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Thursday, April 6, 1967
Chaitra 16, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

3073

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 6, 1967/Chaitra 16,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[Mr SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

1 Shri Erasmo de Jesus Sequeira
(Goa, Daman and Diu)

2 Shri Devappa Gurulingappa
Patil (Mysore)

GENERAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Fertilisers, Pesticides
and Agricultural Implements

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to
liberalise the import of raw materials
and equipment need d for stepping up
production of fertilisers, pesticides and
agricultural implements, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) and (b) Imports of raw
materials, components and spares for
production of fertilisers, pesticides and
agricultural implements, both in the
public and private sectors, have al-
ready been liberalised from June, 1966
treating these as priority industries.
Under the Liberalised Scheme as ap-
plicable to priority industries, import
licences are granted to cover the full
requirements for an initial period of
six months and thereafter as soon as
the units have opened Letters of Credit
for 90 per cent or made shipments for
90 per cent of the value of the initial
licence, they can apply for supplemen-
tary licence.

128 (st) LSD—1.

3074

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
what is the quantum in terms of per-
centage of liberalisation which has
been given to these industries as re-
ferred to by the hon. Deputy Prime
Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no
question of any quantum of it. Under
this scheme licences are granted to
cover the full requirements. Therefore,
there is no question of giving any per-
centage.

Shri D C Sharma: May I know if
it has been seen to that these licences
are not disposed of in the black mar-
ket, if so, what steps have the Govern-
ment taken to see to it that the
licences are given to the persons who
really fabricate these things and who
make these fertilisers and pesticides?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot guaran-
tee that there will be no misapplica-
tion whatsoever, but we are trying to
see that there is none. That is all
that I can say.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Is the
hon. Minister aware that government
undertakings producing insecticides
and pesticides are not properly en-
couraged and the result is that there
has been slow production, if so, will
the Minister enlighten us as to what
steps are being taken to make produc-
tion-oriented attempts there?

Shri Morarji Desai: I can look into
it only if such instances are brought
to my notice. On a general statement
it is difficult for me to answer.

Shri Baburao Patel: There is another
aspect of this question of pesticides
which I want to bring to the notice of
this House. These pesticides are made
from very dangerous chemicals like
carbon disulphide, calcium cyanide,
methyl bromide and the most notori-
ous DDT. Latest researches in the use

of pesticides have come from America. Independent scientists who are not employed by chemical cartels have given the following opinion, which I am quoting.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should ask a supplementary.

Shri Baburao Patel: This is a very small quotation and this is very important.

Mr. Speaker: I know. But please ask the supplementary. No explanation is necessary.

Shri Baburao Patel: All right. Shall I come to the question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, please.

Shri Baburao Patel: Is the Government prepared to appoint a committee to investigate the extent of poisonous contamination of fruits and foodgrains by the use of various pesticides and the consequent danger to public health before blindly importing expensive equipments and raw materials for the manufacture of pesticides in our country?

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I understand that a committee was appointed and its recommendations have been implemented. But if any details are wanted, I cannot give them today because that does not relate to this Ministry.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Will the hon. Minister please consider the question of reducing the excise duty on the import of agricultural implements such as tractors?

Shri Morarji Desai: That does not arise out of this question because this is not a question on import duties.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Import duty naturally comes out of imports.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about the import of raw materials.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: But import duty is indivisible from imports.

Mr. Speaker: He may give notice of a separate question. The details are not available with the Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a matter of common knowledge that quite a large number of tractors are lying idle due to want of spare parts. In view of that, while importing equipments for agricultural purposes will Government give priority to spare parts of tractors?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I request the hon. Member to address this question to the Ministry of Agriculture?

Shri S. Kandappan: This question specifically deals with agricultural implements and my question also deals with the same subject.

Shri Morarji Desai: If it is addressed to the Agriculture Ministry he will get the information.

Shri S. Kandappan: Then, Sir, how did the Minister answer the main question?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, he has no information with him. That information has to be supplied by the Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of the hon. Member was about the import of spare parts. I do not know if they are required. Even, if they are required, I have no objection. But it is for them to say what is required and what is not required.

Shri Shashi Kantan: In actual practice what happens is while the licence for the import of necessary raw materials for the manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides are issued by the Central Government, the actual execution of the projects lies with the State Governments. Our actual unfortunate experience is that the States take a very long time to set up the units for the manufacture of these things. Will the Minister periodically check up whether the import licences that are issued are properly utilized in time and there is no inordinate

delay on the part of the State Governments?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Finance Ministry's powers are limited. They do not extend to supervision.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Has the Finance Ministry asked the Agriculture Ministry to find out the possibility of manufacturing organic manure from the locally available resources?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are trying to manufacture whatever we can here. If any suggestions are given in this regard we shall be very grateful to the hon. Members.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The resources are very great in this country.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am, therefore, requesting for specific suggestions.

Shri R. Barua: How many, of the import licences issued were either surrendered or not utilised on this account after devaluation?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not got the details. If a separate notice is given, I may furnish the information.

Prof. R. K. Amin: In view of the higher value of the foreign exchange in terms of rupees and the possibility of black-marketing or selling of licences at premium prices, will he consider auctioning of licences and giving subsidies from the returns on the licences to the farmers?

Shri Morarji Desai: This will again increase the prices.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Answering a question the Finance Minister said that he cannot guarantee whether these things will not be sold in the black market. May I know what he can guarantee in regard to these imported materials which admittedly are going into the black market? To what extent can he give the guarantee that these things will not travel into the black market? Have the Government any machinery to see that these things do not travel into the black market? In the light of experience of

these 15 years have the Government set up any machinery or do they not propose to do so?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government are trying to look into it as much as it is possible within the capability of the Government to do so.

Prof. R. K. Amin: That is why I gave the suggestion of auctioning the licences.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I asked about organic manures.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member wants to know from me what is being done by the Agriculture Ministry in the matter of organic manure. It is not the Finance Ministry's business to deal with this.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Has the Finance Ministry asked the Agriculture Ministry to explore the possibility? Your answer is, "No." That is what I understand.

Shri K. Suryanarayana: Will the raw materials and equipment needed for stepping up production of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements be imported by private agencies or by Government agencies?

Shri Morarji Desai: These licences are given to private agencies and also to public sector agencies.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the numerous statements which have appeared from time to time, by people connected with the fertiliser industry and the Fertiliser Corporation of India in this country, may I know specifically what are the raw materials for manufacture of fertilisers whose import Government wants to stimulate by liberalising imports when it is being said that the essential basic raw material resources are available in this country?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not a list of these with me.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What is the decision of Government in the

matter of import of liquid ammonia in preference to naphtha?

Shri Morarji Desai: This question has been replied by my colleague.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This Finance Minister is ignorant of everything.

श्री क० ना० तिकारी: प्रायः सम्भव, कल यह बात तय हो रही थी कि एक क्षेत्रवन पर सिर्फ पांच सप्लायरेन्टीज होंगी। आज के न्यूज़पेपर्स में भी यह बात निकली है कि पांच सप्लायरेन्टीज ही होंगी। तो किंतु फिर आज इस तरह से चल रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Even after 15 questions, still so many of them are standing up I agree with you, but there is no point of order.

Shri Pashabhai Patel: Does the hon. Finance Minister know that the private sector set up many factories to manufacture tractors and agricultural implements and before their capacity is reached, while they are starved for lack of components and raw materials, you are importing complete tractors from Europe and America? Has Government got anything to say about that?

Shri Morarji Desai: I can only say that I shall go into this question and examine it.

तिकारी सम्बन्धी तिकमल राव समिति का प्रतिवेदन

+

* 290. श्री विभूति लिख :

श्री क० ना० तिकारी :

क्या तिकारी और विभूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्री तिकमल राव के नेतृत्व में सिकाई व्यवस्था का क्षम्यगम करने के लिये नियुक्त अध्यक्ष दल की सिफारिशों को किसानिकात करवे के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

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

STATEMENT

Thirumal Rao Committee known as 'Minor Irrigation Team' was appointed in 1959 by the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, to make a study of minor irrigation works in different States of India with regard to their efficiency in respect of their construction, maintenance and operation, as also their financial aspects. Based on field studies in different States of India, an All-India review of minor irrigation works was brought out. This as well as the reports on individual States, have been sent to the concerned State Governments, for further action.

One of the recommendations of this committee, which pertains to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power also, is about setting up of a High-level All-India irrigation Commission. This Commission is to study the problems relating to location, quantitative assessment of resources, creation of irrigation potential and possibilities of its speedy utilisation along with agro-economic, administrative, financial and other aspects from an All-India point of view. This recommendation is under consideration, and is being placed before the Conference of Irrigation and Power Ministers which is programmed to be held in the next month.

श्री विभूति लिख : 1959 की कांगड़े में फैसला हुआ कि माइनर इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कमेटी बने। 1959 में एक कमेटी बनी विसके चेष्टरलीन श्री विभूति लिख ने बैठे हैं। उस कमेटी ने 25 जून 1966 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। देखिये कितना समय लग गया। जून 1966 में रिपोर्ट निकली और जून ही में 6 अक्टूबर 1967। इस दृष्टि से बेती की पैदावार की है बहुधी। इस कमेटी वे जो कुछ लिखा है उसके दो हिस्से हैं। एक वो यह है कि

संस्थितिशुद्ध स्टेट्स के बारे में बताया है कि उनसे सम्बन्धित जो काम है उनके बारे में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट में । दूसरे इस रिपोर्ट में . . .

व्यापक ज्ञानेव : पूरी रिपोर्ट को दिस्कस्च करने का इस समय टाइम कहां है ?

बी विभूति निव : उनसे कहना चाहिये कि वह स्टेट्मेंट न देते । उन्होंने स्टेट्मेंट जो दिया है उस में लिखा है कि :

"One of the recommendations of this Committee, which pertains to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power also, is about setting up of a High-level All India Irrigation Commission. This Commission is to study the problems relating to location, quantitative assessment of resources, creation of irrigation potential and possibilities of its speedy utilisation along with agro-economic, administrative, financial and other aspects from an all-India point of view. This recommendation is under consideration and is being placed before the Conference of Irrigation and Power Ministers which is programmed to be held in the next month."

सरकार के पर्वतिंग कमीशन ने इसको जन्म दिया । रिपोर्ट आई । फिर इरिंगेशन और पावर मिनिस्टर के यहा गया । अब इसके बाद कॉफरेस होगी । इस तरह से कुल नी बर्च लग गये इस रिपोर्ट के पैदा करने में । फैसला कब होगा यह कहना मुश्किल है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि वह भूस्तीदी से जैती की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो माइनर इरिंगेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है । जितना मैं ने सवाल पूछा है उसका जवाब दिया जाये ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member should have addressed the question to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as minor irrigation is under the charge of that Ministry. The Ministry of Irrigation deals with only major and medium irrigation.

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: Why did you accept it then?

Dr. K. L. Rao: So far as the major irrigation schemes are concerned, there is only one recommendation with which we are concerned, that is, the setting up of a High-level All-India Irrigation Commission. As the hon. Member may be aware, we had a similar commission as far back as 1901-1903. To set up a commission like that, we have got to get together various Ministries and see how far this is feasible. It also involves financial commitments and so on. The Commission will have to go all over India. As the first step, I thought we would discuss it at the forthcoming meeting of the Irrigation Ministers which I am going to call in the middle of next month.

बी विभूति निव : उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि फूड एंड एप्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर से सम्बन्धित है माइनर इरिंगेशन । तब यह कह देते कि उन से इस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है इस को फूड एंड एप्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर के पास देजा जाय । दूसरी बात इस रिपोर्ट में वह लिखी है कि इरिंगेशन का जो काम है वह देवेल्प ऑरिएटेड है, प्रोडक्शन ऑरिएटेड नहीं है । इस के बाद फिर लिखा है कि इरिंगेटेड एप्रिकल्चर होना चाहिये, इरिंगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं होना चाहिये जिससे पानी मिले । इरिंगेशन प्रोजेक्ट एप्रिकल्चर नहीं होना चाहिये जिससे कि पानी मिले या न मिले । तीसरी बात यह है कि जो इरिंगेशन का काम है वह विफो सब रहा । अंदरों के बहस में जो हुआ वह हुआ, लेकिन यह पता नहीं क्या कर रहे हैं । पता नहीं कैसे यह जैती की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: Please ask a question. You cannot discuss the whole policy in a supplementary. The whole report cannot be discussed in the Question Hour. You cannot read the whole report and discuss the report in this Question Hour. You may put a question and the Minister will answer it.

बी विभूति विषय : हर रिपोर्ट में है . . .

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not understand the hon. Member as to where is the mistake. I am very clear.

बी विभूति विषय : हमारे गिनिस्टर को उही सही जवाब देना चाहिये कि वह करते हैं या नहीं। अगर नहीं करते हैं तो कहना चाहिये कि गलती हो गई। रिपोर्ट में यह है।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what you asked and what he replied. So, it is all right for both. Shri K. N. Tiwari.

बी विभूति विषय : प्रायः महोदय, मेरा वाहन याक आँठर है। सबका यह है कि हर रिपोर्ट में है कि हमारी प्लैन हीनी चाहिये प्रोडक्शन अंडरएन्टेड न कि रेबेन्यू अंडरएन्टेड। साथ ही हमारा इरिंगेजन जो है वह किसेन्सियल है न कि प्रसेन्सियल। हस्तिये में चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member may be aware that the Government of India has taken every step in order to proceed with the largest number of irrigation projects in this country. Actually, the irrigation potential that has been built up in this country is more than what any other nation in the world has done in the last 15 years. Therefore, I do not see what more the Government can do except to proceed with the various projects

बी विभूति विषय : मैंने पूछा था कि हमारा जो इरिंगेजन . . .

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that both of you discuss the problem outside the House.

Shri Bishnu Mishra: He has not replied my question. He says that so many irrigation projects are there. I want to know whether irrigation projects are revenue-oriented or production-oriented.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Production-oriented. So far as irrigation projects are con-

cerned, we know that they do not give appreciable direct revenue, as measured by any standard. Irrigation is entirely intended only for food.

बी क० ना० तिवारी : हर टीम के लिया है :

" . . . to make a study of minor irrigation works in different States of India with regard to their efficiency in respect of their construction, maintenance and operation, as also their financial aspects."

उत्तर विहार में ट्यूबवेल्स की जो चैनल्स हैं वे दूटी हुई होती हैं और उन से पूरा पानी नहीं आता है। दूसरे जो ट्यूबवैल्स बने हैं उन में जो सारा काम होता है वह पूरा नहीं होता है, वे आउट याक आँठर रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइनर इरिंगेजन के ऊपर स्टेट-वाइस कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और उससे कितना एक्षिकल्बरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है? क्या हरकी स्टडी की गई है या नहीं की गई है? यदि की गई है, तो क्या नवीजा निकला है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry to say once again that tubewells come under minor irrigation scheme which is under the Ministry of Food & Agriculture; we have nothing to do with it. (Interruptions).

Shri K. N. Tiwary: He has given this in the statement which he has placed on the Table of the House.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member has asked a question with regard to tubewells and their performance, how they are going on and what amount of money has been spent on that. Naturally it is a question which has to be answered by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture because it comes under the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What I have read is mentioned in the statement which has been placed on the Table of the House. Tubewells comes under

minor irrigation. Why is he shirking to give a reply? Why is he telling that it concerns the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? If that concerns the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, this question should have been addressed to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. Why is he replying?

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to have accepted it, if that did not concern him.

श्री भग्नु लिम्बे : श्री के० एन० तिवारी की बात ठोक है। प्रश्न इस रॉपर ही हो है। कहा है जाव मंत्री? वह ठीक बात कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I have already told him. If it is not his concern, he ought to have referred it to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. I have already said it. What else can be done now?

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्पाय : उत्तर है। वह आगा हुमा है।

Shri Hem Barua: It was reported that in Bihar the funds allocated for minor irrigation projects, instead of being channelled into the field, were channelled into somebody's pockets. If this is so, may I know whether Government have inquired into these allegations and if they have, what is the conclusion that they have arrived at?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: How can water be channelled into somebody's pockets?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already answered that minor irrigation does not pertain to my Ministry. If the hon. Member asks me a question about major or medium irrigation projects in Bihar or elsewhere, I will be able to answer. I am very sorry that this question was accepted by my Ministry. I do not know how this has come about. I was not aware of it. It was a mistake.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next Question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I make it clear . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is about Thirumala Rao Committee's Report. He will be able to explain better.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This is an important question. Something about him, about his Ministry, can be asked.

Mr. Speaker: How can we ask?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Something about the report which he has given.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not a party to this question and I have not sought to raise this question. I saw only from the order paper that this question had been put. It refers to me. So, I want some clarification from the Minister concerned. This is a Committee of Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, appointed by the Chairman of the Plan Projects, the former Home Minister. What is the connection between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and this Committee, that he has taken this question on hand for answer? Another thing he says is that these as well as the reports of the individual States have been sent to the concerned State Governments for further action. Have the Ministry passed their remarks on these reports and then asked the State Government to consider those remarks or have they merely invited their opinion before they could make up their minds on these things? With regard to the other one . . .

Mr. Speaker: Since it is by mistake that it has been referred to this Ministry, what is the point in asking supplementary questions now? Let us pass on to the other questions. The hon. Minister has clearly stated that minor irrigation is the concern of some other Ministry. So, I would suggest that we might go over to the next question so that we may elicit some useful information.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: This question concerns also major irrigation.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the difficulty in answering my question?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: If it concerns the Food Ministry, he may collect the information and supply it to us during the next session.

Mr. Speaker: That may be done.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: An important question like this should not have been neglected in this manner.

Prices of Essential Commodities

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*291. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Shri M. Sudarsanam:

Shri C. Janardhanan:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhan:

Shri Hirji Bhai:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri M. N. Naghnoor:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steady increase in the prices of essential commodities throughout the country during the last three months;

(b) if not, the States in which the prices have fallen; and

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete measures to stabilise the prices of essential commodities in the country?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Wholesale prices of essential commodities have generally increased during the past three months. At certain centres prices of a few commodities have, however, declined and a statement showing the commodities and the centres where a fall in prices has been reported is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-265/67].

(c) Measures taken by the Government to contain the prices of essential commodities include, among others, subsidy on foodgrains, fertilisers and petroleum products, liberalisation of imports to stimulate production, expansion of the network of consumers cooperatives opening of departmental stores in major cities and the appointment of the Civil Supplies Commissioner to take corrective action in regard to essential commodities as and when necessary. Government has also stressed the need for fiscal and monetary restraint to check the pressure of demand.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्ता : अथावश्वक वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ने के बाया क्या मुख्य कारण हैं और उनको कम करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: He may translate it into English.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the reasons for the increase in the prices of essential goods and what steps have been taken to check it?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already stated what steps have been taken. The causes for rise are mainly the rise in food prices and the prices of agricultural produce because of scarcity and drought for two years. There may be other causes also, I would not say that there are no other causes, but the immediate causes are these. The best remedy is to increase production for which also action is being taken. As regards the other steps taken, I have indicated them in my reply.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्ता : उपादन मूल्य तय करने के लिए फूडप्रेंज इनक्वायरी बोर्ड ने कोई सुझाव दिया था और नहीं दिया था तो एग्रिकल्चरल रायल कमिशन की तरह कोई कमेटी बिठाने की गवर्नरेट फी तज्जीबी है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : फूडप्रेंज की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए कमेटी बिठाने का जहां तक सवाल है कमेटी बिठाने से तो वह बढ़ेगा नहीं। इनके लिए किसान की मदद करनी होगी और उसको बताना. . . .

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am talking of the cost of production.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कार्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन धटाने के लिए हम सबको सहकार करता होंगा। हम हर एक चीज की कीमत बढ़ायें लेवर की कीमत बढ़ायें लेकिन काग कम करें तब तो प्रोडक्शन की कीमत बढ़ती ही जाएगी। लेकिन प्रोडक्शन जो है वह ज्यादा हो यानी जितना प्रोडक्शन एक एकड़ में होता है वह ज्यादा बढ़े तब से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी घटेगा। इसीलिये उसकी ओर ज्यादा कदम उठाने के लिए एवरनमेंट ने अनेक इलाज किए हैं। उसमें अच्छे सीड़ज अच्छे इम्प्लैमेंट्स पानी का इंतजाम, खाद का इंतजाम शामिल हैं और इस सबके लिए रोज रोज ज्यादा कदम हम उठाते रहे हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any committee is going to be set up to fix the cost of production of all commodities?

Shri Morarji Desai: To fix the cost of production by a committee will not be a practical step. But to take steps to see that the cost of production is kept down is another matter. That has constantly to be inquired into and gone into and remedial steps taken.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It was suggested by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee that because of speculation in the foodgrains trade, prices are rising over which Government has no control. Therefore, it was suggested that greater social control over the wholesale trade in foodgrains must be enforced. Has Government done anything in this respect or does it propose to do anything in that direction?

Shri Morarji Desai: One method of tackling the question was the setting up the Food Corporation.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He has not explained it. Notices had appeared in Calcutta papers for the auction of damaged foodgrains by the Food Corporation. What was the quantity damaged?

Mr. Speaker: How can the Finance Minister answer that?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The extent of damage.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri M. Sudarsanam: What about giving some incentives for larger production?

Shri Morarji Desai: All steps are being considered, and if there are any suggestions in this direction, they will be welcome.

Shri R Barua: Apart from the question of low production excessive money supply and the utilisation of PL 480 rupee funds have got a direct bearing on the prices of essential commodities. Are Government considering measures to put a stop to these things at least partially?

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of excessive money supply is considered and the supply is curtailed as far as it is possible to do it. The question of PL 480 funds utilisation is also considered. Those funds are being utilised. They also add to injecting more funds; that is quite true. But we have got to get the PL 480 grains because we require them.

Shri M. N. Naghnoor: Government were pleased to state that they have taken measures to open departmental and consumer stores. These institutions will serve only the urban requirements. Will Government take similar steps to cater to the needs of the rural areas?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is possible to open these co-operative stores, for Government, in urban areas. In rural areas, this should be done only through cooperative societies. If co-operative societies take them up, Government would certainly encourage them and help them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has over simplified the question. The rise in prices of essential commodities is due not only to below-normal production but also due to the inflationary process we have set up on account of excessive government spending and also due to lack of control of hoarders, blackmarketeers and anti-social elements. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Deputy Prime Minister—I am very happy that he is Deputy Prime Minister—to give us a comprehensive answer as to what steps he is taking to curb the prices of essential commodities, because I find that the prices are going up and coming down and again going up. How does it happen? What is the mechanism which makes the prices rise so quickly and fall so quickly and again rise so quickly? Has the hon. Minister studied it?

Shri Morarji Desai: The factors given by the hon. Member for the rise of prices are there. I have no dispute with that, and whatever steps, Government can take, are being taken, and some of the steps taken are mentioned in the reply which I already read out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the net result of those steps?

Shri Morarji Desai: Not yet very appreciable.

बी एस० एम० शोली : क्या यह दुसरा नहीं है कि फूडपोल्ज का हॉलिन ट्रेड इंडियट नामों के साथ में है उसके कारण और जो जो बनाए गए हैं उसके कारण वे कीमतें यह रही हैं?

बी शोरारजी देसाई : वे कारण जो ही उसे हैं और इन सारी बातों के बारे में सब योफ प्रिनिस्टर्स के साथ चर्चा होने वाली है।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Do the Government propose to constitute a high-power committee to go into the causes of the rise in prices and also to find out ways and means to control the prices?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know whether a committee can be useful for this purpose but is a suggestion which certainly will receive careful consideration.

बी शोरारजी देसाई : क्या सरकार को इन बात की जानकारी है कि रेडियो से जो घर्त्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की घोषणा की जाती है भाकें में उस हिसाब से वे वस्तुयें नहीं मिलती हैं यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इसकी आनंदीन कर उन सोरों के बिलाक तुरन्त कार्यवाही करेगी, जो रेडियो से घोषित आवों पर वर्तुओं को नहीं बेचते हैं?

बी शोरारजी देसाई : रेडियो से जो भाव कहे जाते हैं, बाजार में उन भावों पर चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं, इस बारे में यगर कोई आस शिकायत दी जाये, तो जहर उसकी जांच की जायेगी और जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, वे उठाए जायेंगे।

बी शोरारजी देसाई : शिकायत तो हम देसकते हैं लेकिन वह सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जोख की है?

बी शोरारजी देसाई : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। मैं क्या कहूँ?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister be pleased to take the House into confidence as to what is the basis of Government's assumption that the rise in prices is primarily due to the rise in

the price of foodgrains and agricultural products, when consistently for years together studies and researches conducted by the market advisers of the Government of India are highlighting this point that the rise in prices of agricultural produce bears absolutely no relation to the rise in prices of other manufactured commodities, and in fact, the prices are much less while compared to them? How does he propose to reconcile the statement which he has laid on the Table of the House that there has been fall in prices of so many agricultural commodities not accompanied by a fall in the prices of manufactured articles?

Shri Morarji Desai: I stick to the statement that I have made in spite of what my hon. friend has said. It is obvious, it does not require anything more than common sense to know that when food prices increase, other prices also increase, and food prices increase because of scarcity. They have increased during the last three years and a half when we have got all these factors coming into force. Of course, injection of more money on account of the Plan and defence expenditure and other things are also responsible for it but all these factors can be countered by greater production. If there is greater production, then fall in prices will come. Then there is also a demand by friends like my hon. friend that prices should go on increasing for foodgrains all the while. That is also a reason for the increase in prices.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: The latter part of the question has not been answered. He himself has laid a statement before the House detailing the fall in prices of agricultural commodities which unrelated to the fall in the price of manufactured goods.

Shri Morarji Desai: These are temporary fluctuations and only in some places, not in all places. Some are seasonal.

बी सरकूर पांडेय : भाननीय मंत्री महोदय मंत्री भी ने बताया है कि गले की कमी है इसके कारण वह रहे

है. लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ कांपेस विरोधी तरफाँ बढ़ी है वहाँ से तमाकार मिल रहे हैं कि गले के भाव गिर रहे हैं तो क्या माननीय मंत्री भी कोई ऐसा एफेक्टिव कदम उठायेंगे जिससे देर में गले का भाव गिरे क्योंकि जहाँ गैरकांपेसी सरकारे हैं वहाँ बढ़े हैं (च्यवचान) तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से बानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ से क्यों नहीं ऐसे कदम उठाये जाते जिनसे पूरे देश में एक पालिसी हो और इसमें गले की जो होड़िंग हो रही है उसको भी बेक किया जा सके?

बी भोरारकी देसाई : सम्मानित सभासद ने जो कहा है कि नान-कांपेसी प्रदेशों में ही भाव बढ़े हैं वह बात सही नहीं है और हकीकत दूसरी है। हकीकत देखा जायते बाबल की कीनत गिरी है गुजरात, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, बेस्ट बंगाल और हिमाचल प्रदेश में और 5 में से 3 कांपेसी प्रदेश हैं। दो ही नान-कांपेसी प्रदेश हैं। (च्यवचान) येूर की प्राइस गिरी है गजरात, महाराष्ट्र और केरल में। इनमें से दो कांपेसी प्रदेश हैं। कोकोनट आयल की प्राइस गिरी है मासाल, गुजरात, केरल भट्टास और बेस्ट में ताल में। इनमें से दो प्रदेश बांधेसी हैं और तीन नान-कांपेसी हैं। इसीलिए जो बातें कही जाती हैं कि नान-कांपेसी सरकारें जहाँ हैं उन्हीं प्रदेशों में भाव बढ़े हैं कांपेसी प्रदेशों में नहीं बढ़े हैं इससे उलटी बात दूसरी कोई नहीं है। (च्यवचान) . . .

बी अभिभावी डॉ. वटेल : मैं भाननीय मंत्री भी का ज्यान आकर्षित करता चाहता हूँ कि नगरातर 20 बदौ से बस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तो क्या ज्यान की तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात चलताहै की च्यवचान है जिसके बहु बहु बहु बहु

कि कौन कौन सी चीजों में किसने प्रतिक्रिया हाथ हर साल बढ़े हैं?

श्री नीरातरी केसाई : जो हकीकत है वह बताइ जा चुकी है। यहां फिर से जानना आहते हैं तो नोटिस देंगे तो फिर बता देंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever the hon. Deputy Prime Minister might say, the prices have reportedly come down particularly in the States with non-Congress Governments and the Congress States had only followed suit. That shows that the hoarders who had been basking so long in the sunshine of Congress patronage had played a redoubtable part in creating artificial scarcity conditions in the country. In the light of these facts, what steps is he going to take to see that the hoarders are not allowed to play a part in creating scarcity conditions in the country?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the insinuation in the question is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: It is a repetition of the same question.

Shri Morarji Desai: His facts are not correct. He says that it first started in non-Congress States. It is not so. It was simultaneous in all the States. Therefore, it is not true to say that this was followed by them. I may even say that the non-Congress States followed the Congress States. That also would not be correct. I do not claim that either. My hon. friend does not give facts. I give the true facts which he does not take.

भारत बैरल एंड इंडियन नैन्युक्सरिंग कम्पनी
(प्राइवेट) सिलिंटर

* 292. श्री अमृत सिंह : यह वेट्रोसिलिंग और रसायन अंती 9 नवम्बर 1966 के दारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 185 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि हानियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने भारत बैरल एंड इंडियन नैन्युक्सरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट)

सिलिंटर को काली सूची में रखने के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiyah): The connected matters are still sub judice. Government will await court decisions before considering any further action. It may, however, be added that, although the Ministry following the agreement with the various undertakings passed orders in February 1966 that all those undertakings should follow the standardised code of procedure for blacklisting, until May 1966 orders were being placed on this blacklisted firm by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited. Some explanation is on record as to how this happened. But this requires further examination and that is being done.

श्री अमृत सिंह : आयल महोदय, इस कार्म के गैर कानूनी कामों के कारण इसको जनवरी 1964 में काली सूची में डाला गया। इसके पश्चात् करीब कर्ता दो साल तक इसकी जानकारी हानियन आयल कारपोरेशन को नहीं दी गई और इस बीच में सबा दो साल की अवधि में इनको बराबर कोटे भी मिलते गए और ठेके भी मिलते गए तो हम यह जानना आहते हैं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि इस तरह के काम क्यों होते हैं? विस्तृत क्यों होते हैं जिससे कि यह गढ़े काम करने वालों को प्रो साहून मिलता है?

Shri Raghu Ramaiyah: I may explain the position which is as follows: this firm was blacklisted in 1964. The letter went from this Ministry to the Indian Oil Corporation in 1964 itself showing that this firm also was blacklisted. I am giving the facts as are available in the file.

श्री अमृत सिंह : किस तरीके को
(आयलबाल)... तब ही इस एस्टेट
किस तरीके को?

Mr. Speaker: Date is demanded.

Shri Baghu Bamsiah: The date on which it was sent was 21st May 1984. It is true that until 1986 there was no order that a firm blacklisted by any Government department should automatically be blacklisted by any public undertaking. That decision was arrived at in 1986, but still even earlier information regarding blacklisting was being sent to them on the expectation that they would act on it, but they did not act on it. Another fact is that on further looking into the files we now notice the explanation which is as follows: the Indian Oil Corporation says there is an entry in the register cancelling the receipt of this letter but that letter was not traceable so that the officers who placed the orders after February 1986 had no knowledge of this order. Furthermore, the Indian Oil Corporation says that in that entry relating to the receipt of this letter the name "Bharat Barrel" was not there. All these are circumstances which must be investigated and we are going to do that.

बी बृ. लिखते : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी इन्होंने कहा कि मामले घटालतों में गई है। ऐसो जानकारी के अनुसार एक अपील इन फर्म के लियाक कोट में है और एक रिट एक अर्जी इस फर्म की सरकार के लियाक पंजाब हाई कोर्ट में है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने कोई ऐसा आदेश जारी किया है कि काली सूची में इस फर्म को रखने का जो नियंत्रण हुआ है उस पर अमल न किया जाय। इस बीच में सत्ता दो साल में इनको किसी भूत्य के ठेके दिए गए। और इसान भादि के कोटे निम्न दिए गए? एक साल से यह प्रश्न बल रहा है तो कम से कम यह तो इसको जानकारी आप दे।

Shri Baghu Bamsiah: On 17-6-1986 telegraphic orders were received from the High Court, Punjab, ordering that the blacklisting order of January 1984 be stayed up to 12th July, 1986. Later

on, on 18-7-1986, the High Court, Punjab, directed the suspension of the blacklisting order till further orders. But I may say so far as this Ministry is concerned, no orders have been placed after May, 1986 on this firm. The value of the orders placed on this firm between 1984 and 1986 is of the order of Rs. 77.26 lakhs.

बी बृ. लिखते : अध्यक्ष महोदय भरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला यह मामला एक साल से चल रहा है। प्राविकार मदस्तों की सहनशीलता की कोई सीमा होती है। कब तक हम इन्तजार करे। हमें साफ मालूम होना चाहिये कि कितना कोटा दिया गया। इन को बराबर इस्पात मिलता रहा है, भावात का परवाना मिलता रहा है, 77 लाख रु. का आईंडर मिल गया है आपने देश को इन कम्पनियों के हाथ में बेचा है। इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। एक बाल से मैं इस पर वेहनत कर रहा हूँ इस का साफ जवाब आना चाहिये।

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): We are giving all the information. I do not understand his saying—इस कपनी के हाथ में देश को बेचा है। I am afraid it is not possible to give information if this kind of insinuation is going on.

बी बृ. लिखते : इनिमुएशन कहा है, आपने 77 लाख का आईंडर दो साल में दिया है। यह भारोप है तथ्य के आधार पर है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I know whether the Question Hour is the time for आरोप to be made?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is intended to elicit information. Mr. Banerjee?

बी बृ. लिखते : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर कहा है? कोटे का उत्तर क्यों नहीं मिले?

Mr Speaker: No, please. He has declined to answer it.

बी बड़ु लिखे : कोटे का उत्तर क्यों नहीं मिलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Not that. What is the use? He is not prepared to answer insinuations.

बी बड़ु लिखे : पर्याप्त महोदय यह जानकारी हम एक साल से मांग रहे हैं, येरे प्रश्न का उत्तर क्यों नहीं मिला ? क्या आपने इस प्रश्न की इजाजत नहीं दी है अगर इजाजत नहीं है तो बैठ जाता हूँ। एक साल से यह चल रहा है यह इन्सिन्युएशन नहीं है तथ्य के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ उन को किटना कोटा इस्पात का दिया गया ?

Mr. Speaker: It may be so, but not in the Question Hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company is headed by a very big industrialist, Mr Jalan. When this firm was blacklisted, how is it that between 1964 and 1966 all the materials were issued, quotas and licences were also issued and they got orders through the D.G.S.&D.? I would like to know whether it is a fact that though this firm was blacklisted, and they are facing trial and investigation, they were shown some leniency because they donated a huge amount to the coffers of the Congress during the 1967 elections.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order under Rule 376. A question is asked to elicit certain information; it is not for joke's sake....

Mr Speaker: It is not information that is sought. Some insinuation should not be made.

बी बड़ु लिखे : इन्सिन्युएशन नहीं आरोप है सीधा आरोप है।

Mr. Speaker: Not in question time.

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

Mr Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

बी बड़ु लिखे : एलीगेशन का इस में सबाल नहीं है हम लोग जानकारी मांग रहे हैं। हर एक को आप एलीगेशन-एलीगेशन कहेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection to allegations being made. But he must take some other opportunity for that; not in question time. This is not the opportunity to ask whether some body has contributed to the Congress party or to some other party fund.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This will have to be investigated by the CBI.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If I heard him correctly, he said that between 1964 and 1966 orders worth about Rs. 77 lakhs were placed by the Indian Oil Corporation with this company.

May I know whether these entire orders were duly fulfilled and the complete payment of Rs. 77 lakhs was made to this company or whether, subsequently, when it came to light that the Indian Oil Corporation was ignoring the earlier circular, any step was taken to freeze this position and try to save some of that money at least?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: In April 1966 a complaint was received that in spite of the fact that this company was blacklisted orders were being placed by the Indian Oil Company. So we drew the attention of the Indian Oil Company to that fact and after 6th

May onwards they stopped placing any orders. As to whether there was full execution of those orders or not, I have no information at present. I presume it was done, but I would like to check up.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, I would like to explain one point. The Indian Oil Company, as you know, is a public corporation. It took some time for us to reach a reciprocal agreement with the public Corporations. If we blacklisted someone the corporation was not prepared to blacklist them automatically. The question they put was whether if they blacklisted some firm the Government was willing to do the same thing. All these things needed to be straightened out and that was the reason why any automatic blacklisting arrangement could not be made. Automatic blacklisting arrangement has now been made so that any blacklisting done by government is also automatically applicable to the public undertakings.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The hon. Minister admitted that, after blacklisting, orders were placed. We want to know the reasons. There is no insinuation, no allegation. Let the Minister give the answer.

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: I have already explained that the explanation given by the Indian Oil Corporation is not considered, at the moment, satisfactory by us, and we are going to investigate the matter further. (Interruption)

श्री रघुरामा रामाय्या : सरकार इस तरह का इन कर्मों नहीं बनाती है कि जिस तारीख में जिस कर्म को धारा अनेक-सिस्टेम करते हैं, उसी तारीख में उस का कोटा मन्दूक्य किया जाय ताकि वे मुनाफाकारी न कर सकें ?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: This has already been explained by Shri Asoka Mehta, that until 1966 there was no arrangement whereby once a firm was blacklisted by Government automatically that blacklisting was binding definitely on the Indian Oil Company or any other public undertaking. On this

an agreement was arrived at in 1966 and thereafter, after that was communicated to them—that is, after 6th May onwards there were no further orders placed on this firm by the Indian Oil Company.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. This is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta said that this firm was black listed and automatically it did not follow that the firm was also blacklisted by the Corporation. This particular firm was blacklisted because of certain nefarious activities where the Government was convinced that the firm must be blacklisted. Now, the Indian Oil Corporation is an autonomous corporation but it is a Government corporation. Orders were placed on this firm even after it was blacklisted by Government. I would like to know whether any action was taken against the officers of the Indian Oil Company who were responsible to ignore or flout the orders of the Government of India and give them further orders? That has not been made clear by the Minister.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Everything has been made clear. Firstly, the Indian Oil Corporation was not bound automatically to blacklist them till this kind of an agreement was made with them, because they are an autonomous corporation. This agreement between the ministries and corporations has now been made. Secondly, it has been pointed out that the letter that was sent from here was not on the file. We are looking into the matter. We are not satisfied with the explanation. The concerned parties will be asked to explain and necessary action taken. All this has been explained earlier.

Shri K. K. Nayar: When the Government blacklists a firm, I think it does it for a certain purpose, namely, to secure or ensure that the firm will not be in a position to do that kind of nefarious activities for which blacklisting has been done. In the present case, it appears that after blacklisting the firm was able to continue its nefarious activities for two years.

What is the procedure under which blacklisting has been made effective by the Government so far and how did it fail in this particular case?

Shri K. Raghuramiah: Since his agreement of 1966 all the public undertakings are bound automatically to take action on the blacklisting of firms and not to give orders to those firms. That is the procedure now.

श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : यह जालान को कई जगह पर कई तरह के लाइसेंस और कोटा दिया गया है। ऐसे ही कोटा में उस को फॉर्टिसाइजर फैक्टरी का लाइसेंस देकर 4 साल तक उस को बढ़ाते चले गये उसे रेत्यु करते चले गये लाइसेंस, तो मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उस को किननी जगह और कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और किस किस जगह यह फैल हो चुका है?

Shri K. Raghuramiah: The main question relates to the Indian Oil Corporation while the supplementary relates to fertilizer licences.

श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : उद्देशक की मैं बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि मैंने तो यह जानता चाहा है कि जालान को किननी जगहों पर यह लाइसेंस और कोटे दिये गये हैं?

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over. Now, the Short Notice Question.

श्री दे० शिं० पाटिल : आज क्वैश्चन पावर में पूँछने के लिए 30 प्रश्न ये सेविन केबल 3, 4 ही पूँछे जा सके हैं तो क्या इसी तरह से एक बटे में केबल 4 या 5 ही सेवे रहेंगे और यदि ऐसा हो तो फिर रोत्र के लिए चार से अधिक सदाल रखने का कायदा ही क्या है?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Generation of Electricity in States

S.N.Q. 7. Shri G. S. Reddi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where electricity generated per person is less than the average; and

(b) the steps taken to rectify the imbalance specially in the States where power generation per capita is the lowest?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-266/67.]

