or even an hour late and pull out of the offices 35 minutes, 45 minutes or an hour earlier. How can you build up a great nation pledged to productivity and progress on this kind of terrible inefficiency which is the worst type of corruption going on in this country? After all what is this corruption? You pay a man to do' a job and the man does not do the job; but he takes the money, he takes his salary and yet will not do the job. If that is not corruption, I would like to know what corruption means in any country There is terrible inefficiency.

Then you look at the figures again Here I would like to have a special say *on* a special problem. Ours "is a wur budget. We call it defence budget. Defence is a respectable name in modern times for war. You do not call the Minister a War Minister but you call him a Defence Minister. About Rs. 1,000 crores are going into Defence. Am I saying that this is wrong? Or am I saying that we Can do otherwise? I am simply pointing out that round about Rs. 1,000 crores are going into this business called "Defence" which is really the business of war or War preparedness. Then look at the figures for Education, look at the figures for Public Health, lock at the figures for Rural Housing etc Look at the figures for all else which means putting happiness into the life of the people. They are fragmented, they are small fractions of the Defence expenditure. Now I would say "Let us keep our powder dry as a State.. You can do little else. You are not running an ashram, but you are running a Government a Nation—State". I realise that these things have to be done. But while you are spending Rs. 1,000 crores on war preparations or defence preparations, whatever you like to call it, Gandhi's India, Nehru's India must take definite, positive steps towards peace with our neighbours and in the world. Even in the British Cabinet, there is a Minister for Disarmament. Now while we have a Defence Minister in this country, we should also have a Peace Minister. In England you call him the Disarmament Minister. But we should have a Peace Minister. Peace-making is a tremendously difficult subject; ibly it is more difficult than war-making to-day. You have to build up a great apparatus for peace. We have to study where a blow for peace can be struck. We must have a full-time Minister charged with the task of collaborating with all other Gov-

ernments and peoples in the world for disarmament and establishing worm peace. You have, for instance, *these* endless conferences in Geneva wnieh come to nothing. Probably it is inherent in the situation. But a great Minister of Peace from this country continually attending to problems of peace and taking part in such endeavours might push the woriu a little nearer to world peace 'and I suggest that this is the least that Gandhi's India can do. I do not demand, I shall not be foolish to demand, the scrapping of defence and war preparedness. After all we are afraid of China. After all we are afraid oi: Pakistan. But it was only yesterday that President Ayub Khan said in a remark-ably brief but absolutely clear statement, "We do not wish to attack India; it is not our intention to attack India." Either the Presidents oi the Governments of the world can all be liars or they are capable of speaking the truth. And if our President is a President who can speak truth, I take it that the President of Pakistan can speak truth also. He said "We do not intend to attack India". I am not saying, therefore, that on the basis oi this statement we can get away from all our preparations. But the emphasis must not be on war-making the emphasis must be on peace-making. We should have, as I suggested, a full-fledged Ministry for Disarmament and Peace, studying the problems oi disarmament and peace and helping India and the world towards that consummation.

And finally, Madam, as I watch the Indian scene, there are many disturbing signs on the horizon. You cannot have economic stability unless there is political stability. You cannot build up economic prosperity on political instability and the breakdown of every canon of political morality as is taking place in this country. On every side, canons of political morality are breaking down. I am referring to political morality as is understood between parties and parties in a democratic country. Treason today pays the highest dividend. If you are a traitor you become a Minister. If you cross the floor and sell your party with a few companions behind, you you get into places of power. To what a pass has this nation come? Is this the nation which Gandhiji once, rescued and took up to great heights of endeavour and achievement? Political morality has completely crashed all round. And the Congress is a party to this breakdown of political morality. In their working Committee, or somewhere else, I am not sure, they have approved of crossing the floor. Now once the Congress itself have become a party to this, the game seems to be almost a lost one. How shall we recover from all this? Poverty, suffering, the big gap between the rich and the poor becoming bigger and bigger year after year, breakdown of all canons of morality and confusion and indiscipline in the country—these are the portents of a revolution. No people least of all our people—millions and millions of them, as our people are, nearly 500 millions of people will not tolerate the existing situation too long. Either we must guide them steadily step by step effectively through peaceful methods of development or there would be a terrible explosion in this ' country. As I watch the scene, the fear grows in me that there may not be in thi» country adequate leadership, adequate programmes, adequate efficiency and adequate understanding to prevent a revolution of that kind. I wish it will not come but if it comes, nobody would be more responsible than those who have held the power in this country for nearly 20 years. So let us take the warning. Let us study the portents. Let us not be like sparrows building their nests in the crater of a volcano. That is what we seem to be doing, sparrows flying up and down in the crater building nests. Any day the eruption may come and all these pious things we are trying to do our palliatives, will be swept away in a storm of anger, hate and violence. Let not that happen and if it is not to happen we have to work in new directions and more effectively and urgently than we are doing to-day.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh): The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that the situation that prevails in the country cannot be described 'as a general recession but the 'Economic Times' has said:

> "While conceding that the present recession in the industrial sector is galloping and extensive in nature, the Centre thinks that the situation does not warrant and alarmist view. It is a temporary phase and recovery will be swift from next year."

It further said:

> "Till recently, New Delhi has been dismissing the problem as sectoral or local in character but now it has realised that it is fairly extensive and envelops a wide range of industries, whether they are agriculture-based or dependent on imports or not."

This is the *Economic Times* view dated 4th July, 1967.

In our day-to-day life we see various factories. Take for instance the jute and engineering goods and also the H.M.T. which was referred to by some hon. Member. To whichever sector you go you find the recession very visible and clear. Another phenomenon is also seen. When recession takes place, generally the prices should go down but on the contrary even though recession is admitted on all quarters, the prices are not coming down except in one case, namely, the blackmarket price of the Hindustan motor or the Fiat car. In all other cases, particularly in food and other consumer goods, the prices are still high. The main reason is this. The market is being controlled by a few monopolists who are controlling the prices. Even when the goods are not sold, they want to keep the prices as high as they are. What is the reason for this phenomenon in this country? It is not new to our country aione. I will come to that later. The economy that is being developed in India is a capitalist economy of the old type even under the name ot democratic socialism or whatever name you may give it. That is why the late Mr. Gadgil warned the country: 'Beware of vanaspati socialism'. That is why even the Congress which professed socialism is building capitalism in this country. The capitalism in the whole world which is about 300 years old in Europe and about 200 years old in America has not solved the problem of the people, has not given a stable life to the people in those countries. I will give the survey made by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development which was reported in the Economic Times:

> "The economic growth has slowed down this year or has been halted in the three largest industrialised countres—the U.S., West Germany and the U.K.—with repercussions on the growth in many other countries and on world trade."

It went on further:

> "For the first time for nearly a decade there ha$_s$ been a simultaneous weakening of demand in several important countries.
>
> "The total growth of demand and output in the OECD area may be of the order of two per cent, in the first half of 1967.
>
> "World production increased by 5 per cent, last year, but it grew more slowly than in either of the previous years.
>
> "The slowdown reflected limitations on resources in the industrial nations of the West and a 'distinct faltering' of farm output in the developing countries."

This is the feature. We have tacked on ourselves to the Western markets mainly and greatly—to a large extent. So the effect of the recession and other things that are taking place in England or in the U.S. or Germany are having their impact on out economy also. The basic thing i« tfcs*

capitalism which has been developed or which has been going on for several centuries there, has not solved the problem. Even recently in England they advocated the theory of wage freeze and 5 lakhs of people are unemployed in England itself, wherrj even after over 200 years capitalism has not given a stable life to the people of that country, We see the contrast. The report says: "In the communist world, industrial production grew by 8-4 per cent, compared with 8-7 per cent, in 1965." It further said:

> "The survey which does not cover the Chinese People's Republic, said the rest of the communist world stepped up its production, largely because of a much better harvest."

Therefore we see the contrast between where capitalism is being practised or being followed and where socialism is followed. In one case we see recession, we see unemployment, we see he glut, we see the slump in the 'narket. Whereas in the other place we see the gradual progress at a higher stage. In the Soviet Union, which ^oing to celebrate its golden jubilee in November this year, they have never seen during these 50 years any recession or unemployment. Why within 20 years we are facing all these problems? It is mainly because our eco-iomy is run on capitalist method vhich is a moribund method, It is \lready dead and it has no future \t all in the world. Therefore for wing the ills or diseases that we \ave, the only thing to be done is to lave socialism and it should be implemented in India.

For the solution to recession there Are two methods. One is the capitalist way of solving the problem. The other is the workers' way of solving the problem. There is yet another also—the big monopolies. In this struggle the big monopolists, the big fish devours the smaller ones and the smaller industrialists will b_e wiped out from the face of the earth**,** They will only physically exist but they wi[1].[1]

not exist as industrialists. There is much talk about wage freeze. Probably the Finance Minister is also 'advocating this policy. Why wage freeze? It means wage cut. So the wages of the wage-earners, the office clerks, the factory workers will be affected whereas on the profits of the monopolists—the Tata House and the Birla House—there will be no restriction at all. Even if there is a ceiling, the ceiling will be at fifteen lakhs or twenty lakhs of rupees. Therefore, if the wage freeze is going to come it will be resisted. Already in one form they are having it because the dearness allowance recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission has not yet been implemented by the Government for the Central Government employees. On this score the Indi'an National Trade Union Congress which is a wing of the Congress has already decided on one hour's strike on the Railways on September 11th. So even a wing of the Congress is forced to go on strike on this issue because this is going to affect lakhs and lakhs of workers. If the Government is going to adopt a policy of wage freeze, then the working people of India will flght against it tooth and nail with all the strength that they can command. Therefore I say that the Finance Minister and the Government of India should not adopt this policy of wage freeze. When the prices have been going up and when the prices are spiralling up, there is no point in pegging the wages. Therefore they should not think in terms of such **a** a policy.