Shri G. S. Reddi: May I know how much of loan was advanced to rectify the imbalance?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Substantial financial assistance is being given for the power projects.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Quarters for Labourers in Delhi

*293. **Shri Kanwar Lai Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy or loan has been given to Delhi Administration for the construction of labour quarters in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of quarters required and how many of them have been constructed;

(c) whether the mill owners of Delhi have also been asked to construct labour quarters for their employees; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) A sum of Rs. 153.32 lakhs was made available to the following agencies upto the year 1966-67 for construction of houses in Delhi for industrial

workers—under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:—

(i) Delhi Administration	Rs. 143.81 lakhs.
(ii) Employers	Rs. 8.36 lakhs.
(iii) Co-operatives	Rs. 1.05 lakh.
	Rs. 153.22 lakhs.

(b) The estimated requirement of houses for eligible industrial workers in Delhi is 75,000. 3167 houses have been constructed so far.

(c) and (d). There is no statutory obligation on industrial employers to construct houses for their industrial workers. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme they can, however, utilise Central financial assistance upto 75 per cent (50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy), to the approved cost of projects for construction of houses for their industrial workers. Out of 3167 houses, 445 houses have been constructed by industrial employers under the Scheme.

Lokur Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*294. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri A. V. Patil:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Lokur Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been considered,

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). A statement showing the recommendations made by the Lokur Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-267/87]. The whole question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and

133 (ai) LSD—2.

Scheduled Tribes is now in an advanced stage of consideration and is likely to be finalised soon.

Delhi Master Plan

*295. Shri N. C. Chatterji: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan for Delhi was prepared more on theoretical grounds ignoring the realities of the existence of practical difficulties of the people who are settled; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to revise the Master Plan in the light of practical difficulties encountered?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Copies of the Master Plan for Delhi Development Act, 1957 (Act 61 of 1957) are available in the Library of the House. A statement showing the progress made in the implementation of the Master Plan is being prepared and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No. The Master Plan for Delhi was prepared after extensive physical, social and economic surveys of the city and its surrounding areas. Due regard was paid to the existing land uses and other factors such as traffic and transportation, public utilities and community facilities having a bearing on the life and well-being of the community. The draft Master Plan was published for public objections and suggestions and an ad hoc Board consisting of Members of Parliament,

Municipal Councillors, eminent members of the public and officials examined nearly 600 objections and suggestions and also carried out local inspections before making its report. Thereafter an Advisory Council as provided in the Act examined all the proposals and made modifications in the Master Plan before it was finalised.

(c) Does not arise; but the Delhi Development Act, 1957 provides under Section 11-A for modifications to the Master Plan and the Zonal Development Plans

Committee on Essential Drugs

*296. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhan:
Shri Heeraj Bhai:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 613 on the 7th December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Essential Drugs has since been submitted;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Gold Smuggling in Bombay

*297. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhwaha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 73 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in unearthing gold smuggling racket in Bombay with its national and international links in September, 1966; and

(b) the action taken against the 18 persons arrested in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Eight more persons have been arrested bringing the total of those arrested to 26. The investigation, which is complicated, spread over the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras, West Bengal & Delhi, is being pursued by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) The 18 persons previously arrested have been released on bail under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay

PL 480 Funds

*298. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Indnial Yajnik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of money deposited in terms of Rupees in PL 480 Funds in India till March, 1967,

(b) the withdrawals from this fund during the period from October 1966 to February 1967 and

(c) the different heads under which the withdrawals have been made?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount of money deposited in PL 480 Funds till 1st March, 1967, was about Rs. 1652 crores

(b) The withdrawals from this Fund during the period October 1966 to February 1967 were as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
October '66	2.45
November '66	4.12
December '66	3.40
January '67	3.00
February '67	6.65
Total:	19.62

(c) Rs. 1.68 crores were withdrawn for Cooley Loans and Rs. 17.94 crores for US Government expenditures.

Aid from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for Projects in Fourth Plan

***299. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: .

(a) the projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan for which the Government of India have approached U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Governments for aid; and

(b) the progress made so far in that direction?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A list of projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan for which loan agreements have been signed so far with the Governments of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-268/67].

Improving of Data-Collecting Machinery

***300. Shri N. K. Somani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statistics relating to the industrial production, economic and fiscal matters available at a given time are wholly inadequate and out of date which do not help to obtain the current situation correctly and objectively;

(b) whether there are any plans under consideration to improve the data collecting machinery and timely analysis of various trends; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). There is no general inadequacy of statistics as such, although difficulties are sometimes encountered in certain fields. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve the statistical machinery and special provisions are made for the improvement of statistics under the Five Year Plans.

Punjab National Bank Ltd.

***301. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have ordered an inquiry into the irregularities committed by the Directors and top officers of the Punjab National Bank Ltd;

(b) if so, when the inquiry was ordered and when it was actually held and whether any report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) the result of the inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c) The Government decided in May, 1965 to investigate certain complaints against some officers of the Punjab National Bank. The investigations are still in progress.

Financial Aid to Meet Drought Situation in Bihar

***302. Shri Yogindra Sharma:**
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have asked for special financial aid from the Centre to meet the situation created by unprecedented drought in the State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid asked for; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-269/67].

Foreign Capital Investment

*303. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri D. N. Patel:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of inflow of foreign investment capital into the country during the past five years;

(b) whether it shows a declining trend;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to stimulate such inflow?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The inflow of foreign Business Investments in the Private Sector since 1st January, 1961 is indicated below. Information subsequent to 31st March, 1965 is not yet available.

(Rs. Crores)

	As at the end of				
	1961	1962	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Fresh inflow	44.9	51.3	94.1	95.3	
2. Retained earnings	15.8	7.8	7.4	21.1	
Gross inflow	60.7	59.1	101.5	116.3	
(1+2)	60.7	59.1	101.5	116.3	

Note 1. There has been a change in the statistical period from calendar year to financial year.

2. This information is compiled by the Reserve Bank after conducting a survey by issuing a questionnaire. There is always a time lag involved in such compilation and, as such, information for the years 1965-66 onwards is not yet available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has been taking various steps from time to time to encourage inflow of foreign investment, such as free repatriability of profits subject to payment of income

tax and of capital invested in approved projects, non-discrimination against foreign investors in regard to the application of Indian laws relating to industrial and import licensing, taxation etc. Government had also announced some measures to encourage foreign investment in private sector fertiliser projects.

Gold Seizures by Customs and Excise Departments

*304. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of gold is on the increase and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tighten smuggling of gold?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): It is not possible to make a precise estimate of the quantity of gold smuggled into India. There is also no material before the Government to indicate that smuggling of gold is on the increase.

(b) Does not strictly arise. However, a statement showing the important steps taken to check smuggling is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Among the important steps taken to check smuggling are systematic collection and follow-up of information, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastline and land frontiers and launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to departmental adjudication. In the field of legislation the Customs Act now provides for imposition of heavier sentences of imprisonment by courts of law. In the case of seizures of gold, diamonds and watches provision has also been made in the Customs Act for placing the burden of proof that these goods are not smuggled on the persons from whom they are seized.

Among the important economic measures taken, the two significant ones are: (i) replacing by a special currency in 1969 of the Indian currency notes circulating in the Persian Gulf area which provided an easy means of financing illegal gold transactions and (ii) introduction of the Gold Control.

Narmada Valley Project

*305. **Shri Indulal Yajnik:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapatni Pradhan:
Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri Shashi Bhushan:

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

(a) the latest steps that have been taken by Government to settle the differences between the Government of Gujarat and other States concerned regarding the details of the Narmada river project as recommended by the Khosla Committee;

(b) the nature of the differences that remain to be settled between the Governments concerned;

(c) whether the Central Government have decided to implement the Narmada Valley scheme as a Central scheme along with some others, as finally settled in consultation with all State Governments concerned; and

(d) whether any practical steps have been taken by the Maharashtra Government to carry out the Jalasindhu Dam scheme without waiting for the final settlement of the dispute by the Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). After separate dispute discussions with the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan at the respective State Capitals during May-June, 1968, further discussions were held by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power at a joint meet-

ing on the 22nd August, 1968. In the intervening period, the Chief Engineers and other officers of the concerned States and the Chairman and the concerned officers of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power discussed the technical aspects. At the joint meeting of the Chief Ministers, some suggestions emerged and it was decided that these should be discussed later among the Chief Ministers concerned, particularly the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the problem. Further action will be taken to settle the issue.

(c) As the scheme has not been sanctioned as yet the question has not been considered.

(d) No.

M/s. Bird & Co.

306. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action against M/s. Bird and Co. Calcutta;

(b) if so, the nature of such during the last 5 years and the penalty imposed on the company;

(c) whether Government have received any further reports about the irregularities of the said Company; and

(d) if so, whether Government would investigate into the affairs of the Company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). The nature of actions taken and penalties imposed on M/s. Bird & Co (P) Ltd, by the Customs, Income Tax and the Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance, during the last 5 years are as detailed in the Statement laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. L.T.-270/67].

(c) and (d). No fresh reports about the irregularities on the part of M/s. Bird & Co. have been received. However, as mentioned in the Statement referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, investigations and scrutiny of documents already seized are being carried out by the three agencies mentioned therein.

National Policies for Prices, Wages and Dividends

*308. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Simha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Governor of Reserve Bank wherein he had stated that fiscal and monetary policies had to be changed for fighting the evil of inflation in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to formulate national policies for prices, wages and dividends?

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

(b) A Steering Group appointed by the Reserve Bank has recently submitted a report on "A Framework for Incomes And Prices Policy". The suggestions made in the report are under consideration of Government.

Consolidation of Banking Structure

*309. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of consolidation of the banking structure has been actively pursued by the Reserve Bank of India and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India the number of banks functioning has been brought down from 342 at the beginning of 1961 to 97 at the end of March 1967. The process has helped in the growth of economically viable units, thereby imparting strength and stability to the banking structure and enhancing its capacity to cater to the banking needs of the country in a more efficient manner.

Promotion of Fertilizer production

*310. **Shri R. K. Birla:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

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

(a) the present policy of Government in regard to the promotion of fertiliser production in the country in view of the urgent need to augment food production;

(b) the Government's estimate of total production of fertilisers in the country at present and the total domestic requirement; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the gap?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Fertilizer production in the country is proposed to be increased by the establishment of additional fertilizer factories and expansion of existing factories.

(b) During 1967-68, the production of nitrogenous fertilizers is estimated to be about 525,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen and of phosphatic fertilizers 275,000 tonnes in terms of P₂O₅. The total domestic requirements are expected to be of the order of 1.35 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.3 million tonnes of P₂O₅.

(c) Four new plants are under construction at present besides expansion of an existing plant. This will add 309,000 tonnes of yearly nitrogen capacity in 1967-68 to the existing capacity of 585,000 tonnes. Three other new plants and expansion of two existing plants will add 534,000 tonnes of yearly nitrogen capacity in 1969-70.

Further capacity of over 1.3 million tonnes of yearly nitrogen is in various stages of implementation and is likely to be installed before the end of the Fourth Plan, taking the total installed capacity to about 2.8 million tonnes.

Contraceptives

*311. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**
Shri Meetha Lal:

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

(a) whether the existing production of all types of contraceptives is able to meet the total requirements;

(b) if not, what is the shortfall between the demand and supply and when will Government be in a position to meet the entire demand; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the programme they have in hand will be effective in arresting the high growth-rate of population within a measurable period of time

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Except for condoms, and diaphragms, the production of other types of contraceptives like Jellies/Cream/Paste, Foam Tablets, Loops and inserters is sufficient to meet the requirements. The diaphragms are not manufactured in the country but their requirement is very small.

(b) The gap between the annual demand of 50 million pieces of condoms which was the maximum during the last five years and the present production in the country is 20 million pieces. On the basis of the Family Planning Programme for 1967-68, the

demand is anticipated at about 150 million pieces. In subsequent years, the demand is likely to go up still further and it may be about 300-400 million pieces annually by 1970-71. The shortfall will be met partly by increasing production in the country and the balance by imports, as necessary.

For increasing production in the country, the rated capacity in the private sector has been increased and a factory in the public sector is being set up at Trivandrum in collaboration with a Japanese firm which will go into production in the later half of 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government are aiming at and working for reducing the birth rate from the existing 41 per thousand population to 25, as expeditiously as possible.

Strike in the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

*312 **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there was a strike in the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi in December last;

(b) the reasons for the strike and their demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) and (b). Towards the end of December, 1966, a labour dispute arose in the Hindustan Housing Factory on account of a claim for the grant of dearness allowance at the Central Government rates to the workers. This developed into an illegal stay-in strike which lasted from the 8th to the 20th January, 1967.

(c) The dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi for adjudication.

Foreigners Employed in Banks and Insurance Companies

*313. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners employed in India during 1963-64 by (i) the banks and (ii) Insurance companies;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian citizens were available for these jobs; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to ensure priority to Indian citizens in such jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-271/67].

(b) & (c). Though Indians may be available for these jobs, the foreign companies would prefer to employ persons of their own nationality in higher supervisory posts.

(d) The position relating to the employment of foreigners is reviewed every year and the foreign companies are requested to take adequate steps in regard to the Indianisation of the supervisory cadre, wherever necessary. The proportion of foreigners in this cadre as compared to Indians has been progressively brought down.

M/S. Bird and Co.

*314. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial reduction has been permitted in the fines imposed on M/s. Bird & Co. for violations of customs and foreign exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the extent of such reduction and grounds for the same; and

(c) how much of the personal fines imposed on certain ex-Directors of the Company have been realised to date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the orders in appeal passed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in two cases involving M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd. Calcutta. In one of these cases, the penalty on M/s. Bird & Co., (Pvt.) Ltd. was reduced from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs and in the other, from Rs. 1 crores to Rs. 30 lakhs. The decisions of the Board are being considered by Government.

(c) Out of the personal penalties of Rs. 5 lakhs each on Shri D. C. B. Pilkington and Shri W. H. S. Michelmore amounts of Rs. 87,223.59 and of Rs. 55,911.18 respectively have been realised to date.

योजना के लिये संसाधन

*315. **श्री रामसिंह आवरकाल :**
श्री द्रुक्षय अम्ब जाहाज़ :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना मंत्री ने अपने भवालय की चालू वर्ष की योजना के लिये 2,600 करोड़ रुपये की राशि नियत करने के लिये कहा है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त नियतन पूरी राशि का न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रबाल अंशी और वित्त अंशी (श्री जोरारकी देसाई) : (क) नहीं।

(ब) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Fertiliser Policy

*316. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy on the fertilizer industry has been reviewed since the marketing and pricing concessions granted to it was upto March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). As announced in the statement made in Parliament on the 31st March, 1967, all proposals pending on the 31st March, 1967 for the establishment of fertilizer factories will be dealt with under the policy of December, 1966, provided negotiations with the concerned parties culminate in the issue of industrial licences by the 31st December, 1967 and the projects could be expected to make a timely contribution to the increase in indigenous production. Any new proposals received will be dealt with in the same manner, provided they satisfy the same conditions.

Expansion of Money Supply

***317. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether average expansion of money supply during the past six months following devaluation was on the increase;

(b) if so, at what rate the money supply went on; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to check this malady?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The money supply with the public declined during the six months' period following devaluation.

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

Enquiry into Utilisation of Foreign Funds

***318. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made a statement at a Press Conference held on the 24th March, 1967 that the Central Intelligence Bureau will be engaged to inquire into all foreign funds utilised in this country; and

(b) if so, when the investigation is likely to be completed and which are

the foreign funds that are to be probed into?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It will be recalled that during the half hour discussion in the Lok Sabha on March 23, the Foreign Minister announced that an enquiry would be made into the allegations that money from foreign sources had been used in the recent general elections. I was asked questions about this at my meeting with the press the next day, March 24, and I said I agreed that such an enquiry should take place and that it should cover the use of funds from any and all foreign sources about which allegations had been made. As stated by the Home Minister in this House on March 29, the Government have recently ordered the Intelligence Bureau to make such an enquiry and its findings are awaited.

Food Aid Consortium

621. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Consortium consisting of some western countries and U.S.A. has been formed at the suggestion of U.S.A. to coordinate their food aid to India to tide over the present food situation in the country due to drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Food Aid Consortium and how they are helping India to meet the shortage of foodgrains so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The U.S. Government have proposed that food aid, like economic aid, to developing

countries such as India should receive multilateral consideration from developed countries. In the case of India, a forum already exists which considers and discusses development aid viz, the India Consortium Meetings of this Consortium are taking place in Paris on the 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1967 and it has been agreed that the question of food aid to India may also be considered in these meetings.

Major Irrigation Projects in Orissa

622. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major irrigation projects in Orissa for which Central assistance is likely to be granted or has been granted in the year 1967-68, and

(b) the total amount allotted therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K L. Rao): (a) and (b). The allocation for major irrigation projects out of the Central assistance to be granted in 1967-68 will depend upon the sector-wise composition of the State plan and the break up of the Central assistance among the sectors. This will be known only after the details of the State Plan are received.

B rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

623. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Orissa Government have made any specific requests to the Central Government for additional outlays for their rural piped water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the amount which has been allotted for Orissa for this purpose in the year 1967-68; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of Orissa had requested for an allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs during 1965-66 for their rural piped water supply schemes to be executed under the Local Development Works Programme. In view of the limited allotment of Rs 184 lakhs only for the Local Development Works Programme, during that year, an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs only could be made to Orissa. However, on the basis of the actual expenditure reported by the State Government, a sum of Rs. 3.80 lakhs only was released as Central assistance during that year. The Local Development Works Programme in respect of piped rural water supply schemes was discontinued from 1966-67 and no further allotments were made to Orissa or any other State for this programme.

No specific request has been received from the Government of Orissa for additional outlays during 1967-68 for their rural piped water supply schemes under the rural phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(b) and (c) The Government of Orissa proposed an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for rural water supply schemes for 1967-68. The Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation recommended Rs 150 lakhs keeping in view the problems to be tackled on the rural water supply front, especially in regard to the very difficult and scarcity areas. However, the amount actually provided by the State Government is not known. It may be stated that the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is a Centrally-Aided Scheme for which necessary provision has to be made in the State Plans. It is primarily for the State Governments to make suitable provision for rural water supply schemes in their Plans. Central assistance is admissible on the basis of 80 per cent grants-in-aid.

L.I.C. Investment in Orissa

624. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Orissa State during the Third Five Year period, year-wise, either in Industry or in other sectors;

(b) whether any scheme has been submitted by Orissa Government to the Corporation for further investment in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation in the industrial and non-industrial sectors in the State of Orissa during each of the years of the Third Plan period is as follows

'in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Amount of investments made	
	Industrial Sector	Non-industrial Sector (including investments in State Govt loans)
1961-62	26 3	2.10 6
1962-63	33 0	4.65 0
1963-64	93 7	1.04 0
1964-65	13 4	9.37 2
1965-66	37 5	4.89 9

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Accountant-General's Office at Bhubaneshwar

625. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the number of persons of all categories working at present in the Accountant-General's Office at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) the number of employees from the said office who were provided with family quarters till the end of December, 1966; and

(c) the steps taken to provide family quarters to the remaining employees?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 1043. (As on 31-12-1966).

(b) 386 (As on 31-12-66) In addition, 83 quarters are utilised for accommodating staff without families

(c) Additional staff quarters numbering 256 are under construction and there is a proposal to construct another 256 quarters for which estimates are under preparation by the Central Public Works Department.

Income-tax evasion Cases pending in Orissa

626. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases regarding the evasion of Income-tax in Orissa which are pending at present?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 219 as on 15-3-1967.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Orissa

627. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the normal monthly requirement of kerosene oil of Orissa State;

(b) the quantity now available for distribution; and

(c) the plans for meeting the normal kerosene requirement of Orissa State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) to (c). On the basis of sales during July, 1966 to January, 1967, when there were no complaints of shortage, and the State's requirement of Kerosene Oil was being met in full, the normal monthly requirements come to 4,700 tonnes. The existing quota of 5,750 tonnes per month, is adequate to meet the requirements of Orissa in full.

Dams for irrigation in Orissa

628. **Shri A. Dipa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Orissa Government for the construction of dams for irrigation purposes on the rivers Bag Nadi, Khadang, Sagadia, Satighat and Laksminal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take in the matter and when?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में विज्ञली की व्यवस्था

629. **बी दे० शि० पाटिल :**

बी वत्तवत :

बी दी० ए० पाटिल :

बी कांवले :

क्या तिकाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में विज्ञली की व्यवस्था कले पर कुल कितनी क्षमताशी व्यवस्था कर्म ही ?

तिकाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० शु० च० राव) : 2,011.92 लाख रुपये।

Surplus Credited to Foreign Governments Accounts

630. **Shri Manubhai Amersey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total surplus credited to the Accounts of Foreign Governments with whom India has Rupee Payment Agreement?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing Credit balances of Rupee Payment Countries as on 28th February 1967 is placed at the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-272/67]

दोषान्तराधों के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को ही नहीं वित्तीय सहायता

631. **बी नीतिराज तिह शोली :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाधों की वित्तियों में प्रत्येक राज्य को पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी राशि ही दी थी;

(ख) विभिन्न शोलों के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्त राशि के पृथक्-पृथक् धारकहें क्या हैं;

(ग) राज्यों ने उपरोक्त राशि में कैसे कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया; और

(a) क्या प्रयोग में न साई गयी राशि या राशों को ही जावेगी ?

कल्पनालय नंदी और लिल नंदी (की ओराएवी देसाई) : (क) से (व). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उत्तर सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Development of Rouse Avenue Area,
New Delhi

632. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area in Rouse Avenue, New Delhi is being developed and plots allotted to the various cultural and educational organisations;

(b) if so, whether the plots have been handed over to the various organisations to whom the allotments have been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes. An area of about 4 acres has been added for institutional use in Rouse Avenue under the Master Plan

(b) Only one plot has so far been handed over to the allottee organisation.

(c) It will take some time to get the existing houses in the area vacated, to demolish the structures and to re-develop the area by providing roads and services.

Family Planning Programme

633. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the precise monetary incentives Government propose to offer to private medical practitioners in the family planning programmes;

(b) the scale and amount payable to the medical practitioners;

(c) other cash incentives to the people willing to undergo vasectomy and sterilisation;

(d) the hospital facilities that would be made available to those desiring any kind of birth control measure;

(e) the names of cities and hospitals where such facilities would be made available;

(f) whether these facilities would be free; and

(g) if not, the charges to be levied?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Detailed discussions in this regard have recently been held with the representatives of the India Medical Association. The matter is under active consideration and is likely to be finalised very soon.

(b) The required information is as follows:

1 Amount payable to doctors—A sum of Rs 100 p.m. is payable to private medical practitioners working on part time basis in a regular Family Welfare Planning Centre for a minimum period of six hours per week.

2 For Sterilization—(i) An honorarium of Rs 10 for vasectomy operation and Rs. 100 for ten operations (including fees for professional services, transport and other expenses) while assisting in Sterilization camps arranged by State Governments.

(ii) Rs 100 for 5 Salpingectomy operations in a hospital.

3. For IUCD—Rs 2 for each case of insertion—The amount varies from State to State according to the pattern adopted by the State.

(c) The Government of India pay at the rate of over-all amount of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 for each case of

vasectomy and tubectomy respectively. These amounts cover the payment of out of pocket expenses to the individual concerned, to the motivator, to the doctor, for transport and for drugs and dressings. The discretion to decide the break-up of these amounts has been left to the States concerned.

(d) and (e). Necessary hospital facilities are made available for sterilization operations in almost all hospitals throughout the country, and for loop insertions in many of the hospitals where lady doctors are posted.

(f) Yes.

(g) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Violation Cases

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

(a) the number of foreign exchange violation cases apprehended in 1966 till the 31st December, 1966.

(b) the names of first hundred violators and the amounts of foreign exchange involved therein;

(c) the steps taken by Government to punish the offenders;

(d) the number out of them who have been actually punished so far; and

(e) the details of the fines or prosecutions lodged against the offenders and their names?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the year 1966 2860 cases of suspected violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 were registered for investigation by the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) to (e). The information is being collected.

Foreign Exchange Violation by Shri B. S. Tolani of Eastern Machinery Trading Ltd.

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

(a) the steps taken and penalty levied for violation of foreign exchange regulations in the case of Shri B. S. Tolani of the Eastern Machinery Trading Ltd. of Bombay;

(b) the stage at which the prosecution instituted against Shri B. S. Tolani by the Enforcement Directorate stands;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the reasons why the files of Shri B. S. Tolani have not been returned to him so far by the Enforcement Directorate?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The premises of the firms of Messrs. Eastern Machinery & Trading Co. of Bombay, of which Shri B. S. Tolani is a Partner, were first searched in July, 1956 and in the adjudication proceedings that followed the Director of Enforcement imposed a penalty of Rs. 5000 on the firm. The premises of the said firm were again searched by the Directorate of Enforcement in June, 1962 and as a result of adjudication proceedings the Director imposed a penalty of Rs. 50,000 on the firm in July, 1965. Once again in August, 1965 the premises of this firm were searched by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate. Four show-cause notices have so far been issued and the adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(b) and (c) The firm paid up the penalty of Rs. 5000 imposed in the first case. The penalty of Rs. 50,000 however, still remains unpaid. Accordingly, for non-payment of this penalty prosecution was launched against this firm and its two Partners under Section 23F of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. In the meantime the party went in appeal to

the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board against the order of the Director of Enforcement passed in this case. The Appellate Board Board allowed the appellants time to deposit the penalty within one week of the service of the notice of the hearing of the appeal. In view of this direction of the Appellate Board the prosecution case before the court had to be withdrawn. No date so far has been fixed for the hearing of the case by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board.

(d) The seized documents in the case at present under appeal will be returned to the party only on completion of the appellate process. In so far as the third case is concerned, it is at present under adjudication and the documents relating to it cannot be returned at this stage.

Palai Central Bank Ltd

637. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank (under liquidation) is still looking after some liquid assets of the Palai Central Bank;

(b) if so, the approximate value of such assets and the recurring expenditure on the maintenance of the Office and staff of the Official Liquidator; and

(c) when it is proposed to declare the next dividend?

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

(b) On the 28th March 1967, the liquidator held liquid assets amounting to Rs. 36.80 lakhs, comprising of cash, bank balances and Government securities. The monthly recurring expenditure on the pay and allowances of the liquidator and his staff and on the maintenance of his office amounts to about Rs. 7600.

(c) An application has been filed before the High Court of Kerala, under whose supervision and direction

the liquidation proceedings are being conducted, for permission to declare a further dividend of 3 paise per rupee. If the Court agrees, the payment of the dividend will commence in June this year.

Mental Patients of Manipur

638. Shri M. Megha Chandra: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mental patients of Manipur getting treatment in the various mental clinics in the country,

(b) the expenses involved in their treatment during the year 1966-67;

(c) whether the proposed scheme for setting up a psychiatric clinic for mental patients in Manipur has been shelved; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) At present 37 mental patients of Manipur are getting treatment in various Mental Hospitals in the country.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on their treatment during the year 1966-67 is Rs. 68,800

(c) Funds for the purpose have, in fact, been provided in the annual Plan for 1967-68.

(d) Does not arise

Relief to Goldsmiths in Manipur

639. Shri M. Megha Chandra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to give relief to the goldsmiths of Manipur upto March 1967, year-wise,

(b) the number of goldsmiths who have been given the relief so far; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to give them further relief either in terms of grant or loan?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) The policy of the Government is to continue to allow the goldsmiths who elect not to revert to their profession, to enjoy the loan assistance and other benefits under the various rehabilitation assistance schemes according to the original terms and conditions of such assistance.

Committee on Untouchability

640. **Shri S. M. Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee on Untouchability in its interim report submitted in December, 1966;

(b) whether all or any of the recommendations have been implemented so far;

(c) the financial implications of those recommendations; and

(d) if the re-
be in the negat
for?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) A statement giving the main recommendations made by the Committee in its interim report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-273/67].

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Committee are being examined. It will take some time for decisions to be taken as consultations will have to be held with State Governments and other authorities. Financial implications can be worked out only after decisions on the recommendations have been taken.

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

641. **Shri S. M. Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country has been taken;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when the Bill to revise the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulreenu Guha): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration, and is likely to be finalised soon.

Special Funds for Improvement of Greater Bombay

642. **Shri George Fernandes:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any promise was made by the Prime Minister to the President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee to provide special funds for the improvement of Greater Bombay, four weeks before the Fourth General Elections;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether the said promise has been fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

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

गढ़क परियोजना

643. **की विभूति निधि :**

की क० ला० तिवारी :

क्या सिवाई और विहूत् मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि 28 फरवरी, 1967 तक गढ़क परियोजना के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिवाई और विहूत् मंडी (का० क० ला० राह): ब्राज के निर्माण में सम्बन्ध 67 प्रतिशत सिवाई का कार्य तथा 55 प्रतिशत कान्कीट का कार्य फरवरी 1967 के बाल तक हो गया था। ब्राज से सम्बन्धित बाल गाइड बंध और बाल उठान बंध जैसे आनुरूपिक कार्य सम्बन्ध पूर्ण हो चुके हैं और दक्षिण बाइंड बंध

तथा दलित उठान बंध पर निर्माण कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

महरे : विहार में सिरहुत और डॉन शाका नहरों पर खुदाई कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। तिरहुत नहर पर 50 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है। डॉन शाका नहर पर 52 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। मुख्य परिवहनी नहर पर, नेपाल कोट में 11.6 मील तक की पूर्ण पहुंच में 35 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य हो गया है। अगली पहुंच में, उत्तर प्रदेश में 11.6 मील से लेकर 81.5 मील तक, 60 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है। विहार कोट में नहर (जो कि सरन नहर भी कहलाती है) की टेल पर मिट्टी का लगभग 74 प्रतिशत कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है।

नेपाल विजलीधर के उत्पादन यूनिटों के लिए एक जापानी कर्म को आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। विजलीधर के निर्माण के प्रारंभिक कार्य प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

गोंडा जिले में तेल की खोज के लिये सर्वेक्षण

644. श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने तेल की खोज के लिये गोंडा जिले के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा योजना और सामाजिक स्वायत्त्व में राज्य नंदी (श्री रमेशनाथ) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अब तक किये गये सर्वेक्षणों से किसी विलम्बन संरचना की विषमानता का पता नहीं चला है।

Uniformity in Pay and Allowances of Central and State Government employees

645. श्री बिहूति मिश्रः
श्री K. N. Tiwary:
श्री श्री चंद गोel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering over the question of bringing uniformity in the pay and allowances of Central Government employees and State Government employees;

(b) if so, the amount of additional expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government to bring the employees of different States at par with those at the Centre?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में स्नान की समाप्ति

646. श्री विभूति मिश्रः
श्री क० न० सिंहारी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों में स्नान की समाप्ति का चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के संसाधनों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप योजना में संसाधनों में होने वाली कमी को कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा?

योजना पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सामाजिक स्वायत्त्व नंदी (श्री जामीन मेहता) : (क) श्री (ख). एक विवरण खोक्षण के पट्टन पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा जाता। देखिये लंबाई एवं ऊँचाई—274/67]

Quarters built by Delhi Development Authority

647. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters completed by the Delhi Development Authority so far;

(b) the number of plots fully developed and how many of them have been actually allotted;

(c) the annual expenditure on the administration of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the pace of development?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) 180.

(b) 6,660 residential plots had been developed upto the 31st January, 1967 and 4,018 plots had been disposed of by auction or allotment.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-275/67].

(d) The main difficulty has been about the provision of services, e.g., water, sewerage and electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Ways and means are being explored by which these services could be provided by the Delhi Development Authority itself, where the Delhi Municipal Corporation are not in a position to provide them in the near future.

Pay Scales of State Bank Employees

648. Shri S.M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank Employees including class I and II Officers have demanded better pay scales; and

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

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

(b) The demands are presently under negotiation between the State Bank and its staff. There are no circumstances warranting any action by Government at this stage.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा अपने निवास स्थान खाली किया जाता

649. श्री नवू लिलवे : वया लिर्लाल, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में जिन केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और संसद् मदस्यों ने अपने पद छोड़े थे वे पद छुड़ाये गये उन में से कितनों ने सरकारी निवास स्थान खाली कर दिये हैं और कितनों ने खाली नहीं किये हैं;

(ख) मकानों को खाली कराने संबंधी नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसमें कितना विलम्ब हुआ; और

(ग) भवित्य में इस प्रकार की अनियन्त्रिताओं को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

लिर्लाल, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय ने उपर्युक्ती (श्री इकबाल लिह) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1958 से 31 मार्च, 1962 तक निम्नांकित मंत्रियों तथा संसद् सदस्यों ने कार्यभार छोड़ा तथा उनको मिली त्रियायती घटविधि में सरकारी बास नहीं छोड़ा :—

	मंत्री	संसद्
		सदस्य
1. किसी भी कारण से कार्यभार छोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	8	427
2. परिसरों में घटविधि के बाद रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	6	121

2 पर उल्लिखित कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि निवास स्थानों में नहीं रह रहा, विविध आवधियों के बाद रहने पर सभी ने खाली कर दिया है।

जहां तक तीसरी लोक सभा का प्रश्न है, सेवानिवृत्त संसद् सदस्यों को 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक वास को अपने पास रखने की अनुमति दे दी गयी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के भूतपूर्व भवित्वियों को भी 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक— 15 दिन तो सेलरीज एन्ड एलाउन्सेज आफ मिनिस्टर्स एक्ट 1952, के अंतर्गत तथा गोप अवधि सेवानिवृत्त संसद् सदस्यों के रूप में, वास को अपने पास रखने की अनुमति दे दी गयी है।

तीसरी लोक सभा नथा राज्य सभा के 10 ऐमे भूतपूर्व सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने मदस्य न रहने पर वास खाली नहीं किया तथा अवधि के बाद रह रहे हैं।

(ख) सेलरीज एन्ड एलाउन्सेज आफ मिनिस्टर्स एक्ट, 1952 के अंतर्गत भवित्वियों/उपभवित्वियों को कार्यभार छोड़ने के बाद अपने-अपने निवास स्थानों को 15 दिन तक बनीर किराये के अपने पास रखने की अनुमति है। संसद् मदस्यों को सदस्य न रहने के बाद उन्हीं शर्तों पर एक महीने तक भरकारी वास अपने पास रखने की अनुमति है।

अवधि से प्रार्थक समय तक रहने की अवधि 1 दिन से 13 महीने तक है।

(ग) वास्तविक कठिनाई में समयावधि बढ़ा दी जाती है। रियायती अवधि के समाप्त हो जाने पर जब भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य अवधि के बाद तक रहता है तो पब्लिक ब्रेमिसेज (एविक्शन आफ अन-प्राथराइज आपूर्णिन्द्रस) एक्ट 1958 के अंतर्गत सरकार बेचकाली तथा नुकसान बसूल करने की कार्यवाही कर सकती है।

देश में बेचक के जालों

650. भी बवायाल तिहः :
भी रामचन्द्र उलाकः :
भी चुलेश्वर भीयः :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार निवोलम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन मास में देश में बेचक का प्रकोप बढ़ गया है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप बातक मामलों की संख्या बढ़ गई;
(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार निवोलम अंती (आ० अधिपति बन्द्रावेलर) : (क) जी है। 1967 के गत तीन महीनों में इस रोग की घटनाओं और उससे होने वाली मौतों की घटया में 1966 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कुछ बढ़ि तो हुई है परन्तु गत सम्पूर्ण वर्ष की तुलना में इस रोग के फैलाव में कोई बढ़ि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) बेचक के लाक्षणिक अतु सम्बद्धी आचरण के अनुसार इस रोग का संचरण जनवारी से मार्च तक अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर रहता है। दुष्काल अस्त लोगों में लोगों का टीका लगाने की प्रति उदासी रहना इसका एक सहायक कारण है।

(ग) विशेषतया प्रभावित जेलों में स्वास्थ्य लिखा और प्रचार साधनों के साथ साथ कील्ड स्टाफ में बढ़ि करके बेचक के टीके लगाने के अभियान को भी तेज़ कर दिया गया है।

Income-tax Arrears against a Kanpur Industrialist.

651. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalays: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 310 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) the action since taken by Government against a Kanpur industrialist in respect of whom Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 31 lakhs were written off; and

(b) the details of assets concealed by him?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Tax Recovery Officer has issued notices for payment of dues to the assessees, who have filed a writ petition against the same. For the balance, a civil suit has been filed.

(b) As the matter is before Courts of law it would not be desirable to go into the details of the case at this stage.

Gold Smuggling by Post

652. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 384 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) the further action taken against two persons who were apprehended by the Bombay Customs in the month of September, 1966 for sending gold bars by post; and

(b) the country from which that gold was smuggled?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Departmental adjudication proceedings in the cases have been initiated and show cause notices have been issued to the parties concerned. Further action will be considered after adjudication proceedings are completed.

(b) No information is available regarding the country from which the gold was smuggled.

Loop Factory, Kanpur

653. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government have decided to hand over the loop factory at Kanpur to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount spent on this factory?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh agreed in principle to the transfer of the I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur to the Hindustan Latex Ltd. (A Public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning).

(b) The Government of India have also approved the taking over of the I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur by the Hindustan Latex Ltd.

(c) The capital investment on the factory is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Smuggling in Foreign Exchange

654. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 408 of the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry against the smugglers of foreign exchange apprehended in Punjab and Maharashtra has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The enquiries are still in progress, and show cause notices have been issued on thirteen persons.

(c) Every effort is being made to complete the investigation as early as possible.

Irrigation and Power Schemes of Orissa

655. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of irrigation and power schemes of the Government of Orissa pending at present with the Central Government for sanction, with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-276/67].

Capacity of Power Generation in Orissa

656. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Orissa for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in that State during 1967-68;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of money that the Central Government have proposed to advance for assisting these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a). The installed generating capacity in Orissa at present is 314.5 MW comprising 304.4 MW Hydro, 4.3 MW Diesel and 5.8 MW Thermal installations.

(b) and (c). Yes; four 62.5 MW thermal generating sets are under installation at the Talcher power station. Of these three units are expected to be commissioned during 1967-68.

(d) No earmarked assistance is being given to Orissa State for Talcher Project. However, this project is included in the list of power projects proposed by the State Government for miscellaneous loan assistance.

Consignment of cloves of a repatriate from Zanzibar

657. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the injustice, done in the matter of withholding the consignment of cloves of a repatriate from Zanzibar despite the High Commission's written assurance to the party (Mr. R. D. Bhimji);

(b) whether Government have reviewed their decision in this regard in the light of the representation made to the Prime Minister by an opposition Member of Parliament during the Winter Session of Third Lok Sabha; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Shri R. D. Bhimji, a repatriate from East Africa imported two consignments of cloves weighing in all about 135 tonnes. In accordance with the concessions applicable to repatriates from Zanzibar he was entitled to clear the first consignment which had arrived on 30th December, 1964 but the second consignment which arrived after 31st December, 1964 had to be sold to the State Trading Corporation at c.i.f. price to which Shri Bhimji was not agreeable. The concession referred to in the High Commission's letter was not applicable to the second consignment which arrived after 31st December, 1964 and, therefore, the question of any injustice to Shri R.D. Bhimji does not arise.

(b) and (c). The Government reviewed the decision in this regard in the light of the representation received from the Member during the Winter Session of Third Lok

Sabha and the Government saw no justification for giving Shri Bhimji any concession which was not available to other repatriates.

Fertiliser Delegation to U.S.A.

658. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send a Fertiliser Delegation to the United States shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Property Donated by M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. to Sahu Jain Trust

660. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. have donated some property to the Sahu Jain Trust in 1964-65;

(b) whether the value shown of this property is much below the market price;

(c) whether the Income-tax Department suffered any loss as a result of this transaction; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to recover the Income-tax?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes Sir. An examination of the accounts of M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. shows that land and buildings were given as gift to Sahu Jain Trust in August, 1964 and July, 1965;

(b) to (d). The assessments of the above company for relevant years, which are 1963-64 and 1965-67, have not yet been made. All these matters

will be considered when the assessments are made.

Production of Anti-Biotics

661. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the efforts made to increase the production of Anti-biotics in the country; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Steps have been taken to increase the production of antibiotics so as to make the country self-sufficient in this field. Based on trends in consumption, health programmes undertaken by the Ministry of Health, development taking place in the chemical industry to meet the raw material requirement, targets of production are drawn for implementation. A statement showing the names of major antibiotics that are produced or going to be produced in the country along with their targets suggested by the Development Council for drugs and pharmaceuticals, for the third and fourth five year plan periods, their licensed/approved capacities as on 31-3-1967, actual production and imports for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-227/67].