Another point which I want to mako is this. The other day I mentioned about the economy of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakha-patnam. This factory has not yet come up. It is yet to come. Only the ground has been levelled and some sheds temporarily put up. But what I find is that already the funds are being squandered by a "Dushta Thriam"—by three persons. These three people have already got control over this factory and they have started squandering the funds. I will give

[Shri M. V. Bhadram.]

the House one or two examples. The head office of this factory is here in Delhi and so they pay so much rent for the office 'and also for their em ployees who will be also getting their allowances because they will be stay ing in Delhi and not at Vasakhapai-nam. They will be some 1,300 miles away from the factory site. What is the fun of having the head office here in Delhi? Further, a Chief Design Engineer on the scale Rs. l.bOQ to Rs. 2,250 has been appointed whose job will commence only after three years, that is to say, after the factory lias been completed, not now. But he has already been appointed. Then there are designers on the scale Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,400. Three of these designers have already been appointed whose job will commence, only in 1970, not now. Then there are foremen on the scale Rs. 1,100 to Rs, 1,400 and three of these foremen have already been selected. Their work will also begin only later on. Then there are Superintendents on the scale Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,600. They have selected people when their work will commence after this factory is commissioned to work. These people have already been appointed and the total wages of these people per year come to a lakh of rupees. I do not know why they are doing this. If the Finance Minister shuts his eyes to this, then I am afraid this factory will not come up 'at all because before that factory comes into being all the funds would have been eaten away by this "Dushta Thriam". The Managing Director, the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industries and the FA & CAO of this factory, these three persons are in Delhi and they are manipulating so many things. They are even issuing tenders from Delhi and contacting various concerns and firms and trying to do all these things. I would like to ask one question. If a factory comes up in any area, if that factory does not give employment to the people of that area, if that factory does not add to the prosperity of that area, why should that factory come up at all? Now the Managing Director of this factory is recruiting people not from that area but from all over the country, particularly from Delhi itself. I will give you one or two examples. The P-A. to the Joint Secretary—Mr. S. V. Subramaniam— . . .

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Rajasthan): Which factory is the hon. Member referring to?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I am talking about Bharat Heavy Plates and Vesels Ltd, Visakhapatnam. And then this P.A. of the Joint Secretary who has no qualifications whatsoever has been appointed Personnel Assistant though there is no personnel in the factory up till now. But he is already appointed since he happens to be the P.A. of one of the Directors who is also the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

I would suggest to the Finance Minister that wherever 'a factory is started in any area in India, the local people to the extent of 60 per cent or 70 per cent or 75 per cent—whatever it may be—should be employed in it. That principle has to be laid down. The rest can come from other places. But if this policy is not adopted then the regional differences will persist. In some cases I know these regional differences had gone to such an extent that people were killed. Unless the Government decides about this policy they are not going to solve this problem of regional differences and these differences will go on increasing.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V, PATEL (Gujarat): Was not killing first started in the Soviet Union? Were not people exterminated there before the Soviet Union was established? Hundreds died before their grain depots. .

SHRi M. V. BHADRAM: But far less than those who died in Nazi Germany.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): But Nazi Germany was also a socialist country.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: But it was socialism of your brand and not of our brand.

Now, Madam, I have to refer to another thing. There is a news item in the 'Hindu' of the 21st of July last. 1 am personally concerned with thai news. This news item reads thus:

"Mr. Asoka Mehta, Minister *ot* Petroleum and Chemicals said in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha today that 18 Americans working with the fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam had left since a gherao in which actually two Americans were involved. Answering a question as to the Government's reaction to this he said**:** Government was much concerned over the delay that was occurring in commissioing the fertilizer plant following the dislocation of work that had taken place."

I may straightway say that this is a tissue of fabrication. This reply of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals has been inspired by the *New York Times.* There was an article about *gherao.* I know what happened. 1 was present in that *gherao.* I was *present* physically.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Did you lead it? Say so.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Why is my hon. friend, Mr. Patel, so very impatient? I am coming to that. I will give him all the facts. On the 17th of May an American foi-eman boat an Indian foreman who happened to be the Secretary of the union of the workers, at the works spot at 11 A.M. The Union Secretary was beaten and was bleeding from his cheek. Naturally the workers got excited. Seeing that all the Americans ran to their housing colony which is about a hundred yards away from that nla"o, The workers aiso went there and sat on the road. Nobody was prevented from going inside or coming out. Nothing happened. As soon as I got the meassage I rushed to the place at one o'clock. Everything was absolutely calm. The workers sat peacefully. The only thing they were asking was that the American should come out and apologise for what he had done. Nothing more than that was demanded. Those fellows refused to do it. It was hot with a scorching sun and naturally the people were excited, since the person on whom they relied was beaten. He was also excited due to the emotion. It took two hours to control the whole thing and finally at about five o'clock the American came out and apologised. If this is called *gherao* I am proud I have led that *gherao* and I own it. Tlie only thing is, when an Indian is beaten by the American and that too at the works spot, and that too the Secretary of their union, can we not protest against it? Nobody was prevented from going inside or from coming out. In fact the Projects Manager of the Coromandal Fertilizer Factory came out and talked to me. When I was talking with the workers he came and even then he was not heckled by any worker. This can be vouchsafed by the Government officials who were present. The Collector also came to the spot at the end. *Hi* was also present. The Superintendent of Police was also present. Several other officers were also present. Have I not got the right to protest against the thing when an Indian is beaten by an American?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Excuse me for a small interruption. So far as the apology was concerned, it was all right. But after that, was something else also demanded? Do you think that was justified?

4 P.M.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: What is that?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: He is referring to the way in which the apology was made. I personally am not happy about the way in which it was demanded or done but unfortunately the Project Manager came to the workers and announced: "I am going to do this apology in this particular way."

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL**:** What is the way?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Apology by touching the feet. Nothing more than that.

(interruptions.)

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra): Did he do it on his own like that?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Let us condemn if there is anything wrong on the side of labour also.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I said I was not happy; I tried to persuade..

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): He made it clear that it was not done on his demand or the workers' demand.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Anyway, Lummus & Co. which was constructing the factory was responsible for the whole thing. Unfortunately the Project Manager was not present on that day. Next day he came and we all met and discussed the whole matter. They were thinking that he was an anti-American. We made it clear that there was nothing against the Americans as such and it was only against a particular person. Because he had beaten the Secretary of the Union the whole incident took place. Among the Americans we know there are two groups. One group wants cordial relations with the Union and another group does not want cordial relations but wants that there should be flare up in the factory every day. It was the people of that group which did not like to have cordial relations with the Union who left the factory after the incident not before that. Even then we tried our level best. We suggested *to* the Project Manager to sit along with the Assistant Labour Commissioner, the Union representatives and the Americans. They sat and discussed for about four hours and the Project Manager of Lummus & Co. =Uso agreed. Those people who did not agree with the American Project Manager have left; the other people are still there and the work is being carried on. These are the facts of ftie case and the wonderful Minister without knowing what it is, went ®n defending the American. Of course I am not surprised because he has already opened the womb of India for the Dollar kings.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Awadheshwar Prasad, Sinha, you wanted one minute to ask one question.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, last night I was looking through the *Economic Times* of Bombay, dated 1st August. It has a six-column headline which reads, Deficit Financing in 4 months Rs. 268 crores: Despite Morarji pledge Deficit Financing goes on. And there is a beautiful block which explains that in April it was Rs. 162 crores, May Rs. 39 crores, June Rs. 13 crores and July (in three weeks) Rs. 54 crores. And among other things it says:

> "Firm declarations of determination to stop deficit financing made by the Union Finance Minister from time to time have generated great hopes about at least the easing, if not complete elimination, of inflationary pressures in the Indian economy. The revelation now of the unpublicised continuance of deficit financing on such a massive scale in the opening four months of the current year cannot but kill these high hopes at least for the time being."

Madam, I do not want to take more time of the House. I would beg of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister when he gets up to reply to the first reading of the Finance Bill kindly to refer to this. This is a very important matter. The House is concerned about it; the country is concerned about it; and I know the Deputy Prime Minister himself would feel concerned about it after he has heard what I have read out from this newspaper.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR (Rajasthan): Madam De-nuty Chairman, we are now on the last

round of our discussions on this very important subject of economy. 1 am not one of the those who had expected any magic from the Deputy Prime Minister and therefore I a'm not disappointed at all like my other friends. I definitely feel that he has made an earnest endeavour to salvage our economy and to gear it up. And in that direction he has definitely taken various steps. There is no doubt that we are in a very bad way. We are face to face with a big challenge and it is not only for an individual Minister but for all of us to put our heads together and to see how we can face that challenge.

LTHE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.] I have not the least doubt that we are in a position to meet the challenge. We can take measures which will gear up our economy. We have been faced with certain temporary difficulties; we have been faced with certain accumulated difficulties but with a cool head I have no reason to be defeatist and I do feel that we can get out of it. But I was quite impressed by what my friend, Mr. Ramachand-ran, said. We also realise that this economic situation has wide repercussions, it has international repercussions and until and unless we have economic independence we cannot think of political independence and therefore it is for us to put our heads together. At present unfortunately the political image of this country is not what it ought to be. Nobody could feel happy about it. Without apportioning blame to anyone I think after few days when Parliament will go into recess, when the Prime Minister and the Ministers get time to think they will be able to turn in their minds the events which have taken place all these days, invite the leaders of the Opposition parties, sit together and see what image of the parliamentary institutions which we value so much has been projected, how we have damaged in these last four months the image of our parliamentary institutions. Is it not true that the image of the politician today is at its lowest ebb, that the citizen today is full of contempt for what has happened in the political life of this country? Un til and unless the citizen has respect and until and unless we can give res pectability to the political institutions and to the politician in authority it would be extremely difficulty for us to gear up our administration. A demoralised administration cannot deliver the goods. So I do think that proper attention will be paid to this important matter and until and unless this receives our first attention I think the economic policies which have got to be implemented by those in political authority and by the ad ministration will receive a serious set back. How can a State ad ministration which does not know What is going to hap pen tomorrow, when uncertainty rules, apply its mind and give of its best in such a state of affairs? Until and unless we create a climate in which we can claim the best out of the Services it would be difficult to deliver the goods and therefore I do think that we will have to pay our earliest attention to this matter.