Production of ammonium sulphate at Sindri Fertiliser Factory

662. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of ammonium sulphate at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has fallen during recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maximise the production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghuramaiah): (a) No.

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

Master Plans for Big Cities

663. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the names of States to whom assistance has been given for the preparation of Master Plans for their big cities and towns since 1965-66 so far; and

(b) for which of these cities and towns Master Plans have been prepared?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore,

Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

(b) Gauhati (Assam), Patna (Bihar), Ahmedabad Metropolitan Area (Gujarat) and Faridabad (Haryana).

Mechanised Brick Plants

664. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up mechanised brick plants in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Four mechanised brick plants have so far been set up by the State Governments and Central Government Public Undertakings at the following places:

Agency setting up the plant.	Location
(1) Brick and Tile Board, West Bengal, Government	Pulta (West Bengal)
(2) Jammu and Kashmir Government	Pampore.
(3) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd, Ranchi	Ranchi.
(4) National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd, Delhi	Sultanpur (Delhi)

The following authorities are also contemplating to set up mechanised brick plants:

- (i) Madras State Housing Board.
- (ii) Mysore State Housing Board
- (iii) The Capital Projects Circle, P.W.D., Gujarat Government.

(b) and (c). The plant of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. at Delhi is being set up in collaboration with a Rumanian concern. The total cost of this project is estimated to be about Rs. 35 lakhs. It is

expected to go into production shortly and will produce about 4 crore bricks per year. Similar information about the plants at Pulta, Pampore and Ranchi is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

T. B. Clinics

665. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of T. B. clinics which have already been opened and

are functioning in the country at present; and

(b) the form of aid offered to the voluntary organisations which take steps in that direction?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) 427.

(b) The following assistance is given to voluntary organisations:

I. Grant for the purchase of equipment like X-ray units, microscopes and other hospital equipment required for treatment of T. B. patients.

II. Grant for improving buildings by additions and alterations.

III. Free supply of Anti-TB drugs to all TB clinics undertaking domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis.

Power Generation

666. **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Shri G. C. Naik:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

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

(a) whether recently Soviet Union have been drilling holes ten miles deep in the crust of the earth to extract heat for purposes of power generation; and

(b) whether similar experiment is proposed to be carried in this country to mitigate the power shortage in this country.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) According to a report submitted to the International Oceanographic Congress, Moscow, 1966, drilling down to 10 kilometres was in progress in U.S.S.R.

(b) No. However, a Committee was recently set up to study the prospects of geothermal power generation in India.

Price of Gold

667. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of primary gold have fallen considerably since the formation of new Ministry at the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether it will have any repercussions on the economic conditions of the country?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A fall in the unofficial quotations for primary gold was reported in March, 1967.

(b) Fluctuations in gold prices reflect mainly supply and demand and expectations regarding them.

(c) No, Sir.

Indravati Project in Orissa

668. **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Shri G. C. Naik:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

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

(a) whether the Indravati project in Kalahandi District in Orissa has been recommended by the Orissa Government to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had proposed for investigations of the Indravati Project in their Draft Fourth Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission. The State authorities have been requested to furnish the scheme-wise details in respect of the various schemes proposed under the Fourth Plan, which are awaited.

Repatriation of Foreign Exchange by Firms

669. **Shri S. Supakar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of firms liable to repatriate foreign exchange worth more than one crores of rupees each who have failed to do so beyond the permissible time limit of six months?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): None, Sir.

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में आयुर्वेद का विकास

670. **बी ओकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में आयुर्वेद के विकास पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में आयुर्वेद के विकास-कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिये चालू की गई नई योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) आयुर्वेद को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या नये उपाय करने का है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० शीर्षित चन्द्रसेक्हर) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आयुर्वेद के विकास पर विषुद्ध केन्द्रीय योजनायों के अन्तर्गत 54,11,869 रुपये खर्च किये गये।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना के दो विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखे जाते हैं (परिशिष्ट I और II)। [प्रस्तावना वे रक्षा करा। देखिये लेखा पृष्ठ ८१-८७]

आयुर्वेद के लिये साहित्यिक अनुसन्धान संस्था

671. **बी ओकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुर्वेद के लिये ज्ञासी में एक साहित्यिक अनुसन्धान संस्था बोलने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके लिये ज्ञासी को उपयुक्त स्थान भवान जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० शीर्षित चन्द्रसेक्हर) : (क) ज्ञासी में आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य के उच्च अध्ययन एवं अनुसन्धान के लिए एक केन्द्रीय संस्थान बोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) दि सेंटेन्स डाफ दि नेशन सोसायटी ने ज्ञासी में जहा आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा एक परम्परा रही है, इस प्रस्तावित संस्थान के लिए स्थान और भवन प्रदान किया था।

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा इसका व्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Malaria Eradication Programme

672. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the malaria eradication programme in the country has been completed in its first phase; and

(b) if so, what is the follow-up programme for the complete eradication of malaria?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The phasing of the National Malaria

Eradication Programme during 1967-68 is as under:

Phasing	No. of units	Population in million	Percentage
(i) Attack Phase	44.55	51	10
(ii) Consolidation Phase	120.76	147	30
(iii) Maintenance phase after eradication of malaria	227.94	291	60
TOTAL	393.25	489	100

It will thus be observed that the malaria eradication programme has been completed among 60 per cent of the population while 40 per cent of the population is still in the earlier phases of attack and consolidation of the programme.

(b) For the complete eradication of malaria from the entire country, the malaria programme is to be continued till such time as the entire country enters the maintenance phase. The follow-up action for the maintenance of malaria-free status in areas which have entered the maintenance phase will be entrusted to the general health services for carrying out vigilance activities through Primary Health Centres

Narmada Project

673. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:
Shri Shashi Bhushan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. is willing to assist financially and in other ways the Narmada Project; and

(b) if so, in what manner and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Narmada Project has not yet been sanctioned as no final settlement has yet been arrived at in the dispute regarding Narmada Waters. This question has been discussed at various levels in the recent past and

is likely to come up again at a joint meeting to be held with the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. It is only when this question has been settled that the question of its sanction and posing for foreign assistance may be considered

Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme

674. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the current policy in the matter of providing drinking water facilities in the villages;

(b) the number of additional wells provided during the Third Plan in villages and the cost thereof; and

(c) the percentage of rural and urban population that still do not enjoy reasonable drinking water facilities, fit for human consumption, in Rajasthan?

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

(a) The broad objectives of the Rural Water Supply Programme during the 4th Plan are (i) to eradicate as far as possible endemicity to Cholera and Filariasis in rural areas; and (ii) to give a high priority for rural water supply in the scarcity-affect-

Upto the Third Plan, Central assistance for rural water supply schemes executed under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which is 50 per cent Grant-in-aid

was given to the rural areas with population not exceeding 5,000. In the Fourth Plan, this assistance is proposed to be extended to areas with a population upto 20,000.

(b) The required information is given in the statement annexed. [Placed in Library See No LT-279/67.

(c) 98.2 percent of the rural population and 28.5 percent of the urban population in Rajasthan do not have protected water supply facilities.

Allocation in Fourth Plan for Haryana State

675. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount under different heads tentatively allotted to the State of Haryana under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount under the same heads asked for by the Government of Haryana?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House indicating by heads of development the Fourth Plan outlays proposed by the State Government and as agreed to after discussion with the former State Chief Minister in November, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-280/67]

Enquiry Committee for Backward Districts of Haryana

676. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Planning Commission to appoint an enquiry committee to look into the backwardness of districts of Gurgaon, Mohindergarh and Hissar in Haryana on the pattern of the Patel Commission for eastern districts of U. P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Crash Programme to reduce Birth Rate

**677. Shri Yashpal Singh
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether a crash programme for bringing down by 50 per cent the present birth rate in India is envisaged; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. A crash programme is envisaged for bringing down the birth rate from the present 41 per thousand to 25 per thousand as expeditiously as possible.

(b) The reduction in birth rate as mentioned above is to be achieved by gradually increasing the number of couples in the reproductivity age group practising various methods of family planning including sterilization, IUCD insertion, conventional contraceptives and other methods, through extensive educational and motivational efforts and increased supplies and services.

Implementation of Plan Projects

678. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete measures to ensure proper implementation of plan projects, as per their schedule, in States where non-Congress Ministries have been formed;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to consult the Chief Ministers of those

States at the forthcoming Conference of Chief Ministers of States to maintain the process of implementation of the Plan?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c): State Plans are drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and their further review, especially of the progress of their implementation is also undertaken jointly with them. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to take measures for the proper implementation of their Plans. In the context of this procedure the question of taking any special measures in this respect in the case of States which have non-Congress Ministries, does not arise. There is no proposal to specifically discuss matters relating to the Five Year Plan at the forthcoming Conference of Chief Ministers.

Debts owed by the States to the Centre

679. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that some State Governments have recently asked the Central Government to write off debts outstanding against them including the amount of overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, names of the States with details of the amount involved in each case; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in that regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No such request has been received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

मानसिक रोग से लीडिंग सरकारी कर्मचारी

681. **श्री राम चरण:** क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार लिंगोंमें मंजी यह बातें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि मानसिक रोगों से पीड़ित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को केवल एक वर्ष तक मानसिक रोग अस्पतालों में रखा जाता है उसके बाद उनकी, जाहे बे ठीक हो गये हों अब वहां न हुए हों, अस्पताल से छुट्टी कर दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार लिंगोंमें मंजी

(का) **श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर:** (क) श्रीर (ख). मानसिक रोगों से पीड़ित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी मानसिक रोग चिकित्सालयों में अपने इलाज पर 12 महीनों तक के बर्ब की ही वापसी मांग सकते हैं। यह समझा जाता है कि जो मानसिक रोगी अस्पताल में 6 महीने इलाज कराने के बाद ठीक नहीं होता है उसके समाज का उपयोगी सदस्य रहने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती। तथापि यदि संबंधित मानसिक रोग चिकित्सालय का सुपरिलेन्ट यह प्रमाणपत्र दे दे कि पहले 6 महीनों के उपरान्त और आगे 6 महीने इलाज कराने के बाद रोगी के पूर्णतः ठीक हो जाने की सम्भावना है तो सरकारी बर्ब पर इलाज इतने समय तक करवाया जा सकता है। यदि यह अवधि 12 महीने से ऊपर हो जाये तो सरकारी कर्मचारी इलाज के बर्ब की वापसी की मांग नहीं कर सकता।

Irrigation in Mysore State.

682. **Shri K. Lakkappa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to Mysore State since 1964 up-to-date for various irrigation projects, major and medium;

(b) how many projects have been started and completed;

(c) whether Central assistance given is adequate; and

(d) what are the proposals sent by the State Government in respect of irrigation projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (c) No earmarked assistance for any major or medium irrigation project of Mysore has been given during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67. Certain major and medium irrigation schemes are, however, assisted every year indirectly through the Miscellaneous Development loan assistance, which is sanctioned to the State Government to cover the gap between the Central assistance allocated and that received under specific Heads of Development on the basis of expenditure incurred. The amount of Miscellaneous Development Loans sanctioned to Mysore during each of these years is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
1964-65	1844.27
1965-66	1568.80
1966-67	1575.06

(b) Out of 8 major and 17 medium schemes taken up during the three Plans, one major and 8 medium schemes were completed by the end of Third Five Year Plan. Two more medium scheme have been practically completed.

(d) The Government of Mysore had proposed an outlay of Rs. 60 crores for the Fourth Plan for major and medium irrigation projects, out of which a sum of Rs. 8.24 crores was for new schemes to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

नई दिल्ली में बस स्टैंडों पर बोर्डों का निर्णय

623. जी राम लिह आवश्यक :

जी तुलस चन्द कलावद :

जी भारतीय स्वाक्षर वार्ता :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करने के लिये चौथे आम चुनाव के दौरान नई दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा के लगभग सभी बस स्टैंडों पर बैड बनाये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह निर्णय चुनावों के दिनों में किया गया था और तुरन्त ही क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसे क्या कारण थे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन बोर्डी (जा० अधिति अन्वयनेवर): (क) जी हा। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका काफी समय से उन सत्यापित बोर्डों वालों और फेरी वालों को जो उस की सीमा के अन्तर्गत सड़क की पटरियों और अन्य स्थानों पर बैठा करते थे, रेहडियो अथवा ऐसी ही कोई बस्तु देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही थी ताकि वे सफाई रखते हुए अपनी जीविका को कमाते रहें। इस नीति का पालन करते हुए नगर पालिका ने जुलाई 1966 में वात्सविक बोर्डों और फेरी वालों को देने के लिये बस स्टैंडों के नजदीक 50 बैड बनाने का निर्णय किया था। बैडों के विकास दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से परामर्श करके प्रकल्प, 1966 में मंजूर किये गये।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Electric connections to the Tube Wells in Chandigarh

684. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three tube wells had been constructed in village Maleya of the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) whether the owners of these tube wells had applied for the grant of electric connections to the tube wells more than an year ago; and

(c) the reasons for the non-grant of electric connection so far?

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

(b) The applications for grant of electric connections were received on 19-3-1966;

(c) Major portion of the work was done by the end of January, 1967. The works could not be completed for want of 11 K. V. Pin Insulators which were not available in the stores of the Punjab State Electricity Board. These have now been arranged and the connections are likely to be given shortly, after the same are inspected by the Electrical Inspector

Exploration in Cambay Gulf

685. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that offshore exploration of the Cambay Gulf for crude oil is in jeopardy because of the last minute withdrawal by one or the two American Oil Companies from the venture;

(b) if so, the reasons which compelled the company to back out; and

(c) the action contemplated in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Ramaiyah): (a) One of the group of two companies with whom negotiations were initiated has withdrawn from the negotiations. Negotiations are however progressing with the other company in that group.

(b) The reason was reported to be certain difficulties in forming an adequate group to undertake the exploration

(c) Government is awaiting the final outcome of the negotiations now in progress

Opium seized on Delhi-U.P. Border

686. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ninety two seers of contraband opium worth nearly Rs 1 lakh was seized from a truck on the Delhi-Uttar Pradesh border on the 19th March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the persons or parties involved and the action Government has taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Opium weighing 94 seers, 9 chhataks and 3 tolas (88.27 kg.) and valued at about Rs. 8,800 at the official ex-factory price was seized by the Delhi Police from a truck on Delhi-Uttar Pradesh border on 19-3-67.

(b) The truck was also seized and 4 persons were arrested. A case under the Opium Act has been registered at Police Station Shahadra and is now under investigation.

Seizure of Gold at Palam Airport

687. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities at Palam air-port recovered 220 tolas of gold valued at about Rs. 40,000 from a woman passenger who arrived in Delhi on the 19th March, 1967 from Bombay; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 19th March, 1967 the officers of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate apprehended a woman passenger on her arrival at Palam airport from Bombay and on search of her purse as well as her person recovered 220 tolas of gold bearing foreign marking and valued at Rs 21,652 at the international rate

(b) The passenger was arrested and subsequently released on bail. Seven other persons were also arrested. Some residential and business premises in Delhi and Bombay have since been searched and a few incriminating documents seized. The matter is under investigation

Seizure of watches and luxury goods in Bombay

688. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th March, 1967, the Customs officials at Santa Cruz, Bombay seized 262 wrist watches and other luxury good valued at Rs 32,000 from two Indians who arrived by a British Overseas Airways Corporation plane from Dhubai in Persian Gulf area; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On the 19th March, 1967 Bombay Customs authorities seized

262 wrist watches valued at Rs. 32,000 approximately alongwith dutiable goods valued at about Rs. 5,200 from two Indians who arrived at Santa Cruz Air Port, Bombay, by a British Overseas Airways Corporation flight from Dhubai:

(b) Both the persons were arrested and presented before the Presidency Magistrate who later released them on bail. Further investigations are in progress

Indian Embassy in Washington

689. Shri R. Barua:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into a further contract with Mr Ganju of "Public Relations Attaches International" in the matter of publicity by the Indian Embassy in Washington; and

(b) if so, the special considerations leading to the renewal of this contract?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It has been decided to renew the contract with Messrs. Public Relations Attaches Internation for one year with effect from the 1st March, 1967;

(b) The considerations leading to the renewal of the contract were:

(i) A specialised agency was required for meeting the publicity requirement of the Indian Embassy in Washington and Messrs PRAI was considered to be the most suitable;

(ii) The terms offered by this firm were the cheapest; and

(iii) The performance of this firm during the period of the original contract has been good.

Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects

690. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present stages of construction of the Upper Krishna Irrigation projects and the Malaprabha project;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the construction of these projects over such a length of time; and

(c) the number of years it will take to complete these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Upper Krishna Project: The foundation excavations for the Almatti Dam have been done to the extent of 2,97,881 cum out of a total quantity of 5,11,888 cum.

Malaprabha Project: Out of a total quantity of 97,967 cum, excavations of foundation to the extent of 18,712 cum have been done. Work on the canal near the entrance and exist of the tunnel in the head reaches is under progress. The work of excavation and bank work has also been taken up in various reaches of the Nargund branch canal.

(b): It has not been possible for the State Government to make adequate provision for the projects within the State plan ceilings.

(c) **Upper Krishna Project:** The project report envisages completion of the project in seven years.

Malaprabha Project: This project is expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Upper Tungabhadra Project

691. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for Upper Tungabhadra Project is being considered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands; and

(c) the area that would be irrigated if this project comes into being?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Upper Tungabhadra is one of the Projects mentioned in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of Mysore. Detailed surveys and investigations have been recommended during the Fourth Plan period.

एक रुपये बाले गोट

692. श्री नारायण स्वरम शर्मा :

श्री राम सिंह :

श्री तुमस जाह कल्लाज :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मरकारी खाजाने से एक ही नम्बर (968608) के एक रुपये बाले दो नोट एक भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य को दिये गये थे; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो एक ही नम्बर के दो नोट छापने के क्या कारण थे?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री श्रीर विल मंडी (श्री नोरारबी देसाई) : (क) भौर (ब). एक भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य से एक ही नम्बर के एक रुपये बाले दो नोट मिले थे और उन्हें जाच-पड़ताल के लिए रिजर्व बैंक के पास भेज दिया गया है।

Kadana Dam in Gujarat

693. Shri Indulal Yajnik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has approved of the project of Kadana Dam to be built on the River Mahi in Gujarat as agreed upon between the Government of Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the project as sanctioned by Government; and

(c) the details of the financial aid which the Central Government have agreed to give to Gujarat State for carrying out the project?

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

(b). The project, as approved, envisages the construction of a dam to a maximum height of 208 ft. from the deepest river bed level and of a length of 3240 ft. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 1626.75 lakhs and the annual irrigation will be 1,94,105 acres.

(c) Gujarat has not asked for any financial aid for this project. The Project will, however, get assistance indirectly through loans sanctioned for Miscellaneous Development Schemes.

Hydro-Electric Ukai Dam on Tapti River

694. Shri Indulal Vajniki: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drastically cut down the original plan to build the Hydro-Electric Ukai Dam on Tapti river in Gujarat with a view to convert it into a mere irrigation project,

(b) the details of the plan as approved by the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether the project as approved by the Planning Commission will completely divest it of its Hydro-Electric potential?

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

(b) The details of scheme-wise outlays and provision in the plan are awaited from the Government of Gujarat.

(c) No.

M/s Jardine Henderson & Co. Ltd., Calcutta

695 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Jardine Henderson and Co. Ltd., Calcutta has been brought to book by Government;

(b) if so, the total amount of penalty imposed by his Ministry in each case during 1964 and 1966; and

(c) the charges levelled against the Company?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a). to (c). A few cases of import of goods as unmanifested cargo in vessels of which Messrs. Jardine Henderson were agents came to notice. The goods were confiscated as the goods were imported without valid Import Trade Control licences, and a redemption fine of Rs. 34,293/- was imposed.

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर

696. वी भोसले जा : क्या पश्चाई और विद्युत मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के दरमंगा जिले में प्रस्तुत पश्चिमी कोसी नहर बन जाने के बाद आठ लाख एकड़ से प्रधिक भूमि में मिलाई की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नहर के बारे में नेपाल के साथ यह कोई समझौता हो गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नहर के लिए पश्ची तक भूमि अर्बल करने के बारे में भी कार्रवाही आरम्भ नहीं की यहै है;

(प) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार छन की कमी के कारण इस नहर की बूदाई का कार्य आरम्भ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है; और

(इ) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार को इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान प्रदान बहुत ज्ञान के रूप में आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता देने का है?

तिवाई और विष्णु नंदी (ठा० शु. वा० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) नहर की शीर्ष पहुंच में, नेपाल सेव में, सर्वेक्षण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। इन पहुंच में नहर के रेखांकन को नहर के लिये भूमि अंजन के कार्य को आरम्भ करने से पहले तय करना है।

(घ) जी, हाँ। शीर्ष पहुंचों में भूमि अंजन के मामले को अनियम रूप देने के अतिरिक्त जो कारण हैं उन में से यह भी एक कारण है।

(इ) यह मान लिया गया है कि बिहार सरकार को राज्य की योजना के लिये निर्धारित राशि में से ही इस नहर के निर्माण के लिये एक निश्चित सहायता दी जायेगी जो कि ज्ञान के रूप में होगी।

Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project

697. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Mahanadi delta irrigation project; and

(b) the total loan sought from abroad and the amount out of that spent so far on the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The diversion weir at Mundali has been com-

pleted. The gates are now being fixed. Work on the entire length of 27 miles of the Main Canal has been completed. The work on the Branch canal is nearing completion. Excavation of distributaries and minors is in progress. Under the old canal system the work of remodelling of the Main Canals, Branches and Distributaries and the weir across Birupa and Mahanadi rivers has been completed.

(b) No loan has been sought from abroad for this project.

Committee on Transport and Co-ordination

698. Shri Khagapatli Pradhan: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka; Shri Dhulashwar Meena; Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the rep'y given to Starred Qestion No. 223 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

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

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). The Final Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination was considered at a joint meeting of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet and the Cabinet Committee on Transport in December 1966. At this meeting the main recommendations of the Committee including the general approach to transport policy and coordination and the scheme of regulation of road transport were broadly approved.

Taking over or Financing of Major Projects by the Centre

699. Shri Khagapatli Pradhan: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka; Shri Dhulashwar Meena; Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the proposal to take over or finance some major projects; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The question is under consideration in the context of the outlays proposed for irrigation in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Irrigation Scheme in Fourth Five Year Plan

700. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 224 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for irrigation in the Fourth Five Year Plan which have been formulated by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and which are under discussion with the Planning Commission have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Refinery-cum-Lube-Plant at Haldia

701. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 602 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals of French firms for a refinery-cum-lube-plant at

Haldia have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramainah): (a) and (b). The negotiations are still in progress and a final decision has not yet been taken.

Gold Control Order

702 Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 606 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Informal Committee set up to review the working of Gold Control Order has since submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Informal Committee on Gold Control was asked to consider the question of "continuing, discontinuing or modifying Gold Control having regard to the financial interests of the Community and in the light of the actual working of the measure". The Report submitted by the Committee on 30th August, 1966 was a fairly complete document and covered the issue included in its terms of reference. The Government, upon consideration of the Report, took the decision to continue the Gold Control in a modified form and the detailed scheme of this modified form of Control has in fact already issued. Accordingly no further report is awaited from the Committee on the basic policy issue referred to it.

(b) Does not arise.

Legalisation of Abortion**763. Shri Hirji Bhai:**

Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of legalisation of abortion has since submitted its Report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

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

(b) A note containing the broad recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-281/67].

Statues of National Leaders in Delhi**764. Shri Hirji Bhai:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 509 on the 24th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the installation of statues of national leaders in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Splitting of L.I.C. into Zones**765. Shri Hirji Bhai:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 67 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the splitting of the Life Insurance Corporation into several zones in order to provide stimulant to efficiency; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) The decision in this regard has been communicated to the Committee on Public Undertakings who had made a specific recommendation that the present Zones of the Corporation should be constituted into completely independent Corporations. The Committee on Public Undertakings will, no doubt, report the matter to Parliament.

High Level Irrigation Commission**766. Shri Hirji Bhai:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Irrigation Team of the Committee on Plan Projects for setting up a High Level Irrigation Commission have since been considered; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). This suggestion is being placed before the forthcoming State Irrigation Ministers Conference.

Central Housing Board

707. Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri Somnathra Ulaka:
Shri Dinkeshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapatdi Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 3rd November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to set up a Central Housing Board to co-ordinate the activities on the housing front; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Annuity Deposits

708. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the collections made under the Annuity Deposit Scheme in different States;

(b) whether the collections have come according to the estimate; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the short-fall?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The figures of collections upto 31st March, 1967 and State-wise details thereof are not readily available. These are being collected. These along with replies to parts (b) & (c) of the Question, which are dependent upon reply to part (a), will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Firms owned by M/s Chandmali Batia

709. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2328 on the 24th November, 1968 and state the progress made in investigation of complaints of financial irregularities committed by certain Calcutta firms owned by M/s Chandmali Batia?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): As a result of investigations made so far, certain additions have been made in the assessment for 1962-63. Further investigations are still in progress.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students

710. Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulsi Ram Patil:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked for financial assistance from the Central Government with a view to give post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled Tribes students living outside the scheduled area in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any scheme has been submitted to the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The State Government had proposed that the scheme of post-matric scholarships should be extended to these tribes in anticipation of their being included in the schedule.

(c) The question of revision of Schedules relating to certain tribes in Vidarbha is under consideration and till these tribes are included in the Schedules, the question of awarding post-matric scholarships to them, as admissible to Scheduled Tribes, does not arise.

वीने के पाली की वारी

711. ਕੀ ਦੋਂ ਕਿਂ ਪਾਇ :

શ્રી એ. શ્રી પાટિલ :

कथा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन
मंडी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों के कितने गावों में पीने के पानी की कमी है तथा इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रश्ना की जा रही है: श्रीर

(ब) इस समस्या के पूरी तरह से किस वर्ष तक हल हो जाने की संभावना है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन बैठी
(दा० शीपति बन्द्रवेश) : (क) क्षेपणित सूचना संलग्न विवरण सभा पटल
पर रखा जाता है। पुस्तकालय में रखा
जाय। वैज्ञानिक संस्कार LT-282/87]

(क) देश के समस्त आमीण लोगों में प्रेय जल की अवस्था करने के लिये कोई निश्चित अवधि बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि यह साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है। देश के आमीण लोगों में पानी की सुविधाओं की अवस्था करने के लिये अनुमतिः 732 करोड़ ल० की आवश्यकता है जिसके बुकाबिले चौथी योजना अवधि में इस कार्य के लिये अस्थायी रूप से 125 करोड़ रुपये नियत किये हैं। तबापि यह आवा है कि राज्य और संघ लोग उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुरूप यथासम्बव आमीण जल संभरण योजनाओं को क्षियान्वित करें।

Palau Central Bank

712. Shri Viswantharao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the dividend so far paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank since its liquidation:

(b) whether any dividend has been paid in the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite settlement of the claims of the depositors?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Three dividends aggregating Rs. 558.42 lakhs or about 66 per cent of the amounts due to the depositors, have so far been paid by the official liquidator.

(b) No.

(c) The liquidation proceedings are being conducted by the official liquidator under the supervision and directions of the Kerala High Court. The liquidator has filed claims under Section 45D of the Banking Regulation Act, 1948 against all debtors and is making every effort to expedite the recovery of the loans. However, in cases where the Court has granted stay-order or has extended the time for repayment of the debts, it is not possible to expedite further the recovery of the dues.

मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दू नहीं पर जाएं

713. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशाबाहा :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सिवाई प्रायोजना के लिए शिवपुरी जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में मगरौनी शाम के निकट सिंध नदी पर एक बांध बनाने की एक प्रोजेक्ट उनके भवालालय को सरकार की भंजूरी के लिये प्राप्त हुई है;

(ब) इस योजना का काम कह आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और यह काम कह तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और उससे कितने एकड़ अधिक की सिक्खाई होने की सम्भावना है ?

तिकाई और विद्युत लंबी (३० तक
८० राह) (क) और (ख). ये हाँ;
स्त्रीम की जांच की जा रही है।

(म) सहित पर लगभग 443 लाख रुपये का अनुमान है। इससे हर साल 59,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिवाई बुपा करेगी।

Thermal Plant in Kerala

714. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Shri G. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Susieka Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala State Electricity Board has submitted a report to the Central Government for establishing a thermal plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report and what is their reaction to the said report;

(c) the total estimated cost of the project; and

(d) when the work of the project is likely to begin?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Originally, a scheme for establishing a 30 MW thermal power station at Cochin was sanctioned. But subsequently, it was decided that a 55 MW unit be installed instead of a 30 MW unit sanctioned for installation. The Government of Kerala were accordingly requested to submit the modified project report with estimates etc. This report has been received last month and is under examination.

(c) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 825 lakhs

(d) Preparatory works are in progress.

Barak Dam in Cachar District (Assam)

715. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details about the "Barak Dam" Project in Cachar District (Assam) have been worked out;

(b) if so, their nature; and

(c) the total amount that will be required for completion of the project and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The details of the Barak Dam Project are being finalised.

(c) These will be known after the project report has been scrutinised.

बाढ़-नियंत्रण

716. **की राम चरण :** क्या सिवाई और विस्तृत मंदी यह बताने की बुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्ष में बाढ़ नियंत्रण पर कुल कितनी बन राशि अपय की गई; और

(ख) इससे कितने एकड़ भूमि को बाढ़ से बचाया गया ?

सिवाई और विस्तृत मंदी (आ० क० स० राढ़) : (क) 817 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) लगभग 45 लाख एकड़।

Financial Assistance to Assam for Flood Control

717. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have asked for central financial assistance for taking effective flood control measures in the State;

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has also been submitted by the Government of Assam; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes; the State Government had submitted broad details of flood control works to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan, at a cost Rs. 20 crores.

(c) The proposals of the State Government were examined by the working Group of the Planning Commission. A tentative outlay of Rs. 17 crores has been recommended in the Fourth Plan. Central assistance in the form of loan is given for the execution of approved flood control discussions.

Smuggling of Contraband Opium from Rajasthan to Assam

718. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an inter-State gang of opium smugglers is active in smuggling contraband opium from Rajasthan to Assam; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Enquiries made so far do not show that an inter-State gang of opium smugglers is active in smuggling contraband opium from Rajasthan to Assam. However, necessary vigilance is being exercised by the staff of the Narcotics Department as well as the concerned State Government agency.

Junior Male Nurses of Andaman Medical Department

719. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Junior Male Nurses in the Andaman Medical Department have been agitating for a long time for the revision of their pay-scales;

(b) whether it is also a fact that till very recently they were working in the place of staff nurses and are

even now holding independent charge of out-station Dispensaries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise their pay-scales or bring their pay-scales on par with that of staff nurses?

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

(b) Due to paucity of staff some of the Junior Nurses were posted to hold independent charge of out-station dispensaries but they were not expected to perform duties of staff nurses or compounders. They worked independently in charge of dispensaries but their duties were restricted to rendering first-aid, dispensing simple mixtures and making arrangements for evacuation of patients to hospitals, when required.

(c) There are different scales of pay presently in force for staff Nurses and Junior male nurses, respectively, in the Medical Department of the Andaman Administration.

The question of revision of pay of the Junior male nurses will be considered after they pass a qualifying examination, equivalent to that for the senior grade nursing certificate.

Training of Junior Male Nurses of Andaman Medical Department

720. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals to train the Junior Male Nurses in the Andaman Medical Department locally have been implemented;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Andaman Administration had made a proposal to the State Nursing Council, Madras, to recognise the training proposed to be imparted to Nursing personnel. The State Nursing Council did not agree to this. The Andaman Administration therefore, approached the Indian Nursing Council for the recognition of the proposed course. The Indian Nursing Council have advised that the Administration should set up their own Examination Board and submit a formal request for its recognition by the Council along with the syllabus. Accordingly the syllabus is being formulated by the Andaman Administration on the basis of the suggestions of the Indian Nursing Council.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Students Abroad

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released every year for the purposes of giving education in Eng'nd to the two sons of the Prime Minister;

(b) whether similar facility is provided to other students in the country and to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Foreign exchange, as indicated below, was released to the two sons of the Prime Minister for the purposes of education in England:—

Elder son:

<u>Academic year</u>	<u>Exchange released</u>
1961-62 . . .	£ 675 including £ 75 for initial equipment
1962-63 . . .	£ 650 including for fees
1963-64 . . .	£ 663.5 Do.
1964-65 . . .	£ 658 Do.
1965-66 . . .	£ 600 Do.

He returned to India at the end of this period.

Younger Son:

1964-65 . . .
 1965-66 . . .
 1966-67 . . . { £ 300 per annum to supplement his stipend.

(He is doing a five year apprenticeship course).

(b) Yes Sir; to the same extent.

(c) Does not arise.

Marriageable Age

722. Shri N. K. Somani:
 Shri D. S. Patil:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread breach of law in respect of minimum age of marriage in India;

(b) in view of its direct effect on the population pressure, what steps are under contemplation, if any, to strictly enforce the law; and

(c) whether expeditious steps are being taken to raise the minimum marriageable age of boys and girls in view of its utmost desirability in the present circumstances?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The relevant laws are administered by the State Governments. It is, however, learnt that in most of the cases where the break-

of the laws is reported, prosecutions are launched.

(c) Yes. The proposal to raise the minimum age of consent and marriage for boys and girls is under consideration.

Unit Trusts

723. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the holders of the Income Distribution warrant for the year ending 30th June, 1966 under "Unit Trust of India" are required to discharge the warrant within six months of the date of issue; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to extend the time-limit of six months for those who have not cashed the warrant by depositing in the bank?

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

(b) The dividend warrant will be revaluated for payment for a further period of six months, as a matter of course, by the Unit Trust of India on presentation by the unit holder. No action is, therefore, called for from the Government in this regard.

Dearness Allowance for the Employees of the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

724. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted in principle that the workers in the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi will get the same facilities in respect of pay etc. which are permissible to the employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving them the benefit of latest Dearness Allowance increase given to the Central Government Employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत ने सिवाई की स्थिति के बारे में इजराइली विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट

725. **Shri Ram Nath:**

क्या नमूने तिथिये :

क्या सिवाई और विश्वात् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ समय पहले इजराइल के सिवाई विशेषज्ञों से भारत में सिवाई की स्थिति के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति समा पटल पर रखेगी ?

सिवाई और विश्वात् मंत्री (श. दुर्गा राज): (क) अक्टूबर 1961 में, इजराइल के निवासी और वाच तथा कृषि संस्था के विशेषज्ञ भी मोगे राम से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी जो कि बिहार में सिवाई के लिए जल के ठीक उपयोग की समस्या से सम्बन्धित थी।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(1) बिहार में सिवाई को एक वादेशकाता समझना चाहिये जो मुख्य रूप से अपवाह्य वर्षा अनियन्त्रित वर्षायित की पूरक के रूप में हो।

(2) अवैध और पाली के ठीक उपयोग को उत्तमित करें

के लिए देशों के साथार्थों की वापसी जाना चाहिये और अन्यत्री साम् की जानी चाहिये ।

- (3) अधिक बर्चापात के तुरंत निकास के लिए और जल-सम्पदों की रोक वाम के लिए भी जल-निकास में सुधार करने की स्कीमों को अधापक रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये ।
- (4) फसलों की पानी की आवश्यकताओं का वैज्ञानिक आधार पर अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिये ।
- (5) पटना विक्रमगंग और माओलुर के तीन अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों के परिणामों का विस्तैरण किया गया ।

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुत होने के बाद फसलों की पानी की आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में और अध्ययन तथा अनुसन्धान किया गया है और इस लिए इस रिपोर्ट का इस समय कोई अधिक महत्व नहीं है ।

वटना को 'बी' जेली का नाम दोषित किया जाना

727. श्री रामचंद्रार ज्ञानी : क्या वित्त भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या पटना की जनसंख्या में हुई अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि तथा बहुं पर मूल्य अत्यधिक वह वाने के तथ्य को व्याप्ति में रखते हुए भारत सरकार वटना को 'बी' जेली का नाम दोषित करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ब) यदि हा तो किस सारीज से ऐसा करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उत्तराधार जंगी तथा वित्त भंडी (बी जोरारडी जेलाई) : (क) और (ब). 1961 की जनगणना द्वारा अवश्य जनसंख्या के आधार पर पटना जहर, बरेमान कसीटी के अनुसार, 'बी-2' नगरों की जेली में नहीं आता है ।

Foreign Investment in Fertiliser Industry

728. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target for required foreign investment in the fertilizer industry under the liberalization scheme has been achieved;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the projects for which it is to be used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramalai): (a) No target has been fixed for foreign investment in the fertilizer industry

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of persons cured from Leprosy

729. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken for the rehabilitation of persons cured from leprosy; and

(b) the success achieved in the matter so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Training in various crafts is given at a large number of centres for the treatment of leprosy. However, no scheme for the total rehabilitation of persons cured from leprosy has been undertaken so far. A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

Unused External Assistance

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

- (a) whether the unused carry over of external assistance at the end of the Third Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 1,820 crores in post-devaluation terms;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to make use of it?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The unused carry over of external assistance at the end of the Third Plan (i.e., on 31st March, 1966) amounted to about Rs. 1830 crores (excluding P.L.480 :upee loans).

(b) and (c). Part of the unutilised assistance is aid earmarked for the Fourth Plan. Some part also relates to aid for those projects and programmes which were started in the concluding years of the Third Plan and would spill over into the Fourth Plan period. Part of the unused assistance is also attributable to delay in utilisation of aid owing to such factors as protracted negotiations and slower progress of work. Every attempt is made to improve the utilisation of aid on the lines recommended by the Committee on Utilisation of External Assistance.

L.I.C. Employees

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

- (a) whether the All-India National Life Insurance Employees Federation have put forth a charter of demands for Class III and IV employees recently;
- (b) whether these above demands have been considered; and
- (c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A Charter of Demands on behalf of Class III and IV employees was submitted by the said Union to the L.I.C. in January, 1967.

(b) The L.I.C. does not propose to take any action on the said Charter as the said Union is not recognised under the Code of Discipline.

(c) Does not arise.

गाजीपुर अक्षीय कारबाने की प्रयोगशाला में लटेंडेंट

732. श्री सरदू पांडेय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर के अक्षीय कारबाने की प्रयोगशाला के लटेंडेंटों के प्रेड 85-2-95-3-110-3-128 रुपये है जब कि इस कारबाने में वह दिवीजन बलकं का प्रेड 110-180 है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात को देखते हुए कि दोनों प्रकार के पदों के लिये समान अंहृताये निर्धारित है, यह विवरता होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या लेबोरेटरी लटेंडेंटों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्यावेदन दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-मंत्री (श्री औरारजी देसाई): (क) गाजीपुर अक्षीय कारबाने में लेबोरेटरी लटेंडेंटों का वर्तमान बतन मान 85-2-95-3-110-3-10-3-118 रुपये है जब कि न श्रेणी लिपिकों का बतन मान 110-137-4-135-5-10 रुपये है (इस समय तृतीय श्रेणी लिपिक नाम का कोई प्रेड नहीं है)।

(ख) निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम वोमता मैट्रीकुलेशन अवधारके समक्ष यहीं है तथा उनके कार्य की प्रकृति लिपिक की है। लेबोरेटरी लटेंडेंटों

के कामले में स्वतंत्र बोधका बैट्रीक्युलेशन नहीं रखी गई है। बैट्रीक्युलेशन वरीका में ऐसे तथा भैंडिक दर्जे तक विद्या प्राप्त उम्मीदवार भी इस पर पर निरुक्ति-योग्य माने जाते हैं। लेबोरेटरी अटेन्डेन्टो को केबिस्टो द्वारा बताये जाये जाने-बांधाये कार्य करने होते हैं। इसलिये निम्न घेरी लिपिको पीर लेबोरेटरी अटेन्डेन्टो के पर न तो योग्यता के मानसे में परस्पर समान है और न कार्य की प्रकृति के मानसे में।

(ग) और (घ) 1-5-1966 से लेबोरेटरी अटेन्डेन्टो का बेतन मान 80-110 रुपये से सहीवित करके 85-128 रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद बेतन मान में आगे बढ़ि के लिए सकोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अस्पष्टिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेबोरेटरी अटेन्डेन्टो द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य के स्वरूप को देखते हुए सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि उनके बेतन मान में और आगे बढ़ि के लिये सकोधन करने का कोई आवित्य नहीं है।

परिवार नियोजन का प्रशिक्षण

733. बी तरजू प्रश्नोत्तर : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष गांधीग्राम बम्बई तथा नई दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन के बारे में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रशिक्षणार्थी बुलाये गये थे,

(ख) यदि हा तो विभिन्न राज्यों में इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में वितन प्रशिक्षणार्थी हैं,

(ग) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण पर कुल किनना यथा हुआ है,

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में प्रशिक्षणार्थी को कोई बचीका नहीं दिया गया जब कि बम्बई तथा गांधीग्राम के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण

प्राप्त करने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थीको को प्रति यात्रा 150 रुपये बचीका दिया गया, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मर्दी (बा० शीलति बन्दगोद्दर) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सूचना एल डी-283/67]

(ग) सूचना एकद की जा रही है और तैयार होते ही सभा-पट्टल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) जी, हा।

(ङ) बर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार लाक्रावृति के बल उन प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों को मिल सकती है जो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र से सम्बद्ध लाक्रावास में रहते हो। चूंकि नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रशिक्षण संस्थान से कोई लाक्रावास सम्बद्ध नहीं है अत प्रशिक्षणार्थी इन लाक्रावृतियों को पान के अधिकारी नहीं थे। इसके बदले उन्हें अपना सामान्य दैनिक भत्ता मिलता रहा।

Eastern Districts of UP

734. Shri Rajdeo Singh
Shri Shambhu Nath.
Shri Nageshwar

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the amount of help given for the development work for Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria Districts of Uttar Pradesh so far, and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent in the next financial year?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) and (b). Earmarked Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 8.50 crores was given in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. In the earlier years as well as in the year 1966-67, no earmarked assistance was provided for the purpose and the required outlay were found within the State Plan. Since the Plan allocations for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to indicate at present the amount which will be available for development work in the four districts in question.