The central point of the Hon. Finance Minister's thiking was about deficit financing, that there should be no deficit financing. I entirely agree with that. My friend from there just now read out from the *Economic Times* that during the last three months there has been deficit financing to a very great extent, to the order of Rs. 268 crores. I have got those figures with me. But if we just examine these figures we will find that deficit financing has been to the extent of Rs. 162 crores in the month of April itself. Then, it has tapered down and again it has gone up a little in the month of July. This is explained, to my mind, by the fact that the earnings have not yet started coming in and we need not get frightened or draw any conclusions. About deficit financing we will he able to judge only when we are able to put tosrether for the whole year, what is going to b° the pntire income, for all the twelve months, for which the Budget

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.] has been presented and what is the expenditure which we are going to incur during the entire twelve months. If we find that we will be able to balance the Budget, there is no reason to be afraid of deficit financing and we should draw absolutely no conclusions. I am afraid the "Economic Times" has not given a correct interpretation to the whole thing, ft has also written almost in scare.

Again, when talking a°out our major issues regarding our econmy and the major steps which we have to take, we also get a little panicky about the family planning business. I quite realise the importance of family planning, but let us not get completely off the rails and talk all sorts of funny things as if we are in panic. I am very glad that today. during the Quesion Hour, the sense of this House was conveyed, in a way, that we should not think of abortions and we should not think of compulsory sterilisation. 'We should not think of these matters. This shows absolutely immature thinking. This shows that we have not got guts, we do not know how to face the situation and we are prepared to do away with all the moral side and every other side of it and we are unable to -manage things because of our temporary difficulties. I strongly condemn all these unhappy and unfortunate things which do not fit in with our own background, which do not fit in with the morality of this country, and standards of this country. Therefore, let us not think about these matters in that manner. Of course, we could educate our people and there are many youngmen who have voluntarily understood their responsibilities and know how to go about it.

While examining other important major issues I would iike t0 submit to the hon. Finance Minister that not going in or stopping of deficit financing alone is not going to help matters. You may have no deficit financing whatsoever and yet the economy could stagnate and go to pieces, unless and until we ta^e other alternative measures, which gear up our econo-| my. Our industrial sector is in great trouble. Some of their difficulties are genuine and it is no use condemning them all the time and making exhorta-i tions. It is only by economic laws ! and economic principles that the economy of the country is going to be guided. It is neither by slogan-mongering nor by exhortations. So, it is very essential that the hon. Finance Minister sits together with his othe^ Cabinet colleagues. Divide industries into three or four sectors. Examine both the private and public sectors. Examine what are the real aihnents and what are the real difficulties of that particular industrial sector. It may be of profit to appoint three or four small committees consisting of knowledgeable people both from the public sector and private sector. Have three or four industrial sectors and ask them to examine and go thoroughly into their difficulties and problems and see what balancing things have got to be done. There are •many things which we learn. Today we are importing alloy steel worth Rs. 58 crores. This was imported last year. This year also we are going to import Rs. 32 crores worth alloy steel and there will be a glut of it in the market. We have got capacity for certain types. We have not utilised it. We have got any quantity of ingots, but we have not got capacity for sheets, which are very much required by us. So many things have got to be done. So many loose ends have got to be tied up. So many small difficulties have got to be removed. These committees, which I reccinmend. should sit only for two or three months at the most. Thev should look into them, so that all the the difficulties of the industries are removed.

I have also something to say on the agricultural side. Whatever we may think of doing about deficit financing, we should somehow gear it up. You may give up some of these big projects but the small projects which are

likely to yield results should be taken up and - there is no deficit Financing 111 any manner in their case. That is investment. Now, from the industrial sector you have got banking institutions and you have financing institutions. What about agricultural? Agriculture is in great difficulty. So far as small irrigation is concerned, there is hardly any help. There are scanty resources for medium-term loans, etc. We must give special attention to this matter. I think the Finance Minister will understand it a little better if I just put certain facts before him. I submit for Rajasthan we have got a blueprint prepared for small irrigation projects worth about Rs. 36 crores, which can be taken up straightway and could be completed in twelve or eighteen months' time. You can imagine what great relief it would give to the rural population on the food front. Mr. Ramachandran was very rightly talking about the rural problems, but I do not attach that much importance to adult education as he attaches. Our people in the rural areas are better educated than those living in the •metropolitan cities. They are making much better sense than these people are making here, but I do want that, instead of anything else, you must do everything possible for small irrigation. I think if the hon. Minister will look into it and examine it, he will find that the Parliamentary Committee, on which there were more than 200 Members to examine the Fourth Plan Agricultural Sector, had come to certain unanimous conclusions. That was the only Committee which came to unanimous conclusions on certain issues. T do hope that if he studies these problems, if he understands these problems he will give nroper .ittention to them and see what he could do to implement the unanimous rpcotm'mendations of th° Parliamentary Committer.

Having said that much about agriculture. T would liko to sav a word about tVio nutyic sector undertakings. T snir! it last fi'mp, an<-I *j* reoeaf if that the nubile sector undertakings should h- ooldmines but *i*^{h}*py* could also he bottomless pits for wasting our resources. Unless and untu certain measures are taken, unless and until you do the needful, they will remain as bottomless pits, taking away ail the resources of the country. But if certain measures are taken, these very public sector undertakings could be turned into goldmines. Put the righl man in the right place. This is the first thing. 1 wish the Cabinet took a complete review of the public sector undertakings to see whether the right man was in the right place or not. The second thing which they should see is, what are the inputs which are required by them for a double shift, to work it all the time? Let them provide those inputs for these public sector undertakings. I am sure if these undertakings work two shifts properly, all the time, all the year round, they will be profitable. If the management fails, then the heads must roll. If these preliminary steps are taken, for which no other recommendations are necessary, I think quite a lot will be achieved and I do hope that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will give his personal attention to this matter and do something qbout it.

Then, I come to public spending. Well, this is always there and when we make certain general remarks about it, they cut very little ice. This question has been examined only on its fringe. It should be reduced to its proper size and it should be examined as to what is exactly meant by public spending and what is happening to it. I have got certain interesting figures to give. Now, on 31-3-1960 the total strength of Class I Officers in the Central Government was 9,795. In]965 the figure was 19,022. The annual growth is 19 per cent. Just think of it. Most of them to unproductive work. That is the unfortunate part of it. Class III officers, have during this period increased by 54.000. Regardins Class IV officers, we have been saying that we do not want peons, chaprasis and iamadars. but Class IV officers have increased by 46.000 during these five years. I

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do not see why the hon. Finance Minister cannot freeze this, if we can freeze this, there would b$_e$ no need to freeze the wages, and you must keep our people contented. I understand that this wage freeze has a meaning and it is not to be taken in isolation. When he talks of wage freeze, he first talks of profit freeze, he first talks of dividend freeze. He is not talking about the "wage freeze in isolation. I want him to take a correct view about this thing and see that this thing is immediately stopped. This i$_s$ the position with the Central Government. If you go to the State Governments, the position i$_s$ still worse. They have had over 3 million persons in 1961 and in four years they $_{we}$re 3.61 million; that is, 6.10 lakh more persons have been employed during these four years. Then the dearness allowance comes. The whole taxation which you levy go in the payment of dearness allowance and in the payment of wages for these newly employed persons, and therefore that is' the worst type of inflation which is responsible for the bad economy in which we find ourselves today. It may be difficult, I understand. You can create the same employment, I do not mind the same employment being created, but that employment should be performance-oriented. 5^ fff ^ ^rr faxrrf

They are all qull-drivers. You must have persons who are producing something instead of quill-drivers who sit over the work of others, who do not permit others to do anything. At one time I myself belonged to that category. But I have been for the last twenty years trying to impress upon people that now is the time for the engineers, for scientists, and all that.

I will next go to the point to which I referred last time also, and that is about the suicidal policy of import liberalisation. I have been stressing this for the last one year. But I understand that very recently some sense has dawned upon the Finance Ministry and the Government and particularly the Ministry of Industry. They have realised how this policy has affected our industrial production, and it amazes me to find how these policies are formulated and fashioned, how these liberalised imports are being managed. You liberalise imports if they produce that' wealth. But if you have placed an order for the import of items for which you had been given a licence, you can ask and get another licence. There is absolutely no connection whatsoever between the imports and the production. At least the imports which you have liberalised should be tied down to production. They have not been tied down to production. They have increased the difficulties of the indigenous manufacturers and they have increased the potential of the blackmarket on these imported items. This is the state of affairs. I do hope that further attention will be paid to this matter.

Then I would lik$_e$ to com$_e$ to the question of credit facilities and credit policy. It is only in this context that we have been wanting that the banks should be nationalised. As I told you at the very outset, I do not go by any slogans, and whether you call me progressive or retrograde it does not worry me in the least. Let us examine the question in all its essentials and see how it Is going to affect our economy. The more I have examined the matter the more I find that we have raised a lot of hullabaloo and noise about it. What are we going to do? At present we have the State Bank which controls about 33 per cent of capital. Even a western democracy like France has nationalised banks. which nationalised banks control more than 60 or 65 per cent of it. What is it extraordinary which you are going to do here? How are our banks functioning? Let us understand how the scheduled banks are functioning. I will just give an example just to make you feel about it. When the Finance Minister raised this issue and said, "Well, you gear yourselves up; you try to lend to agriculture; you try to lend to the small-scale industries."

Mrs nad certain big statements by the Indian Banks' Association, and I have this beautiful pamphlet before me. They have stated in this pamphlet: "In fact outstanding scheduled bank assistance to small-scale Industries"— they are justifying that they have been doing all that is reasonably possible for the small-scale indutries— "having a capital investment of up to Rs. 5 lakhs has gone up from Rs. 28 •crores in December 1960 to Rs. 91 crores in March, 1966, the sanctioned limits being about Rs. 170 crores." I do not know how these figures have been arrived at because I had a statement from the Reserve Bank itself, and the statement from the Reserve Bank tells me an entirely different story. Here is the statement from the Reserve Bank. This says that the State Bank has about 13,000 accounts so far as small-scale industries are concerned. All the other scheduled banks put together have more than 14,000. As against the figure of about Rs. 170 crores, the total given by them is only Rs. 82 crores. I do not know. This is a statement from the Reserve Bank. The figures given are there. When I analysed this further, I found that all the scheduled banks' advances to the small-scale industries were limited to certain traditional industries. The important ones are light engineering goods, trnasport equipment and the manufacture of metal products. Here the comparison would be really very interesting. The accounts with the State Bank are 3,722. When all the scheduled banks are put together, it is 2.476. For manufacture of metal products, State Bank 1,000; those others 820. I do not know what their difficulties are but it is obvious that thev have not been able to adjust themselves to the policies of the Government to help agriculture, to help the small-scale industries, and T also fepl +hat it is the unaccounted money and th^s? hanks which are responsible for most of our difficulties. Only the other dav we read that in Gujarat. . . .

THE VTCE-CHAmMAN (SHRl M. P. BHARGAVA'): You hav$_e$ taken 23 minutes already.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR: When do you want me to conclude? In three or four minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. MATHUR: I did not know it. In Gujarat the rates for groundnut oil ruling quite a littlje earlier were Rs. 5,575 per tonne, they went down to Rs. 4,100; they went down to Rs$_s$ 3,430; they came down to Rs. 2,900. What does this indicate? There was hoarding. Who was helping this hoarding? How has this rate come down? Is it because they knew that there was a possibility of the crop coming in? How have these rates come down? It is either because of the unaccounted money or these banks were supporting. The Reserve Bank issues certain directions. I had discussions with some of the top people in the banking field—I cannot go here into all those details, it will take a long time, how they can manage and manoeuvre to bypass all the directions of the Reserve Bank in these matters. Therefore, I think the hon. Finance Minister should not hesitate to nationalise the topmost 10 or 15 of these banks and take a good care of them.

General insurance-is not a very big thing so far as I am concerned. It does not make much sense to me. If we nationalise it, well and good; if we do not nationalise it, it does not make much difference.

Now, I will take up only two subjects and I will try to wind up as quickly as possible. One is about the Wealth Tax. I wish to tell the Finance Minister frTat the returns regarding the Wealth Tax need to be checked up. It i$_s$ unfortunate that we do not know what those returns are from the various top people. If he is good enough to lay on the Table of the House the Wealth Tax returns of the one hundred top people. I think you will find a lot of information running into him that these returns are false and fictitious. You want to take

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.]

away the privy purse. If the Nizam has got five thousand crores of idle money, you cannot get it. This money is a foreign exchange money because it is as good as foreign exchange; it is in the form of jewels, gold and all that. Now, what right any citizen has got to keep idle money when the economy of the country demands it? I do not say, confiscate it. Why should it not go to the bank and why should it not be made to give a return? At present, it is dead money; they are not getting even a single pie. Even if you give 2 per cent, he will get ten times of what he has got by way of privy purse. Then, you must have your Wealth Tax according to your socialistic pattern. How are you going to tax that wealth. If it is the studied policy of the Government that nobody should have more than Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs, then he will see what happens to it within ten years. And I do think that this question has not been looked into as it should have been all this time.

And the last point that I would like to mention is about the controls. This policy on controls followed by the Government has also been very intriguing so far as I am concerned. They first decontrolled cement. I raised the question in Parliament, in the Lok Sabha, there. They gave an increase for expansion of the industry. When I asked: "You have got abundant sugar and wh~y you do not decontrol it now; you have got so much in stock, there is no blackmarketing, this is the time to decontrol it,*' he said—it is his words—"it is very essential, we do consume it, we eat sugar; I cannot decontrol sugar unless and until I have a carry-over of six lakh tonnes, I will never do it. Here is a special Committee of exports." This ignorance of the experts is one of the greatest defects of the economy. Now, they are going to decontrol sugar. When it is selling gt Rs. 1.75 a kilo and the rate is Rs. 4 in the black market, are we throwing up our hands in horror? Are we surrendering, yielding, ourselves to the difficulty or are we following some studied policy?

Iron and steel was decontrolled. They talked of the Raj Committee without understanding. The Raj Committee's recommendations were that there should be stocks built up in every State. Without building up stocks in the States, you decontrolled it. What was the result? The prices increased. Decontrol means price increase of 25 per cent. Will the Finance Minister explain to me whether the Tatas were making good profits or not, whether the Tatas were making good paying high dividends or not? If they were paying high dividends, what is the justification for the price rise in steel? And the price rise has been to the extent of 25 per cent in the matter of certain items which are. needed by the small-scale industry.

About cement decontrol last year, is it not a standing scandal? What has happened regarding cement? They came here for a price rise. How have they conducted themselves? They wanted funds for expansion. But th& expansion has not taken place. They had all the money, but no expansion is there. They want that the freeze on the dividend should go away, that the price should further be increased. And they have set up an organisation called the Coordination Organisation or whatever it is. This is one of the greatest scandals in history. I will just tell you what the facts are of this scandal. They collected about Rs. 40-lakhs or Rs. 42 lakhs in that fund. This fund belongs to the companies and must be on the account of the companies. But they are not accounted for by the companies. What has happened to these funds? These funds are chartered out for public relations of the cement industry. What are the public relations of the cement industry? Who are the public relations officers of the cement industry? Are the public relations officers of the-cement industry the Members of Par-

ixa.uo.it or ine Chiel Ministers of tne States? A high person holding high authority in tne political lif$_{e\ 0}$f the country—trus is one 01 tne worsi types of corrupting the political life and the administration and I do wish that the Finance Minister, in conjunction with the Home Minister, takes up this issue and sees how this money is utilised. As a matter of fact this money belongs to the consumer because he has been charged a higher rate all this time. Apart from amassing $_{a}$ great wealth, estimated at Rs. 60 crores by blackmarketing between the manufacturer and the trader, they have this money which is about Rs. 40 lakhs and which has been used in corrupting the political life of this country. How can you have an honest administration? The central point of my friend, Mr. Rajnarain, when I entered the House, was about the anti-corruption measures. He was talking about big mopey, he was talking about corrupting the officials, he was talking about this officer or that officer and about th$_{e}$ top-most people in the country, and he appealed to Shri Morarji Desai. But does he remember that the first thing that Shri Morarji Desai recommended was the setting up of an institution which will look after corruption at the highest level and that is the institution of Lokpal? What is that institution? That institution is not to be appointed like any other thing. His appointment and his terms are such as would inspire confidence in every human being in this country, because the Lokpal is not only to be appointed by the Prime Minister or the President on the advice of somebody, but the Lokpal is to be appointed in consultation with the leaders of the Opposition of the Houses and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the country. And he will be looking into maladministration and malpractices with which the top-most people including the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States are concerned. This is what we have done, this is what we have recommended. But what has happened to it? I was really amazed to read in today's papers that the West Bengal Government does not want this sort of thing. They do not want a Lokpal. They consider it would be an interference in their affairs. If my friend who is a joint partner in that Government has any decency they should get out of that. If they want the political life to be glorified, they should support this institution. But if they are partners there and talk tall here, I think it makes no sense.

I do hope that we are on the last rung, as I submitted earlier. The country is facing a challenge and we must $_{a}$ccept that challenge. And I do hope that we will be able to give a good account of ourselves and by standing on our own legs, will be able to salvage our economy, by not being dependent on others we will be able to give an image of this country of which both those sitting on this side as well as on that side of the House will be proud.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One point of clarification. He said about cement. He may clarify so that a proper reply may be given by the Government. Does he mean to say that Rs. 45 lakhs were collected' by the Co-ordination Organisation and distributed to the various type of people and MPs? Is that what he means?

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR: That is my information. I have already tabled a question. It will come up tomorrow. And let us see what the Minister says about it. And I am going to pursue this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Banka Behary Das. I may tell you that you have 14 minutes.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): With the little time at my disposal, I will not deal specifically about all the taxation measures that we can find in the Finance Bill. I have spoken about them but still I hold the view that some of the excise imposts that have been there in the Finance Bill should be withdrawn.

[Shri Banka Behary Das.] We say that we are living in a planned economy and the planning Commission is going to be reorganised also. But, Sir, I feel and give a warning to this Government that this Planning Commission, the way it is constituted, is not going to take us very far. We see the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Gadgil, believes in an economy of austerity. On the other hand we see the Government which, though they profess a planned economy(pursue a policy which goes counter to this planned economy.

I will not deal with all those things of which Mr. Mathur has spoken. In the papers you can see there is much talk about decontrol of sugar. There might be decontrol but a portion of it will be within the controlled economy and a portion will be outside. What has been the history of sugar in this country? I am amazed that this is being discussed in a year when we have deficit of sugar and when we get reports from the State Governments and the Central Government goes on saying that in the next year we are not going to be in a very good position about sugar and the production of sugar will be going down. That is the anticipation. And when there is a deficit of sugar and our anticipation for the next year is that there will be a further deficit, we talk of decontrol.

It is a peculiar phenomenon in this country that even those persons who believe in free enterprise, talk of controls sometimes just like politicians talking of decontrol when there is deficit and *vice versa.* You know, Sir, a few days back when the question of coal was raised and discussed and when the Government of India was considering decontrolling it because in their opinion there was surplus coal, the coalminers demanded that there should be control for another six months at least. Similarly, when we see that the position of sugar is very bad, the sugar magnates talk of decontrol and try to pressurise this Government. So I do not know where the Government is going. That is why I give a warning to this Government that even if you change the character of the Planning Commission consisting of experts, with Professor D. R. Gadgil as its Chairman, . . • .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Deputy Chairman.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Yes, Deputy Chairma^ . . . the net result will be that either he will feel suffocated and quit or he will have to behave in a manner as the politicians of this country have behaved believing in one thing and recommending another.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to say in this connection that the entire policy regarding excise duty has been misused by this Government. What is the purpose of this excise duty? Is it for amassing wealth, collecting resources for the country? What has been the history of this excise duty during the last ten or fifteen years?