Pulivendala Channel Scheme, in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pulivendala Channel Scheme (Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh) was included in the State's Second Plan as a new scheme and its foundation stone was laid in January 1962 by the then Chief Minister;

(b) whether any project report has been received since then from the Andhra Pradesh Government and the construction work taken up;

(c) if not, the stage at which it stands at present and when it is expected to be taken up;

(d) the salient features of the scheme; and

(e) the estimated cost of the scheme?

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

(b) No.

(c) The State Government had suggested its inclusion in the Fourth Plan. The decision about its inclusion the Plan will be taken after the project report has been received.

(d) The scheme is proposed to be taken up in conjunction with the

Tungabhadra High Level Canal. It is intended to provide irrigation to 85,000 acres and will consist of:—

(1) Excavation of Mid Pennar South canal up to mile 44/7 to carry an extra discharge to Pulivendala block;

(2) Tumpera cut/excluding lining;

(3) Chitravathi Anicut; and

(4) Excavation of the Pulivendala canal for a length of 24 miles.

(e) Rs. 860 lakhs.

Foreign Aid required for Fourth Plan

736. Shri Kansari Haldar: Shri Sehiyan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated foreign aid required for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this aid has been assured so far;

(c) the name of the countries which have so far pledged aid; and

(d) the amount of aid pledged by each country?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the gap in foreign exchange resources to be covered by inflow of capital from abroad is placed at Rs. 6,300 crores. A part of this is expected to be met from inflow of private foreign capital and the rest represents the requirement of foreign aid.

(b) to (d). The aid made available by various countries and institutions

for the Fourth Plan is indicated in the statement below:—

Name of the Country/Institution.		Aid made available (Rs. crores).
1. Austria	.. ..	3.52
2. Belgium	.. ..	0.90
3. Canada	.. ..	55.00
4. Federal Republic of Germany	.. ..	47.25
5. France	.. ..	12.75
6. Italy	.. ..	49.12
7. Japan	.. ..	33.75
8. Netherlands	.. ..	8.25
9. U.K.	.. ..	67.20
10. U.S.A.	.. ..	338.63
11. U.S.S.R.	.. ..	583.10
12. Yugoslavia	.. ..	60.00
13. I.B.R.D./I.D.A.	.. ..	161.25
14. Hungary	.. ..	25.00
Total		1445.72

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (Ltd.), Alwaye 1965 to 6th September, 1965

737. Shri A Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye is running at a loss

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred during the years 1964 and 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes

(b) The reasons for the loss during 1965-66 are given below:—

(i) Shortage of power supply;

(ii) Voltage drops and power failures; and

(iii) Labour unrest from 2nd May, 1965 leading to a total strike from 28th August,

(c) 1964-65—Net loss Rs 48,83,000
1965-66—Net loss Rs 69,85,773.

Internal disorders caused by Loop

738. Shri Joytirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of loop causes internal disorders;

(b) if so, whether Government have consulted panel of experts on the subject; and

(c) the findings thereof?

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

(a) No. The use of loop does not cause any internal disorders. In a few cases minor side effects like bleeding and pain have however, been reported after the loop insertions. These are generally transient in most of the cases

(b) A reference has been made to the panel of experts and the Indian

Council of Medical Research in regard to the post-insertion, minor side effects mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) Studies are still being conducted to find out the causes for the side effects. In the meanwhile some treatment is prescribed and in a few cases not responding to the treatment the loop is removed.

Searches of Foreign Firms

739. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of premises occupied by foreign firms and their employees that have been searched by the investigating agencies under the control of his Ministry during the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966, and

(b) in how many cases proceedings have been drawn up?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and it

will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

M/s. Jardine Matheson Ltd.,
Calcutta

740. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directors and officials of M/s. Jardine Matheson Ltd., Calcutta were nominated on the State Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Excise Advisory Committee during 1954-60;

(b) if so, the names of such persons and the period of their nomination; and

(c) in how many such Committees the Managing Director of the said company was nominated during 1960-63?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) No director or officer of Messrs. Jardine Matheson Ltd., was nominated to the Central Excise Advisory Committee during the years 1954-63. The details of the nominees to the Boards of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are given below:—

1. Sir George M. Mackinlay, Mg. Director.	(i) Member of the Calcutta Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India from October, 1951 to March, 1955.
	(ii) Director of the Central Board and Member of the Calcutta Local Board of the State Bank of India from July, 1955 to March, 1957.
2. Sir Ashok Kumar Roy, Director.	Member of the Calcutta Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India from May, 1951 to June, 1955.
3. Mr. J. D. K. Brown, Acting Mg. Director.	(i) Member of the Calcutta Local Board of the State Bank of India from March, 1955 to July, 1955.
	(ii) Member of the Eastern Area Local Board of the State Reserve Bank of India from May, 1959 to March 1963.

नर्मदा बाटी परियोजना

741. क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस के प्रतिरिक्षित फिल्ड अन्य देश ने भी नर्मदा बाटी परियोजना के लिये सहायता देने का आमतासन दिया है ;
जौर

(ब) यदि हो, तो किस देश में और किस रूप में?

विद्यार्थी और विद्युत नंदी (ठांडुल राव) : (क) और (ब). चूंकि नवदा जल विभाग ने अपनी तक कोई अन्तिम समझौता नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये नवदा परियोजना अपनी स्वीकार नहीं हुई है। जब यह मामला तय हो जायेगा, तभी इसकी स्वीकृति और विदेशी सहायता के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकेगा।

Homoeopathy

742. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount tentatively earmarked in the Fourth Five Year Plan for promoting Homoeopathic education and treatment in the country;

(b) the general details of the scheme if any, formulated by Government to encourage the Homoeopathic system of medicine;

(c) the number of Homoeopathic Hospitals which are helped by Government, and

(d) the research undertaken by Government, if any, in the matter of manufacture of Homoeopathic drugs in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) An amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been tentatively earmarked for Homoeopathy in the purely Central Sector and Rs. 40 lakhs in the State Sector for promoting Homoeopathic education, treatment and research

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-284/67]

(c) Medical care being a State subject, no financial assistance is given by the Central Government for Homoeopathic Hospitals.

(d) No research on the manufacture of Homoeopathic drugs has been

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undertaken by the Government of India.

Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi

743. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of Housing Cooperative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi and the total area of land required by them;

(b) how much land has been allotted to them Cooperative Society-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Cooperative Societies which made full payment or part payment for the land sanctioned for them have not been given possession of any land so far;

(d) if so, whether any dead line has been fixed for the allotment of such land; and

(e) whether any interest will be allowed to such Cooperative Societies on the money deposited by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Out of 284 registered Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi, 210 have applied for land in Delhi. The total area of land assessed for allotment in their case is 3,800 acres.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in the Table of the House. See No LT-285/67]

(c) Out of 54 Cooperative House Building Societies, who have made full payment of the amount so far demanded towards the cost of land offered to them, possession of land has been given to 37 societies.

(d) No

(e) No

Grants-in-Aid to Hill Districts of Assam

744. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government during the last few years made an *ad-hoc* grants-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs only per year for the hill districts of Assam;

(b) whether this grant was based on any dependable calculation of the need of the area as contemplated by Article 275 of the Constitution;

(c) whether Government are aware that this meagre contribution against the spirit of Article 275 of the Constitution contributed largely towards the continuous strain on the States' finance; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are now thought of?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs are being provided to the Government of Assam every year in accordance with sub-clause (a) of the Second Proviso to Article 275 of the Constitution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The grant has been determined in accordance with the provision in the Constitution. The strains on the State's finances, if any, are not attributable to the quantum of this grant.

Treatment of T.B.

745. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four out of every ten TB patients in the world are in India;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to curb this disease

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new drug by the name of Morphazinamide has been discovered for the treatment of T.B.; and

(d) if so, its efficacy?

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

No information to this effect is available with the Government of India.

(b) A National TB Control Programme has been in operation from the First Plan period. T.B. Clinics, Training and Demonstration Centres, Mobile X-Ray Units, B.C.G. Vaccination and free supply of anti-TB drugs are the major facets of the National T.B. Control Programme being implemented in the country. This programme is being given special emphasis in the Fourth Plan.

(c) and (d). Morphazinamide is a derivative of the drug Pyrazinamide which is known to the world for the last 14 years. This is a second line drug and is used in combination with drugs like Ethionomide Cycloserine when the standard drugs have failed to act. It cannot be said with any certainty that Morphazinamide is better than Pyrazinamide.

Forged Bank Draft Racket

746. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether lately there has been a large-scale sale of forged bank drafts to the tourists in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the results of the inquiry and the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Three bank drafts drawn on a London Bank and aggregating £3,880 (Rs. 81,480) which were seized by officers of the Enforcement Directorate in December 1966, were on verification found to be forged. Apart from this case there is no material before the Government to conclude that there has been a large-scale sale of forged bank drafts to the tourists in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The case of the three forged bank drafts is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation

Nagarjunasagar Dam

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

(a) the additional amount requested by the Andhra Pradesh Government for Nagarjunasagar project for 1966-67 over and above the Plan allocation;

(b) the amount of money sanctioned;

(c) whether there was any slackening in the work of the project due to lack of finances; and

(d) if so, to what extent the work has suffered?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A maximum of Rs. 11.5 crores and a minimum of Rs. 8 crores

(b) Rs. 8 crores

(c) There was some slackening in the tempo of works on the canal systems.

(d) A set back in the creation of irrigation potential to the extent of 2.8 lakh acres in 1967-68

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted the detailed estimates of the Tungabhadra High level Canal Project;

(b) if so, when the estimates were submitted;

(c) the salient features of the scheme; and

(d) whether the whole aysacut under Mylavaram reservoir has been guaranteed the supply of Tungabhadra water or any other reserve arrangement has instead been made?

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

(b) 1st April, 1966.

(c) (i) Widening and lining of the High Level main canal from mile 69 to mile 116, which lie in Andhra Pradesh;

(ii) Guntakal Branch canal taking off at mile 116 to irrigate 62,425 acres;

(iii) Mylavaram dam across the river Panner near Mylavaram village;

(iv) Cuddapah South Canal to irrigate 25,000 acres;

(v) Cuddapah North Canal to irrigate 50,000 acres;

(vi) Lining of Uravakonda Cut;

(vii) Mid Pennar Dam 2nd Stage and

(viii) Mid Pennar South Canal 2nd Stage.

(d) Supplies from Tungabhadra Reservoir will be supplemented by the flows in Pennar between the Mid-Pennar dam and Mylavaram dam.

Delay in the execution of Russian-aided projects

749A. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there has been any delay in the execution of the projects being built with Russian collaboration;

(b) Whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the projects with their schedules and delay position and the stage at which they stand at present; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up their execution?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED PROPOSAL FOR PURCHASE OF ISLANDS IN INDIAN OCEAN BY U.K. FOR MILITARY BASES

श्री जार्ज चॉपिल्ट (बन्दर्व वक्तिगत) : अम्बेल महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय तोक महसूस के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्राप्तिना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक अक्षरात्मक है —

“हिन्द महासागर में बहुत से द्वीप बांदीदाने और वह जंगी जहाजो और विमानों के लिए यांत्रिक प्रयोगी घटे बनाने के लिटिज सरकार के निष्पत्ति के समाचार”

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): Sir, this subject was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on November 18 and in the Lok Sabha on November 23, 1965. The Deputy Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha while the then Foreign Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha. We stand by the attitude taken by the Government of India on this question in those statements.

With reference to recent reports on this question Government have made further enquiries. According to the British what is being done now is nothing more than what was contemplated before. According to them, there is no idea of setting up military bases or stationing of foreign troops on these islands. They claim that the present proposal is no different from their previous proposal and the idea is to give only transit, staging and refuelling facilities to British and American military planes going to the Far East. They further claim that this is necessary in view of British commitments to Malaysia, Australia and Hong Kong and American commitments in the Far East. What the British Government are proposing to do now is to negotiate the purchase of three pri-

vately owned islands, viz. Farquhar, Desroches and Aldabra in the Seychelles group and the Chagos Archipelago which belonged to Mauritius, for the provision of transit and refuelling-cum-communication facilities.

Government of India's position has been made clear in the past and there is no change in our stand. We have subscribed to the Bandung Declaration of 1955. We have also signed the Cairo Declaration of 1964 on the subject of establishment of bases in the Indian Ocean and we stand by them.

We have also subscribed to resolution No. 1514 of 14th December, 1960 and No. 2066 of 4th January, 1966, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly dealing with this subject. Resolution No. 2066 "notes with deep concern that any step by the administering power to detach certain islands from the territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishment of military bases would be in contravention of resolution No. 1514". It further "invites the administering power to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity."

We are opposed to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean area as it might lead to an increase in tensions in this region. We hope that, in the larger interest of peace, the British authorities will bear in mind our feelings and the feelings of other countries in this region and desist from setting up any military bases in this area.

श्री जार्ज चॉपिल्ट : यसल में ऐसा लगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के ही वैदेशिक मंत्री की ओर से ध्यान सुनने को हमें मिल रहा है।

अम्बेल महोदय, मेरा प्रसन यह है कि इस दोनों प्रकार का क्या प्रयोग और प्रयोगी सरकारों से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने यह द्वीप बांदीदाने के बारे में और वहाँ यह घटे बनाने के बारे में कोई निवेद अप्सत किया है यूकि यह जो ध्यान वहाँ पर पैदा करते हैं

आमा है उस में एक जो पूछताछ कर लिक है और दूसरे कुछ आमा व्यक्त करने में आई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन भागों में पूछताछ की आमा व्यक्त करने से काम नहीं होगा निवेद व्यक्त करने का काम तत्काल होना चाहिये या इसलिए हम यह आनकारी बाहरे कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और अमरीका की सरकार या दोनों सरकारों के पास कोई निवेद व्यक्त करने का काम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने किया है और साथ साथ अध्यक्ष भाषीय, क्या इस भाग को लेकर संयुक्त-राष्ट्र संघ में, दुनिया की अवालत में, कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है? अगर यह दोनों सरकारे इस भाग पर हमारे खालात को सुनने को तैयार न हों तो एकिया के मुल्कों में खाल तौर पर, और दुनिया के मुल्कों में आम तौर पर, कुछ जनभत संगठित करने के बारे में क्या सरकार के सामने कोई भी कार्यवाही है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Yes, Sir; apart from making inquiries, we have made representations.

Shri George Fernandes: Not representations, protests.

Shri M. C. Chagia: Representations which amount to protests.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): What does that mean?

Shri M. C. Chagia: That means, we have pointed out to the High Commissioner for United Kingdom in Delhi that what they are trying to do is opposed to the United Nations resolutions. The explanation given by the High Commissioner is what we have stated, namely, that their intention is not to set up any base. Even so, we pointed out that it was opposed to the United Nations resolution because the resolution comes to this. If a country is independent, it can do what it likes with any part of its territory—it can dismember itself; it can transfer its sovereignty or a part of it to other countries—but when a country is not

independent, to dismember that country is against our stand for anti-colonialism. Today Mauritius is still not independent. Seychelles is still a British colony. Therefore, any attempt on the part of the British Government to dismember either Mauritius territory or Seychelles Islands would really amount to a violation of the United Nations resolution. We have pointed this out in unmistakable terms to the High Commissioner here and I am sure he will convey our views to his Government.

श्री चार्ल्स चांगिल्ड : मेरे पूरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस सवाल को छोड़ने का सरकार का अंदाज है और जनभत संघ संगठित करने का सवाल है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Certainly, we will take up this matter in the United Nations because it is the violation of the Resolution and we will do what we can to mobilise public opinion against what is happening.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Recently, there was a Defence Seminar in which 18 experts from European countries participated. May I know whether the counterparts of India used this opportunity to project our feelings in regard to the security risks that the Asian countries may have as a result of this new transit base?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am sorry I am not in a position to say whether this specific question was discussed at this Seminar.

Shri Chintamani Faagriahi (Bhubaneswar): May I know whether the Government of India proposes to launch a joint protest against this move of the British Government with all the Asian powers concerned? The Minister said that they are not purchasing the islands for the purpose of having a foreign base. Are they purchasing these islands for cultivation thereof?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I told the House, they claim that the idea is to give only transit, staging and refuelling facilities. They have categorically told us that they do not intend to use them as military bases.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Is there any joint protest by Burma and other countries and, if so, is our Government joining in that protest.

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present, we do not know it because this has just come to our light. We have taken action and, if necessary, we will work together with other countries which are interested in the Indian Ocean

श्री अब्दुल्लाह (मुगेर) प्रधानमंत्री महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान पढ़ा है उम्म में मैंने निम्न वाक्य देखा :

"What the British Government are proposing to do now is to negotiate the purchase from some British planters of three privately-owned islands..."

मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्द महासागर में कितने हीप ऐसे हैं जिन पर निजी मिस्कियत है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में उनकी क्या हैसियत है। क्या यह चीनी-कपड़े की तरह बिन्दी के लिये है। मान सीजिये कल चीन खरीद नहा है और उस पर अणु विस्फोट करना है या प्रकेपणात्मक जिसको मिजाइल कहते हैं, का भाड़ा ढालता है तो उम्मके सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में क्या स्थिति होगी। क्या इस मामले के बारे में सरकार ने विचार किया है गहराई में जाकर और इसके बारे में क्या कोई इलाज दूड़ा है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The position is clear. What the Government can buy is the free-hold rights. Let us take an example. If my hon. friend has got a land in Delhi which is free-hold, he cannot sell it to Pakistan but he can sell it to an individual. He cannot transfer the sovereignty of that land. That land belongs to India and it must belong to India. All that can be sold or purchased is the land tenure, free-

hold or lease-hold. But we are told by the British Government that there is already an agreement between them and the Governments of Seychelles and Mauritius by which they have agreed to pay certain compensation. This is what we are objecting to. You cannot transfer sovereignty of the colonial country by paying compensation because you are dismembering the colonial country. But as regards the private transactions that is a different matter.

श्री अब्दुल्लाह : मेरे प्रधन की सफाई नहीं हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेटली ग्रोंड आइलैंड्स का क्या मतलब है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और सार्वभौमिकता को ने कर इसकी क्या हैसियत होती है।

श्री अब्दुल्लाह : हैसियत यह है कि इन्टरनेशनल ला में सावरेन्टी किसी एक व्यक्ति की नहीं रहती। आइलैंड की होल्ड हो सकता है लेर्निंग सावरेन्टी तो एक बन्डी की ही हो सकती है।

श्री अब्दुल्लाह : क्या वह इनको बेच सकते हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They can only sell the free-hold rights under the international law, as I have understood. They cannot possibly sell the sovereignty.

डॉ. राम नवोहर सीरिया (कर्नाटक) प्रधानमंत्री महोदय, आज फिर कल के जैसा हुआ। अब मैं समझ गया हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय कभी भी तकनीक में आने पर हीप को समुद्र बना सकते हैं और समुद्र को हीप, जिस तरह से अभी उन्होंने बेस को कह दिया ट्रांजिट फ्लैटिलिटीज, प्लॉएलिंग फ्लैटिलिटीज बैरीए बैरीए। आखिर को बात तो उन्होंने अपने मुँह से साफ कह दी है कि कोई भी सही और सच्चा उत्तर याना उन से असम्भव है। फिर भी मैं अपना कर्तव्य निभाता हूँ और पूछता हूँ कि हिन्द महासागर में ऐसे हीप जिनके ऊपर किसी की नियिकता ह उम्मके

जावा दे याक नहीं हुआ, लेयेस्त या किसी व्यक्ति का,—जो भी यूं में आया कह देना कुछ भी—उन द्वितीयों में जो कुछ भी बेच रहे हैं जीवं यह ट्रांजिट फेसिलिटीज, पयुएलिंग फेसिलिटीज बगैरह उनके बारे में भारत सरकार क्यों भविष्य के लिये अपनी आज की स्थिति साफ नहीं करती। मैं माने लेता हूं कि आज भारत सरकार के पास बहुत नहीं है कि वह कोई भी सच्चा विरोध कर सके लेकिन आगे चल करके सचमुच सक्रिय विरोध के लिये एक ताकतवर विरोध आज सब जगह हो जाना चाहिये कि यह द्वितीय किसी भी हालत में भारत महासागर के बाहर की किसी व्यक्ति को दिये नहीं जा सकते। किसी व्यक्ति को भी। अमरीका बाले सेवन्य फ्लीट न जाने कहा कहा भेजा करते हैं जीव बाले भेजने पर लगे हुए हैं। नतीजा हो रहा है कि हमारा प्रारा सार्वभौमित्य खत्म होता जा रहा है। यह बिल्कुल साफ आना चाहिये कि किसी भी नरह को कोई जीव भारत महासागर के बाहर नहीं जा सकती ट्रांजिट फेसिलिटीज, पयुएलिंग फेसिलिटीज कोई जीव।

मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं। उन से ज़रूरत पड़ जाती है बोलने की, लेकिन ऐसे आदमी से बोलने का अब दिल नहीं करता है।

Shri M. C. Chagia: I did not say that we have agreed to the measures taken by the British. I was only giving information to the House as to what the British attitude is. I am not saying that we have accepted this attitude. Our position is clear and I have stated it. I do not know why my hon. friend must always start his question with a certain vituperative expression. What is it I have said which is not correct?

डा० राम चनोहर लोहिया : इसलिये कि आप सब बोलना भूल गये हैं। और कोई सबव नहीं है।

Shri M. C. Chagia: I think the hon. Member has forgotten to be courteous and polite.

डा० राम चनोहर लोहिया : मैं ऐसे भूठे आदमी के माय किसी भी तरह की सम्मता नहीं रख सकता।

Shri M. C. Chagia: I object, Sir. It is most unparliamentary. I would request you to expunge these remarks. Is this a parliamentary expression?

Mr. Speaker: Which one?

Shri M. C. Chagia: भूठे आदमी।

डा० राम चनोहर लोहिया जाने दो बहुत बातें सुनी हैं पालियामन्ट्री एटिकेट की बातें। हमें आपस्त्य बोलने रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is parliamentary or not, I wish to say that an hon. Member should not use such a language against another hon. Member. It is not proper. After all, we have to respect

डा० राम चनोहर लोहिया : और वह बार बार मेरे लिये डिस्कर्टेंसी कहते रहेंगे?

Mr. Speaker: After all, we have to honour and respect each other.

डा० राम चनोहर लोहिया : डिस्कर्टेंसी वह बार बार कहते रहे हैं। राजनीति में कल के आये हुए लोग हम को बता रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper to use such a language against another hon. Member. I regret very much. I hope the members will not use such a language. Whether parliamentary or unparliamentary, they should certainly not use such a language against another hon. Member.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): What about certain things in regard to the Minister to which he took objection and which happen to

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

be on record? Are you going to permit those things to be on record?

Mr. Speaker: My point is this. Even presuming that it is not unparliamentary, we should not use such a language. That is what I have said. It is not a question of going into the technicalities—legal, technical and all that. We should avoid using such a language.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Certain words were used which should not have been used. It was said that the hon. Minister always tells an untruth. If that is on the record, the record should be corrected.

Mr. Speaker: His protest and my remarks will also be on record.

डॉ. रम भवीहर सं.हिंदु . मिनिस्टर साहब का डिस्कर्टेसी कहना बिट्टपरेटिव कहना भी रिकार्ड पर होगा न ?

जी मर्टल हिंदुरी बाबरेडी (बलरामपुर): ये जो द्वीप बांदी करने जा रहे हैं इन में से कुछ मारिशस के हिस्से में हैं। मारिशस यसी तक स्वाधीन नहीं है। ब्रिटिश सरकार मारिशस की स्वाधीनता की निर्धारित तिथि आगे बढ़ाती जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार इस मामले को कामनबैल्क की भीटिंग में उठायेगी, कामनबैल्क की बैठक में उठायेगी? साथ ही साथ हिंद महासागर में जो देश जुड़े हुए हैं उदाहरण के लिए लंका है, वर्षा है, इंडोनेशिया है, क्या इन देशों से भी इस मामले के बारे में सरकार ने राय की है और क्या मिल कर ब्रिटिश सरकार के सामने कोई बात कही जायेगी?

Shri M. C. Chagia: With regard to the Independence of Mauritius, the position is this. The British Government have agreed that independence would be granted six months after the elections are held. The date of election has been postponed from time to time. But as far as I know elec-

tion is going to be held this year some time in June or July, and six months after that, the United Kingdom is committed to grant independence to Mauritius. As regards the Seychelles, it is still a colony of the United Kingdom, and no further progress has been made.

With regard to the latter part of my hon. friend's question, we shall certainly try to mobilise public opinion of like-minded countries to see that these islands do not in any way prejudice the security of the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean or even lead to friction or tension in the Indian Ocean which we do not want.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In view of the continued Chinese atomic blackmail against India and in view of the fact that no progress is being made in the Disarmament Committee regarding non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, especially so far as the mutual obligations between the nuclear and non-nuclear countries are concerned, and in view of our stand that we are not going in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, is it not proper that the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom and the Mauritius sit together and try to find out a common atomic shield against this country whose security is being constantly threatened by the Chinese blackmail?

Shri M. C. Chagia: This is a question regarding policy. I have already placed before the House a statement on our nuclear policy. I do not think that I can usefully add anything more to what our policy is with regard to proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Shri P. K. Deo: All the three could sit together and try to find out a common defence arrangement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that he cannot add to what he has already stated.

Shri M. C. Chagia: We shall take all steps to see that our security is safeguarded against China. This is a suggestion for action and we shall certainly consider it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Thank you.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): In his book, Gandhiji's Emissary, the late Mr. Sudhir Ghosh reiterated what he had stated on the floor of the other House, namely that during the most agonising phase of the Chinese aggression on our territory, the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to President Kennedy and requested for 18 squadrons of fighter bombers. As far as I know, Government have not denied this assertion of the late Mr. Sudhir Ghosh. In view of this, what we were led to do during the mortal hour of our nation, in view of the growing detente between the USA and Russia and in view of the continuing aggressiveness of China which now possesses nuclear weaponry, I would like to know what good it does to our national interest to raise this hullabaloo about these bases in the high oceans about which we cannot do anything in any case, and whether it would not serve our interests better to keep silent about it and get the assurance of protection of our country against nuclear blackmail by China.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo also asked the same question. The Minister has replied to it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: An irrelevant question.

Shri M. R. Masani: A relevant question.

Shri M. C. Chagia: India has not been in the habit in the past, it is not in the habit now and it will, I hope, never be in the habit in future, of not raising its protest when injustice is done or something is done which is opposed to our policy. Our policy is the policy of non-alignment; our

policy has been the policy of anti-colonialism. What is being done today affects our policy of anti-colonialism. This, according to us, is a perpetuation of colonialism. Since the days of Bandung, we have subscribed to certain principles. We must stand by them and if somebody violates those principles, it is the bounden duty of India to raise a protest.

Shri Swell: My question is not about the policy. I asked: what good does it do to the national interest to raise this protest? He has evaded that question

Mr. Speaker: Exactly the same question was asked by Shri Deo. The Minister has given the same answer.

श्री हुकम सिंह कलामाय (उत्तरायन) : यह जो द्वीपों को बांटने की बात है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को अमेरिकों की कम्पनी और करती में जो अन्तर रहा है, उसका अनुभव है और यदि है तो उन बातों को इयान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: The purchase is not by America; it is by Britain. America does not come in. All that the British say is that they will give facilities both to their planes and also to American planes. In the past we have had experience of this that British professions have not come up to their performance. All that we can do for the time being is to accept their statement that they do not propose to use these islands as military bases.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Does the hon. Minister . .

Mr. Speaker: No, only those who have given notice can ask questions.

श्री वसुवाल लिह (देहरादून) : वरकार ने इस बात का वाहू कर लिया है कि गलती पर गलती करती जावे : जारि कियी जा

[भ्री यश पाल सिंह]

कान्फिंडेंस में लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। जब आप नान-स्लाइनबेट की पालिसी को मानते हैं तो फिर आपका साथ लौंग देगा। आप ने न्यूट्रल लफ्ट ऐसा निकाला है कि बीस साल में कदम कदम पर आपकी पिटाई हुई है, कदम कदम पर सरकार को पराजय का मुह देखना पड़ा है। आज तक आप ने २० ए० बार० और सीलोन को कान्फिंडेस में लेने की कोशिश नहीं की है। न्यूट्रल के क्या माने हैं? न्यूट्रल मीठा फेवफ्लूल टू नन। जब आप किसी के फेवफ्लूल नहीं हैं तो दूसरे आप के क्यों फेवफ्लूल होंगे? क्या आप ने सोचा है कि भारत किसी को अपने कान्फिंडेस में ले और आपनी रक्षा के उपाय करे?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I strongly repudiate this suggestion that we are neutral. We are not neutral; we are non-aligned, and there is all the difference in the world between being neutral and being non-aligned. I hope my hon. friend will realise the distinction.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister has just conveyed some information that he received from the British Government as far as the nature of the military bases they wish to establish in these islands is concerned. I should like to know whether he has some independent information about the type of military bases they are going to establish in these islands, and if so, what is that?

Mr. Speaker: I think he explained in answer to the first question itself. Anyway, he may repeat it

Shri M. C. Chagia: Our information so far is no different from what has been conveyed to us by the High Commission here, that they propose to use these islands for the purpose of transit facilities. They are giving a categorical assurance that they do not want to convert these islands into military bases.

Shri Indrajit Gupta rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Yesterday in the Punjab Assembly....

Mr. Speaker: We are on the call attention notice now.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The Punjab Assembly has been adjourned sine die . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): He is an old member. I do not know what is the matter with him.

Mr. Speaker: He did not know that we are on the call attention notice. He may ask his question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The statement refers to British commitments in Malaysia, Australia and Hong Kong and American commitments in the Far East. I think this is only a polite way of saying SEATO commitments. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in the course of these diplomatic exchanges with the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom, it was pointed out by our side that if transit staging and refuelling facilities to planes are to be given on these islands, it will obviously necessitate the setting up of air fields, because servicing facilities cannot be given without air fields being constructed? Was it pointed out that once these air fields are constructed, they can at any time be utilised as full-fledged air bases? Also, did they ask how it is that, apart from violating the United Nations resolutions, this matter was never communicated or discussed with that happy family known as the Commonwealth of Nations, of which we are such an enthusiastic member?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We have pointed out that even the uses to which they want to put these islands would violate and infringe the resolution of the United Nations. The British Government did communicate to us their decision as a member of the Commonwealth and as soon as the decision was

communicated to us, we protested; we said that even these limited facilities might lead to something more, and even as it is it constitutes a violation. They have no right, we have pointed out to them, to purchase islands and try to dismember Mauritius and Seychelles which are still not independent countries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I asked a specific question. He can say yes or no. Was it pointed out that providing these facilities to the United Kingdom and United States planes would require construction of military air fields, which can be employed as air bases at any time. Was this pointed out? What reply did they give?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I do not know whether this specific thing was pointed out, but we did point out that it may ultimately lead to something more.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaladai): The area in which three islands exist that U.K. proposes to purchase, is known as the British Indian Ocean Territory. That is an anachronism, and that shows how the Indian Ocean has been membered. Whatever that might be, may I know, except raising this issue of the purchase of these islands in the United Nations organisation platform, what else our Government can do? We raise this in the United Nations because it threatens peace. Besides that, what can the Government do, because it is their own territory, Britain's own territory, and they are purchasing these islands from their own people?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I wish my hon. friend will tell me what we can do. I agree we can raise it in the United Nations.

Shri Hem Barua: He is bringing this to the United Nations where there will be endless talk only, and nothing fruitful will emerge out of it. The United Nations is a platform for endless talks, and the hon. Minister has

become a specialist now in evasive answers

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After these bases are established and we have taken note of it, I want to know whether any correspondence has been addressed to them by the Government of U.K.?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Yes, Sir. We have received a note, I said so, telling us that they are purchasing these islands and they have told us the purpose for which they are purchasing.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Is this kind of agreement to allow the freehold of these islands to the British Government, on the plea that these settlements were made before India achieved full sovereignty, compatible with the position of India and Indian interests? If it conflicts with the national interests of India, is there any *via media* by which it can be resolved?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I think the hon. Member is under some misapprehension. This proposal to purchase these islands was entered into after India became independent. The position is that Mauritius and Seychelles are not independent. We are independent, and our attitude is that unless a country is independent and deliberately wants to dismember itself, it should not be done. If we want to give a part of our country to somebody, it is our business. Our attitude is that Mauritius is not independent, Seychelles is not independent; it cannot exercise a right—which it does not possess—of dismembering itself. That is why we are objecting and we are saying you cannot purchase these islands.

श्री जोगेश्वर साहब बेरबा (कोटा) :
मंत्री महोदय से कहा है कि वह इस मामले को संभूत राष्ट्र सभा में से बाबौले, लेकिन उन को पता होना चाहिए कि संभूत राष्ट्र

[**श्री धोंकार लाल बेरता]**

वह एक ऐसी रही की टोकरी है, जिस में काहज जाने के बाद उस की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है, जैसे हवाजरे काहमीर के केस को इसने सालों के बाद भी सुलझाया नहीं गया है। इसी प्रकार कई घन्घ केस भी रही की टोकरी में पड़े हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिमिट रखी जायेगी कि हम इसने टाइम में इस केस को सुलझा सकेंगे, वर्ता हम कोई सीधी कार्रवाही कर के उन के घटों को तोड़कोड़ देंगे।

Shri M. C. Chagia: Well, Sir, we will certainly press upon the U.N. to take strong action. U.K. is a member of the U.N. and I am sure that the U.K. will listen to any directive given by the U.N.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरता : क्या तक इस्तेवार करेंगे? क्या यहां सुनाव तक?

श्री लालदानन्द (सीतापुर) : क्या मंदी महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या वह इस सामले को उन टापुओं के कारीबने से पहले या बाद में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में से जायेंगे?

Shri M. C. Chagia: According to the note, already agreement has been entered into and compensation has been fixed. One is already held as freehold by the Crown; with regard to two they are still negotiating. We will send the necessary note to the U.N. and point this out and if something can be done we will do it.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरता : रकम कितनी मध्यूर की है?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): I want to know whether the Government is inclined to grant facilities for recruiting Gurkhas for the British Army. Are there not many recruiting camps and transit camps in and around India?....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing about the islands in Indian Ocean but you are talking about Gurkhas. If the Minister can reply he may but this is not relevant.

Shri M. C. Chagia: If the hon. Member puts down a separate question, I will answer it. I have not the figures now, apart from the fact that it does not arise out of this question.

12.38 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN PUNJAB

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid.

श्री रमेश सिंह (रोहतक) : यद्यपि महोदय हम सरकार से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि भाज पंजाब में गवर्नरेंट किस कानून के तहत चल रही है, जब कि वहां पर आपोकी-जन ने गवर्नरेंट को डिफ़ॉल्ट कर दिया है। उस गवर्नरेंट को डिसमिस किया जाये। हम लोग इस मामले पर विस्काशन चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: You cannot raise any question like this. Please give notice and I will consider it.

Shri Ram Kishen Gupta (Hissar): The Assembly has been adjourned sine die this morning.

Mr. Speaker: Every day you will have dozens of questions raised like this. I am telling you this. It is dangerous. I do not want to allow it now.

Shri Triguna Sen.

Shri Ram Kishen Gupta: Sir, a situation has arisen in Punjab where the Assembly has adjourned sine die.

Shri Bata Singh (Rupar): There is no government in Punjab.

Several hon. Members rose—

Shri Bata Singh: The constitutional machinery has failed in Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is this indiscipline? I do not allow this.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi rose—

जी अराम बिहारी बालरेड (बलरामपुर):
मही, मही, मैं एक बार कहना चाहता

Mr. Speaker: Why do you complicate the issue? I have not allowed them to say a word, to utter a word.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I do not want this impression to get round, that only the Congressmen are interested in Punjab; we are also interested in Punjab; we are prepared to discuss it.

Shri Buta Singh: Please listen to us also.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh rose—
(Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Even those Members who have been in Parliament for two or three terms get up and speak; they are all shouting like this, when I am standing. Shri D. C. Sharma is also standing. If one person stands, I can understand, but what am I to do when so many Members rise and raise points, and the same point half a dozen or more times?

An hon. Member: What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: No ruling, please sit down.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): We have given notice. You said no. We have given.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter.

An hon. Member: I have also given notice.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It has to be considered; you may pose something there; it does not mean that the Speaker is ready with the papers. Shri Panigrahi is an intelligent man; he

should know that the Speaker is not exclusively for one hon. Member who is sitting there. He should not speak now. Please sit down now.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Why should I, Sir? (Interruption).

Several hon. Members rose—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, can any Member go on threatening you like that?

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri Nath Pai: You can do a lot; we are with you; why do you worry?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): By the time you take it up for consideration, there may be nothing to discuss.

Shri Randhir Singh: The position in Punjab must be saved.

Shri Buta Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have not given him permission.

Shri Buta Singh: We must be heard.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Triguna Sen.

12:46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR.

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-230/67].

**IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT FOR
1967-68.**

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public notice dated the 6th April, 1967, regarding Import policy for Newsprint for the year 1967-68 in respect of newspapers and periodicals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-252/67].

**DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(COMMITTEE MEETINGS) REGU-
LATIONS.**

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Committee Meetings) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3619 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-253/67].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES
AND SALT ACT, ETC.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 395 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1967.

No. G.S.R. 444 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.

- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excises Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (vii) G.S.R. 449 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 110 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-254/67].

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 450 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (iii) G.S.R. 451 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (iv) G.S.R. 452 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (v) G.S.R. 453 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (vi) G.S.R. 463 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1967.
[Placed in Library See No. LT-255/67]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1965-66, ETC.

Shri K. C Pant: On behalf of Shri Raghu Ramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1965-66, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1950. [Placed in Library, See No. LT1256/67].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-257/67].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for

the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-258/67]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-259/67]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-260/67]

- (6) A copy of Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1965-66 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library See No. LT-261/67]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(u) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-262/67].

(2) A copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-263/67].

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:—

(i) The Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 410 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1967.

(ii) S.O. 939 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1967, extending the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1967, to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-264/67].