Sir, when war with China came the Government needed money and the only thing they did was to increase the excise duty without caring for the economy of this country, and they got in one year, subsequent to that Budget, Rs. 120 crores out of it. If you see the entire history of this excise duty you will find that every year the Finance Minister, whenever he needs money, goes on raising the excise duty, never trying to think how the resources of this country can be augmented, never trying ta think how economy has to be observed. I will just give one instance. Take the case of matches^ one of the most essential goods for the rural people of this country. Can you justify in matches an excise duty which is more than hundred per cent., much more than the cost of a gross of matches? Can you justify the excise

duty on sugar? Can you justify the excise duty on shoes? Here I want to say that the entire policy of this Government about excise duty has been misused. The entire policy has been directed in such a way that they are interested only in getting more and more money.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, when the prices of some of the raw materials are rising because of the drought, has this Government ever thought of maintaining the price level, to decrease the excise duty on particular goods, specially essential goods? So, Sir, again I plead that this Government only to collect resources, without taking care of the economy, have only utilised this weapon. They know only how to augment the resources by this method.

Here I want to say that the entire policy of the Planning Commission in this country has been to have economic growth without any stability, to have economic growth with an inflationary base. I still remember that in 1954 a report was given to the Government of India in which the Government of India was cautioned to follow a policy of economic growth with stability. But what has been the result? I think, after that report the Government has gone on inflationary tendencies not only about deficit financing but in other aspects also. Now the time has come to warn them of a dangerous situation in India because of this policy of inflation. Inflation is a socially ugly and economically wasteful means of increasing investment. The redistributive effects of inflation are such that they lead to inequitable shifts in incomes, with arbitrary losses to low and fixed income groups and windfall profits to those "advantageously" situated. Inflation affects savings and investment adversely.

Some people say that it is a paradox here that when we have an inflationary economy we have a recession. That is not a paradox. That may be a paradox according to the classical economic theory. But if you survey the economic condition of the entire world since the last World War, you will find that beginning from Latin America to entire Asia, even the developed countries of this world have suffered because of these inflationary tendencies and recession has followed in its trail. So it is not a paradox becaue the more we depend upon this inflation the more we are going to push our economy to a position which will bring conditions of recession in this country.

Also I want to say that during the Second and Third Plan periods the Government policy of expenditure and investment was so misdirected that the net result was an imbalance between agriculture and industrial sectors. Our policy has been a sectorial bottleneck in the economic jargon.

Sir, you know that during the first Five Year Plan we gave some attention to the agricultural sector. The climate to a certain extent favoured us and as such there was, to a certain extent, stability in the price level in the country. But during the Second and the Third Plan the direction in which our outlay and expenditure was planned resulted in an imbalance in this economy. Our planners forgot, our Ministers forgot, that the entire industrial base of this country is to be based on the agricultural sector.

The other day I heard my colleague, Mr. Pant, when he wanted to explain away the situation and when he gave some hopes about the coming climate. He said that even developed countries like the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. suffered from these climatic conditions. Sir, again I want to say that in these countries climatic conditions have always had some effect upon the agricultural sector; yet they have been successful in planning their agricultural sector

[Shri Banka Behary Das.]

to such an extent that climate has always a marginal effect on their agricultural production. I could understand if we had no planning here, if we believed in a free economy, then climate would have taken care of the agricultural sector and then the Government and the Minister could have some justification to explain away the situation. But after fifteen years of planning and spending of Rs. 20,000 crores in development sectors, if we still depend, not to a marginal extent but basically on the climate, then what will happen to this country? Sir, we know that if this country is to be built up, if we want to build up our textile industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, the sugar industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, the jute industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, then the entire base of these industries will have to depend upon agriculture alone. So explaining away the situation like this, that something has happened to the climate, does not justify the wrong policy that we have followed up till now. In this connection, I will give you an instance. The price of sugar has in-. creased at an average annual rate of 6.3%. during the Second Five-Year Plan and by 3.9 per cent during the Third Five-Year Plan. And peculiarly you will find that during these two Plan periods, there are two years of decontrol followed by the three years of control. This is the way the economic policy of this Government has been carried on up till now. If we believe that this is a planned economy, basically we will have to believe that we will have to pass through a period of regulated economy. There might be temporary surpluses because of a good climate and there might be temporary reverses because of a bad climate. And for a long period this country will have to believe that without a regulated economy, this country cannot be saved That has been the debacle of this country. The planners and the Government of this country cannot make up their mind in spite of the fact that they say that they believe in planned growth of this country. If you look to the history of cement, you will find that one or two years of control is always followed by decontrol for one or two years and this again is followed by control. I cannot understand this. I can understand your mistakes for five years or six years. But if you look at the history of particularly the textile goods, cement and sugar, you will find that the Government hat moved like the pendulum of a clock, from control to decontrol according to the climate of the country, not according to the needs of the country. Sir, I want again to emphasise that if we are sincere about planned development, instead of trying to explain away the situation, we should own our defects. We should say that we have made mistakes by not giving much more importance to the primary sector of this country on which only the apex of industrial and other sectors can grow.

Sir, I now want to say a few words about income-tax and also about sales-tax, though it is not under the sphere of the Finance Minister. How long a~e you going to lose on this account? I do not understand when some people clamour for some concessions on income-tax. When I hear from these industrialists that this is the most heavily taxed nation in the world, I would like to remind them of what happened during the Second World War. You had income-tax, you had super tax, excess profits tax and so many other taxes. But we never bothered about them at that time. Now when the country is in a very difficult situation, when virtually we have war conditions with Pakistan and China and when we are having a war on poverty in this country and when we need more of investment, is it proper for these indui-trialists, who never believe in decontrol or control—they believe in

control or de-control according to 1 their own selfish ertds which they | want to achieve—to talk in this way? It is astonishing that they talk in this way. I would suggest to the Minister to find out a way by which evasion of tax can be stopped. I would like to make a suggestion in this connection for future action. Nowadays you are spending much money in the private sector and ,ou are having trading relations with private persons and companies and I the sources of money of these private persons and companies are the Government money only. But what happens about their income-tax? They utilise for themselves the money that they get from the Government by having trading relations with the Government. And they give a return after one year, a false return. Sometimes you book them after four or five years. That means that the money that goes to them from the Exchequer is utilised by them for their own purposes and it comes back at a reduced rate after one or two years and sometimes after five or six years. I would like to know from the Minister whether he can change the Income-Tax Rules so that the very source here can be tapped as the sources of Members of Parliament and fixed-income groups are being tapped. The moment a clerk gets his salary, he gives the income-tax. The moment a Parliament Member draws his salary, he gives the income-tax. He is not allowed ven to pay the income-tax after one year, not to speak of cheating the Government. But what do these millionaires do? They do not pa$_v$ income-tax like that. So I am saying that in respect of that money which they draw from the Government—I am not referring to the money they get from the consumers—if some formula is evolved by which of that money that is going to the industrialists and businessmen because of their trading connections with the Government, a portion is kept back as income-tax, I think the problem can be solved. I also suggest that the Finance Ministers of the j States should do the same thing La I regard to sales-tax. Today the Government is the greatest purchaser. When they purchase things from private persons, they pay sales-tax to the private persons and the private businessmen return the same sales-tax after some years and it comes back to the Government. The money that is due to the Government is kept in trusts for a pretty long time by the businessmen and then it is I paid back to the Government. This is a fantastic position. I can give a suggestion in this regard. I have discussed this with experts because I was in some way connected with the Taxation Enquiry Committee of which the Chairman of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, was the Chairman. I suggest that if the Government, instead of paying lhat sales-tax, keep it with them as part of the sales-tax that is due to them, then the Exchequer of the country will be benefited to that extent and these people will not get that benefit. I want to say that some device should be there because we know how it happens. The assessment takes place after four or five or six years and during this time, the money is with the businessmen. They invest it and get money out of it. And when Government goes to collect the tax, you will find that either the property has been mortgaged or he has no property or he gets a passport and flees from this country like Dr. Teja. There is no other course left to the Government than to write off the amount. So, Sir, I want to advise the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry that they should find out some way so that we can collect the income-tax on an ad *hoc* basis from the very source, that is, at the very moment Government pays them money in the course of their trading connections. This, to a certain extent, will help to prevent evasion.

Then in the end, I would like to sa$_v$ a few words about this pric« freeze and wage freeze . , .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You have exceeded your time by eight minutes.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: By 5 O'clock I will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): There are several speakers. I did not want to be strict, but you should have restricted yourself.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: I agree, thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द रमौल : (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुल्क का सदन के सामने लेखा जोखा फाइनेंस बिल के द्वारा आया और उस पर काफी गौर से माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सदन के सामने आये। शुरू से जब से यह मुल्क आजाद हुआ उस वक्त से महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व के मातहत जो हमारी विचार धारा थी सादगी से रहना, ईमानदारी से रहना और ऊंचे ख्यालात बनाना। उस आधार पर हमने आजाद भारतवर्ष को चालाने का प्रयत्न किया था और भारतवर्ष में जो बहुसंख्यक कृषक जनता है जो कि लगभग 80 प्रतिशत की भारतवर्ष की आबादी है उसके संबंध में ध्यान रखा गया था कि उसकी बेहतरी और बेहबूदी के लिये इस मुल्क में साधन जुटाये जायें। तालीम का सिलसिला बड़े जोरों से चलाया, एडल्ट एजूकेशन की और तमाम भारतवर्ष के गांव गांव में स्कूलों के फैलाने की स्कीम चली और उसकी बुनियाद रखी बेसिक एजूकेशन, खास कर के देहातों में जिस एजूकेशन में खेती बाड़ी का काम छोटी छोटी दस्तकारी का काम और इसी किस्म की शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न किया जाना निश्चित किया गया था। मुझे भली प्रकार याद है कि बेसिक एजूकेशन की शिक्षा का एक कैम्प हमारे यहां नाहान में लगा था जिसका उद्घाटन हमारे राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर-हुसैन साहब ने अपने हाथों से किया था और उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब वगैरह के टीचर लोग शामिल हुये थे और वह शायद ढाई तीन महीने का कैम्प लगा था ताकि उनको उसमें बेसिक एजूकेशन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। मुझे भी इस कैम्प में रुचि थी और मैं भी उसमें कुछ ध्यान दे रहा था। तो मुझे हैरानी होती थी कि ग्रेजुएट टीचर थे वे ट्रेनिंग में तो थे लेकिन वे उस चीज का मजाक उड़ाते थे कि यह दिन भी आना था कि हमको मिट्टी के खिलौने बनाने का काम सुपुर्द किया गया है। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो हमारी स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने वाले हैं, जो सर्विसेज हैं उन को उसमें एतकाद नहीं है जो कि काम कांग्रेस की योजना के मुताबिक उस वक्त गर्वमेंट कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट चलाना चाहती थी। यही उदाहरण ले कर के मैं सभी चीजों के वास्ते कह सकता हूं कि बड़े ऊंचे दर्जे के सिद्धांत हम लागू करते हैं और उससे हम मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचाने की इच्छा करते हैं लेकिन वह भली भांति इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाता और उसका परिणाम यह होता है जैसाकि बेसिक एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में हुआ कि करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान देहातों के स्कूलों में खरीद कर के रखा गया है जो कि बेकार गया है और उससे कोई फायदा मुल्क को नहीं हुआ। कई दफा यह सवाल सदन में भी उठा डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू वगैरह के सामने भी आया उन लोगों का स्वर्गवास हो गया उनका यह ख्याल था कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति का जो सिलसिला है इस को बदलना चाहिये किन्तु इतनी मुद्दत के बाद भी हमारा वह सिलसिला बदला नहीं। मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो आधार काम करने का है वह चूंकि अंग्रेजी शिक्षा हमने पाई है इसलिये अंग्रेजी विचार पर ही सारा कार्यक्रम चलता है जिसके नतीजे के कारण हमारी ट्रेडिशनल चीज कुछ और है लेकिन करने का बनावटी तरीका ऊपर से

एक इंगलिश विचारधारा के मुताबिक है जैसे नशाबन्दी का सवाल है पढ़े लिखे लोग कहां तक इसके हक में हैं यह नुमायां बात है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक हम शिक्षा पद्धति को और उसके आधार पर अपनी विचारधारा को नहीं बदलेंगे उस वक्त तक बड़ा मुश्किल है कि हम मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊपर ले जायें।

फिर हमने ऊंचे ख्याल के मुताबिक एक स्लोगन दिया कि स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करना है और स्डैंडर्ड ऊंचा करने के लिये हर एक की इच्छा हो गई है चाहे किसी भी तरह स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करें, चाहे पैसा रिशवत से आये या किसी और ढंग से आये, ईमानदारी की इंकम काफी न होते हुये भी यही ख्याल कि स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं कि कहां तक हो कहां तक उचित हो सकता है। हमारा नैतिक स्तर गिरने की वजह से मुल्क के हालात कुछ बिगड़ते चले गये और आज मुल्क में इतनी अशांति है। फाइनेंशल स्थिति ठीक बनाने की तमाम कोशिश के बावजूद भी हालत ऐसी होती चली जा रही है और अखलाक इतना गिरता जा रहा है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि जो एजूकेटिड क्लास है, सरकारी मुलाजमीन हैं वह रोजाना किसी न किसी प्रकार के जलसे जलूस भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिये, तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिये, करते हैं सारी चीजों के लिये इस किस्म के आन्दोलन चलते रहते हैं कहां तक चलेंगे, एक तरफ कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और कीमतों के घटाने का जो यत्न हो सकता है वह करना चाहिये लेकिन इसका अंत कहां होगा। लिखे पढ़े लोग, जो सरकारी मुलाजमीन हैं जो व्यापारी वर्ग है इन लोगों के पास संगठन है, विद्या है, बात को समझते हैं तो जहां इनकी इच्छा के खिलाफ कोई बात हुई उनका आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। लेकिन एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा 80 परसेंट जो जमीदार गांवों में देहातों में रहते हैं उनका है जोकि अनपढ़ भी हैं और जिनकी माली हालत भी कमजोर है और जो संगठित भी नहीं हैं, उनकी इस महंगाई के जमाने में क्या हालत है। माननीय सदस्य शायद समझते हों कि जो जमीदार लोग हैं उन सब के पास अनाज है और वे खाते पीते होंगे लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बता देना चाहता हूं कि देहात में यह स्थिति है कि ज्यादातर लोगों के पास दो वक्त के खाने की रोटी भी नहीं है, बड़े बड़े जमींदार जो हैं उनके पास हो सकती है, उनके पास गल्ला हो सकता है, लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे जमीदार हैं वे पत्ते खा कर या किसी और तरह से अपना पेट भरते हैं और अपना दिन गुजार रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ किसी की नजर नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट मुलाजमीन की नजर नहीं है, जो जलूस निकालते हैं उनको इसका ख्याल नहीं होता कि इतनी तन्ख्वाहें ले कर भी जब हमारी यह हालत है तो जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं उनकी क्या हालत हो सकती है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति किस तरह से अच्छी की जा सकती है।

तो मैं अपनी सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति को बढ़ाने की तरफ इन्डस्ट्री वगैरह की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है वहां दूसरी तरफ, देहात की जनता की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय, उनकी बेकारी बेहतरी के लिये, बेहबूदी के लिये जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री वगैरह का प्रोग्राम था, जो बेसिक एजुकेशन के मातहत काम चलने वाला था, जो कि इस वक्त बिल्कुल नहीं चल रहा है, उसी किस्म की कोई योजना कायम करके उनकी स्थिति को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की जिससे कि उनकी माली हालत भी अच्छी हो और माली हालत अच्छी होने की वजह से वह खेती बारी में भी अपनी तवज्जह लगा सकें उनके लिये सिंचाई वगैरह के साधन भी पैदा करें क्योंकि मुल्क

[श्री शिवानन्द रमौल]

की तमाम खुशहाली तथा समृद्धि की बुनियाद एग्रीकल्चर पर ही है, उसी की बिना पर आपका इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन भी चलेगा और उसी बिना पर दूसरे काम भी चलेंगे।

इतना कहने के बाद चन्द अपने प्राइवेट, प्रादेशिक मामलात भी इस माननीय सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि काफी दिनों की जद्दोजहद के बाद हिमालय के लोगों को एक मौका मिला कि उनका प्रदेश बड़ा हुआ। आशा है कि प्रदेश के बड़े होने से हमारी हालत भी सुधरेगी और हम तरक्की करेंगे लेकिन इत्तिफाक से बारिश न होने की वजह से खेती नहीं हो सकी और जैसी खाद्य समस्या और जगह है वैसी ही समस्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी है। पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से और खेती बाड़ी के लायक जमीनें कम होने की वजह से वह इलाका डेफिसिट रहा है। तो पहले वहां की जितनी पैदावार थी उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए लगभग 14,000 टन अनाज का खर्चा था जिसमें से 6 हजार टन इम्पोर्टेड गल्ला हिमाचल प्रदेश को जाता था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मार्फत और 8,000 टन पंजाब के इलाके से साधारण व्यापारिक रास्तों से आता था। उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश को कतई तंगी नहीं होती थी और उनका खाने पीने का काम ठीक से चलता था लेकिन बड़ा हिमाचल प्रदेश बनने के बाद कुछ अरसे तक यह सिलसिला चलता रहा, बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ यहां चीफ मिनिस्टरों की कान्फ्रेंस में बातचीत हुई और पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने सिन्गल जोन बनाने का सुझाव रख कर पंजाब का सिन्गल जोन करार दिया जिसकी वजह से जो गल्ला हमारे पड़ौसी पंजाब और हरियाना के इलाकों से आता था वह आना बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया। यहां तक बन्दिश हो गई थी कि पकी पकाई रोटियां तक कालका स्टेशन में पुलिस ने रोक दीं और कहा यहां खा लो वरना हिमाचल प्रदेश की टेरीटोरी में नहीं ले जा सकते। तो इस हद तक सख्ती की गई। लेकिन आखिर जब सिंगल स्टेट जोन किया तो उसके आधार पर, स्टेट लेवल पर अनाज देने पर फैसला हुआ। लेकिन उसे मंजूर करने के बाद भी उसमें बहुत प्रकार की अड़चनें आती रहीं हैं जिनकी वजह से उचित मौके से हमको गल्ला नहीं पहुंचता है? यहां तक कि पेशगी पैसा भी दिया गया। लेकन फिर भी गल्ला वक्त पर नहीं मिल रहा है। तो इस वजह से मैं इस सदन की मार्फत अपनी सरकार से यह इत्तिला करूंगा कि खाद्य समस्या की वजह से वहां पर बड़ी भारी दिक्कत हाल के दिनों में पैदा हो गई है। तकरीबन ड़ेढ़ दो महीने के वास्ते यह दिक्कत मालूम देती है इसलिए इसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए अर्ज करूंगा कि उस समस्या को हल करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का अहम् फर्ज है क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश यूनियन टेरीटोरी है, उसके प्रति खाद्य समस्या की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर, खास कर होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर आती है। इस वजह से वे अपने इस कर्त्तव्य को समझ जितनी गल्ले की जरूरत हिमाचल प्रदेश की है, जो लगभग 24,000 टन मासिक की है, वह ख्वाह पंजाब से दिलाऐं चाहे सेन्ट्रल पूल से दिलायें, जल्द से जल्द उतना गल्ला दिलाने की कृपा करें वरना हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की दशा बहुत खराब होने लगी है। अब तक किसी न किसी तरह से जो मुसीबतें थीं वे झेलते गये अब उनकी सहने की शक्ति नहीं रही है, गल्ला बिल्कुल उनके पास नहीं है जब तक कि उन के पास नयी फसल की पैदावार न आ जाये। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको जो गल्ला पंजाब की मार्फत आना है और जिसका पैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने दे भी दिया है लेकिन वह गल्ला पूरी मात्रा में नहीं पहुंचा है, वह गल्ला पहुंचने की सुविधा दी जाये और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को उसके बारे में इन्सट्रक्शन दिये जांय।

इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश बना

तो शिमला को उसमें शामिल कर लिया गया लेकिन तमाम जायदाद, मकान आदि जो शिमला मौजूद हैं वह हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को नहीं दिये गये ।

(*Time bell rings.*)

दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं । शिमला हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के पास आया लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति आज भी तकरीबन वही है जो कि शिमला न आने से पहले थी, यानी वहां को जितनी भी प्रापर्टी है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को या पंजाब को, जो उनके पास कब्जे में थी वह हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में नहीं दिलाई गई, जैसाकि महाराष्ट्र के डिवीजन के वक्त एक नीति निश्चित हुई थी कि जो जिस इलाके, में मकानात प्रापर्टी, जिस के हिस्से में जो शेयर आयेगा वह प्रापर्टी उसके हिस्से में रहेगी । तो जब यह सिद्धांत मान लिया गया, फिर भी वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू नहीं हुआ क्योंकि बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें हैं जो पंजाब और हरियाना के कब्जे में इस वक्त भी मौजूद हैं और इस वक्त कई हजार लोग उस इलाके से जो पंजाब से हिमाचल प्रदेश में आये और उनकी तादाद पांच छः हजार के करीब है, जो शिमला में आए हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश के पास उनको ठहराने के लिये जगह भी नहीं है मकानात, जो हिमाचल को मिलने चाहिए वे इस प्रकार बांटे गए कि जैसे दो रेस्ट हाउसेज पंजाब को दिये गये, दो रेस्ट हाउसेज हरियाना को दिये गये, डेन्स कोलो एक बड़ी बिल्डिंग है वह पंजाब को दी गई, गार्डन कैसल और रेलवे बोर्ड बिल्डिंग में एकाउन्टेंट जनरल पंजाब का दफ्तर है, जोगेन्द्र नगर पावर, हाऊस भाखड़ा डैम पंजाब को चला गया . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : लेकिन यह सब फाइनेंस बिल में कहां आता है रमौल साहब ?