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MINISTER

श्री अश्व लिल्ले (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 मार्च, 1967 को प्रश्न काल के दौरान कवीना के दो भवित्वों के एसी संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों के साथ गहरा सर्वोच्च होने के बारे में अनुप्रूपक प्रश्न पूछे गये जिन्हें अमरीकी सी। प्राई. ए. डाग विल-पोविल प्रतिष्ठानों यानी फॉर्डेशन से अनुदान मिलते हैं। उस समय मैंने श्री जार्ज फॉर्डीस डाग मुझे लिखा गया एक पत्र पढ़ा था जिसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि जब उन्होंने उस प्रातःकाल अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के कार्यालय से युवक कांग्रेस की गतिविधियों के जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के बारे में पूछ-ताछ की तो जिस लड़की ने टेलीफोन पर उत्तर दिया उम ने यह कहा कि सर्वश्री तिवारी तथा डि मैस्लो युवक कांग्रेस के कमातः प्रधान तथा महासचिव हैं परन्तु यह कि बाणिज्य मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह इम कार्य के सर्वोपरि कर्तव्यर्थी हैं। बास्तव में उस लड़की ने यह कहा कि जहाँ तक युवक कांग्रेस की गतिविधियों का सम्बन्ध है श्री दिनेश सिंह सर्वे सर्वा (आल-इन-आल) हैं। बाद में दोषहर के समय श्री दिनेश सिंह ने बैयकितक स्पष्टीकरण करते हुए मुझ पर यह आरोप लगाया कि मैंने यह दोषारोपण किया है कि श्री दिनेश सिंह भारतीय युवक कांग्रेस के प्रधारी हैं और यह युवक कांग्रेस का संगठन सी। प्राई. ए. से अब प्राप्त कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने दोनों बातें गलत कही हैं। उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा

मेरे "यह युवक कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य नहीं हैं।" इसके बाद वह चारों लोकियों ने उब से पूछा कि वह कह पहले उस संगठन के प्रभारी वे ही वह पूछ रहे। स्पष्ट है कि वह जानकार कर सका को युवराह करने और जोड़े में रखने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे।

कांग्रेस बुलेटिन के जुलाई-सितम्बर 1965 के अंक में पृष्ठ 255 पर मैंने यह परिचय देखा :

प्रिय मित्र,

आप को सूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर "इंडियन यूथ कार्यक्रम" का विषयन कर दिया गया है नाकि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के इस विभाग का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहे।

युवक कांग्रेस की समूची जिम्मेदारी और कार्यभार श्री दिनेश सिंह को सौंपा गया है जो वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री है।

कृकि श्री पूरग मित्र आजाद अब "इंडियन यूथ कार्यक्रम" के प्रबान नहीं रहे हैं इसलिए ममी पत्र विभान पर भेजे जाये —

श्री दिनेश मित्र,

अधिनियम भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति,
7, जनतर मन्त्रालय रोड, नई दिल्ली-१।

भवदीय,

ह० टी० मनियन
महा-मंत्री ५

अंश श्री दिनेश सिंह यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह परिचय अनिवार्य है। मैं वे कांग्रेस के अधिकृत बुलेटिन से इस की नकल उतारी है और इस परिचय पर कांग्रेस के महामंत्री जी टी० मनियन के हस्ताक्षर हैं। किंतु, उसी पृष्ठ पर एक और परिचय प्रकाशित हुआ है जो तीन दिन बाद स्वयं श्री दिनेश सिंह ने जारी किया था। इस में उन्होंने उस "महान उत्तरदायकित" का उल्लेख किया है जो कांग्रेस अधिकार के ऊपर रखता है।

323 (A) LSD-8.

इस परिचय में उन्होंने युवक कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं का "समर्पन और संक्षिप्त सहायता" पालन की आला व्यक्त की है। अतएव, श्री दिनेश सिंह स्वयं अपने ही परिचय को व्याप में रख कर यह नहीं कह सकते कि युवक कांग्रेस के कार्य के सर्वोपरि प्रभारी के रूप से उन की नियुक्ति उनकी जानकारी और अनुमति के बिना की गई थी।

जहां तक मुझे जानकारी मिल सकी है श्री दिनेश सिंह तभी से इस रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

वह इस कार्य के प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में पत्र तथा परिचय जारी करने रहे हैं और युवक कांग्रेस के उत्तमों ने आग लेते रहे हैं। इसलिए उनका यह कहना कि मैंने उन पर "आक्षेप" किये हैं पूर्णतया निरावार है। जिन परिचयों का मैंने ऊपर उल्लेख किया है उन्होंने तथा अधिक भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के उप कर्मचारी के वकनव्य से जिम्मे श्री जार्ज फॉनीडिस के प्रश्न का यह उत्तर दिया था कि युवक कांग्रेस के मानने में श्री दिनेश मिल ही कर्ता-धर्ना है यह मिठ होना है कि मेरा वकनव्य सत्य था और व्यापार मंत्री महोदय ने सभा के समक्ष गलत वकनव्य देकर वैदिकिक स्पष्टीकरण के बहाने से ममा का अपमान किया। इसका एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह था कि वह सी० आइ० ए० द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले मण्डल के कलक में आजी नहीं माने जाय। युवक कांग्रेस इस लोत से बन प्राप्त कर रहा था या नहीं इस की जाव एक उच्च स्तरीय जाव कमीशन द्वारा, जिसके गठन के लिए हम सब ने मार्ग की है, की जानी है। प्रमरीकी समाजार पत्रों ने, जिन्होंने सी० आइ० ए० की गतिविधियों का हतने साहूल के साथ अंडाकोड किया है, उन सभी भारतीय संस्थाओं के नाम प्रकाशित किये हैं जिन्होंने सी० आइ० ए० से उन प्राप्त किया है और "इंडियन यूथ कांग्रेस" उनमें से एक है। इसलिये श्री दिनेश सिंह का इनकार कोई नाहीं रखता।

[की जटु लिखे]

इस के बाद अधिक नहीं बढ़ा, मैं से कल एक यह धारण को दिया है : युवक कालेर का “हृति” नाम का यह ध्वनि है । इस संबूत को भी बढ़ावे की कोशिक की जा रही है । इस में भी दिनेक सिंह के बारे में कहा गया है :

भारतीय युवक कांग्रेस परामर्शदातु समिति के प्रमुख सलाहकार श्री दिनेश सिंह की मृत्यु घटनाएं। और भी सबूत इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने हैं लेकिन मैं अधिक सध्य आया नहीं करना चाहता।

वाणिज्य वंशी (धी विनेश सिंह) : आनन्दीय सदस्य ने यह सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया है कि मैंने सभा में यत्तत वक्तव्य दिया था। मैंने उनके वक्तव्य को बहुत ध्यान से दृढ़ा है।

सर्वप्रथम यह धारणा उत्पन्न करने का प्रधास किया गया है कि मैं युवक कांग्रेस में "सर्वेसर्वा" हूँ । साइरस्टन: श्री मधु लिमये द्वारा युझे यह सम्मान दिये जाने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती । युवक कांग्रेस देश में एक अमृत युवक सत्या है और मैं इसके कार्यकलाप का पूर्णतः संवालन करना अपने लिये अवश्य ही सम्मान और विशेषाधिकार की बात समझूँगा । उनके बक्तव्य के विषय में मेरे इस स्पष्टीकारण का उद्देश्य सभा के सामने सही विचारन स्थिति को रखना ही था ।

इस संगठन के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध को मैंने कभी भी छिपाना नहीं चाहा । वास्तव में मैं 20 मार्च, 1967 को सज्जा में स्पष्टतः कह चुका हूँ कि मैं युवक कानून की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति का सदस्य हूँ । यह स्वाभाविक ही है कि समय समय पर युवक कानून के सदस्य विभिन्न भागों में युवा से राय लेते हैं । कभी कभी मुझे विभिन्न उत्तरदायित्व भी दीये जाते हैं ।

कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने उत्तर्व उभितियों की विवरित करके युचक कांग्रेस को उत्तर्विता

करवे का उत्तरदायित भूमि लौट दी। वह
मैंने वह कार्ब-भारत 1965 में लम्हाया था।
राष्ट्रीय परिषद और राज्यों की परिषदों के
पुरुषठन का कार्य काफी समय तक चला।
किन्तु यहक कांग्रेस को बलाने का उत्तरदायित
संघोंक ने सौंप दिया गया था जिसकी
नियुक्ति 31 अगस्त, 1965 को की गई थी।
इसके पश्चात महा-भंडी की नियुक्ति की गई
और राष्ट्रीय परिषद का गठन किया गया।
जिसमें प्रमुखतः प्रदेश परिषदों के संघोंक हैं।

श्रीमान, मेरे विचार में मुझे यहां प्रस्तुते राजनीतिक दल, जिसका सदस्य होने का मुझे सम्मान प्राप्त है, के कार्यों के विचार में कुछ कहने की शायद प्राप्तव्यकता नहीं है और मेरे द्वाल में ऐसे प्रस्तावों से कोई भी सामरप्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं होता। किन्तु यह यह मामला उठा ही दिया गया है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहक कांग्रेस का अधिकारात्र: पुनर्गठन हो गया है। उस का प्रयत्न संविधान है और वह सामान्य रूप से कार्यकर रही है। अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का युवक विभाग होने के नाते वह स्वभावतः अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के सामान्य पथ-प्रदर्शन में कार्य करती है।

भाननीय सदस्य का दूसरा लाभन बहुत युर्जियूर्जी है भीर मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक भुक्त भान है युवक का प्रेस को अमरीकी सरकार के केन्द्रीय गृहसंचार विभाग से कोई छन नहीं मिला है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जिस दस्तावेज का दृश्याला दिया है उस से उनकी बात सिद्ध नहीं होती। वह दस्तावेज 26 अगस्त, 1965 की तारीख का है। तब से दो वर्ष बीत चुके हैं और बहुत बीजें हो चुकी हैं। यद्यों यह मामला माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के निवेदन 115 के असर्वान्त उठाया गया है। इसलिए मैं आप से, प्रधानमंत्री बहुविद्व, निवेदन करता कम्प्यूटर हूँ कि मैंने कशा में कोई असर

वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है। यदि माननीय सदस्यों का उस वक्तव्य के बारे में जो मैंने पहले यहां दिया था कोई सन्देह था तो वे आसानी से मुझ से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर पूछ सकते थे और उन के मन में कोई गलत रुहमी होती तो उसे दूर करते में मुझे बहुत प्रतन्नता होती और सदन का समय भी बचता

श्री एस० एम० जौशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं। मैं एक नया सदस्य हूं, यहां आने पर मैं बहुत कुछ सुन रहा हूं . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is your subject?

श्री एस० एम० जौशी : मेरा सव्वेकट यह है कि कई लोगों के ऊपर यहां आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, जिससे उन का चारित्य हनन होता है। परसों जब मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ और प्रिवेज के बारे में आपकी इजाजत चाही थी, तब भी मैं यही कहना चाहता था—जब कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कुछ बातें कहते जा रही थीं और वे जब तक उन्होंने कही नहीं, तो यह कैसे कहा जाता है, कल भी हम ने सुना और पत्तों में भी पढ़ा, यही कहा गया—“कि ऐसा होता है, ऐसा होता है।” आखिर हमारा कर्तव्य क्या है, व्यक्तिगत मामलों में हम नहीं जाना चाहते, लेकिन शासनकर्ता मंत्री महोदय हैं, उन के जो काम हैं, जो हम देश के हित में सही नहीं समझते हैं, क्या उनको एक्सप्रोज करना हमारा काम नहीं है? यदि वह नहीं है तो हम यहां किस लिये बैठे हुए हैं?

Mr. Speaker: When you have to raise a point, you have to do it by following the rules. That is all. Nobody can object to your raising a point. But there are certain rules which we have given to ourselves and which we have to follow. That is the only short point. Otherwise, you will raise one point, another Member a

second point, a third point and so on and there will be no end to it.

श्री एस० एम० जौशी : मैं अक्सर कभी उठने वाला आदमी नहीं हूं। आप ने भी उस रोज़ कहा था कि जो कुछ बातें उठाई गई हैं, उस के लिये प्रधान मंत्री बक्त चाहती हैं और उन के बक्त चाहने के बाद मैंने डाक्टर साहब से कहा कि आप को रुकना चाहिये। कल उन्होंने फिर वही बात कही लेकिन उस का कोई व्योरा नहीं दिया . . .

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, I only wanted to say that everything should be done according to the rules. For instance, a senior and esteemed friend of mine, Shri Sharma, and some other hon. Members wanted to raise something very urgent. I did not allow them to do that because I wanted to consider it. Naturally, I would give them a patient hearing, not here in the House but certainly in my chamber and I will give my decision. Because, I have received a number of Calling Attention Notices which I have not allowed as I can allow only one. Though half a dozen of the Calling Attention Notices may be important, I can allow only one. So, Shri Sharma's Notice could not be taken up today. Similarly, Shri S. M. Joshi could also meet me in my chamber and tell me what he wants to raise. I will consider them. Otherwise, without any notice to me, if hon. Members go on raising points one after the other where will it lead us? If I had allowed the notice of Shri Sharma, a very senior colleague of mine, whom I respect most—I know him for years—that discussion would have lasted for more than one hour because it was on the Punjab affair. Similarly, I would request Shri Joshi also not to raise points like that in the House without notice. Let the rules be followed in whatever we do in the House. I am making this appeal to both sides of the House.

डॉ रम नवोहर सेहिंदा (सर्वोच्च) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 357....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, why do you say that you respect only Shri Sharma because you know him well? Why this differentiation?

Mr. Speaker: I respect all members.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parabham): Sir, on a point of order.

डॉ रम नवोहर सेहिंदा . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

बी रमबीर सिंह (रोहतक) . स्पीकर सहाय, प्राजाव की डिबेट भी चले ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deshmukh wants to raise a point of order. What is it about?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my point of order relates to the position which the Speaker should occupy in the enforcement of the rules of procedure of the House. Sir, you would realise that it is true that the House and every member of the House must obey the dictum of the rules and where the rules are somewhat vague then we have to refer to precedents. We, all of us, owe allegiance to the Constitution, and that Constitution is interpreted by various lawyers on the basis of precedents. The important point which I wish to raise before you is that during the proceedings of parliament many important issues affecting vitally and more seriously certain issues and points of decision are likely to be taken which are likely to be challenged by the opposition. So, what constitutes a substantial issue of policy is very often raised in this House also. In this light, I seek your ruling on the behaviour of the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly in abruptly adjourning the session....

Mr. Speaker: I will discuss the same matter with Shri Sharma in my chamber. That is exactly what I said. Then, I will come to a decision. Now we will have to adjourn the House for lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL—
Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti may continue his speech

बी भाहाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भूमि पर्जन कानून के अन्तर्गत जो जर्म ने नी जानी है उन का जिस तरीक से दुरुपयोग होता है उस पर काफी चर्चा यहां पर हो चुक है । मेरठ मे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हस्तिनापुर का गाव बासने के निलाभीय ली गई, कम्वा बसाया गया और आज तक भी वह कोलोनाइजेशन की रक्कीम 15-20 माल खंच हो जाने के बाद भी पूरी नहीं हो पाई । जो योजना बनाई गई थी वह अपनी जगह पूरी तरह से असफल रही ।

श्रीमन्, गरीब किसानों की भूमि बहुत कम पैसे मे लेने के बाद जो उस टाउन की प्राप्तिनिधि की गई, उस की हृदबंदी की गई, जो गरीब हृदियन लोग, वहां रहनह काहुते थे उन्हें हृदबंदी से बाहर बसाया गया और आज जब उन्हें बते हुए 10 साल हो थे तो किर उस टाउन की सीमावें बढ़ावी गई और किर उन से कहा गया कि आप वहां से भी उठिये और किसी और जगह चले जाओ ।

श्रीमन्, यह एक अंतिम व्रश्म में बोक तथा के लायपे उत्तरित करता हूँ। जित तरीके के लक्ष देख मे आविष्क विवरणाएँ बड़ी नहान हैं और वैसे गरीब आदिनियों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती उक्त विवरणों की एक बड़ी जातक जो हम उमीन लेकर नई कालोंमी बसा रहे हैं आप पूरे देश मे देख सकते हैं। शहरों मे जितनी नई-नई बसिताया बसी है उन मे आप को हरिजन, आदिवासी, गरीब लोग और गरीबों मे मे गरीब हिन्दू, पिछवा वर्ग उस मे आप को देखने के लिए नहीं मिलेगा। कौन 30, 40 और 50 लक्ष्ये गज की जमीन से सकता है? किर उस मे नियम है कि प्लाट इतने गज का कटेगा, किर उस मे नियम है कि उस मे इतनी जमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी, वह पचास तरह के नियम है। मे लोग देहात के अन्दर पड़े हुए हैं एक मामूली कोठे के अन्दर वह शहर मे किस तरीके से ऐसा बना सकत हैं? और किर उक्त के बाद परिणाम यह निकल रहा है कि देश के राजस्व का बड़ा हिस्सा शहरों को गुलजार करने मे खर्च किया जाय और शहर मे मजदूरी करने वाल अधिक लोग शहर मे न रह सके। वे गांवों मे 10, 15 और 20 मील साइकिलो पर चढ़ कर आते हैं शहर मे मजदूरी करने के लिए क्योंकि उन्हें शहरों मे आवास के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती। कालोनियों मे भूमि ली जायेगी सस्ती लेकिन उस मजदूर के लिए उस मे मे वी नहीं जा सकती। बड़े मकान वह बना नहीं सकता मजदूरी करेगा शहर मे और जितनी मजदूरी शहर मे करने मे वह अब लगायेगा उस मे ज्यादा अब गांवों मे शहरों और किर बायिस गांव मे जाने मे लगेगा। किर शहर के बड़े लोग तो 26 लक्ष्ये मन का राजनिय ने गेहूँ लेकर आयेंगे और वह गरीब गांव का आदिनी 74 लक्ष्ये जन गेहूँ लेकर आयेगा। इसलिए श्रीमन्, कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए, गरीब हरिजनों के लिए, गरीब पिल्लों के लिए, विशेष भवितव्य दिया जाय नहीं - कई कालोनियों बढ़ाई जातकरी है ताकि उनमें

छोटे मकान भी बन सकें, कम वैसे से भी बन सकें, वैसा भी सरकार की तरफ से उन को विज तक और गरीब लोग भी अमीरों की बसिताया साथ बन सके। इस देश मे बड़ बड़ भूमि बसित की जाती है कम वैसे मे तो उस मे कम वैसे वाले गरीबों को भी हिस्सा मिल सके।

श्रीमन्, एक दूसरा सवाल मे और उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि श्रीदोगीकरण के नाम पर जो भूमि भी जाती है उसमे कभी यह हिस्साब नहीं लगाया जाता कि इस उठोग को सभमुख कितनी भूमि की जरूरत है? जैसे कि हम रेल निकालने के लिए भूमि लेते हैं तो पता चलता है कि इतनी बोडी और इतनी लम्बी जमीन चाहिए। ऐसे ही नहर के लिए, सड़क के लिए, सब के लिए पता रहता है लेकिन श्रीमन्, श्रीदोगीकरण के नाम पर जितनी बड़ी आधाली हुई है, किसानों को जितना लूटा गया है और सरकार के इस कानून का जितना दुर्घायोग किया गया है उस की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान जाता है।

मैं मिसाल देता हूँ। गाजिबाबाद के अन्दर भाटिया पौटरीज के नाम से जमीन ऐक्षायर की गई, 15-16 साल हो गये हैं पौटरी के छड़े हुए। निर्द पाच फीसदी जमीन मे तो भाटिया पौटरी है और वाकी जमीन मे बारो तरफ एक दीवार बनी हुई है है और एक बड़ा शानदार बगीचा है। खेती हो रही है। अगर श्रीमन्, बगीचा और खेती ही होनी थी तो वह किसान क्या पूरे ये जिनकी कि जमीन मुफ्त मे लेकर भाटिया पौटरीज को दी गयी? कई बार यह सवाल उठाया गया और कई जगह उठाया गया लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने कभी यह मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि उस की उस जमीन पर वह जो कालतू खेती 15-16 साल मे कर रहे हैं वायिस लेकर आज भी वह जमीन किसानों को दे दी जाय। यह सरकार के किस काम सायक है?

श्रीमन्, मैं एक और मिसाल देवा चाहता हूँ जबकि युग्म विस्त वेष्ट

[भी जहानाव लिह जायी]

की, इस नाम पर कि जन को एक कानून का कारबाहा बनाना है। किसानों की यह भूमि जिसे वह बढ़ावा हां 15-20 लक्ष्ये वज्र में बेच सकती है जो कि बाहर के बाहर आ गई है। वह भूमि कौदिया में भी गई इसलिए कि कानून का कारबाहा लगना है। भौतिकियता के नाम पर वह जमीन ले भी गई। आज नहीं यहां दिन हो गये, कई साल हो गये, जमीन ले भी गई और आज उस जमीन में कारबाहे की जगह शीलम के दरक्ष उगे हुए हैं क्योंकि कारबाहे का लाइसेंस विल्ली सरकार ने जीसल कर दिया। उस के पास विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया। जो विदेशी को लैंडवरेशन वह करना चाहते थे वह यिल नहीं पाया। उस की विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया। तूकि इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया इस सिये सरकार ने लाइसेंस देना मुनासिब नहीं समझा और उद्योग का लगाना मुल्तबी कर दिया गया। लेकिन 25, 30 लोग आज बेरोजगार हो कर, बेकार हो कर बाहर में जटक रहे हैं और उस जमीन के बाहर शीलम के दरक्ष और जंगल सभे हुए हैं। कोई पुरसा हाल नहीं है इस जहानावाद का कि उद्योग पर कितना ऐसा लगा, कितनी उस को जहरत हो सकती है, कितनी जमीनदी आयेगी, कितना बड़ा व्यूप्रिंट है, कितनी जगह लगेगी। कोई नियम सरकार ने नहीं बनाया है कि कितने लप्ये की स्कीम है, कितना बड़ा व्यूप्रिंट है, कितने में कारबाहा लगेगा। बाहर उद्योगपति ने कहा कि हमें दस एकड़ जमीन फला उद्योग के लिये आहिये तो सरकार ने उस को समझा नहीं, इजाजत देंदे। आज देश की तरकी के नाम पर कोई पूँजे बाला नहीं है कि सबसुब उस में कितनी जमीन की जहरत है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि एक ऐसी कमेटी जहर बनाई जाय जो इन तब बातों की जांच बीम करे, जो भी इस दण्ड के सेतेब आदे उनकी जांच बीम करे और सरकार को आपनी रिपोर्ट

दे। सरकार भी उस पर अकर बाटेवाई करेताकि आहिया जमीन का ऐसा जमीन के कानून के लिये, गरीब जमीनों के कानून के सिये भी लिया जा सके। ताकि आहिया उद्योग के नाम पर जिस जमीन को भी हस्तगत किया जाए, उस में इस बात का व्याप रखा जा सके कि सबसुब लप्ये को देखते हुए, कारबाहे के फैलाव को देखते हुए, कारबाहे की जहरत को देखते हुए उतनी जमीन की जहरत भी है या नहीं।

इन लादों के साथ मैं इस विषय को प्रबर समिति को सौंपने की सिफारिश करता हूँ।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill which is now before the House, if I may be permitted to say so, is not really to the satisfaction of the people themselves because the land acquisition proceedings for the last so many years have become a great sources of harassment, bribery and corruption in the hands of the administration and the common people who have been deprived of their lands and whose lands are being acquired, are suffering a great deal at the hands of the compensation officers. I have come across many cases in my State as well as in my Constituency where, in respect of lands which were acquired in the year 1947, compensation amounts have not been paid to the farmers whose lands have been acquired. In the case of Mahanadi-Hirakud Dam Project, the hon. Minister, if he refers to the files, will find that till today Rs. 18 lakhs of compensation money have remained unpaid to the farmers because various proceedings are there; some of them went to courts, nothing could be settled and it continues and continues and people do not get their money. Even in respect of Delta irrigation schemes which are being executed in our State for the last seventeen years, the cost of the project is going up from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 84 crores. Yet thousands of acres of land

were acquired without any palnning, without any systematic master plan as to how to acquire those lands and for what purpose; thousands of acres of cultivable land are lying fallow and no crops could be grown all these years because of delay in acquisition proceedings and delay in payment of compensation. When I went to different places, I came across people who had been affected by the land acquisition proceedings. I have come to know that for every hundred rupees which a farmer is entitled to get by way of compensation for his land, he has to spend at least Rs. 50 for running at least fifty times to the land acquisition officers, and when he gets the money he has to give. Rs. 20 to the officials concerned by way of bribery; in other words, for every hundred rupees of compensation paid, the farmer acutually gets after five or ten or fifteen years only Rs. 30 which comes to just 30 per cent.

Therefore, I would urge that the hon. Minister should not bring such piece-meal amendments. The land acquisition proceedings should be completed within a limited period, say, within three months or six months. I have also told the farmers whose lands have been taken away that they should not give possession of their lands till the compensation is paid then and there, because otherwise what happens is that once the administration gets hold of the land and acquires it they do not pay compensation in time and the people are put to great harassment.

While moving this Bill for consideration, the hon. Minister has said that he proposes to bring forward a consolidated Bill later and he also proposes to take the Members of this House into a committee so that they could look into all the difficulties in the land acquisition proceedings due to which the peasants are put to a lot of hardship. I welcome the idea of a committee to look into such a

comprehensive Bill. There should be a consolidated Act first, and there should not be any piece-meal amendments because these would not fulfil the needs or the demands of the people and would not relieve in any way the harassed cultivators from their hardships whose lands are being acquired.

I would like to make one more submission here. Whenever any plan or project is implemented, there should be a well-thought-out plan about how much land is actually to be acquired. Thousands of acres should not be acquired unnecessarily, putting the cultivators to a lot of harassment. I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these difficulties that the farmers are undergoing and see that the land acquisition proceedings are made very simple instead of being allowed to be complicated which compels the farmers to run a hundred times to the officers concerned. There should be speedy justice, and compensation should be paid when the land is acquired. The cultivators should not be kept waiting for so long and should not be harassed as they are being harassed now.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I am glad that this piece-meal legislation has at last been brought forward before the House. This measure was long overdue. Government should have thought over all these sections, which are so valuable to the poor cultivators and others, long ago.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons I find that Government have been forced to bring forward this piece-meal measure. I would ask Government whether they were sleeping for so long. This had been brought to their notice long ago. I may remind the House that I had introduced a non-official Bill to the effect that sections 3, 11, 15A and 23 of the parent Act should be amended. I had introduced it in 1964. You

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

will be surprised to learn that I was informed that:

"In connection with the above Bill given notice of by you, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of a letter dated 22nd February, 1955, from the Minister of Food and Agriculture saying that the President has withheld his recommendation."

Generally this is the fate of non-official Bills. What harm would have accrued to Government if those things were considered in the House? The House may or may not accept them. But these are matters before the country which should have been looked into.

What are the things which I wanted to put before the House? The important thing was about the compensation about which many hon. Members here have given their verdict. A notification is issued in the gazette to say that for public purpose lands are to be acquired. We generally find that after four, five or even ten years, those lands are acquired, and the price that is paid for acquisition is the price prevalent at the time of notification. How is the price that was prevalent at the notification taken into account? The price that was prevalent at the time of notification and also five years before are taken into account. But we find in every case that the land has appreciated in value; the price increases even by a hundred times. Why should the poor people whose lands are acquired be deprived of the benefit of the increased price at the time of acquisition? What is the harm? This should be thought of by Government. They get the compensation to some extent, but what do the poor cultivators, who are barghader and bhagchasis, get? Do they get anything? Is not Government making the poor man poorer by this method? Why should not these

poor people who earn their livelihood through the lands be compensated? That is my contention. I feel that these things have not been considered by Government in the Bill brought before us.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister to see that a comprehensive Bill is brought forward.

An hon. Member: The whole Act.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This Act was enacted in 1894. Still those sections are being honoured by us. There is so much change in the country. Governments have changed, but our laws have not. When non-official Members point out these things and also bring in a Bill for the purpose of discussion and passing. Government should deal with the matter and give us a reply. I have laid before you the fact that Government did not allow me to have the Bill discussed in the House.

So I would request the hon. Minister to see that an exhaustive Bill covering not only the points I have mentioned but also incorporating other parts is brought forward. Meanwhile Government may appoint a Committee to examine how the Bill can be amended for the purpose of satisfying the demand of the people. The hon. Minister should look into this matter. I have submitted my Bill again this time and I would request him to see that permission is obtained from the President and I am allowed to move it here.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Mahendragarh): As the Bill has been drafted, it would cause great hardship, rather approve of the gravest hardships caused.

Reference was made by the hon. Minister to the law Commission, but has he quoted the Law Commission Report? Is it not against this ordinance and validating Act? The official

committee was also referred to. Is not that committee's report also against this?

I would submit before this House that this has been very harshly practised, especially in the neighbouring district of Gurgaon. In Faridabad what happened? Land was acquired for companies and others. Only one-tenth of it was required for them, the rest was sold at Rs 40 to Rs 50 a square yard, while it was acquired at four annas to one rupee or two rupees. That is what happened? Instead of Faridabad, people now call it Fraudabad. The common people talk like that. They are selling it, and mansions are erected, instead of factories and other things for which the land was acquired.

Not only this. The Bill itself would cause graver hardships. Let me give an example. A few months back, when there was Governor's rule in Punjab, a notification was issued, the like of which would not have been soon by any law-abiding citizen or law-making body, that on such-and-such date village such-and-such will be acquired, whereas the notification under section 4, according to the decisions of the Privy Council, of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the abadi, roads, school buildings and other places are to be expected, the name of the owner has to be given whose land has to be acquired, the area has to be given in the preliminary notification under section 4, but they said *hadbast so-and-so* is proposed to be acquired. For what purpose? No purpose.

For development there is another enactment already existing. Development means that Delhi people, the big capitalists of Delhi, the big gangsterdom of Delhi should acquire it for raising big mansions in the name of farm, poultry etc, for big palaces there. That is the only development that is being done, and it can be seen by anybody twelve miles away. Is this the manner in which this law is to be implemented?

I had the misfortune of raising objection that this notification under section 4(a) is absolutely void. Even the land of the ex-Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh, was acquired. He called on me and said that he had to file an objection within 30 days, and wanted to know what he should do. I told him that I had filed an objection on behalf of all, we shall see if the notification is valid.

My second point is constitutional and legal. The last resort of any law-abiding citizen is the court, and when the Supreme Court has decided a thing, if we validate it, we are bringing the highest judiciary into contempt because the other remedy is open to them? What is that? I am requesting them to withdraw this Bill now.

श्री दुर्गम अ-व कालाय (उज्जैन)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी व्यवस्था
चाहता हूँ। आपको ध्यान होगा कि पिछली
लोक सभा में, जब कि श्री लाल बहादुर
गांधी प्रधान भवी थे, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने
यह नियम बनाया था कि जब सदन में कोई
बहस चलती हो, तो सदन में कैबिनेट स्तर
का कम से कम एक मंत्री अवश्य रहना चाहिये
लेकिन इस संसद में उस नियम का बराबर
उत्प्रश्न मिया गया है और कोई भी कैबिनेट
स्तर का मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित नहीं रहता है।
मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उस नियम को कायम
रखा जाये और इस समय भी कैबिनेट स्तर
के किसी मंत्री को यहां पर बुलाया
जाये।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: They can take the papers relating to the notification for acquisition of land in these 12 villages and the Minister of food can see what type of notification is this. There was President's rule then. Thus validating act is not correct. Is it fair. In the villages they had put up pumping sets and electric connections were given and raj krishis were from these villages. Now, these very capitalists approached them and said:

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

you sell the land to us or your land would be acquired; this land would be left and that land would be taken. The gates of corruption was wide open. That is how they manouvre to get such a notification issued.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सदस्य इस बिल के पक्ष में अपना वोट न दें।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: The hon. Minister has to satisfy the House. I know it. I have been here for more years than my friends there; I am here from 1932. We should not be taught law. In their opinion, anybody who wears a turban does not know law.

एक माननीय सदस्य उम्र के साथ अक्ल नहीं आर्ता है।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: So, I am suggesting remedies that this Bill be withdrawn and the outstanding proceedings to acquire lands may be stopped so that they may get the price at the market rates today. In the alternative, the Bill may be sent to the Select Committee and the pros and cons could be considered. Or, it may be postponed till the next session so that they may be able to examine what the hon. Members from all sides have to say. In my humble legal opinion, even this validating measure is illegal and void and this would be challenged in a court and set aside. We should have respect for at least the highest judiciary, the Supreme Court. These big capitalists somehow manouvre in the lower strata of the secretariat and they got these things done. Food production has been adversely affected; money has been looted. At least one tenth of the land in those 12 villages were sold at a low price by telling the villagers: your land would be acquired unless you submit to our demands. That is what happened in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ballabghar. Three-fourth of lands in Ballabghar was

taken that way. Similar was the case in Gurgaon also, which is barely 12 miles away I request the hon. Minister to consider the legal and constitutional implications as also the fact that it would create hardship to the people whose cultivable lands had been acquired. This has been responsible for the reduction in food production. So, I would submit that considering all these facts, the Minister would take note of any of these courses which I have suggested humbly as my humble, legal and constitutional opinion and on facts.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदी (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी राज में जब दिल्ली का विस्तार हो रहा था और शेष भारत से धन छीन छीन कर यहां पर बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां और भवन खड़े किये जा रहे थे, उस समय महाकवि दिनकर ने दिल्ली को सम्बोधित करते हुए ये पंक्तियां कही थीं :

“आह उठीं दीन कृषकों की,
मजदूरों की तड़प पुकारें।
अरी गरीबों के खूनों पर,
खड़ी हुई तेरी दीवारें॥

उस समय तो वह बात समझ में आती थी क्योंकि राज्य पराया था और अंग्रेज इस देश का शासक था। उस ने देश को चूसकर दिल्ली का विस्तार किया। लेकिन स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार उन्होंने पद-चिन्हों पर चल कर दिल्ली का विस्तार करेगी, ऐसी कल्पना आसानी से मस्तिष्क में नहीं होती भी। आज इस सदन में जो भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक उपस्थित हुआ है, वह अंग्रेजी शासन की उस पुरानी याद को फिर से ताजा कर रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को और हम सब को यह भली भाँति ज्ञात है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली का विस्तार किस ढंग से

हो चह है और उह के लिये जिसी के व्यापकान्व के लियों, विवेकर युद्धांच और युद्धांच के तुच लों और नेत्र उत्ता युद्धांचहर, की जमीनों को लिये उत्ता सम्पद बाहर पर छोड़ कर किसानों को बैचर किया जा रहा है या युद्धांच के लिये उत्ता जाए जा रहा है। यापको स्मरण होया कि तुच समय पहले यावियावाद के पच्चीस जाहों के किसान प्रदर्शन करने के लिये लोक सभा बदन पर जाये थे और सदा के द्वार पर यपने बास-बज्जो को लेकर यान्मध्य एक यहीने तक पहे रहे न्याय की भीज मायने के लिये। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री यावहर लाल नेहरू ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिया कि उन किसानों को तेरह ऐसे गजके हिसाब से उन की जमीन का दाय देकर सदा के लिये उन के घरों से उत्ता जाये और सदा के लिये उन्होंने यिद्यारी बना दिया जा। यह उचित और न्याय नहीं है।

बहुत तुच परिश्रम करने और श्री यावहर लाल नेहरू के दीज मे पहने के बाद वह युद्धावादा तेरह ऐसे प्रति गज से बढ़कर लगभग लातर, अस्ती ऐसे प्रति-गज तक पहुचा। लेकिन दुर्जाय यह है कि उत्तर समय वह निर्जय हो गया, लेकिन यपनी तक उन गरीब किसानों को दूरा दैशा नहीं मिल सका है।

उन गरीब किसानों की यह मांग थी कि उन की जमीन से लगती हुई बाहर की जमीन का युद्धावादा जिस भाव पर दिया गया है या जिस भाव की रविस्त्री हुई है, अगर वह भाव नहीं, तो कम से कम लगभग उतना ही भाव तो उनको दिया जाये अबकि उनकी जमीनें सदा के लिये छीनी जा रही हैं। लेकिन उन गरीब किसानों की इस न्यायोनियत मान के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की जाहों में किसी भक्तां जी दया का उदय नहीं हुआ।

इस विवेयक को छिर उत्तर के लालने जाने की बाहु यह है? भेरा यन्मांच यन्मांच है कि हमारी बर्त्तान सरकार न्यायालयों के निर्जनों को यानी जाहों दे विकल्प योजन करना चाहती है और एक तरह से उनको महत्वहोन बनाना चाहती है। जमीनों को छीनने के सम्बन्ध में युद्धिष्ठ कोट्ट से लेकर युद्धीष्ठ कोट्ट तक जो भी केत दायर हुए हैं, वे सब सरकार के विवरोत गए हैं। सरकार उत्तर स्थिति से बचने के लिये युद्धीष्ठ कोट्ट के निर्जनों की परवाह किये बिना इस यावियावाद में यह एक ले याई है।

इस विवेयक को लाने के पीछे एक भावना और भी है। कुछ दिन पहले युद्धीष्ठ कोट्ट ने यह निर्जय दिया था कि यावियामेट कालेटल राइट्स में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है। भेरा यन्मांच है कि इस विवेयक को पास करा के सरकार फॉडमेटल राइट्स के बारे में यपने उत्तर कर्त्तव्य से हटना चाहती है। यितकी और युद्धीष्ठ कोट्ट ने निवेद किया है। याप युद्धना कीजिये कि यपर बाहर में रहने वाला कोई अवित यपनी कोडी और उसके यास-यात की जासी जमीन का मालिक है और उसको यानी यूमि पर पूर्ण त्वायित शास्त्र है। उसको इस भाव का भी पूर्ण अविकार है कि वह उत्तर यूमि को यित्ये बयवे में या किस युद्धावादे पर देखे। लेकिन किसान ने क्या युद्ध दिया है कि जित जमीन पर वह जीरी करता है उत्तर को यपने जाव पर देखने के उसके मौलिक अविकार को छीना जा रहा है? सरकार यावियान में निर्विष्ट कालेटल राइट्स में जाहोबन नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये वह यपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिये इस अविनियम को इह सदन में लेकर याई है। यमरीका के यावियान में 105 वर्ष के बारे में केवल पांच भार समोबन हुए हैं। लेकिन उन पांच भार में भी यो यावियान में जाहोबन उम्हीने किए युद्धीष्ठ कोट्ट का निर्जन यपर किसी के सम्बन्ध

[भी प्रकाशीत जाहिर]

मैं हुमा तो उस सम्बन्ध में अनेकों में संविधान में संशोधन नहीं किए। लेकिन इस देश का मुख्यमन्त्री है कि अपने ही बनाये हुए संघोंच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों को इस देश की पालियामेंट या इस देश की सरकार महजहीन समझती है। बार बार उनमें कहीं संशोधन के नाम पर कहीं परिवर्तन के नाम पर इस प्रकार के एकट लाकर सुनीचे फोटो के निर्णयों की ओर उपेक्षा करती चली जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सरकार का यह न्यायालयों को महजहीन बनाने का दूसरा प्रकार है।

तीसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है उपायक जी, सरकार उन गरीब किसानों को दोहरा मार देना चाहती है। एक मार तो यह है कि इन गरीब किसानों ने कोट में जाकर के मुकदमे सँझे। वहां पर भी सरकार ने पैसा दिया कहीं स्टैम्प दूसरी लो और कहीं दूसरी तरह से उन किसानों को बच्च करना पड़ा। और जब यह एकट पास हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद जो उन गरीब किसानों को मुशाबजा दिया जाना है वह पूरा मुशाबजा न दिया जाकर किर दोहरी मार उन किसानों पर पड़ने चाहती है। इस तरह से सरकार दोहरा जेस उन किसानों के साथ जेसना चाहती है। एक बार यह कहरी में केस लेकर गये बहाँ जीते वहां बच्च किया और अब उनको आजा तिहाई या चौथाई से भी कम पैसा देकर सरकार किर दोहरी मार किसानों को देना चाहती है। इस तरह से सरकार जाहरों को फनपाने के नाम पर गरीब किसानों के नलों पर छूटी फेरना चाहती है जो बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है और इसके सम्बन्ध में हमको विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसा अच्छी कहीं किसी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा कि यह विदेयक इसी आतानी से इस तरफ के हारा परित नहीं हो जाना चाहिए। इसके बिंदु आवश्यक

है कि यह प्रबंध समिति को सीधा जाव। प्रबंध समिति इसके एक एक बाब्द पर एक एक बारा पर विचार करे और देखे कि इसके हारा जो गरीब किसानों के अपर छूटी चलने चाही है किस प्रकार से उसको बचाया जा सकता है। जब इस देश की जनता में 82 प्रतिशत देहात के रहने वाले अस्ति हैं जिनकी जमीन छीनी जाने चाही है तो ऐसी स्थिति में यदि इस विदेयक को प्रबंध समिति को सीधा दिया जाव। जो पूरी तरह से छान बीन करे और फिर विदेयक आये तो उनके साथ भी न्याय होना और सदन अपनी गौरवपूर्ण परम्परा की रक्खा भी कर सकेगी।

इस से भी बड़ी चीज यह है कि न सिर्फ इस विदेयक को बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि 1874 के बनाये हुए जो भी भूमि सम्बन्धी अधिनियम या कानून हैं उन सब के अपर भी फिर से विचार करना आवश्यक है क्योंकि अप्पेजों के समय में परिस्थितिया कुछ और थी। उसके बाद परिस्थितियां छीरे छीरे बदलती गईं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह सदन अपनी एक हाई पाबंध कमेटी इस प्रकार की बनाये जाये और उन सारी चीजों पर विचार किया जाय जिससे किसान के साथ किसी प्रकार का अन्याय न हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं किर अपनी बलवटी आजा में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अधिनियम को पारित करने के बाजाय प्रबंध समिति को सीधा जाय जिससे मालूम पड़े कि भारतवर्ष की सोक सभा में गरीब किसानों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होता है।

भी हुक्म बन्द क्षमतायः उपायक महोदय अभी राव गजराज सिंह जी बोले फिर उसके बाद जास्ती भी बोले लेकिन जानीय अंडी जी का इच्छा कुछ ज्ञान नहीं है वह अपनी अस्ति विचारकी कर रहे हैं।

कौन अधिक यहा बोलता है कौन यित्त मुद्रे की बात रख रहा है इस से उम को कोई असर नहीं। वह न जाने क्या आपना असर बढ़ा दें दें लिखने में सके हैं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I strongly protest against the hon member's remarks. I have been closely following the speeches delivered here and I have been taking down notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh.

श्री सरदू पाण्डेय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह परम्परा यहा रही है कि पहले जो पार्टी की तरफ के बोलता है उन को बुलाया जाता है। आज एसा कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। आप जिस को बाहते हैं उम को बुलाते हैं। . . (व्यवश्वाल) पहले उम दलों को बुलाना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now I have received some names from the opposition. The first name I got is from Jan Sangh

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Names were given yesterday also

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday you were not present

श्री कंबर साल गप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मुझे एक बात जो उन्होंने कही पहले उस के बारे में कहनी है कि यहां पर कैबिनेट रैक का निनिस्टर कोई रहना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून में चाहे कुछ भी न हो लेकिन एक प्रोप्राइटी आक दिलाऊ यह है कि सीरिवली उद्देश जो बोला जाता है वहां पर जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही होती है सरकार सीरिवली उसे लेती है इस का कुछ बता दो अपना चाहिए जो मैं समझता हूं कि हम अपना शोटेक्सन

चाहते हैं किसी कैबिनेट रैक के निनिस्टर को आप यहां पर बुलाइए अन्यथा यह जीव चाहे कानून में या इस्त रेगुलेशन में न हो और मैं मानता हूं कि नहीं है लेकिन पहले जो परम्परा पहली लोक सभा की हमेशा यह रही है और मैं समझता हूं कि आवश्यकता भी है ताकि इस जो बोलते हैं या सदन में जो कार्यवाही होती है वह जनता भी सुनती है अखबारों में भी जाती है तो सरकार पर उम का कुछ असर होता है इस का कुछ पता न गे इसलिए हम आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं कि आप सरकार को कहिए कि कैबिनेट रैक का कोई निनिस्टर यहा रहे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken note of the observation made by him and I am conveying it to the proper quarters

श्री तुकम जान कल्याण पहले अध्यक्ष का निर्णय है इस तरह का। उ होने निर्णय दिया है आप उस को देखे।

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: After all, there are so many Cabinet Ministers. Anybody can be present

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In the other House, Sir, the Food Debate is going on.

An hon Member: All Ministers are not called there.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Please allow me to finish. What should be the convention etc. it is not for me to say, it is for the Deputy-Speaker to point out. But as far as this Bill is concerned, I am piloting the Bill, I am in charge of the Bill and I have been here throughout the proceedings.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: Sir, my point is only this. Only one Minister is in the Rajya Sabha. There are 19 Cabinet Ministers. I do not know where they are, when this House is in session. We strongly protest about it. Repeatedly protests have been made

[Shri Kanwarlal Gupta]

but with no result. This is not fair. Sir, I seek your protection (*Interruption*). This is not a question of party, it is a question of prestige of the House.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर विभागीय मंत्री नहीं है तो निर्विभागीय मंत्री को बुलाया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's observations will be conveyed to the proper quarters. Anyway, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications has come.

श्री दुकम च.द कछवाय : पिछली बार इस सदन में जब सरदार दुकम सिंह जी अध्यक्ष थे तो उन्होंने यह निर्णय दिया था, आप उस को निकालें तो मालूम पड़ेगा, कोई भी कैबिनेट मंत्री इस सदन की अवहेलना करके नहीं जा सकता। उन को यहां रहना चाहिए एक नए को और पिछली बार लोक सभा में यह नियम बना था कि एक नए मन्त्री रहता था। लेकिन आज आप देखें कि कोई नहीं रहता और यह एक माननीय राम सुभग सिंह मिल गए हैं, यह बंधे रहते हैं यहां पर लेकिन वह भी हर वक्त नहीं रहते।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he not a Cabinet Minister?

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Every State Minister is equal to a Cabinet Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शर्मा : मेरा अपना सुझाव यह है कि डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह जी के आने पर आपने यह कहा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं लेकिन राम सुभग सिंह जी आये हैं अब। कंवर लाल गुप्ता का सुझाव यह है और बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है कि अगर उस विभाग से संबंधित मिनिस्टर राज्य सभा की वहस में वहां लगे हुए हैं तो कोई न कोई कैबिनेट रेंक का मिनिस्टर होना

चाहिए। और नहीं यह कर लिया जाय कि जैसे विना विभाग के मिनिस्टर एक हैं तो एक के बजाय दो बना लिए जांय जिनमें एक का काम यह हो वह हमेशा यहां पर रहें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ful'y share your feelings.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आदरणीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह कानून, लैंड एक्वीजी-शन एक आफ 1894, यह किसान के लिए काला कानून है। किसान के लिए यह मौत का वारंट है और किसान के साथ उस की शहरियत पर एक हमला है। किसान के साथ यह इम्तियाज किया जा रहा है और जो विधान में बुनियादी हकूम हैं, विधान में देश का हरएक आदमी बराबर है, हरएक पेशा बराबर है, हरएक जाति बराबर है और हरएक मजहब बराबर है, उसमें किसान में और गैर-किसान में इस कानून की रूप से फर्क समझा गया है जो कानून की नजर में, आईन की नजर में गलत है। ऐसा जाहिर होता है इस कानून से कि जैसे किसान एक अनटचेबिल है। उस को कोई शहरियत हासिल नहीं। उस को कोई हक हासिल नहीं जो कि बाकी गैर-किसान को हासिल हैं। स्पीकर साहब, यह एक पुराना, मुताफिन और बोसीदा कानून है जो अंग्रेजों के वक्त में पास किया गया और किसान और गैर-किसान को छिड़ने के लिए पास किया गया। इस कानून से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों किसान हिन्दुस्तान में नुकसान बर्दाश्त कर चुके हैं। अब देश आजाद है। यह ज्यादती जो किसान के साथ हो रही थी, यह जो इम्तियाज कि गान के साथ हुआ था, यह अब बन्द होना चाहिए। मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में विधान के अलावा बाकी जो पहली बात है वह यह है कि किसान अपनी जमीन को बड़ी मेहनत से दिन रात कोशिश करके अपने जेवर बेचकर, दिन रात पसीने की कमाई करके खरीदता है। किसान जाडे में कितनी मेहनत करता है, गर्मियों में कितनी मेहनत करता है, जमीन

से किसान प्यार करता है, यह आप सब को मालूम है। किसान अपने बच्चों से इतना प्यार नहीं करता, अपनी बीबी से इतना प्यार नहीं करता, अपने बाकी रिश्तेदारों से इतना प्यार नहीं करता, जिसना जमीन से, धरती से, प्यार करता है। किसान अपनी धरती को खोना अपनी इज्जत पर हमला समझता है और अगर किसान के हाथ से कोई जमीन जबरदस्ती ले ले, तो किसान उस को अपने खिलाफ ऐलान जंग समझता है। एक चप्पा भर जमीन के लिये किसान हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक और अंग्रेजों के वक्त में तो प्रीवी कान्सिल तक जाता था। आपने देखा होगा कि कत्तल के मुकदमे जो किसान के साथ होते हैं, वे जमीन के मामले को लेकर होते हैं। किसान जमीन के छानने को अपनी खुदारी पर हमला समझता है, अपनी शहरियत पर महला समझता है। इसलिये, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ, किसान के घर पर जन्म लिया और करोड़ों किसानों के बीच में हर वक्त रहता हूँ—मैं इस कानून को अपने बुनियादी हुक्मक पर, इज्जत पर हमला समझता हूँ। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह कोई दिल्ली, रोहतक, चण्डीगढ़, बम्बई या कलकत्ता का सवाल नहीं है, यह चार सौ करोड़ किसानों की इज्जत का सवाल है, उनकी खुदारी का सवाल है। आज किसान को दूसरे किसम का आदमी क्यों समझा जाता है। यहां किसान की इंगलिस्तान, अमरीका, यूरोप और दूसरे देशों में इतनी इज्जत है, यहां उसे घटिया किस्म का हिन्दुस्तानी क्यों समझा जाता है?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब चण्डीगढ़ बनाया गया, तो दर्जनों गांवों को, 50-60 गांवों को उठाया गया, जब दिल्ली को एक्स-टेंड किया गया, तब भी दर्जनों गांवों को, पचास-साठ गांवों को बरचाद किया गया, यह नहीं सीचा गया कि वह बेचारा कहां जाकर बसेगा, कम से कम उस वक्त की हुक्मज्जत को और आज की हुक्मत को किसान को उजाड़ने से पहले उस से पूछ लेना चाहिये था कि आखिर

उस का क्या बनेगा—मजदूर बनेगा, घसियारा बनेगा। आज किसान को जमीन से उजाड़ कर घसियारा बनाया जाता है। मेरे दोस्त, बहुत से फाजिल दोस्त जो उधर बैठे हैं, एल० आई० सी० या दूसरी कम्पनियों की बातें करते हैं, उन में होने वाली छटनी की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन जहां करोड़ों आदमियों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है, इन कम्पनियों में तो दूसरी जगह लोगों को दी जाती है, लेकिन किसान के लिये आज कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है कि उसको कहां जगह दी जायगी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हम सब आपके साथ हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अंग्रेज ने किसान को, खास तौर से य० पी० के किसानों, दिल्ली और उसके चारों तरफ के किसानों को सन 1857 के गदर के बाद उस को उजाड़ने के लिये जो ग़ब से बड़ी सजा दी थी—वह थी उसकी जमीन का नीलाम किया जाना। उसकी जमीन को नीलाम किया गया, उसकी जमीन को नीलाम किया जाना सब से बड़ी सजा थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को उजाड़ों तो कम से कम यह तो महसूस करो कि किसानों के लिये क्या कर रहे हो। उस को वहां से उजाड़ रहे हो तो क्या उसको नीलामी का चेकर समझ रखा है, कीड़ा-मकोड़ा समझ रखा है। किसान जो जमीन बेचता है, वह सेलर है और जो किसान की जमीन खरीदता है, वह परचेजर है, सेलर और परचेजर का रिश्ता होना चाहिये। जब आप एक मकान को सेलर की मन्जूरी के बिना नहीं खरीद सकते, किसी की दुकान को, बैंक को, कारखाने को उसके मालिक की मर्जी के बगैर नहीं खरीद सकते, बड़े-बड़े बाजारों के मालिक, बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों से, बैंकों और कारखानों के मालिकों से उन की मर्जी के बिना उनकी जायदादों को नहीं ले सकते, बाबू के मकान को नहीं ले सकते, बड़ीलों के दफतरों को नहीं ले सकते, अफसरों की कोठियों को,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

नहीं ले सकते, तो किसानों को क्या आपने जानवर समझ रखा है, कीड़ा मकड़ा समझ रखा है कि इस कानून की दफ्ता 11 और 18 के तहत उसकी जमीन में जबरदस्ती घुस जाय, उसकी जायदाद पर कब्जा कर लें और अगर वह कुछ बोले तो उस को जल में डाल दें और मुकदमा चला दें।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल एक जगह का सवाल नहीं है सारे हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है। कम से कम यह कानून जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समझा है कि यह किसानों के फैटामेन्टल राइट्स पर हमला है और बार बार उस बात को दोहराया गया है कि तो कम से कम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आवाज़ की, जो कि हायेस्ट ज्युडीशियल बाड़ी है आपको कद्र करनी चाहिये बजाय इस के कि उस के व्यू को एब्रोगेट किया जाय म सूख किया जाय। जो इशारा उसकी तरफ किया गया है उस को समझ कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो यह मेहरबानी करेकि इस पब्लिक परपज़ का नाजायज़ फायदा न उठाया जाय। कोई एक मूँगफली की दुकान खोलना चाहता है बिस्कुट की फैक्टरी लगाना चाहता है, स्कूल खोलना चाहता है आयरन रोलिंग मिल लगाना चाहता है बाइसिकल के स्पेश्र पार्ट्स की छोटी-मोटी फैक्टरी लगाना चाहता है उस को ज़रूरत है 10 गज़ की 50 गज़ की एक बीघे की लेकिन पब्लिक परपज़ के तहत उस पूटिलिटी के तहत एक बीघे के बजाय 50 बीघे जमीन ले ली जाती है उस का एक-एक बीचा कौड़ियों के दामों पर लिया जाता है और उस पर थोड़ा स्ट्रॉक्चर खड़ा कर के वाकी जमीन की कीमत एक रात में 10 रु 50 रु 00 और 100 रु 00 गज़ हो जाती है। उसकी जमीन को कौड़ियों के दामों पर कुछ आने गज़ों में एक रुपये या दो रुपये गज़ में लिया जाता है और उसको 100, 200 और 400 रु. गज़ में अगले दिन फरोख्त किया जाता है। गवर्नरमेन्ट रेल बनाती है इसी एक्ट के तहत

जमीन बहुत सत्ते दामों पर ली जाती है और फिर उससे रेलव लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये कमाती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सरकार नहर बनाती है तो किसान से वैटरमेन्ट टैक्स लिया जाता है सुपर-चार्ज लिया जाता है उसको पानी दिया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि किसान की फसल वैटर हो गई है उस पर वैटरमेन्ट चार्ज लगाया जाता है, सुपर चार्ज लगाया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसान पर वैटरमेन्ट जार्ज लगाया जाता है, सुपर चार्ज लगाया जाता है, तो गवर्नरमेन्ट पर भी और सरमायेदारों पर भी जो कि किसानों की जमीनें लेकर कारखाने बनाते हैं, जायदादें बनाते हैं, उन के ऊपर भी वैटरमेन्ट टैक्स क्यों न लगाया जाना चाहिये और यह वैटरमेन्ट चार्ज उस किसान को दिया जाना चाहिये। (व्यञ्जितन)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप उधर बैठ दुए हैं इस तरफ आ जाइये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरी बात को समझने की कोशिश कीजिये। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के साथ सौतेली मां का सलूक नहीं होना चाहिये। आज उस के मामले में सेलर और परवेजर के रिश्ते को नहीं समझा जाता है पब्लिक परपज़ के नाम पर एक बीघे के बजाय सैकड़ों बीघे जमीन ली जाती है किसान को बेघर बेदर बनाया जाता है—इस एक्वोजीशन के तहत।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को जमीन की कीमत जो कानून के तहत इखलाक के तहत वाजिब है वह उस को कम से कम ज़रूर मिलनी चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि उसको मार्केट वैल्यू मिलेगी। मैं भी एक वकील हूँ और अपोजीशन के भी कई फाजिल दोस्त जो वकील हैं वे इस बात को जानते हैं कि किसान की जमीन की कीमत वसूल करने में कितना रुपया बरबाद करना पड़ता

है। उस से पहले तो पटवारी नूटा है उस के बाद जब वह आवासत में जाता है तो आवासत का कारा अमला और बूझी उसकी लाल उतारते हैं। उस के बाद नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक तीन साल तक छोटे से छोटे मुकदमे में दफ्ता 107 और 151 या 109 और 110 के मुकदमे में आगर हिसाब लगायें तो पांच हजार से बह हजार तक उस का लिटिगेशन में जारी हो जाता है। बिट्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप बूद बकाल हैं, आप जानते हैं कि इस में ठेके होते हैं मैं इस पेश की कोई बेइच्चती नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह फैक्ट है कि किसान को जो मुमालावजा मिलता है, उसका 50 कीसदी ये लोग बट कर जाते हैं। इनलिये तीन साल का जो वक्त दिया गया है वह बहुत ज्यादा है यह भी उसके लिये एक तलबार है।

बांकी जो चोड़ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—एक सम्भा निनिलिया है, चूँकि आपने घटो बजा दी है और टाइम बहुत कोमरी है इनलिये दो-चार बात और आपको खिड़कत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को पूरा इन्सानी हक मिलना चाहिये। यह जो कानून आया है यह कानून उस को हक नहीं देता है उस को उस के हक से भरकर करता है। कानून के तेहत आईने के मुनाबिक उस को ठोक हैसा मिले और वह लम्बे लिटिगेशन से बच जाय—ऐसा इन में इन्तजाम होता चाहिये। इनलिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस कानून को यहां पेश करने के बजाय इन के बारे में परिक्रमा आगोनीयन ली जाय या इस को फिरैक कमेटी के सुनुद किया जाय। मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि जलदायी न की जाय। इस में करोड़ों आवधियों की बिन्दगी का सवाल है उनके रोजगार का सवाल है इकलाक भी इस बात को भानता है आईन भी इस बात को भानता है—बब एक्ट इन्टकाले-आराजी सुशील कोटे यमत समझ सकती थी वह मन्तुव हो सकता था तो यह कानून भी जो कि एक बारब कानून है एक्सेट हो सकता है।

188 (A) LSD—7.

इस पर जल्दी न की जाय। इस कानून को या तो बापिस लिया जाय या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय। परस्लिक औपीनियन लेने के बाद और इस में सुटेब्ल अर्मेडमेंट करने के बाद फिर इस बिल को पायलेट किया जाय। अब चूँकि मेरा समय खट्ट हो गया है और आप दो बार चंटी बजा चुके हैं इसलिए और अधिक व कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। आगर मैंने कोई अनुचित बात कह दी हो तो मैं उस के लिए आप से माफी चाहूँगा।

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kanwarlal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री सरदू पांडेय : उन के पूरे के श्री बलराज मधोक बोल चुके हैं आग्विर यहां पर रपीवर्स को बुलाने का कोई प्रोसीजर होगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Kanwarlal Gupta.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Shri Madhok spoke yesterday from that party. What procedure are you following? I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am following the procedure and you will get an opportunity.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा है तभी सदस्यों ने उसका विरोध किया है और यह मांग की है कि इस बिल को या तो जनता की राय के लिए भेजा जाय या सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार जब बारों तरफ से यह आवाज़ मुन रही है तो जल्द इस के क्षमर कुछ अभल करेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सरकार को कोई और ज्यादा अधिकार देने के बारे में कोई एतराज़ नहीं होता यदि सरकार ने कुछ काम कर के बताया होता यदि सरकार के कुछ अनहित या देश की सेवा कर के। इसके

[मर्द कंडर स.ल. गुप्त]

जरिए बताई होती। लेकिन दुर्घट की बात तो यह है कि यह जो सरकार है यह पायस डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंट्रेंस करती है, वहें-वहें बायदे करती है, बड़े-बड़े अट्रैक्टिव स्टोरेज देती है। तरह तरह के, नारे लगा कर लोगों से अधिकार ले लेती है इग मदन् से अधिकार ले लेती है लेकिन जब बाम का मवाल आता है तो उस की हाउस में बात नहीं आती।

मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि वह किसान के बेटे हैं लेकिन 20 साल की आवादी के बाद भी इस सरकार ने उन्हे सैकड़ रेट स्टीजन बनाया हुआ है। उन की कोई इज्जत नहीं है। एक काम्रेस सदस्य ने कहा कि जो गांव वाले हैं वह लूटे जा रहे हैं और सरमायेदार अपनी ज्ञालिया भरे जा रहे हैं। क्या मैं आप के जरिए उन से प्रार्थना करूँ कि अगर सरकार आप की इस बात को नहीं सुनती है तो क्या आप उन किसानों की बात नहीं सुनेंगे? क्या आप भी गहीं पर बैठ कर गद्दी की लालच से तिस लों की चीड़ पुँड़ को नहीं सुनेंगे? अगर आप के कान भी और सरकार के कान भी बहरे हैं तो कृपा करके आप के कान तो खुलने चाहिए और ऐसे कान अगर उस तरफ 20-25 भी खुल गये तो यह सरकार उलट सकती है इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात उधर की तरफ से कुछ लोगों ने कही कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट के लिए बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। दिल्ली की भी कहानी अभी तक अनटोल्ड रही है। जनरल कैल ने दी अनटोल्ड स्टोरी रखकी थी कहुंगा की दिल्ली की भी कहानी अनटोल्ड स्टोरी है। 15 साल तक यहा कार्यस के सदस्य रहे लेकिन दिल्ली के लोगों की क्या भावनाएं हैं आज तक वह इस पालियामेंट के सदन् में कभी नहीं रखकी गई। दिल्ली की समस्या को देखिये कि यहां पर आज 60,000 एकड़ सैकड़ एक्कीजीजन एकट के सेक्षन 4 के अन्दर रखकी गई है। 1981 तक कोई भी जमीन

जो दिल्ली में डेवलप हो सकती है वह एक हजार भी सरकार ने नहीं छोड़ी है और 60 हजार एकड़ जमीन सेक्षन 4 के तहत कर ली गई है जिसका कि नतीजा यह है कि न बहां पर मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं न बहां बेती होनी है। वहा सेकड़ों नहीं हजारों लोगों को बेकार कर दिया गया और जमीन लेने के बाद 1957 से यह एक्कीजीजन का प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ और आज दस साल के बाद इस 60,000 एकड़ में से इन्होंने जो एक्वायर किया है जो पूरीकरण में लिया है वह केवल 25,000 एकड़ जमीन ली गई है। 25,000 में से केवल साठे 14 हजार एकड़ जमीन डेवलप करने के लिए दी है। साढ़े 14 हजार जो डेवलप करने के लिए दी है उस में केवल 7,000 एकड़ जमीन डेवलप हुई है और दस साल बीतने के बाद यह जो 25,000 एकड़ जमीन अपने एक्वायर को, 50 करोड़ रुपया उस के ऊपर खर्च किया गया और 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी यह जिल्ला का जो मकानों की समस्या है उस की क्या हलत है मैं वह भी योड़ी सी बताना चाहता हूँ।

दिल्ली के अन्दर डेढ़ लाख आवादी हर साल बढ़ती है और अगर दिल्ली की जो स्थिति आज है उसको बैसे का बैसा रखा जाय तो 30,000 टैनेमेट्रन्स हुएलिंग यूनिट्स बनानी चाहिए। 20,000 बनाने के बाद कोई स्थिति में तबलीबी नहीं होती लेकिन दिल्ली का एक मार्टर प्लान बनाया गया। यहा पर दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एक्स्ट्रिटी बनाई गई और उस मार्टर प्लान को जिस ने बनाया वह जंदन का, न्यूयार्क का, बारिंगटन का और आस्को का छवाल लेकर रहता था। दिल्ली में है लेकिन डिजाइन बहा का रख कर बनाया गया। उन का बास्ता दिल्ली की गलियों से नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के गार्डों से नहीं वह एक इंजिनियरी यूटोपियन स्कोम बनाई गई जिसका अवहार के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। जब कोई सुकाव जाता है किसी चीज़

के बारे में और सोगों की विवरत बतलाई जाती है तो सरकार एक चीज सामने रख देती है मास्टर प्लान को जिसको कि मास्टर नहीं किया जा सकता । अब दोनों में परिवर्तन हो सकता है या कुरान के अन्दर बदल आ सकता है, बाईबिल बदली जा सकती है लेकिन यह काफ़े में गवर्नर्मेंट का बनाया हुआ मास्टर प्लान नहीं बदला जा सकता है । इस तरीके से उस को समझना और व्यवहार से परे रखना यह शब्द होगा । मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री से चाहूँगा कि भगवान के निए वह अनन्त इष मास्टर प्लान को बेद धीर रुपन न बनाये । लेकिन इस के हिसाब से मैं ने बतलाय कि 30,000 टैनेमेंट स एक भाल में बनने चाहिए । दिल्ली के स्टेट्स को मैटेन करने के लिए, बैकूनीग किनारा है वह भी मैं आप के मध्ये बतल डंगा ।

1 लाख 45 हजार मकानों की कमी 1960 में दिल्ली में थी । मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से 1 लाख 45 हजार मकानों के कमी थी आज 1966 में 7 साल बीतने के बाद मास्टर प्लान बनने के बाद 2 लाख 70 हजार टैनेमेंट स की कमी पड़ गयी । इस का भलवब यह है कि 1 लाख का बैकून वह उस में और भी शामिल है गया । उस में 310 310 ए० ये क्या किया? 310 310 ए० का 6 न रिठंडे दस सालों में आज ही सबू के सामने भंडी महोदय ने बतलाया कि 1057-58 से लेकर 1967 तक 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपया उम का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च हुआ है । 1 करोड़ 30 लाख और कितने कितने बनाये? मैं अपने आई थी रणधीर सिंह को बहना चाहता हूँ कि 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपया एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होने के बाद केवल 180 क्वार्टर्स बनाये 10 साल में । और उस 180 क्वार्टर्स के बनाने के बाद भी उस को ऐलाट एक क्वार्टर्स भी नहीं हुआ । इस के अन्दर आदमी भर्ती तक एक भी नहीं बसा । नतीजा यह है कि 10 साल तक यह स्कॉप

बल रही है, प्लांड डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, सोगों की जमीन भी जा रही है लेकिन आज क्या डेवलपमेंट आप ने किया? प्लांड डेवलपमेंट का नारा लगा चर रह गये हैं, नारा कोई प्लान नहीं है और न कोई डेवलपमेंट है । दोनों ही चीजें बेकार हैं । इसलिए मैं भंडी महोदय से बहुगा कि आप क्या करते हैं? जमीन लेते हैं कि साल की 1 रुपया, 2 रुपये गज और दिल्ली के अन्दर आप उन जमीनों को नीलाम करते हैं 40 रुपये गज, 100 रुपये गज, 150 रुपये गज और 200 रुपये गज तक । 150 रुपये गज तक जमीन नीलाम की गई है । यह जो बैकूनमार्केटिंग है मरवार की बह बंद होनी चाहिए बैकूनमार्केट करने वाले व्यापारियों को तो सरकार कासती है और उन्हें बंद करती है लेकिन सरकार जो इस तरह स्वयं बैकूनमार्केटिंग करती है उस के भंडी महोदय के साथ क्या व्यवहार होना चाहिए? हो सकता है कि आज जनता आप का कुछ न बिगाड़ सके । लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन नजदीक आ रहा है हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकांश हिस्से में तो वह आ गया यहाँ भी नजदीक आ रहा है कि जनता आप से जून चून कर बदला लेगी । जिस प्रकार से आप ने लोगों के साथ व्यवहार किया उस के क्षेत्र सोगों को खेद है ।

एक चीज की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दफा 4 के अन्दर जो जमीन एकवार की गई है उस से अन्दर बरीब 210 अन-आधाराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं और वहाँ पर करीब 55 हजार प्लाट हैं । उन 55 हजार प्लाटों में से लगभग 40 हजार प्लाटों पर मकान बन चुके हैं । इन 40 हजार प्लाटों के क्षेत्र करीब एक लाख परिवार रहते हैं । 5 लाख लोगों को उभाड़ने और उन की जमीन को कम्पे में सेन्स और बने हुए मकानों

[बी कंबर लाल गुप्त]

को गिराने की घटकी देना इन्सान के साथ इन्सानियत का सलूक भारत सरकार के डारा करना नहीं है यह कोई अव्याहारिक बात नहीं। सरकार बार बार कहती है कि हम उन्हें रेगुलाराइज करें। इस लिये सरकार को अपनी नीति बदलनी चाहिये और अगर मास्टर प्लैन में भी परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत हो तो जनता की सेवा के लिये और जनता के हित को सामने कर उसे करना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप मछुकों पर मकान बना दीजिये, मैं नहीं कहता कि जो खुली जगह है उस पर आप मदान बनायें लेकिन जिन लोगों ने मकान बना लिये उन को हम किसी तरीके से नहीं गिरा सकते हैं जो बसें हुए नोंगा है उन को किसी प्रकार से हम न उजाड़े इन की कोशिश वह जहर कर सकती है और यह उसे करना चाहिये।

दिल्ली आहिस्ता आहिस्ता स्लम की सरक जा रही है। आप को जान बरने दुख होगा कि सन 1960 में यहां पर केवल 30 हजार स्नोपड़ियां थीं और 1967 में वह करीब एक लाख के हो गई हैं। यानी एक लाख परिवार यहां स्नोपड़ियों में रहते हैं। आप ने इतने लाखस्केल पर एकिविजित किया लोगों की जमीनें छीनीं लेकिन आप ने उन को भजबूर कर दिया कि वह लोग घर छोड़ कर स्नोपड़ियों में जाकर रहें। एक तरफ तो हमारी प्रधान मंदी है मैं उन की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं उन का बड़ा सल्कार करता हूं, मैं उन के सम्मान के बिरुद कोई शब्द नहीं कहता चाहता। एक अगड़ा चला हुआ है कि मकानों यह हो या वह हो इस एकड़ का हो या पांच एकड़ का हो। हमें आपने भवियों को सुविधायें देनी हैं हमें देना चाहिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें, लेकिन इन भवियों का कर्ज नहीं कि जो और इन्सान रहते हैं, जो बहरी रहते हैं, कम से कम उन के लिये भी कोई छत हो, उन के बच्चों को भी सर्वी और गर्भी लगती है।

लेकिन सरकार आंखें मूद कर के अपनी कोठियों की बात सोचती है, यहां के भजबूरों, किसानों ठेके वालों सुबह से शाम तक जो टिक टिक कर तोगा हाकता है उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। यह दिल्ली एक स्लम बनती जा रही है और वह दिन दूर नहीं कि प्रगर यही तरीका रहा और यह लार्ज स्केल एकिविजित होता रहा उस के ऊपर कोई चेक नहीं रखा गया तो दिल्ली तुनिया का सब से बड़ा गांव बनता जायेगा जिस में कोई भी नागरिक सुविधायें नहीं होंगी।

मैं एक बीज और कहना चाहता हूं कि सेक्षण 4 और सेक्षण 6 के बीच में भी कोई समय निश्चित करनी चाहिये। अब यह हो रहा है। मैं एक बेस दिल्ली का जानता हूं जिस में मेरी पैदाइश के पहले सेक्षण 4 का नोटिस हुआ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I say for the information of the hon. Member that the present Bill provides for a specific time-limit between a notification under section 4 and a declaration under section 6?

बी कंबर लाल गुप्त : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं सेक्षण 4 और सेक्षण 6 के बीच में कोई समय नहीं। इस बिल में एक प्राविजित है और वह यह कि सेक्षण 4 में जब नोटिफाई आप करते हैं तो उस के बाद तीन साल या दो साल के सेक्षण 6 का डिक्टेशन करना होगा। लेकिन सेक्षण 4 और सेक्षण 6 के बीच में जो समय होता चाहिए, वह भी अब निश्चित किया जाये। अगर मैं इसमें गलती करता हूं तो मंदी महादय मुझे बतलायें।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: A time-limit has been provided in the Bill itself.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Not for this.

आपका महोदय, आभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मुझे एक केस का पता है उस पर सेवकान 4 का नोटिस तन 1922 में मुझ हुआ था कि मैं जायद पैदा भी नहीं हुआ था। मैं कारपोरेशन का देव्हर भी था तब भी कुछ नहीं हुआ और अगर यही प्रोप्रेस रही तो हो सकता है कि मेरा लड़का भी कारपोरेशन का देव्हर बन जाय, लेकिन वहां डेवेलपमेंट नहीं होता। जिस तरीके से इस की स्पीड बहुत रही है, उस से अगर आप और अधिकार हम से मांगते हैं तो मुझे कहना है कि इस में कोई अस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। आप पहले कुछ कर के दिखलाइये। अपने किरायाधार से कहिए कि हमें प्लैन्ड डेवेलपमेंट करना है, और उस को कर के दिखलाइये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेवकान 4 में और कम्पेन्सेशन में कोई समय निर्धारित होना चाहिए और मेरे खाल से वह तीन साल में कम्प्लीट हो जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आभी कुछ नहीं हुआ। आभी तो आप लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन देना ज्यायड करना चाहते हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन न देना पड़े। जब आप सेवकान 4 का नोटिस देते हैं तो उस के बाद दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह और बीस-बीस साल तक सेवकान 6 का नोटिस नहीं होता। आप मैंने तो 1 रु. गज लेकिन जब आप कोरियर-ट्रैटिव सौसायटीज को जमीन देते हैं, लोगों को देखते हैं, तब मार्केट रेट पर सेवकान कर के देते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को यह ब्लैक मार्केट नहीं करनी चाहिए।

Shri Anusurbib Shinde: If the hon. Member will kindly listen to me patiently, on this point also we have provided for payment of interest if the declaration does not come within three years for the pending cases.

वीर लंबर जाल मुफ्त : आप के केवल यह कहा है कि इंटरेस्ट देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

आप निश्चित कीजिये कि पहले के ही बाद के ही, तीन साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगाने चाहिए सेवकान 4 में कम्पेन्सेशन देने में। अगर इस में देर होती है तो कोई अस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है कि आप किसी सोसायटी की जमीन को से और मार्केट के बाब पर देंगे।

मेरे ख्याल से यह बिल इन्कम्सीट है और जैड एक्सिविजन एक्ट की भी कई और जीजें हैं जिन के अन्दर हम को जाना चाहिए। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाये ताकि इस की तकलीफ से एक्सायरी हो जायेंकि इस बिल के जरिये-सरकार अधिकार लेना चाहती है और कवर करना चाहती है अपनी इनएक्सिविएन्सी और नेपाटिज्म को। जो करपान हो रहा है उस के ढंकने के लिए अधिकार मांगती है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो भान-भायराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है उस के एक कारण यह है कि आप के लावं स्लेज एक्सिविजनने किया है। मैं आप के जरिए से सरकार से भाग करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जमीन का डेवेलपमेंट आप पांच साल में कर सकते हैं उतनी जमीन को ही सेवकान 4 और 6 में रखिए, जाकी जमीनों को छोड़ दीजिए। अगर आप यह कहें कि वह पहले से प्लैन नहीं हो सकता तो जो सुनीम कोट का जमेट है, जिस का हालात जंती महोदय ने दिया है और जिस को बज ने स्वयं आपने फैसले में लिया है, उस को मैं आप की सेवा में पहला चाहता हूँ।

"It was stated that the Government may have difficulty in making the plan of its project complete at a time particularly when the project is large and, therefore, it is necessary that it should have the power to make a number of declarations under sec. 6. I am wholly unable to accept this argument".

[श्री कंदर स.स. गृष्म]

"I cannot imagine a Government which has vast resources not being able to make a complete plan of its project at a time. Indeed, I think when a plan is made, it is a complete plan. I should suppose that before the Government starts acquisition proceedings by the issue of a notification under sec. 4, it has made its plan, for otherwise it cannot state in notification, as it has to do, that the land is likely to be needed. Even if it had not completed its plan, it would have enough time before the making of the declaration under sec. 6 to do so".

जो भाव इस फैसले में व्यक्त किये गये हैं इस विल में उनकी स्पिरिट को ही बताने करने की बात है। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि स्पार्सिंग की कमी है। इस बजह से और आपके यहां जो इनएफिसेंटी है उसकी बजह से आप अधिकार उपादा भत्ते भी दिये। दिल्ली में जितनी अनप्रायोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन हुई है वह केवल सरकार की गवर्नर हाउर्सिंग पालिसी की बजह से हुई है। आपको आहिए कि आप दिल्ली की हाउर्सिंग प्रावलैम को डिनायिक तरीके से हल करें। लंदन में जो १० के० की कैविनेट है उसने एक सरकमेटी बना रखी है और वह लंदन की हाउर्सिंग प्रावलैम को देखती है। हमारे यहां खिचड़ी बनी हुई है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि आज तक कोई हाउर्सिंग स्कीम बनी ही नहीं है। दिल्ली में कोई सोनल हाउर्सिंग स्कीम नाम की चिह्निया नहीं है। अन्य ओपड़ी बालों को कभी पच्चीस गज और कभी प्रस्ती गज उमीन देने की बात होती है। गर्मियों में पच्चीस गज, सदियों में अस्ती गज और वर्षा में किर पच्चीस गज देने की बात कह दी जाती है। कोई नियित पालिसी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में अनप्रायोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन को रोकने का तरीका

यह नहीं है कि पुलिस भेज दी जाए और लोगों के मकान तुड़वा दिये जायें। आपने एमरजेंसी पावर ली हैं। लेकिन उन पावर को लेने के बाद भी दिल्ली में अनप्रायोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन बन्द नहीं हुआ है। इसको बन्द करने का तरीका यह है कि दिल्ली के लिए एक अच्छी हाउर्सिंग स्कीम बने, सभी लोगों के विचार मांगें जायें उनको देखा जाए, उन पर विचार किया जाए और यह जो विल है इसको सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): May I make a small enquiry? We have given the name of Mr. Srinibasa Misra. May I know when you propose to call him? Some indication will be always helpful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shortly.

बीजती गंगा बेबी (मोहनलालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में जिस विल पर चर्चा चल रही है वह लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट की धारा 4 का एनेंडमेंट बताया जा रहा है। परन्तु इस एनेंडमेंट का सीधा असर उस कानून की धारा 23 पर पड़ता है जिस में वह नियम दिये गये हैं, जिन से मुप्रावजा तय किया जाता है। मैं आपके सम्मुख उसे पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूं।

"Matters to be considered in determining Compensation:

(1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

first, the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1) ..."

आप आब समझ गए होंगे कि धारा 4 का असली अहवाल मुप्रावजे से है।

सरकार इस बात का नहीं है कि सरकार को भूमि अधिशेषण करने में विवक्त होती है, बल्कि असली प्रश्न और असली विवक्त सरकार की भूमि की है, आवाना की है कि वह जमीन के भालिक को जो आज जमीनदारी के बातें के बाद किसान लोग हैं, उनको उनकी जमीन का पूरा मुमाबजा देना नहीं चाहती और उसकी भूमि को एक बार धारा 4 का गजट करने के बाद टुकड़े टुकड़े करके कई बार धारा 6 का गजट करके लेना चाहती है। और किसान को जो वक्त के गुरजने से कीमत में बढ़ोतरी होती है उससे बंचित करना चाहती है।

सरकार स्वयं सोचे कि जो गजट धारा 4 के जून 1966 से पहले हुए उनके अन्तर्गत किसानों को जमीनों की पुरानी कीमत क्यों न मिले? जब कि 6 जून को रुपया 57 प्रतिशत नीचे गिरा दिया गया और भारत के अन्दर भी हर बीज की और जमीन की भी कीमत बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक संयोधन 6 परसेंट सूद दिलाने का पेश किया है। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि सरकार भी यह भानती है कि बार बार धारा 6 का गजट करके कई बाजों में किसान की भूमि लेने से उसको विशेष आर्थिक हानि होती चली जाएगी। 6 प्रतिशत सूद लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट की धारा 34 में कब्जा लेने की तारीख से अनिवार्य रूप से सरकार को देना ही पड़ता है। यह न्यायसंगत भी है। परन्तु जिस भूमि का सरकार ने आज से दस बर्ष पहले धारा 4 का गजट किया और अब तक छोड़ रखा और कन तक धारा 6 का गजट करके कब्जा नहीं लिया, परन्तु आज धारा 6 का गजट करके कब्जा लेती है, तो किस प्रकार सात बर्ष का सूद सरकार दे सकेगी।

15.28 hrs,

[Smt P. K. Desai in the Chair]

ई सरकार के सामने गाजियाबाद की किसान भी रखना चाहती है। चुलाई,

1960 में 35,000 एकड़ भूमि का आरा 4 का गजट दिल्ली की नवाल करके किया गया असली मंजा सरकार की यह भी कि जमीन का बढ़ता दृश्य और भुनाके बाला व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले ले। इन्स्प्रेक्टर ट्रस्ट भी बन गया। परन्तु पिछले साड़े छँ बाजों में धारा 6 के गजट को चार बार करने के बाद भी कुन भूमि पर कब्जा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि सरकार न उचित कीमत न देना चाहती है, और न सूद ही। गाजियाबाद में लाखों रुपये खर्च करके किसानों ने इट दायर किए और सरकार को कोटं कीस भी भी और कोटं से यह तय करा लिया कि यह बार बार के धारा 6 के गजट नाजायज थे। इससे किसानों को यह हक हासिल हो गया कि सरकार धारा 4 का नया गजट करे और उस नए गजट की तारीख की एक्विट बैल्य किसान को दें। सरकार से क्षणगां था, किसान सरकार से जीत गया। यू० पी० में हाई कोर्ट में और मध्य प्रदेश में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में। परन्तु सब कोटं कीम बसूल कर लेने के बाद भी सरकार अपनी ताकत के बल पर कहती है कि हम ही जीते हैं और वह भी आईनेंस इम संसद में ला कर। बड़ी इजाजत करते हैं हम सुप्रीम कोट की जो हमारे फँडामेन्टल इंटर्स की संरक्षक है।

यहां गाजियाबाद का एक और नक्षा में मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखती है। गाजियाबाद ऐरेट जिले में है। ऐरेट जिले से कांग्रेस के तीन एम० पी० और पंद्रह एम० एल० ए० चुने जाया करते थे। परन्तु गाजियाबाद की लैंड पांसी जैसे और आज के एमेडमेट्स बिल जैसे अनुचित कार्यों के कारण के बल धार कांग्रेसी एम० एल० ए० इस बार इस जिले से चुने गए और इन में से भी तीन जनकांग्रेसी बन गए। यह वह नीति है जोकि आप के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में यू० पी० में गाजियाबाद के किसानों के साथ खेली है। किसानों ने बहुत एव्रोप किया, बहुत कोकिल की कि यू० पी० एक्सेंट

[श्रीमती मंगा देवी]

उनके साथ कम्प्रोमाइज कर ले लेकिन सरकारी अफसरों के सामने हमारे भंडी महोदय कुछ नहीं कर सके अर्थात् कोई सही फैसला नहीं दे सके ।

अब मैं केवल यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि किसानों के साथ वहाँ इसाफ नहीं किया गया तो उसकी प्रक्रिया देश के भविष्य के लिए हितकर नहीं होगी । अगर इनके साथ इसाफ नहीं हुआ और यही नीति सरकार की रही तो हमारी पार्टी पता नहीं क्या करेगी और कहा जाएगी ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): On a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: You should quote the rules.