श्री शिवानन्द रमौल: तो जो भी मकानात या दूसरी सम्पत्ति शिमला में है उनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को कोई दखल नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस किस्म की जो प्रापर्टीज़ इस वक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में हैं, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की हों चाहे पंजाब सरकार की हों, उनका अधिकार हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को मिलना चाहिये । एलरजरी एक बिलडिंग है जिसमें पंजाब का सेक्रेटेरिएट था, अब हिमाचल प्रदेश को बड़ी कोशिश के बाद मिला । अभी भी वह आधा बार्डर रोड्स के पास है जो कि वे खाली नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि बजाय ऐसी हालत पैदा होने के जो हम नहीं चाहते कि पैदा हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी और यह जो मुश्किलात हिमाचल गवर्नमेंट के सामने आ रही है उनको सुधार कर हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट की सहायता करेगी ।

श्री जगत नारायण (हरियाणा) : व्हाइस चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपकी वसाहत से एक सर्कुलर जो पिछले दिनों मुझे मिला है फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में कुछ हिस्सा उसका पढ़ना चाहता हूं । 5 और 6 अगस्त को यहां एक सेमीनार होने वाला है इसलिये कि जो रूरल एरियाज में अनइम्प्लायमेंट है उसके मुताल्लिक सोच विचार किया जाय और ये बुलाने वाली संस्थाएं हैं दिल्ली सर्वोदय मंडल, गांधी स्मारक निधि, गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन, असोसियेशन आफ वाल्यन्टरी एजेन्सीज़ फार रूरल डेवलपमेन्ट, सब कमेटी आफ दि गांधियन कन्स्ट्रक्टिव्ह प्रोग्राम आफ दि गांधी सेंटीनरी कमेटी । इसमें जो पहला पैरा लिखा है वह सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"India is predominantly rural. There is not a single State which does not face the problem of agricultural unemployment. According to an expert opinion 45 per cent or 225 millions of the total rural population subsist on sub-human standard of living, less than Rs. 10 per head per month; 50 per cent or 250 millions live on minimum human sub-sis-

[श्री जगत नारायण]

tence, living at Rs. 20 per head per month. Only 5 per cent of its population live on relative comfort."

अगर इस सर्कुलर में जो लिखा गया है यह तसवीर दुरुस्त है, क्योंकि जितनी संस्थाओं की तरफ से यह सेमीनार बुलाया जा रहा है उनको मेरे ख़याल में हमारे डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का आशीर्वाद हासिल है और कोई न कोई संबंध उनका है, तो क्या यह सही है कि 22 करोड़ इन्सान इस मुल्क में 10 रु० माहवार फी आदमी कमाते हैं और 20 करोड़ इन्सान 20 रु० माहवार कमाते हैं । अगर यह तसवीर है हिन्दुस्तान की, कांग्रेस के बीस साल के रूल के बाद, तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि उसके राज्य में जो तीन पंच साला प्लान बनाये गये, जिन पर अरबों रुपये खर्च किये गये, मगर आज इस देश में यह हालत है तो यह समझता हूं कि यह प्लानिंग कमीशन को बिलकुल स्क्रैप कर देना चाहिये प्लानिंग कमीशन बनने से पहले कम से कम लोगों को खाने को तो मिलता था, भाव सस्ता था । मगर आज तो हालत यह है कि न अनाज मिलता है न भाव सस्ते हैं, न किसी तरह की सुविधा है देश में । तो इस प्लानिंग कमीशन में हमारे देश का अरबों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है इस प्लानिंग कमीशन की जगह हमारे सेन्टर में एक प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये । और इसी तरह से हर एक स्टेट में एक प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर बनना चाहिये । जो पुराने रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स हैं, उनको दो दो, तीन तीन हजार रुपये के तनख्वाह में प्लानिंग कमीशन के दफ्तरों में रखा गया है, एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में रखा गया है, एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट में रखा गया है और इस तरह से देश का रुपया जाया किया जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्लानिंग कमिशन को स्क्रेप कर दिया जाय क्योंकि इस प्लानिंग कमिशन की वजह से हमारा मुल्क फैमिन का शिकार हुआ है । इस समय हमारी हैसीयत दुनिया के सामने एक भिखमंगे के समान हो गई है । मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं अगर वे दुरुस्त हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की यह शानदार तस्वीर नहीं है और कांग्रेस सरकार को इस पर नाज नहीं करना चाहिये । उनको तो अपना सर शर्म से नीचे कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि कांग्रेस सरकार की वजह से ही हिन्दुस्तान की हैसीयत दूसरे देशों में इतनी गिर गई है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अदब के साथ वजीर साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वे एक मजबूत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की इकानोमी को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं । मैं उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आंकड़े हमें रिपोर्टों में मिलते हैं, अगर उनके हिसाब से हम चलें तो हम जितना फूडग्रेन अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं उसके हिसाब से हमने 1964–65 में 89 मिलियन टन पैदा किया । 1965–66 में 72 मिलियन टन पैदा किया, 1966–67 में 76 मिलियन टन पैदा किया । अगर इस सब पैदावार का मीन निकाला जाय तो वह करीब 79 या 80 मिलियन टन पड़ता है । अगर आधा किलो के हिसाब से दो वक्त एक इन्सान को अनाज दिया जाय तो 80 मिलियन टन से हम अपनी जनता को अच्छी तरह से खिला सकते हैं । मैं कोई हिसाबदां नहीं हूं, आपके पास काफ़ी हिसाबदां होंगे और वे आसानी के साथ हिसाब लगा सकते हैं । अगर हम आधा किलों रोज अनाज एक इन्सान को देंगे तो 48 करोड़ इन्सानों के लिए इतना गल्ला काफी है । इस तरह से जो हमारे यहां 80 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होता है वह हमारे देश के लिए काफी है । मगर हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं । हमारे देश के करोड़ों इन्सान गोश्त खाते हैं और जो समुद्र के किनारे रहते हैं वे मछली और दूसरी चीजें खाते हैं । मैं उन की बात यहां पर नहीं कर रहा हूं, उनको अलाहिदा छोड़ रहा हूं । मैं तो सिर्फ फडग्रेन्स की

बात कर रहा हूं कि हम इतना पैदा करते हैं फिर वह कहां चला जाता है । हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पहले बहुत फूडग्रेन पैदा होता था और रैली बदर्स हिन्दुस्तान से फूड बाहर के मुल्कों को भेजा करते थे । इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में 80 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन पैदा होता है जो हमारे देश के लिए काफी है । तो क्या वजह है कि हमें दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ फैलाना पड़ रहा है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : पापुलेशन भी तो पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गई है ।

श्री जगत नारायण : अगर आप पापुलेशन के हिसाब से भी लें तो इस समय जो हमारे देश में 80 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन पैदा होता है और दो वर्ष के लिए आधा किलो एक इन्सान को दिया जाय तो 48 करोड़ इन्सानों के लिए यह अनाज काफी है । वाइस चेयरमैन साहब इस समय हमारी पोजीशन यह है कि हमारा देश सब से ज्यादा इरिगेटेड देश है । हमें जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि इंडिया में 70 मिलियन एकड़ लैंड इरिगेटेड है, यू० एस० ए० में 37 मिलयिन एकड़, यू० एस० एस० आर० में 31 मिलयन एकड़ और पाकिस्तान में 26 मिलयन एकड़ है । इस तरह से ज्यादा इरिगेटेड लैंड हिन्दुस्तान में ही है । हम अपने यहां करीब 80 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उसके बाद भी हालत यह है कि हमारे यहां आज भुखमरी है । तमाम मुल्कों में ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है, वहां पर बक्से रखे जाते हैं ताकि दूसरे देश के लोग हमारे लिए उन बक्सों में पैसा डालें और उस पैसे से हमारे लिए अनाज खरीदा जा सके और फिर हिन्दुस्तान को भेजा जा सके । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे यहां इतना इरिगेशन होता है फिर भी ड्राट होता है और हमारे मुल्क में लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिलता है । अगर हम दो सालों के ड्राट को भी शामिल कर लें तो फिर भी चार पांच सालों में हमारे यहां एवरेज पैदावार 80 मिलियन टन बैठती है । तो मैं बड़े अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी अनाज होने पर भी हम इस मामले में अब तक सेल्फ सफिसेंट क्यों नहीं बने और दूसरे देशों से अब भी क्यों मांग रहे हैं ? क्या कहीं पर चूहा अनाज खा जाता है, क्या हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट ठीक नहीं है. तो मैं यह वजीर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि शू पिन्च कहां पर करता है ? इसके मुताल्लिक जो आंकड़े हैं उन्हें हमें बतलाना चाहिये ।