Shri Sonavane: Direction No. 115A— I am ready with it. I would draw your attention to rule 115A (2) which reads as follows: Un'ess a Member rises in his seat and catches the Speaker's eye, he shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak...

Mr. Chairman: He has already caught my eye. Will you please resume your seat?

Shri Sonavane: Did he rise in his seat?

Mr. Chairman: This is an aspersion on the Chair. Will he please sit down?

Shri Sonavane: I am not casting any aspersion. But the fact is that he did not stand up in his seat.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

भंडी सरकारी पार्टी : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने ये बिल है, लगभग सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों ने उनका विरोध किया है । अलग अलग प्रदेशों के माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बताया है कि किस तरह से इस कानून के द्वारा हमारों

और लोगों सोनों की जमीन छीनी जाए है। कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी बताया कि इस कानून में कहीं भी इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि "प्रजिक परपरिवार" का क्या मतलब है । सरकार जिस जमीन को लेना चाहती है, उसको छीन लेती है, हमारों आदिवासियों को बेदखल करती है और अच्छी अच्छी बेटी लायक जमीनों को ले कर उन पर महल बढ़ा करती है ।

यह बिल सिर्फ़ इसलिये सदन में लाया गया है कि सरकार के चैर-कानूनी कामों को कानूनी रूप दिया जाये । इस देश के सब से बड़े न्यायालय ने यह फैसला दिया है कि सरकार ने जितनी भी जमीनें एकवायर की हैं, वे असंवेद्यानिक तरीके से एकवायर की रही हैं । सरकार को इस कार्यवाही को संवेद्यानिक रूप देने के लिये ही भंडी महोदय ने यह विधेयक सदन के सामने रखा है ।

इस बहस के दौरान एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य बड़े खोटों से किसान के बेटों की दुहाई दे रहे थे । एक अन्य कांग्रेसी सदस्य बता रहे थे कि उन्होंने में कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों की हार के कारण इसी तरह के नियम हैं । मैं उपरे उन मिलों से कहना चाहूँगा कि उन लोगों को आपनी कांग्रेसी भाँती करनी में खेद नहीं करना चाहिये । जिन कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है, अगर वे बास्तव में चाहते हैं कि यह पास न हो, तो इस के बिलाफ बदल देना उनका नीतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है ।

भंडी महोदय इस बिल को यहा साए है, लेकिन उनको पता नहीं है कि इस के बावजूद क्या है । उनके अधिकारियों ने, जिन को यहा के लोगों की सभस्याओं से कोई भत्तलब नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को तबाह और बरबाद करना जिनका वेता है, जो कुछ तैयार किया है, भंडी महोदय ने उसी को यहा बर बेत कर दिया है । मैं उन दो लोगों का यह अपेक्षेत्री के अनुच दो

निकलते, कर्ता यह सब देख को चाहत जायेगी। भूरोकेती भवियों को जो कुछ सिखाती है— भुजे कहना तो नहीं चाहिये, लेकिन उनको अपने ही बहुत कम मिली है—, दक्षतर उन को जो कुछ उन्होंना सीधा देता है, मंत्री लोग उसको सदन में पेश कर देते हैं और अनुग्रासन के नाम पर अपने सदस्यों से पास करा लेते हैं।

जब सरकार ने बनारस में डीजल लोको-मोटर का कारखाना बनाने के लिये जमीन एकवायर करने की कार्यवाही की, तो हम लोगों ने, और कांग्रेस के लोगों ने भी, उसका विरोध किया। उस समय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली जायेगी, उनको सर्विस में कस्ट ब्रेकरेंग दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर जैनेज मैनेजर सुवैदा बैठा हुआ है, जो सारे हिन्दुस्नान से लोगों को बुला बुला कर काम पर रखता है, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को जगह नहीं देता है।

सब भाननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस कानून के द्वारा आसाम, बंगाल, बिहार, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि सब प्रदेशों में तीन तीन और चार चार प्रति गज का मुद्रावजा देकर जमीन एकवायर की जाती है। और वही जमीन 300—400 इ० प्रति गज के हिसाब से बेची जाती है। दिल्ली जैसी जगहों में सरकार की नाक के नीचे हवारों द्वारा गज के हिसाब से जमीन बेची जाती है। इसके बावजूद सरकार ने सदन में यह विल रखा है कि उसको पावर दी जाये, जिससे किसानों के प्रीपील करने के प्रधिकार को भी छाप कर दिया जा सके और वह किसानों की जमीन लेकर लूट बचा सके। कांग्रेस पार्टी को इब तो कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिये। इस प्रकार के कानूनों और कार्यवाहियों ने ही जबको देख के बहुत से लोगों में शासन से हटा दिया है। परंगर यही हालत कायम रही और उसने अपने सदस्यों की राय का अपनान किया, तो जालियी और परदेश की स्थिति

दिखाई दी और कई प्रकार की भूसीबद्धी का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

बुझे यह मान्य है कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है, वही नहीं कि पांच पांच, दस दस बरस के बाद भी उन को मुमाला जाना नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि अब भी उस से लैख रेवर्न लिलेट किया जाता है। यह सरकार हम से कहती है कि परंगर इस विल को पास नहीं किया जायगा, तो सब प्रोजेक्ट्स की जमीन की एकीजीशन इल्लीशन हो जायेगी। यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? परंगर सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया, जिस में लीगल क्ला या, कानूनी घड़चर्ने भी, जिन के कारण अदालतों ने किसानों को प्रोटेक्ट किया, उन को बचाया, तो यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है और उस को सजा भिलनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वह इतने महत्वपूर्ण कानूनों को जल्दी में इस सदन में पास करा लेती है।

जैसी कि हम सब ने, और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी, मांग की है, सरकार इस विल को लिलेट कमेटी के पास भेज दे, ताकि इस की पूरी तरह से जान बीन की का सके और यह अवस्था की जा सके कि इस का दुष्पर्योग न हो सके। सरकार के प्रधिकारी एकीजी-शन का नोटिस इस तरीके से देते हैं कि जिन लोगों की जमीन एकवायर की जाती है, उन को इस का पता तक नहीं चलता है। सरकारी प्रधिकारी सम्बद्ध किसानों की अदालतीजूदी और गैर-हाजिरी में दूसरे आदवियों से दस्तब्दत बनवा लेते हैं और प्र०ट करते हैं कि नोटिस की तामील हो गई, जिस के परिचाय स्वरूप किसानों को अपने हितों की रक्षा करने का मौका नहीं भिलता है। इस प्रकार उन प्रधिकारियों ने एकीजीशन के सारे आधिकारों को अप्टाचार का अवाहा बनाया है।

इन मंत्री महोदय के कहना चाहता है कि वह इस विल को बापू जी में, बर्डेंडि

[श्री सरदू दाष्ठेन]

आदिनेम उन के पास है और उस के कारण यह कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है कि इस बिल को फ़ौरन पास किया जाय। बल्कि सब से पहले एक ऐसा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये, जिस में बहुत विस्तार के साथ किसानों के सारे अधिकारों की सुरक्षा की गई हो। जिन लोगों की ज़मीनें भी जाती हैं, उन को बाकी भीका दिया जाय कि वे अपने हितों की रक्खा कर सकें। आज स्थिति यह है कि चुने चुनके जमीन एकाधार कर नी जाती है और उन के मालिकों को बहुत कम मुप्रावजा दिया जाता है और वह मुप्रावजा भी धूरखोरों में रक्खा जाता है। एक ज़मीनसी सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि खब धूरखोरी होती है, लेखाल से से कर बड़े बड़े अधिकारों धूल खाने हैं और किसानों को उजाड़ने। है। मैं उन कांग्रेसी सदस्य भगोदय से चहूंगा कि इन सारा खुराकात की जड़ है कांग्रेस का राज्य, क्योंकि कांग्रेस के लोगों का जनता से सम्पर्क टूट गया है वे जनता में नहीं जाते हैं। वे निभर करते हैं गिरफ़ अपने दफतरों के कलंकों और बाबूओं पर, जो उन को बेरे रहते हैं।

अन्त में मैं किर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को बायम ले ले। मैं इस सदन के सदस्यों, और बाग तीर में कांग्रेसी सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहना हूँ कि वे कुछ करें, वर्ना यह सरकार इस बिल के पास होने के बाद हजारों आदियों को उजाड़गी और इस के नीकर मुल्क को लूट लूट कर खायें। ये लोग जुनाओं में बोट खरीदने हैं, हर तरह की किशोरों करते हैं, लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन किर भी हार जाते हैं। मली भगोदय इस बिल को बिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे और सभाम लोगों की राय लेने के बाद एक ऐसा कानून हेसिब बिल लाये, जिस से किसानों की रक्खा हो सके और वे पूजोपति और बड़े लोग, जो जमीन ले कर उस को बालों रखे हुए हैं, नाखायज कायदा न उठा सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई(मेदक) : सभापति भगोदय में इस बिल का विरोध करना चाहती हूँ।

श्री हुस्त बद्र कल्याण : बोट भी इस के विरोध में ही देना।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि सब माननीय सदस्य इस बिल के बारे में एक-मत हैं और सब ने एक ही राय प्रकट की है। मैं इस के लिये सब को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब किसान के बच्चे हैं। इस लिये उन को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि किसानों की क्षय समस्यायें हैं और उन को हल करने के लिये कायदा करना है।

हमारे घरों में मर्द लोग कमाते हैं और औरतें अपनी हुशियारी से घर को सम्पादनती हैं। हमारे जो हुशियार और तजुब्बेकार आफिलर हैं जो बहुत एजूकेटिव हैं जो देश-विदेश में जाने हैं और एक्सपर्ट बनते हैं — उन में से कितने किसानों के बच्चे हैं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है — उन से मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बानून तो हम लोग बनाते हैं लेकिन उन की एकसीकूण वे लोग बनते हैं। इस लिये उन को अपना काम इस ढंग से करना चाहिये कि हमारी साधारण जनता और हमारे किसानों को कठिनाई न हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि किसान की बात मुनने बाला कोई नहीं है। किसान बोलते बोलते यक गया है लेकिन उस की सुनवाई नहीं होती है। अभी कल दिल्ली के पांच छः सौ लोग डॉक्टेशन में आये थे लेकिन कोई उन की बात नहीं सुनता है।

पुराने जमाने में जो गांव बसते थे वे अपने प्लान के एक्सपर्ट से कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस समय गांव की सरहद का व्यान रखते थे कि इतनी जमीन हों तो इस में इतने लोग बस सकते हैं, उस में हूर चीज का बपाल रखते थे कि इतनी जमीन पशुओं के चरने के लिए चाहिये। इतने दूसरे कमों के लिए चाहिए। वह योद की एक सरहद बनाकर

रखते थे । लेकिन आज हमारे प्लान के एक्सपर्ट्स क्या करते हैं? वहाँ दिल्ली से लेकर आगरा तक चले जाइये, कहीं चले जाइये, जहाँ देखिए कहीं कोई प्लान नहीं । गांवों में पशुओं के चरने के लिये जगह नहीं, कोई रास्ता नहीं, बीच में कोई जगह नहीं । शहरों में देखिये । इंस्टीट्यूट में मकान ऊपर को बनते हैं और यहाँ चौड़ाई में बनते हैं । फिर एक एक बंगले में देखिए पांच पांच हजार, दस दस हजार गज, एक एक एक दो दो एक छह जमीन लेकर खेत लेते हैं । और वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी रहती है ।

हमारे यहाँ इन्हियेंद्रेस आईं, इसके लिये हमें बुशी है । भागर जमीन का नाश करके छोड़ दिया जाय । सब बिगाड़ दिये जमीनों को । हम ने इस देश में रहने वाले 85 प्रतिशत किसानों को नाराज कर दिया और आज इसका फल भी खिल गया सबको । किसान नाराज हो गया । इस से पहले विजनेस वाले नाराज, सब लोग नाराज, लेकिन किसान नाराज नहीं होता था । लेकिन किसान नाराज इस वास्ते हो गया इस बार कि यह अपो-जीणन वाले जा कर उन को सिखा आये और सारा भामला खराब हो गया । तो यह नभान बाल देखनी चाहिये । यहा से हैदराबाद को हम निकलते हैं तो दिल्ली से आगरा तक बड़े बड़े प्लाट्स पड़े हैं । बड़ी सुन्दर सुन्दर जगह है । और वह फट-इल्ल इतनी है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता । इन्हीं इतनी जमीनें लेकर बेकार ढाले पड़े हैं । कोई इनकी परवा करने वाला नहीं है । किसान भी दुखी हो गया है, वह देखता है कि कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । वह भी समझता है कि सभीन कोई भी ले लेगा । आज हर एक जमीन डब रेपर्ट में आ रही है । . . . नहीं, साहब, मे नहीं, मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया जाय, मैं तो एक बार भी नहीं बोली हूँ इस सेक्षन में ।

मैं आफिसर्स से अपील करना चाहती हूँ, ऐसीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट कालों से फूँड भालों

से वह इस तरफ छान दें । आप देखें दिल्ली में 1959 में करीब 35 हजार एकड़ जमीन बारा 4 के अन्दर नोटिफाई करके छोड़ दी गई । वहाँ के किसानों को उजाड़ दिया गया । आप आर्डर करते हैं छोटे छोटे आफिसर्स जाकर उन को उठा देते हैं, फेक देते हैं । आज उस में से 50 प्रतिशत जमीन ली और सब बेकार पड़ी है । और उन को पैसा क्या देते हैं । मैं बताती हूँ । एक एक नम्बर का एवार्ड मेरे पास है । एवार्ड नम्बर 1666, उस के एवार्ड की डेट है 1958 और पैसा दिया है 670 रुपये पर बोधा । मनलब क्या होता है 20 पैसे, 12 पैसे पर यार्ड से भी कम । और एक बात और मैं कहना चाहती हूँ । जमीन आप लेते हैं तो उस में कुछ होता है, उसमें पशुओं के बाधने की जगह होती है, उसमें उम की झोपड़ी होती है, इन सब का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखते । एक बीषा जमीन दिल्ली की आप खरोदते हैं 670 रुपये मे । दस पैसे गज भी नहीं पड़ती । दस पैसे में तो आज एक कागज का छोटा टुकड़ा भी नहीं मिलता, कोई बीज नहीं मिलती । इन्हीं सी मिट्टी भी दस पैसे में नहीं मिलती और आप दस पैसे गज में उस की जमीन लेते हैं । यह क्या तमाजा है? यह कैसे होता है? इस में कोई सोबने वाला नहीं है क्या? आप आज जो जमीन अपने पास लेकर रख लेते हैं उस में कोई काम नहीं करते । 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन पड़ी है दुर्ई है । अगर पांच पांच मम भी की एकड़ पैदा होता तो कितनी पैदावार होती? लेकिन नहीं, वह सारी जमीन लेकर बेकार करके ढाल दिया । आज दो रुपये सेर टमाटर बिक रहा है । क्या वह उस में नहीं उगाया जा सकता था? कितनी जमीन बेकार पड़ी है?

फिर देखिये, 1958 में तो 670 रुपया पर बीचा दिया और भी, 16.3.67 को आप 700 रुपया बीचा दे रहे हैं । यानी 30 रुपये ज्यादा कर दिया । 58 में जो दिया है उसके 9 साल बाद आज 67 में 30 रुपया

[श्रीमती भर्ती बाई]

ज्यादा करके 200 रुपया पर बीचा कर दिया। कौन सुनता है उनकी बात? वह बुद्धकर्ती कर के भर जाय, कोई उन की सुनने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये आप लोगों से ज्यादा उन को मैं अपील करती हूँ कि तमाम जांच का कागज आप के पास तैयार है, आप इस को देखिये। आखिर क्या भत्ताब है? किसान के देश में किसान को कोई पूछता ही नहीं। कौन आखिर यहाँ पर टिकेगा? कौन राज्य करेगा?

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। मिनिस्टर जब तक नहीं बनते तब तक लोग बहुत होशियार होते हैं, बहुत सवाल करते हैं, बहुत बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब मिनिस्टर बन जाते हैं तो बनने के बाद ऐसे उस में जकड़ जाते हैं कि सब भूल जाते हैं। कोई मिनिस्टर किर मुंह नहीं खोलता। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ आफिसर्स से तमझते हैं कि मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे। मुझे मालूम है। मैं भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में चार साल रही हूँ, मैं जानती हूँ यहाँ क्या हालत होती है? मिनिस्टर मुंह नहीं खोलता है, आफिसर्स मुंह नहीं खोलते हैं। मुझे लगती है, मैं तो नाराज नहीं हूँ आप लोगों से। मैं आपकी बहन बनती हूँ, आप की मां बनती हूँ। मगर मैं दुनिया की हिस्ट्री पढ़ती हूँ, जर्मनी की हिस्ट्री पढ़ती हूँ तो मैं देखती हूँ कि आफिसर्स ने ही उन देशों को बनाया। हमारे ही बच्चे उस में हैं। मेरे भाई हैं, मेरे बच्चे हैं। मेरी कम्पनी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर है। आखिर हम एक साल या दो साल के लिये आये हैं लेकिन आप तो परमार्नेट रहने चाहते हैं। आप को तो समझ कर सब काम करने चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

श्रीमती भर्ती बाई: दस साल के अन्दर ऐडीकल्चर पर कितना रुपया आप ने बच्चे किया? यहाँ क्या होता है? हम नेत्वर

बन कर जाते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया बच्चे करते हैं। पालियामेंट में बैठते हैं, एक एक मिनट का कई कई हजार रुपया बच्चे भाला है। क्या भत्ताब है? आप को देखना चाहिये, करोड़ों रुपया बच्चे करके वहाँ ऐडीकल्चर पर कितना रुपया हम देते हैं? मुझे मालूम है। मैं ऐडीकल्चरस्ट हूँ। 25 एकड़ में मैं 150 बच्चों को खिलाती हूँ। मैं अपील करती हूँ आफिसर्स से कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन को सुधर जाना चाहिये नहीं तो दिलेगा कि हम तो दूब जायेंगे, हमारे साथ आप भी दूब जायेंगे। आफिसर्स में हमारे बेटे भी हैं, भाई भी हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूँ सही काम करना चाहिये। फिजूलखर्ची बन्द कर देनी चाहिये और एडीकल्चर के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिये। कितने लोग आज रो रहे हैं, उन को पैसा नहीं देते? और एक छोटी बात कहना चाहती हूँ जब कोई जमीन लेना चाहता है तो उस को सहायता देनी चाहिये

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude. Time is over.

Shri Nanja Gowder (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government thinks it difficult to make the plan of the project complete at a time particularly where the project is large and, therefore, thinks it necessary that it should have the power to make a number of declarations under section 6. The Supreme Court judgment, the relevant portion of which has been cited by one hon. Member earlier, I would like to read once again for the benefit of the House. In Civil Appeal No. 1018 of 1963 the hon. Justice has clearly stated:

"I cannot imagine a government which has vast resources not being able to make a complete plan of its project at a time".

He further states:

"Indeed, I think when a plan is prepared it is a complete plan. I should suppose that before the Government starts acquisition proceedings by the issue of a notification under section 4, it has to make its plan, for otherwise it cannot state in the notification, as it has to do, that the land is likely to be needed.

Even if it had not been completed its plan, it would have enough time before the making of a declaration under section 6 to do so. I think, therefore, that the difficulty of the Government even if there is one, does not lead to the conclusion, that the act contemplates the making of a number of declarations under section 6."

In my opinion, the Government wants to defend the inordinate delay in the administration. Secondly, the main aim of the Bill, in my view, is to facilitate the Government to avoid the increased payment of compensation for the owner or owners of the land after the lapse of a considerable time which is unavoidable under the present circumstances. Such thinking on the part of the Government is depriving the rightful claim of the owner or owners, and so not justifiable.

In case the price falls, which is also a possibility, it is clearly stated in the Supreme Court judgement, above cited, that as it is open to the appropriate Government to issue another notification under section 4 with respect to the same locality, after one such notification is exhausted by the issue of a notification under section 6, it may proceed to do so where it feels that prices have fallen and more land in that locality is needed and this takes advantage of the fall in the prices in the matter of acquisition. So it is clear that there is likely to be prejudice to the owner of the land while there will be no prejudice to the Government, if it is rejected, for it can always issue a fresh notification under section 4(1) after the previous one is exhausted in case prices have fallen.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Bill is more intended to deprive the public of their legitimate demand for a proper compensation than merely to legalise what has already been done. The Government in their dealings with the public should show exemplary honesty and hence it does not behove Government to deprive the landowners of the enhanced price of land. I, therefore, suggest that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion or be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Himatsingka (Goddha): Sir, I wanted to speak on this.

Mr. Chairman: There is a long list of speakers and the time is limited. You can speak during the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Himatsingka: How can I speak on the clauses when I could not speak during the general discussion?

Mr. Chairman: So many Members wanted to speak. I was instructed by the Deputy-Speaker that the Minister will be called at a quarter to four. It is already past a quarter to four.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): The point is this. Up till now those who have spoken have all spoken against the Bill. There might have been speakers who would have supported the Bill....(Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Do you want more time?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, the time is so limited. The hon. Members who are expressing their anxiety to speak may be allowed at the subsequent stage of the Bill.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): If you want to send it to the Select Committee, we can avoid further discussion.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall be making observations about it.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the House and to the large number of Members who have participated in this debate. The large number of Members have voiced their criticisms against the Bill and some of them have expressed very strongly their feelings. I entirely share their views and their feelings and as a farmer I know the difficulties of the farmers. I may give you my personal experience. A piece of land which I was cultivating as a tenant was acquired and the period between the acquisition and the payment of compensation was more than 10 years. So, I can quite see the validity of the criticisms made on the floor of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Withdraw the Bill.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Please bear with me.

I quite see that there are certain genuine grievances against the Bill. Some of the Members have really highlighted the need to examine the entire scheme of the Act. There have been various shortcomings in the Act itself. As is well known to the House, the original Act was enacted in the year 1894 and the times have now completely changed though there have been some amendments from time to time and the Law Commission also looked into it and a committee of experts was also set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to look into the various provisions of the Act.

Sir, I know, many times the agricultural lands are acquired for non-agricultural purposes. Sometimes, after acquisition, the lands acquired remain unutilised for no reason and sometimes there are complaints about the adequacy of compensation. Even when the compensation proceedings are going on, considerable delays take place. There are hundreds of instances where compensation was not paid in time. In addition to that, there have been administrative delays. That is why I submit that there is the need to examine the entire scheme of the

Act and, as I have assured the House while making preliminary observations on the Bill yesterday evening, we wish to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the entire scheme of the Act. Of course, it is a Concurrent subject and, therefore, the representatives of the State Governments will have to be associated with that Parliamentary Committee. Moreover, it being a legal issue, legal experts will have to be associated with it. As and when the Committee submits its recommendations to Parliament, we shall be bringing a new legislation before the House. I think, that should satisfy the hon. Members and also the persons who are aggrieved, that is, the farmers.

As far as the present legislation is concerned, I think, there is considerable misunderstanding about the Bill that has been brought before the House. For instance, I may bring to the notice of the House one of the provisions of the Bill. One of the hon. Members from Delhi said that there was considerable delay between the time when the notification under section 4 is issued and the time when declaration under section 6 is made. That is a valid criticism. Now, in order to overcome that, the present Bill provides that from the time notification is issued under section 4 and declaration is made under section 6 the maximum time-limit that should be allowed will be three years. I think that is an improvement on the present position of the Act and as far as that provision is concerned, I do not know why the hon. members should oppose that. That is a very healthy provision and that will go a long way to improve the present working of the Act.

16 hrs. -

Some hon. members have suggested some amendments as far as the time factor is concerned: some members have suggested that it should be three months and some have suggested six months, like that. May I say that it is

really a very difficult and a complex matter? In fact, the Law Commission itself has looked into this and the Law Commission itself has suggested this—not that I am implying thereby that the House should accept this; I am only trying to bring to the notice of the House certain complications involved in the scheme of the Act. When the Law Commission examined the scheme of the Act, it suggested various time limits for various procedures: for instance, for survey and investigation under Section 4(2), the Law Commission suggested that three to six months' time should be provided; then, for filing of objections under Section 5A, one month from preliminary notification under Section 4(1) should be provided; then, hearing of objections and report of the Collector to Government, 1½ to 2 months should be provided; order to the Collector to prepare a plan, 1½ months; preparation of plan, two months; declaration under Section 6 that land is needed for a public purpose, one month from preparation of plan; taking possession of land under Section 16, after the award is made, two months which may be extended to four months, from the date of declaration under Section 6 that land is needed for a public purpose; notice, enquiry and offer of compensation by the Collector, 12 months which may be extended to 16 months, in all, from preliminary notification under Section 4(1).

If you take into consideration the various time limits prescribed by the Law Commission the total comes to 27 to 28 months. Of course, it is for the completion of the entire proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. The limited point that I was submitting was this. The provision which has been made in the present Bill, namely, that the time limit between notification under Section 4 and declaration under Section 6 should be limited to three years is a very helpful provision and that will perhaps reduce a number of difficulties which come in the way of implementation of the Act. I would like to request the hon. House that,

as far as this provision is concerned, there should be no objection whatsoever. In case the provision is accepted and the declaration is made after three years, then the entire proceedings would be null and void, and if the Government wants to proceed again under Section 4 to acquire the land, then the entire proceedings will have to be started ab initio.

Similarly, there is one more provision about which there appears to be some misunderstanding. In the original Act itself, there are certain provisions in regard to interest. For instance, Sections 34 and 28 provide for payment of interest under certain circumstances. Now we have gone a little ahead. Many members have criticised that there has been delay in making declaration under Section 6 and also in making payment of compensation. The present Bill provides that, as far as pending cases are concerned, if the delay is beyond three years.

An hon. Member: Two years.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For interest, it is three years.

If the delay is beyond three years, the owner himself will be entitled to have interest at six per cent on the market value, i.e., the market value as determined with relation to the date on which notification under Section 4 is issued.

So, I do not know why hon. Members should oppose this provision also.

The real difficulty comes in where the validation part of the Bill is concerned. There are obviously certain difficulties and that is why Government have come forward with this legislation. As the House is aware, an ordinance has already been issued, and if we do not pass this Bill now, the ordinance will lapse. The main object of issuing the ordinance was this. There are a number of cases pending in the various States and which vitally concern a number of projects such as, for ins-

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

tance, the Bhilai project, the Bokaro project, the Delhi Development Authority and a number of other similar departmental projects.

With regard to cases in which more than one declaration under section 6 has been issued, I would like to explain the various implications of the Supreme Court judgment. Take the case of the Bhilai steel project. It is true that the preliminary notification under section 4 was followed by a number of declarations under section 6. The bulk of the area has been acquired and the steel plant is already in operation. A bustling town with various civic amenities like hospitals, roads etc. already exists, but according to the Supreme Court judgment, the acquisition of lands covered by all such declarations except the first declaration under section 6 are invalid. What is the remedy? Should we pull down the buildings and restore the land to the original owners? Will this be in the national interest? Obviously, we have to validate what had been done in the past. While doing so, we are providing for payment of interest in all these cases where the delay in the issue of the declaration was more than three years.

I may mention another example in this context. The Delhi Administration issued a preliminary notification in respect of certain areas in South Delhi. Several declarations under section 6 have been issued according to the phased programme of development. On some of these lands, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been built. If all the declarations subsequent to the first declaration under section 6 are invalidated, then the lands on which the hospital and laboratory stand will have to be restored to the original owners. There lies the genuine hardship.

In all these cases, the original owners have already been paid compensation according to law. We have no choice but to validate such declarations.

I hope hon. Members will appreciate this situation.

Then, there has been some criticism about lands acquired round about Delhi. I do not mean to suggest that every acquisition proceeding is justified or there may not have been any wrong action taken here and there. But the information which is with me goes to show that the acquisition proceedings which are contemplated to be taken round about Delhi are absolutely in the interests of the development of Delhi itself. May I point out to you that the Master Plan for Delhi lays down the urbanisable limits of Delhi up to the year 1981? It envisages urbanisation of a total area of 1,10,487 acres. The present urbanised area is 42,700 acres. The estimated population of the urbanised area in 1981 is 46 lakhs. The major break-up of this area is as follows. I am mentioning this in terms of land use. I am specifically mentioning these figures because there is considerable misunderstanding on this as if lands are acquired only for some private companies or some private industrialists. There might be instances of acquisition of lands for such purposes also. But I may just quote the percentages of the lands acquired for various purposes so that the House may be in a better position to appreciate the exact position. Out of the total area that is to be acquired, housing area or residential area would be 42.9 per cent; major commercial (including warehousing) and mineral sidings will constitute 23 per cent. Industrial area (including mining) would come to 5.4 per cent, area for Government would come to 7.4 per cent, area for recreation would be 23.7 per cent, public and semipublic facilities would be 8 per cent, agricultural facilities would account for 0.3 per cent, and transport facilities excluding railway facilities would be 2.4 per cent. Roads 5.3 per cent; railway land (including stations, yards and tracks) 2.3 per cent.

These are figures which go to show that as far as industrial con-

cerns are concerned, a very insignificant portion of land is acquired for them. 15 per cent of the plots in Delhi's Master Plan are ear-marked for allotment to low income groups, of which 15 per cent is exclusively for Harijans, at fixed rates. These are some of the facts which I have tried to put before the House. Taking into consideration the submissions I have made, I hope hon. Members will support the Bill and see that it is passed.

I will again reiterate the assurance I have given to the House that we wish to go into the entire scheme

of the Act. A committee of M.P.S. will be constituted and as soon as their recommendations are available, we will see that the entire framework of the Act is modified and necessary provisions made so that hardship is avoided and complaints against the Act removed.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and to validate certain acquisition of land under the said Act, be taken into consideration".

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4]

AYES

[18.16 hrs.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	mati
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Molahu, Shri
Ahmad, Dr. I.	Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Mondal, Dr. P.
Ahmed, Shrf F. A.	Hajarnawis, Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Mudrika Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Hem Raj, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Himatsingka, Shri	Sharda
Barua, Shri R.	Hirji, Shri	Murti, Shri M. S.
Barupal, Shrf P. L.	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Nageshwar, Shri
Baswant, Shri	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Bhagavati, Shri	Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Jaggaiah, Shri K.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Jena, Shri D. D.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Bhanu Prakash Singh.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Pahadia, Shri
Shri	Kamble, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Kamla Kumar, Shrimati	Nath
Bhattacharyya. Shri	Kathan, Shri B. N.	Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya
C. K.	Kavade, Shri B. R.	Lakshmi
Bhuta Singh, Shri	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Keshri, Shri Sitaram	Pant, Shri K. C.
Chanda, Shrimati	Kinder Lal, Shri	Farmer, Shri Bhaljibhai
Jyotsna	Khanna, Shri P. K.	Partap Singh, Shri
Chandika Prahad, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna	Kripalani, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Kumar	Sukheta	Patel, Shri N. N.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Kureel, Shri B. N	Patil, Shri A. V.
Choudhury, Shri Valmiki	Lalit Sen, Shri	Patil, Shri C. A.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Patil, Shri Deorao
Damani, Shri S. R.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patil, Shri S. D.
Das, Shri C	Lutfai Haque, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Maharaj Singh, Shri	Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Desai, Shri Morari	Mahida, Shri Narendra	Radhabai, Shrimati B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Singh	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Deshmukh, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inderjit	Raju, Shri D. B.
Shivajirao S	Mandal, Shri Yamuna	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Prasad	Ram Kishan, Shri
Dhirendranath, Shri	Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Marandi, Shri	Ram Dhan, Shri
Ering, Shri D.	Masuria Din, Shri	Ram Swarup, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Minimata, Shrimati	Ramesh Chandra, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Agam Das Guru	Rampur Mahadevappa,
Ganpat Sahai, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Shrf
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Mishra, Shri G. S.	Rana, Shri M. B.
Govit, Shri Tukaram	Mohasin, Shri	Randhir Singh, Shri

Rane, Shri	Sethi, Shri P. C.	Sinha, Shrimati Ter-
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	kehwari
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Shah, Shri Shantilal	Sonar, Shri A. G.
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Shankaranand, Shri	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Rohatgi, Shrimati	Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sushila	Shastri Shri B. N.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Sheo Narain, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Sheth, Shri T. M.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Saha, Shri S. K.	Shinde, Shri Annasahib	Tula Ram, Shri
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Shinkre, Shri	Tulsidas, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri	Shiv Chandrika Prasad,	Veerappa, Shri Rama-
Sarma, Shri A. T.	Shri	chandra
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Shukla, Shri S. N.	Verma, Shri P. C.
Sayyad Ali, Shri	Suddayya, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Singh, Shri D. N.	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Sen, Shri P. G.	Singh, Shri D. V.	Jeet, Shri

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.	Jha, Shri S. C.	Ramani, Shri K.
Ahmed, Shri J.	Joshi, Shri Jagannath	Ramji Ram, Shri
Amin, Prof. R. K.	Rao	Ranjeet Singh, Shri
Amin, Shri Ram-	Joshi, Shri S. M.	Ray, Shri Rab
chandra J.	Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Saboo, Shri Shrigopal
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kedar Paswan, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Khan, Shri Ghavoor Ali	Santosham, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Satya Narain Singh,
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali	Shri
Singh	Krishnamoorthi, Shri V	Sen, Shri Deven
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Kundu, Shri S.	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	Kunte, Shri Dattatraya	Sharda Nand, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Sharma, Shri Yogenra
Chandra Shekhar	Madhok, Shri Bal Rat	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri	Madhukar, Shri K. M	Shastri, Shri Shiv
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.	Majhi, Shri M.	Kumar
Dange, Shri S. A.	Mangalathumadom, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopuga
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mody, Shri Pilne	Shivappa, Shri N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Mohamed Imam, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Mohamed Sheriff, Shri	Sivasankaran, Shri
Dipa, Shri A.	Naik, Shri R. V	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Esthose, Shri P. P.	Nair, Shri Vasudeva.	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri	Nayar, Shri K. K	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Gopalan, Shrimati Su-	Nayar, Shrimati Shakun-	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
seela	tala	Umanath, Shri
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Parmar, Shri D. B	Vansh Narain, Shri
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Patel, Shri J. H.	Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Patil, Shri N. R.	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Gupta, Shri Kanwarlal	Patodia, Shri D. N.	Viswanathan, Shri G
Haldar, Shri K.	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash	Viswanathan, Shri Ten-
Jageshwar, Shri	Ram Singh, Shri	netti
Jamna Lal, Shri	Ram Charan, Shri	
Janardhanan, Shri C	Ramamoorthy, Shri P	

Mr. Chairman: The result of the Division is : Ayes: 177; Nos : 88.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We now take clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are some amendments to Clause 2. Are they moved?

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5A).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi) Sir, I move amendment No 1.

Page 1.—

(i) Line 10.—

omit "either"; and

(ii) lines 11 and 12.—

omit "or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land". (1)

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: I move my amendment No. 5

Page 1, line 12.—

for "different" substitute "two" (5)

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I move my amendment No. 14.

Page 2, line 3.—

after "Government" insert—
"within a period not exceeding thirty days". (14)

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Srinibas Misra moving his amendment No. 15? No. He is not here; so it is not moved. So, amendments Nos. 1, 5 and 14 are before the House.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: At this stage, I would like to submit that there is a printing error in this clause and we have communicated it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. One 's' is missing in the word 'objection'.

Mr. Chairman: It will be corrected. **Shri Madhok.**

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, I have already spoken on the Bill. According to section 4 of the original Act, Government can issue a notification and

objections can be raised under clause 5. Under section 6 the collector or the officer appointed on his behalf can make a declaration and then the land is acquired. It is provided that he can make a number of reports in two or three years' time; he need not acquire all the land at once. Notification can be made at once but land can be acquired in parcels but the compensation which is to be paid will be on the basis of the notification. My amendment sets right a defect in this clause and it is to the effect that he must make only one declaration and not separate declarations over so many years. I think this is essential to safeguard the interests of the land-owners whose lands are acquired like that.

बी कांवर लाल गुरु : मेरी जो एमेंडमेंट है वह मोटे तीर से श्री मधोक साहब की जो एमेंडमेंट है उसी की तरह की है। सैक्षण 4: के अन्दर तीन साल या दो साल के अन्दर जितनी बार वह जाहे पासेंल्ज में डेक्लेरेशन कर सकते हैं और जितनी बार भी हो जीतन को ले सकते हैं। मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है कि सारा जो सैक्षण 4 और सैक्षण 6 के बीच में समय मिल जाता है उसमें बहुत बार लेने का अधिकार आपको नहीं होना चाहिये केवल दो बार का मैंने कहा है। डिफेंट की जगह मैंने दो शब्द सबस्टीट्यूट किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Sir, my sole objective in moving this amendment is that, because of the delay in the proceedings, naturally, the staff employed in the Land Acquisition Department gets time to manipulate the records, and therefore, unnecessarily, the peasant whose land is being acquired is made to suffer.

I may here bring to the notice of the hon. Minister what the Assam Estimates Committee has recently commented on the various land acquisition proceedings there; they have said that different bases of evaluation were undertaken at differ-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

ent times for different cases within the same identical village. In one village, while the same land is being charged at Rs. 1,000 per acre, another land is charged at Rs. 200 per acre. It is because of this that the staff is getting time for all these manipulations

Therefore, my submission is that beginning from the land acquisition proceedings to the stage of payment of compensation, only six months should be there and not more than that. That is the sole object in my moving this amendment.