आज हमें देश की इकोनौमिक लाइफ को मजबूत करना है और इसलिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि जो अनाज की कीमत है उसको हमें सारे मुल्क के लिए मुकर्रर कर देना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज मिल सके । अगर हम कीमत फिक्स कर देते हैं तो जो दूसरी चीजें है वे भी सस्ती मिलेगी और इससे देश की इकानोमी दुरुस्त होगी । इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जो इन तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि आप यकीनन इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि अनाज सस्ता मिले और सारे देश में एक ही कीमत पर वह मिल सके । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि पंजाब में तो गेहूं 80 रुपया क्विन्टल बिके और मद्रास में 160 रुपया क्विन्टल बिके ।

यह जो फर्क है, वह नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं उनकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे अपने इलाके से दो तीन खत मिले हैं जो कि मैं उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने खत में एक तस्वीर पेश की है इस बजट के मुताल्लिक । मैं वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, दो मिनट में इन खतों को पढ़ दूंगा ।

"You are well aware of the fact that India's export earnings have fallen to a great extent since deva-

[श्री जगत नारायण]

luation of Indian currency. Generally if currency of a country is devalued, its exports are boosted like anything but on India's economy this devaluation has brought adverse effects. This is because the Government of India imposed heavy export duties on the main traditional exportable items of India just like jute products, tea, cotton, rubber, etc. This imposition of heavy export duties has hampeted the exports of India very badly. On one side our Government wants to earn more and more foreign exchange and boost its exports but on the other hand it wants to earn revenue by imposing heavy export duties and is not giving any fruitful initiative to the businessmen to export their goods to foreign countries. This type of trade policy of the Government of India is very shocking.

"Jute products, *i.e.,* hessian and sacking are the main traditional items which earn about 35 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by India but it is regretted that after devaluation the demand of jute goods in foreign countries has declined to a considerable point. Pakistan is our keen competitor in jute goods and it has boosted its export of jute products to a great extent. Pakistan gives about Rs. 400 per tonne as subsidy to its exporters of jute goods whereas our Government charges heavy export duties from these items.

"No doubt in the Budget for 1967-68 presented to the Parliament, our hon. Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister for Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, has reduced the export duties and thus tried to give some relief to the jute industry but this relief is so negligible that it hardly makes any benefit to the exporters or initiates the foreign buyers to buy goods from India. Pakistan's goods are cheaper and they prefer to buy the same. So our jute industry is facing the;same difficulty which it faced before Budget."

इन खतों में जो कुछ लिखा है वजीर साहब को इसके मुताल्लिक जवाब देना चाहिये ।

इसके साथ ही पंजाब एक बार्डर प्राविन्स है । यह आपको पता ही होगा कि पिछली जंग में उसने बहुत सफर किया । आज वहां पर हालत यह है कि जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, जो आइरन की चीजें बनती हैं, वे बिल्कुल स्टैन्ड स्टिल हो गई । मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में यह पढ़ देना चाहता हूं ।

"The iron and steel re-rolling mills of Punjab are faced with a serious crisis caused by an increase of about Rs. 87 per ton in the price of raw material. | A spokesman of the Association of Re-rolling Mills in Northern India told this correspondent here yesterday that nearly 50 per cent of the total 140 mills in Punjab had already closed and the remaining were waiting to follow suit any day.

"Huge stocks of finished goods including flats, rounds, angle irons, channels, etc. have piled up with the mills because of very poor demands, he said.

"The increase in the price of raw materials including billets, blooms, defective billets, scraps, etc, hag followed the decontrol of prices and distribution of iron goods.

"As a result of this increase the total cost of production has gone up to Rs. 769 per ton he said. This includes the cost of raw material at Rs. 620 per tqn, the cost of fabrication at Rs. 130 per ton and sales tax at Rs. 19 per ton.

"The finished goods were fetching only about Rs. 725 per ton—a clear loss of Rs. 44 for every ton of goods produced by the mills.

"Punjab accounts for nearly 23 per cent of the total re-rolling mills in India."

उन्होंने आगे यह लिखा है कि हम पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिले तो उन्होंने कहा

कि यह काम सेंटर का है, वही इंटरफीयर कर सकता है, हम इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह रिलीफ आप को वहीं से लेना चाहिये। तो मैं वज़ीर साहब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो वहां पर री-रोलिंग मिल्स की डिफिकल्टी है, इसकी तरफ वे ध्यान देने की कोशिश करें।

इसके साथ ही, वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय मैं बड़े अदब के साथ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो सेल्स टैक्स है, जिसकी वजह से आज लोगों को बड़ी तंगी हो रही है, यह फर्स्ट स्टेज पर लगना चाहिये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह जो सेल्स टैक्स है यह यूनिफार्म रेट पर होना चाहिये। इससे कंज्यूमर को बहुत फायदा पहुंचेगा। आज इसकी पोजीशन यह हो रही है कि जो सेल्स टैक्स लगाने वाले दूकानदार हैं, वे यह सेल्स टैक्स ले भी लेते हैं, लेकिन वे गवर्नमेंट को पूरा सेल्स टैक्स देते नहीं हैं। उनको यह इजाजत है कि वे तीन महीने या छः महीने बाद सेल्स टैक्स जमा करायें। फिर वे यह करते हैं कि जिस आइटम की वे रसीद कंज्यूमर्स को देते हैं, उसका सेल्स टैक्स वे जमा करते हैं। वैसे वे चाहे रसीद दें या न दें, लेकिन वे सब पर सेल्स टैक्स कंज्यूमर से ले लेते हैं और खुद सेल्स टैक्स उसी आइटम पर देते हैं जिसकी वे रसीद देते हैं। इस लिये अगर आप फर्स्ट स्टेज पर सेल्स टैक्स लगायें तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि इससे गवर्नमेंट की आमदन में इज़ाफा होगा और इसके साथ जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं उनको भी फायदा पहुंचेगा। इस वक्त कंज्यूमर की यह हालत है कि सेल्स टैक्स उनको एक दफा नहीं, तीन चार दफा अदा करना पड़ता है। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि अगर आप वाकई रिलीफ देना चाहते हैं लोगों को, जैसा कि आपका ख्याल है, तो आप को इस सेल्स टैक्स के मुताबिक सोचना चाहिये और इसको फर्स्ट स्टेज पर लगाना चाहिये, जिससे लोगों को रिलीफ मिल सके।

वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, यह जो बैंकों के मुताल्लिक आजकल चर्चा चल रही है, उसके मुताल्लिक मैं वज़ीर साहब की नोटिस में एक दो बातें लाना चाहता हूं आप की इजाजत से। आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी है कि आपने मुझे इतना टाइम दिया। बैंक के जो एक बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं उन्होंने मुझे एक चिट्ठी लिखी है उसके दो तीन पोर्शन्स मैं वज़ीर साहब की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने यह मुझे लिखा है :

"In India all the banks are controlled by one group of industrialists or the other, as they are holding more than 50 per cent shares of these banks in different names. Due to these reasons, all these groups are getting largest advances from these banks whereas the middle-class and the poor class people are having no advantage."

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : जगतनारायण जी, चिट्ठी की पूरी नकल आप भेज देंगे तो उस पर ज्यादा गौर हो सकेगा।

श्री जगत नारायण : थोड़ी सी हमें इजाजत दे दीजिये। बस थोड़ा सा और पढ़ दूं।

"At present, there is a great shortage of foodstuff in our country. It is necessary in order to improve the situation of the food that the agriculturists should have been given the greatest advantage from these commercial banks so that the position of the food shortage would have been over. But none of the commercial banks in our country is giving the help to the agriculturists with the result our food problem has not solved yet. Rather it **has** gone worst. Not only this, but the small scale industries people are also getting very little advantage from these banks, except the State Bank of India, which has started **a** separate section at their respective branches to help the small scale in-

[श्री जगत नारायण]

dustries and that, too, takes long time for giving the sanction of loans to these people. If a proper check is made, it will be found out that all these commercial banks are giving the maximum advantage to the group of industrialists. Either they are getting the advantage from their own banks or from other banks by way of mutual help to each other."

तो मैं उनकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रूरल एरियाज के लोगों को बैंक्स की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बैंक्स की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है। मैं खुद जर्नलिस्ट हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि स्माल न्यूजपेपर्स के जो अखबार नवीस हैं उनको भी बैंक की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है। ये जो कामर्शियल बैंक्स हैं इनको बड़े बड़े आदिमियों ने अपने लिये बना रखा है ताकि वे अपना पेट भर सकें। मैं बड़े अदब से उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि जो बैंकों की पालिसी है उसके मुताल्लिक भी वे सोचने की कोशिश करें। यह ठीक है कि कामर्शियल बैंक्स पर वे रिजर्व बैंक का चैक लगाते हैं। मगर रिजर्व बैंक में भी उतना ही करप्शन है जितना इन बैंकों में करप्शन है। इसलिये जब तक रिजर्व बैंक में करप्शन खत्म नहीं होगा तब तक इन बैंकों का करप्शन कैसे खत्म हो।

अब, वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, आप की वसातत से मैं बड़े अदब के साथ डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर वे यह चाहते हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की इमेज बनायें, चाहे वह फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन हो, चाहे इकोनामिक पोजीशन हो, तो उनको इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि चाहे, हमारी फूड की समस्या हो, चाहे हमारी अनाज की समस्या हो, वह पूरी तरह से हल की जाय,। प्राइसेज फिक्स्ड हों, नार्मल प्राइसेज हों और यह नहीं हो कि सात आठ गुना प्राइसेज बढ़ जायें। इसके लिये उनको चाहिये कि जितना उनका ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसको वे स्लैश करें, इस प्लानिंग कमीशन को खत्म करें और ये जो ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी और बड़ा-बड़ा अमला है, इसको खत्म करने की कोशिश करें अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं यकीन से समझता हूं कि वे फूड की समस्या को भी हल कर सकेंगे। आप का बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 3rd August, 1967.

GMGIPND—LS 1—921 RS—29-5-68—570.