श्री अमृतल भट्टी वर (गुडगाव) : मैं अपनी एमेंटमेंट नम्बर 29 के बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ :

यही कातिल, यही शाहिद, यही मुनसिक ठहरे अकरबा भेरे करे खून का दावा किम पर । मैं समझता हूँ कि विनाश काने, विपरीत बुद्धि के मुलाकित काम हो रहा है । एक तरफ नो फूड फूड की बात ये कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जहाँ अच्छी पैदावार होती है उस जमीन को ये एक्वायर करने जा रहे हैं । प्रभी श्री गजराज मिह ने बताया है कि किस तरह गांव द्रोणाचार्य के ईदं तिर्दं का इलाका जहाँ चानीम दूधबैल सगे हुये हैं एक्वायर कर लिया गया है । बहुत मरसज्ज जमीन बह है । तीन बार वह कफल देती है । उपकी इन्होने एक्वायर कर लिया है । किस लिये किया है ? इष्टस्ट्री के लिये और डिफेंस के नाम पर किया है । उसका सही सही इस्तेमाल भी नहीं हुआ है । अगर आपको इन कामों के लिये जमीन लेनी ही थी तो आप रही जमीन ले सकते थे, कलर बाली ले सकते थे । जिसकी जमीन आप लेते हैं उसको आप एक तो पूरा मुझावजा नहीं देते हैं और दूसरे कितने ही साल गुजर जाते हैं और उनको रकम की भाडायी नहीं होती है । यह आप कहते हैं कि आप सूद दे दें । मैंने जो संशोधन रखे हैं उनको इस बाल से रखा है कि अगर ये आपके दिमाग

में आ जाये तो किसान बरबाद होने से बच जाये । फूट फूट की बात तो बहुत होती है लेकिन किसान के साथ किस तरह से धोखा किया जाता है, इसकी तरफ व्यापार नहीं दिया जाता है । अगर यह बात इनके व्यापार में आ जायें तो भेरी एमेंडमेंट को ये कबूल कर लेंगे । लेकिन इस बहन जो हालत है उस में तो पहीं कहा जा सकता है :

किस किस तरह सताते हैं ये बुत हमें निजाम
हम ऐसे हैं कि जैसे किसी का खुदा न हो ।

شروع می‌گردید - میں اپنے اسند تملک نمبر ۹۰ کے بارے میں اتنا ہی کہتا چاہتا ہوں
یہو قاتل یہو شاہد یہو ملک صفت تہہرے
اگر یہ کریں خون کا دعوا - کس پر -
میں سمجھتا ہوں وناہ کالے وپریت
پرندہ کے مطابق کام ہو دھا ہے - ایک
طرف تو فوٹ فوٹ کی بات یہ کہتے ہوں
اور دوسری طرف جہاں اچھی ہو ہو اولاد
ہو ہے اُس زمانہ کو یہ ایکواہر کرتے
جاتے ہیں - اُسی شری کیجیے راج سلکو
تے بتایا ہے کہ کس طرح گاؤں دروناچاریہ
کے اود گرد کا علاقہ جہاں چالہمں تیوب
وپل لگے ہوئے ہوں ایکواہر کر لہا کیا ہے -
بہت سو سوئے زمانہ وہا ہے - تھن بار
وہ فصل دیتی ہے - اسکو انہوں نے ایکواہر
کر لہا ہے - کس لئے کیا ہے - اندرسترنی
کے لئے اور تسلیم کے نام پر کہا ہے -
اسکا صحیح صحیح استعمال ہو نہیں
ہوا ہے - اگر آپکو ان کاموں کے لئے
زمانہ ادلی ہی تھو تو آپ وہی زمانہ
کے لئے تھے - کل ولی ۵۰ ہوں گے سکتے

تھے جس کی زمین اب لئتے ہیں اُس کو اُب ایک تو پورا معاوضہ نہیں دیتے ہیں اور دوسروں کیلئے ہی سال مذکور چلتے ہیں اور ان کو رقم کی اندازگی نہیں ہوتی ہے ۔ اب اُب کہتے ہیں کہ اُب ہو دیے گے ۔ میں نے جو مشکوں ہیں دکھ ہیں ان کو اسی خہال سے دکھا ہے کہ اگر یہ اُب کے دامع میں آ جائے تو کسان برباد ہونے سے بچ جائے ۔ فوٹ فوٹ کی بات تو بہت ہوتی ہے لہکن کسان کے ساتھے کس طرح سے دھوکہ کھا جاتا ہے ۔ اس کی طرف دھمکان نہیں دیا جاتا ہے ۔ اگر یہ بات ان کے دھمکان میں آ جائے تو مہری امیلہ مدت کو بے قبول کر لے لیجے ۔ لہکن اس وقت جو حادثہ ہے اس میں تو بھی کہا جا سکتا ہے ۔

کس اس طرح ستائے ہیں یہ بت
کس نظام

ہم ایسے ہیں کہ جو سے کسی کا
خدا نہ ہو

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Ko'aba): The clause before the House says that a period of three years ought to be allowed to lapse before action is taken. What is the basis on which the period of three years has been laid down? Unfortunately, on no occasion has the Minister in charge explained to us why the period of three years is required. Why the officers who have got all pieces of information at their command are not in a position either to make a report or declaration or enable the Government to make a declaration within a shorter period? The Minister only said yesterday that as against

no time limit being prescribed in the Act, he has been pleased enough to give a period of three years, which is as a matter of grace. I do not want any grace to be shown; I want an honest justification for the period of three years being fixed, and as long as it is not given before the House, it is very difficult to discuss this amendment.

Shri Srinivas Misra (Cuttack): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12,—after "reports" insert "not exceeding two". (13).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Clause 2 seeks to overcome the mischief or adverse effect of the Supreme Court's judgment, according to the statement of objects and reasons. But we find that it goes beyond the object stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The object is only to rectify certain defects created in the proceedings which have been already started. It says:

"Consequently, to overcome adverse effect of the Supreme Court judgment..",

i.e. the adverse effect on the proceedings that have been completed and are pending. The Minister while piloting the Bill or in the Statement of Objects and Reasons has not given any reason whatsoever why he should extend the number of notices which the Supreme Court has held to be invalid. He says that clause 2 covers any number of reports under section 5A and declarations under section 6. It goes beyond undoing the mischief caused by the Supreme Court Judgment and beyond the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We can understand in respect of lands which have been acquired and on which structures have been built, it is difficult to dismantle them. But it is very easy to comply with the judgment and honour it in its letter and spirit in subsequent acquisitions. Why is it that provision has been made that a large number of reports and a large number of declarations will be made? That can be cut short. That is why my amendment wants to provide that it should be

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

cut down to one year. At their own sweet will, they cannot say that they will be lethargic and negligent. This is a licence given to negligence.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Most of the members while speaking on clause 2 are making observations which do not pertain to clause 2.

Mr. Chairman: Please confine your remarks to clause 2.

Shri Srinibas Misra: Clause 2 itself provides for everything. Clauses 2 and 3 both contain the same provision of three years. They are inter-related. We cannot take clause 2 without clause 3.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Clause 2 deals with amendment of section 5A while clause 3 seeks to amend section 6.

Shri Srinibas Misra: The two sections are so inter-related that the minister cannot divorce clause 2 or clause 3 or vice versa. Without a report under section 5A, there can be no declaration under section 6. There will be as many reports as there will be declarations. So, the amendment, if at all, will affect both clauses 2 and 3. As it is, section 5A reads thus:

"Submit the case for the decision of the appropriate Government, together with the record of the proceedings held by him and a report containing his recommendations on the objections."

The words "a report" have been interpreted by the Lordships of the Supreme Court as one report and not more than one. Clause 2 seeks to substitute this portion by the following:

"either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under section 4, sub-section (1), or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land."

My amendment says, limit it to two at the maximum. If the Government is sincere and if the executive is not to be given this licence for negligence and lapses, the number of reports should not exceed two. That is what my amendment seeks to do.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think most of the criticism that has been made now in respect of clause 2 is irrelevant. As I have already submitted, Government came forward with this amendment as a result of the Supreme Court judgment in the case Government of Madhya Pradesh *vs* Vishnu Prasad Sharma. In the judgment itself Justice Sirkar while, of course, referring to section 6 indicated that it must follow that without a special provision more than one declaration under section 6 was not contemplated. So by implication, if there was a provision in the law for more than one report or one declaration it would be perfectly legal. Therefore, in order to overcome the difficulty that there was no specific provision in the present law of making more than one report, we have come forward with this legislation with a specific provision in clause 2.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put all the amendments together?

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: The Minister may like to accept some amendments.

Mr. Chairman: He is not accepting any.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have conceded on the major issue of amending the entire law.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 1, 5, 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Amendment of Section 6)

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 21,—

for "three years" substitute "one year" (2).

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 8 to 13 (6).

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 and 24 (8).

Shri Srinivas Misra: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 6,—

after "and" insert ", not exceeding two," (15).

Page 2, line 11,—

for "different" substitute "two" (16).

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 24, insert—

'(c) in sub-section (3), after the words "hereinafter appearing", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"after payment being made within a period not exceeding sixty days".' (18).

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 12,—

after "have been made" insert— "(wherever required)" (24).

Shri Abdul Gani Dar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 21,—

for "three years" substitute— "six months" (30).

Mr. Chairman: The clause and these amendments are now open for discussion.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given an amendment saying that the period of time taken for notification under 4 and 6 should be reduced to one year instead of three years. After the commencement of this Ordinance, Mr. Chairman, notifications have been published and the Government wants to give three years. As you are aware, the price of land rises every day. When the Government acquires some property or a citizen it should not distinguish between a citizen who is owning a land and a citizen owning a house or some shares in a company. So, in such cases, today the price of one acre of land may be Rs. 1,000 but within six months, as I have stated earlier, it will become Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000. Why should the owner of that land be deprived of the benefit of the real market value by extending the period to three years. That is my question. The hon. Minister may come forward and say that they require some time for preparation of plan of the site, measuring the land and so on. But that can be reduced to the minimum possible. My amendment seeks to reduce the period between section 4 and section 6 to one year. Within that one year Government will have enough time to take all the adequate steps. If the period exceeds one year then 6 per cent interest shou'd be calculated from the date of expiry of one year and paid to the owner of the land. Three years is too long a period. We should not place the owner of land in an embarrassing position for a long period of three years. One year is more than enough. So, I am pleading for the acceptance of my amendment.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I will not take much time of the House. I would only suggest that the land should be acquired only after the compensation has been paid. Now land is acquired without immediate payment of compensation and the farmers have begun to believe that this is an instrument of harassment.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

for them. Though the acquisition is meant to carry out development programmes, because they are unnecessarily being harassed by the administrative staff, that impression is being acquired after the payment of compensation.

भी कंचर साल गृह्ण समाप्ति महोदय, यह जो अमेडमेंट रखी गई है, मैं चाहता हूं कि भवी भगवान्दय योडा इस पर ज्यादा दें, क्योंकि तीन साल के अन्दर तो कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। अगर दिल्ली को ही देखें तो आपको भालूम होगा कि यहां पर तीन साल में जमीन की कीमतें 300 परसेंट और 400 परसेंट बढ़ जाती हैं। इसलिये यह बड़ी ज्यादती की बात होगी कि आप जिसकी जमीन लेना चाहते हैं उसको कम दाम दें और आगे जाकर उसी जमीन का ज्यादा दाम लोनों से नें। मरकार को अपनी तरफ से एक आदर्श रखना चाहिये, वह जिस भाव पर बढ़ती है, उसी भाव पर उस को देना चाहिये, उस के अन्दर मुनाफाक्षोरी नहीं करनी चाहिये। दिल्ली में मकानों के किगये 500 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस अमेडमेंट को स्वीकार करें।

भी अब्दुल गनी दार : समाप्ति महोदय, मैंने अपनी अमेडमेंट में 6 महीने के लिये कहा है। वह इसलिये कहा है जैसा कि मेरे पहले बोलने वाले भाहतरिम दोस्त ने कहा कि जमीन की कीमतें हर रोज बढ़ती है। या तो सरकार कीमतों का फैलाता उम बक्त करे, जिस बक्त रुपया दे, लेकिन इसके भाव यह भी समझना चाहिये कि व बेचारा जायगा कहां। जिसकी जमीन ये लेते हैं, वह क्या करेगा, उसकी भोलाद क्या करोगी। इस में अगर यह बान होती कि जैसे अंतर दैम है, भालूहा डेम है और दूसरे बड़े बड़े डेम हैं, जिस से किसानों को जिन्दगी मिलती हो, तो किसाम इसको बरहास्त कर सकते हैं, इस

लिये कि अगर उनके साथ ज्यादती हुई है तो उनको बदला मिल जायगा, या उसके बदले में मरकार वह जमीन जो कि नई रिस्लेम करती है, उन किसानों को दे दे और उनकी कीमतों का फैलाता पीछे करे, तब तो समझ में यह बान आ सकती थी। लेकिन मूसीबत यह है कि डिफेंस के नाम पर डबलपर्सेंट के नाम पर किसी भी चीजें की गई हैं, लाखों रुपये का नायलोन टाइ एण्ड टाप्स भगवान्दा गया और एक रेस का खर्च नहीं किया गया, करोड़ों रुपये का उन भगवान्दा गया और वह स्टाक में पढ़ा मढ़ रहा है। मोनोपोलियां भी जाती हैं। इसी तरह जो इन के पेट होते हैं, अजीज होते हैं, उनको इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम पर एक एकड़ चाहिये तो उनको सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन दी जाती है, जिससे बेचारा किसान बरबाद हो जाता है। अगर इस को 6 महीने कर दें तो इससे यह कायदा होगा कि किसान को बक्त पर वैमा मिल सकेगा और वह यह भहसूम करेगा कि बायर्इ मेरी जमीन को लिया गया है, इसकी मेरी कन्ट्री को जरूरत भी और मेरे दूसरे किसान भाइयों को जरूरत भी, इसलिये इहोने इस जमीन को लिया है। लेकिन अगर यह बात नहीं है और सिर्फ़ मोनो-पोली सिस्टम करते जले जायें, जैसे डिफेंस के नाम पर किया हुआ है, चन्द आदियों को ठेके दे रखे हैं कि वही माल दें, चन्द इण्डस्ट्रीय-लिम्टेड के जगह जगह जमीनें एकायर की जाती हैं—मैं बहुत सी मिसाले दे सकता हूं कि किस किस तरह से इहोने अपने अजीजों को जमीने दिलाई हुई है और वे बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। इस लिये मेरी ज्ञाहिया है कि योडा सा अपने दिवान पर जोर डाले। मैं आस तौर से जगजीबन राम जी से कहना चाहता हूं, जिनका कि कल जन्म दिवस था, वह जरा सोचे कि आज वह किसान के साथ गाढ़ी बाबा के साथी होते हुये अन्याय करने वा रहे हैं। सुरीम कोट्ट ने जो फैलाता दिया है उस फैलाते को—यह ठीक है कि इन को हक हासिल है, हाउस को हक हासिल है—

इनको नहीं, भूकि वे भैजोरिटी में हैं, इस लिये इन को हक हासिल है उस फैसले को पामाल करें और उसको ठुकरायें। लेकिन मैं इतना बहर धर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भगर आप किसान को ठुकराते हैं तो जैसा मेरे पहले भाई ने कहा—इन को बयाल आना चाहिये कि किसान आज इनका है, वह गरीब आज इन की तरफ देखता है—ये उस के नमाइंदे बन कर यहां आये हैं, मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि एक भी कामेसी मेस्वरने इस बिल के हक में आवाज उठाने की चुरंत नहीं की, लेकिन चूँकि डिवीजन के बक्त हां कह देने से यह पता नहीं चलता कि किसने हां की है और किसने न की है, आहिस्ता से हा कह दिया, लेकिन जितने भी बोले इस बिल के खिलाफ बोले। इसलिये जमीन का मसला किसी बक्त किसान को आमादा न कर दे, आज किसान बड़ा ही शांत है, अमन का देवता है, वह किसी भी तरह नहीं चाहता कि मूल्क में कोई गड़बड़ी हो, लेकिन आप बतायें कि किसान को जिस तरह से बरबाद किया गया है, जिस तरह से आज ये उस को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं, वह कब तक शांतिपूर्वक रहेगा, बल्कि एक इन्कलाब आयेगा और वह इन्कलाब एक ऐसा इन्कलाब होगा, जिसकी सूचना मैं कही बार दे चुका हूँ—ये और मैं कुत्तों की तरह सड़क पर पड़े होंगे और कोई पूछने वाला न होगा। वह दिन आने से पहले किसान को न्याय दो। बजाय इसके कि एक बना कर उसको बरबाद करो, क्या ही मच्छा होता कि इसको मूल्की कर देते, सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुंद कर देते, इसमें किसान की आवाज को मुनते और एक मच्छा बिल लाते, जिससे हम भी खुश होते और किसान भी खुश होता। लेकिन आज मैजारिटी के बल पर जो भी मन में आता है करते चले जा रहे हो, इस लिये मैं चेतावनी देता हूँ कि आज किसान को बरबाद करना सारे देश को बरबाद करना है। किसान पर इन की और हमारी विनाशी भूतहसिर है, उसको तंग न करो,

इस तरह से उसको बरबाद न करो। अगर बरबाद करते हो तो किसानों के कायदे के लिये करो। यह न हो कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी है, दफा 4 और 6 का नोटिस हो गया है, लेकिन एक तिनका भर भी बदलेप नहीं हुई है।

इसलिये मेरी दरबारस है कि मेरी 6 महीने की एमेडमेट को मन्त्रूर किया जाय ताकि इन को उदादा भीका न मिले कि किसान की जमीन का नाजायज फायदा उठा सके।

شیعی مهد الغدی دار: سعیدتی مودودی—
صلح نے اپنی امداد مدت میں ۱ سو ۶۰۰ کی تھی کہا ہے۔ وہ اس لئے کہا ہے جو سماں کے مطابق پہلے بولتے والے محدود دوست نے کہا کہ ۳ مہین کی قیمتیں ہر دوڑ بوجھتی ہیں یا نو سو کار قہمدوں کا فیصلہ اس وقت کرے جس ویکت دو چھوٹے ہے۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ یہ بھی سمجھہنا چاہئی کہ وہ بھیجا را جاننا کہاں۔ جسکی ۳ مہین یہ لئے ہیں وہ کہا کریں۔ اسکی اولاد کہا کریں۔ اس میں اگر یہ بات ہوئی کہ جو ۳ مہینے پس قبم ہے بھاگوا قبم ہے اور دوستے ہوئے ہوئے قبم ہے قبم ہیں جن سے کسالوں کو زندگی ملتی ہے تو کسان اس کو بہداشت کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس لئے کہ اگر انکی سانو زیادتی ہوئی ہے تو انکو بدلہ مل جائے گا یا اسکے بدلے میں سو کار و مہین جو کہ نئی دی کلم کوتی ہے ان کسالوں کو بدلے۔ اور ان کو قہمدوں کا فیصلہ بھروسہ کرے تب تو سمجھو میں یہ

[شروع مددالتی فلو]

بات اُ سکتی توی لیکن مصیبت یہ ہے کہ قائمیس کے نام پر قریب ملت کے مام پر کتنی ہی چڑھی کی کمی ہوں - کاکھوں دوپہر کا نالتوں تار لیکن تاپس منکوایا کہا اور ایک پہنچ کا خروج نہیں کہا گیا - کوڑوں دوپہر کا اون منکوایا کہا اور وہ ستاک میں پڑا سو دھا ہے - مونوبولیاں دی جاتی ہیں - اسی طرح جو انکے پہنچت ہوتے ہیں - فیزیز ہوتے ہیں انکو انڈسٹریز کے نام پر ایک ایکو چاہئے تو ان کو سہلکوں ایکو ڈیملوں دی جاتی ہیں جس سے بیہتہ کسان برباد ہو جاتا ہے - اگر اسکو ۶ مہینے ۲۰ دین تو اس سے یہ فائدہ ہوگا کہ کسان کو وقت پر پہنچے مل سکوگا - اور وہ یہ محسوس کریگا کہ واقعی مددی زمین کو لہا گیا ہے - اس کی مددی کلکٹوں کو ضرورت تھی اور مددی دوسرے کسان بہادروں کو ضرورت تھی اس لئے انہوں نے اس زمین کو لہا ہے - لیکن لگری یہ بات نہیں ہے اور صرف مونوبولی سستم کوئی چلے جائیگے جسے قائمیس کے نام پر کہا ہوا ہے چلد آنسووں کو تھیک کر دے دیکھیں کہ وہی مال دین - چلد کے لئے جنکہ جنکہ زمینوں ایکوائر کی جاتی ہوں - میں بہت سی مثالیں دے سکتا ہوں کہ کس طرح سے انہوں نے لپٹے میںوں کو ڈیملوں دالائی ہوئی ہوں اور وہ بیکو پڑی

ہوئی ہوں - اس لئے میں خواہیں کہ تھوڑا سا اپنے دماغ ہے ڈوڈاں - میں خاص طور سے جنکھوں دام جی سے کہتا چاہتا ہوں جوں کا کہ کل چشم دوس تھا - وہ فرا سوجہن کے آج وہ کسان کے سازہ گاندھی بابا کے ساتھی ہوتے ہوئے اپنائی کرنے جا دیے ہیں - ہدویم کوڑتے نے جو فحصلہ دیبا ہے اس فحصلے کو - یہ تھہک ہے کہ ان کو حق حاصل ہے - ہائسر کو حق حاصل ہے ان کو نہیں - چونکہ وہ مددکوڑتی میں ہیں اس لئے انکو حق حاصل ہے کہ اس فحصلے کو پامال کریں اور اسکو تکمکاٹیں - لیکن میں اتنا فردو عرف کو دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کسان کو تھہکاتے ہوں تو جوہسا مہوے اپنے بھائی نے کہا - ان کو خیال آتا چاہئے کہ کسان آج ان کا ہے - وہ غریب آج ان کی طرف دیکھتا ہے - یہ اس کے نتائجہ ہے اور بہان آئے میں - میں آپ کو یہ بھی بتا دوں کہ ایک بھی گانکریسی مسہر نے اس بیل کے حق میں اواز لٹھانے کی جرأت نہیں کی - لیکن جونکہ قدومن کے وقت ہاں کہہ دیتے ہے یہ پتھ نہیں چلتا کہ کس نے ہاں کی ہے اور کس نے نا کی ہے - آہستہ سے ہاں کہہ دیا - لیکن جانکہ بھی بولے ہوں اسی بیل کے خلاف ہوئے ہوں - اس لئے زمین کا مسئلے کسی وقت کسان کو آمدانہ نہ کر دے - آج کسان

بوا ہی ہاتھ - اس نے دیوتا ہے
وہ کسی بھی طرح نہیں جاہدا کہ
ملک میں کوئی گھوڑا، ہو لیکن اپنی
بنتائیں کے کسان کو جس طرح سے
برباد کھانہ ہے جس طرح سے اُجھے
یہ اس کو برباد کرنا جائیے ہیں وہ
کب تک شانتی پوزوک دیں گا - بلکہ
ایک انقلاب آئیں اور وہ انقلاب ایک
انقلاب ہوا جسکی سوچلا میں کئی
باد دے چکا ہوں یہ اور میں کوئی
کی طرح سوک بپڑے ہونگے اور کوئی
پوچھلے والا نہ ہوگا - وہ دن آئے سے
پہلے کسان کو نہیں دو - بھائی اس کے
کے لیکن ماں کو اس کو برباد کر لیا
ہی اچھا ہوتا کہ اس کو ملتوی کو
دیتے - سلوکت کوئی کو سہوں کر دیتے
اس میں کسان کو آواز کو سلتے ہو
ایک اچھا بل لئے جس سے ہم ہوں
خوب ہوتے اور کسان ہوں خوب ہوتا
لیکن اُجھے مہجادتوں کے بل ہو جو ہوں
سے میں آتا ہے کرتے جلے جا دیں ہو -
اس لئے میں چھتاوی دیتا ہوں کہ
اُجھے کسان کو برباد کرنا سارے دیہیں کو
برباد کوئا وہ کسان ہے ان کی اور
ہماری زندگی منحصر ہے - اس کو
تلگ نہ کرو - اس طرح سے اس کو
برباد نہ کرو - اگر برباد کوئی ہو تو

کسانوں کے قلادہ کیلئے کرو - یہ نہ ہو
کہ ہماروں ایکڑ ڈھن بڑی ہے دفعہ ۳
اور ۶ کا نیچس ہوئا ہے لیکن ایک
تلک ہو ہے تو پہلی نہیں ہوئی ہے -
میں لئے مہری درخواست ہے کہ مہری
۶ مہنے کی امداد مدت کو مظدوں کیا
جاتی تاکہ ان کو زیادہ موقعت نہ ملے کہ
کسان کی ذمہن کا ناجائز قلادہ اٹھا
سکھیں - [

Shri Srinivas Misra: Sir, again the same question crops up in this clause. Three years' time has been given for doing all sorts of mischief that the administration can do. What are they doing now? In violation of all the legal provisions as large tract of land is acquired and then they sleep over it for years and years. It has been discovered now and has come before the House that this is doing injustice to the peasants, rich and poor alike.

What this legislation seeks to do is this. It wants to give them licence to sleep over the matter, which was declared illegal, for three years. Instead of correcting the administration's weakness and lethargy, this legislation has been hastily introduced to give them licence for this laziness, lethargy and their arbitrary actions, to go on without plans and then to come up with reports and notifications subsequently. This is why my amendment seeks to restrict it to one year only, not three years but one year. Why can they not perfect it? Why can the executive officers not be compelled to work it out within one year? Why should they be given time of three years to do what they like and sleep over the matter?

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): Sir, I have been hearing the speeches of the Members since yesterday. Of

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

course, on an occasion like this, everybody is interested in expressing his opinion on a very wider area. It is quite good; it is to be done. But many Members have forgotten the scope, the ambit, the necessity and the urgency of introducing this particular Bill. The Bill has a very limited object....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should confine his remarks to clause 3.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Yes. I am coming to that. The clauses are inter-related and most of the provisions are consequential. The main provision is the validation of certain transactions. In so doing, not only they want to validate certain transactions that had already taken place in the light of social justice, in the light of development, in the light of socialism and because in the process of all that they have to take into consideration certain hardships, they want also to bring about the time-limit between the issue of the notification and the declaration which was very vague and indifferent earlier. Today, you might take 10 years or even 15 years. Naturally, even when the Supreme Court had to interpret this particular technical word, they were perhaps so much impressed by these delays that they might have been constrained to give a technical meaning to this expression stating that notification and declaration is one and the same thing. Once we accept that particular interpretation, the hon. Minister rightly said that we have to undo many things, reopen many issues, with the result that these things must be validated.

The social factor is also there. We should not keep the gap very long. Now, the present issue will be whether it should be one year or three years or even five years. It is everybody's guess; it is everybody's imagination. There are the difficulties. You cannot forget the fact of litigation. So many other things

comes into the picture. It is good if it can be completed within one year. But the fact remains that in most of the cases, the administrative process will take a longer period. So, let us err on the wider side rather than saying that it should be completed within one year. If you cannot complete it within one year, you have to make a declaration again with the result that many of the things will be upset and a lot of litigation will take place. Once we accept the principle, the need of validation and the need for relief, there should not be any quarrel about the time factor. The quarrel is only about the time factor. The principle is accepted. I do not think that there is any necessity for having a quarrel over that. At least the provision is a definite one.

With these words, I support the original provision of three years as is mentioned in the Bill.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, excepting the last Member who spoke just now, much of the criticism made by various hon. Members had been wide off the mark. May I submit that three years time-limit is the maximum limit. It does not mean....

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitradurga): Sir, there is my amendment No. 21 on clause 3. I may be allowed to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister is replying to clause 3.

Shri Mohammed Imam: This amendment 21 is on clause 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 3. Amendments 2 and 6 have been moved. The other amendments, 7, 17, 22 and others cover the same ground. Therefore, I do not think that the hon.

Member's amendment need be moved. It has already been covered. Does he want to speak?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I want the entire clause to be deleted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to say something.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I want to move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary because it has been covered. The other amendments cover his. He can make a speech, if he wants.

Shri Mohammed Imam: By this amendment, I propose that the entire clause, lines 6 to 13, be deleted. It relates to Section 6 wherein it is contemplated that there shall be only one declaration. It has been the practice of this Government to issue different declarations and acquire lands piecemeal. This is not at all contemplated and the Supreme Court has definitely said that this is illegal and has given its opinion that there should be only one declaration, and in pursuance of this declaration when a piece of land is acquired and if the remaining land belongs to the same owner and if they want to acquire any more land from his area, then they have to issue a fresh declaration under Section 4 followed by another declaration under Section 6. So, the retention of this Clause will be flouting the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has ruled that there shall be only one declaration and with that declaration, section 4 exhausts itself. So, it is not proper for this House to flout the opinion of the Supreme Court and retain this Clause which is the cause of so much of misery and so much of hardship to the ryots whose rights are expropriated. It has been the practice these days to nullify the judgment given by the highest judiciary of the land. This is one such instance. Any opinion offered by the highest court is to be held with utmost sanctity and it has the same value as any provision of the Constitution. So, the judg-

ment of the Supreme Court should not be disregarded and it must be given due respect. But, on the other hand, here, the highest court is sought to be made a subordinate of the executive. If any opinion given by the Supreme Court is against the inclination of the Government, they at once rush and pass an ordinance and they entirely disregard the opinion of the Supreme Court. After all, in democracy, there are three organs which are important, namely, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Legislature deals with law-making, the Executive is meant to implement the law, but the Supreme Court is the guardian of the law, it is the upholder of the rights and liberties of the people and if its opinion is so lightly regarded and is not given effect to, then there is no safety for the people. Here the Supreme Court has given a definite ruling; they have said that the procedure adopted by the Government so far is illegal and unlawful and it should not be resorted to. They have said that there shall be only one declaration which should be followed hereafter. So, in the light of these observations, I submit that the entire Clause proposed may be deleted and the original clause retained.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I was submitting, the three years' time-limit is the maximum time-limit. It does not mean that in the case of each and every acquisition proceedings, the three-year period should be taken. In fact, we wish that the acquisition proceedings are completed as early as possible. But the point is this. In the previous Act there was no time-limit prescribed while in the new provision we are prescribing a time-limit.

As I have already stated in my earlier observations, we are reconsidering the entire scheme of the Act. At that time, perhaps, a number of things can be taken into consideration.

But I may submit that as far as the declaration under section is concerned, till the declaration comes in, the ori-

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

ginal owner remains in possession of the land and the usufruct remains with the owner of the land. As far as the use of the land and the benefits of the land are concerned, they remain with the owner and no interest is adversely affected thereby.

Moreover, I may bring to the notice of this House a recent observation made by the Supreme Court about this. The Supreme Court has held in a recent case that after the intention to acquire the land is widely known, some ante-dating is reasonable...

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Would the hon. Minister give the citation?

17 hrs.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall give the citation presently. Otherwise, they have said that there is the risk of artificial boost-up in prices and speculators naturally take advantage of such a thing

As far as the time-limit is concerned, that is a very reasonable time-limit because some enquiries are prescribed according to the original scheme of the Act and in these enquiries, sometimes, there are a number of owners and co-owners who come up with conflicting claims and hence these enquiries take some time and it takes some time for the authorities to come to proper conclusions. So, the provision which has been made in the Bill is quite reasonable and it should be accepted

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The hon. Minister promised to give the citation but he has not given it. To which case and to which judgment is he referring?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall give him.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: It should not go on record like that. It is an imperfect record otherwise

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall give it to him.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Till then it should not form part of the record of the House.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The reference which I have mentioned is *Bela Banerjee* case.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The case number, the year and everything relating to it should be given. Otherwise, it would not be a proper citation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Later on, the hon. Minister may give him all the particulars.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I shall give him later. If Shri Dattatraya Kunte is interested, I shall give him all the particulars together with the copy of the judgment also.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I object to this remark. The House is interested in this. This is not the way to treat the House. . . .

An hon. Member: It is contempt of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of contempt. He has said that all the particulars would be given. The hon. Member should accept. Where does the contempt of the House arise in that?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I did not talk of contempt. He said 'If Shri Dattatraya Kunte is interested'. Whether Shri Kunte is interested or not, the House should be given this information as of right and of duty.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I give the citation? It is the State of West Bengal vs. Mrs. Bela Banerjee, 1954, SCR, 558.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose Shri Kunte has followed it. The hon. Minister has given all the particulars. I hope he is satisfied.

I shall now put the following amendments to vote, namely amendments Nos. 2 (the same as 7, 17 and 22), 6, (the same as 21), 8, 15, 16, 18 and 30. There is a Government amendment, namely amendment No. 24 which I shall put to vote separately.

Those who are in favour of these amendments may say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. . .

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: So, the amendments are passed. . . (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

An hon. Member: The amendments are passed. There can be no division now. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I point out. . .

Some hon. Members: We want division.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The declaration has been made twice. There cannot be division now.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: When the amendments have been passed, the Government must tender its resignation now.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: On a point of order.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: There cannot be any point of order after the ruling has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That might be my opinion, but they are claiming division.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: No, no.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: No, no division was claimed.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: On a point of order.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): No division was claimed at all.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: On a point of order.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: On a point of order. After putting our amendments to the vote of the House, the Deputy-Speaker said: 'Those in favour will say 'Aye'; then he said 'Those against will say 'No''. After hearing the response, he has given his judgment. The Deputy-Speaker has announced that the amendments are carried (Interruptions). Consequently, the Government has to tender its resignation. When amendments moved by the Opposition Members have been passed, it is the duty of the Cabinet to resign. We have respect for the Deputy-Speaker; we have respect for his decision. The Deputy-Speaker has given his decision. That must be respected by the ruling party also.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am also one of the movers of amendments.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: He had left his amendment for the time being. It was only our amendments which have been put to vote, not the Government amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kanwarlal Gupta.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Before you give your ruling, you should hear us.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले आपने अमेडमेंट का नाम लिया, अमेडमेंट के नम्बर का नाम लिया, कि यह जो अमेडमेंट है उस पर को लोग इसके हक में हों वह जायेग कहें भीरको हक में नहों वह जोड़ कहें। फिर आप ने कहा कि

[की कंबर साल गुप्त]

"आयेज हैव इट"। उस का को रेकार्ड है आप उसको देख लीजिये। उस के बाद जब हम सोचते ने कहा कि अमेंडमेंट पास हो गया तब उस बक्त उनकी जाग चुली ।...

(अवधारणा)। उन्हें पता नहीं था कि वह क्या कर गये और क्या हो गया। जब हम ने कहा कि अमेंडमेंट पास हो गई, मैंने और दूसरे साहब ने उस के बाद क्याल आया की गलती हो गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिये। उन्होंने जो डिवीजन की मांग की है, तो इस बक्त डिवीजन नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि जब एक बारडिस्ट्री स्पीकर ने, चेम्बर ने, कह दिया कि अमेंडमेंट पास हो गई तो उस के बाद डिवीजन नहीं हो सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ (अवधारणा)

संसद कार्य तथा संसाध बंडी (डॉ. राम सुभग सिंह): मैं प्वाइंट प्रारूप भारंड उठाना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Manwarial Gupta: I would request the hon. Minister not to interfere.

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि चूंकि यह अमेंडमेंट अब बिल के साथ पास हो गई है, और दूसरी बीज यह है कि मैं अपने भाई से सहमत हूँ जो कुछ उन्होंने पञ्चाब सरकार के बारे में कहा कि चूंकि अब यह अमेंडमेंट पास हो गई है इस लिये यह नो कानूनिक्स है और सरकार को इस्तीका दे देना चाहिये।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I want to make a few observations before you come to any conclusion on the matter...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the same point of order?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Yes.

As my predecessor has rightly put it, the shorthand notes are there; reference may be made to the shorthand notes or the tape-recording which is

there, which will indicate that you in your best judgment did declare it twice, not once. You said "The Ayes have it," waited for a moment for any one to rise for a division. Nobody rose.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, no. That is not so. (Interruptions).

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I am not yielding. Let them shout, I am not yielding. I know what shouting is.

An hon. Member: Then, we shall also shout.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Go ahead. As long I am in possession of the House, I am not going to yield, let them shout.

I was submitting that the record is there. I am only suggesting to the Chair that the record be consulted, the tape-recorder and also the shorthand notes. I have confidence in the shorthand reporter also. Therefore, I was simply saying: let the Chair examine for itself the records both of the tape recorder and also the shorthand Reporter, and if he finds that the statement which I have made is correct, because the tape-record ought to record that voice—if I demand a division, my voice would be recorded there—if that is the position, it might be a lapse, even Homer nods, nothing is lost. I would only point out that I am not of the same opinion which has been voiced just now, as the Government has another remedy. This Bill will go to the Upper House, there the amendment could be passed, it can come back to this House. Therefore, if some lapse has happened...

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no lapse.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: ...they must pay the price for it. To bamboozle and to shortcircuit the procedure of this House is a wrong practice, and I am finding that since the first day of the

Fourth Lok Sabha we are short circuiting. I would not like this to be done.

I do not want the Chair to come to any opinion unless it has examined the record, both of the tape-recorder and of the shorthand Reporter. It need not take any advice from me or from any other member. If no reference is going to be made either to the record of the tape-recorder or the shorthand notes, I will have to say that harm is being done to this august House.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): The point is this. From the Deputy-Speaker's mouth "The Ayes have it" escaped, that is true. (Interruptions). But I will remind you that you at once paused. You stopped, at that moment we asked for a division, in between your two "Ayes have it" we asked for a division.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to refer to the records. As the hon. Member has observed and has also confirmed, it was a slip, but on account of that slip you should not claim that there is no occasion for a division, because immediately I had a look at him, and the Minister got up and immediately asked for a division. (Interruptions).

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: The Speaker should not commit an error. You must safeguard the interests of the Chair.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let Mr. Kunte's suggestion be accepted.

Shri Kanwarial Gupta: This is a serious matter

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I have a submission to make Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): On a point of order, Sir. Once the Chair has declared a particular

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announcement as being due to an accidental slip or error, that is the end of the matter and that concludes it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: With great deference to the learned Member here, may I say that it will be a very dangerous practice.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is nothing dangerous in it.

Shri A. K. Sen: It can only be upset by an adverse vote of the House. (Interruptions)

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: There is no question of resignation or anything. Nobody presses for it. To say that there was a slip and therefore to permit a division will be creating a very bad precedent. Tomorrow it may be a more important measure and therefore this House should not be made to act because it was a slip. You did not say that it was a slip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said it; I agreed with him... (Interruptions). There is no necessity to refer to the tape recorder.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): I appeal to the Minister in the name of democracy to accept it sportingly.

बींकंबर लाल गुप्त : सारे इधर के बैंकंबर एक राय रखते हैं और उनका कहना है कि एमेडमेट पास हो गई है। उक्त की तरफ लोग कह रहे हैं कि हमने डिविजन डिभाइ दिया था। इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये हमारी यह मांग बड़ी जायज़ मांग है कि रिकार्ड देख लिया जाये और टेप रिकार्ड भी देख लिया जाये। अब आप इसको एग्रिशिएट नहीं करते हैं और डिविजन डिभाइ को नहीं मानते हैं और डिविजन डिभाइ करते हैं तो यह बहुत बरबर प्रेसोवेट होगा और इसका बहुत गहरा असर होगा और इससे देवोकेसी को काफी चोट पहुँचेगी। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिकार्ड और टेप रिकार्ड आप हीनों देख ले और फिर आपकरना हो करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard all the sides. I would like to ask this question. Are we going to take a stand like this when I have admitted that it was a slip? That is the main question. In this august House when we are considering an important measure like this, are we going to insist on this, when I have admitted that it was a slip. I think they are perfectly right when they are claiming a division and so I have ordered a division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.....(Interruptions). When the Division is ordered, nothing will on record.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. The lobbies have been cleared.

बी जार्ड कर्नेलीज़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी कीलिज़ का ध्यान रखें। हम आपको धारा का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन भगव इसी तरह कायदाही चलाई गई, तो हम इस हाउस में नहीं रह सकेंगे। यह बात गंभीर है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि आप निश्चित रिकार्ड को भी नहीं देखना चाहते और टेप रिकार्ड को भी नहीं देखना चाहते।

बी जार्ड कर्नेलीज़ (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह का गलत और नियमों के विरुद्ध कोई काम आप के द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिये।

बी हरवयाल बेकुल (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दल का सजोवन पास हो गया है। भव सरकार को त्यागपद दे देना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall repeat what I had already said. It was a slip, and on that basis—(Interruption)—please sit down, let me finish—I do not think this august House can take a decision. That is the first point. Then, I said this side has the

inherent right to claim a division—(Interruption).

Several hon. Members rose—

बी जार्ड कर्नेलीज़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न मुनिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the amendments to the vote, except the Government amendment.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, what I have learnt is that after you have given your ruling on the subject, and said that an amendment has been adopted—"The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it," they cannot retract and go back. It was embarrassing for us even to participate in the debate any longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want to take advantage of that slip?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. Sen (Interruptions).

बी जार्ड कर्नेलीज़ : मैं पहले से खड़ा हूँ। पहले आप मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न मुनिये।

Shri Kanwarkul Gupta: The matter has been decided. If you have got any doubt, please find out from the tape record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After admitting the slip, I have ..(Interruptions).

बी जार्ड कर्नेलीज़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न मुनिये। मैं आप ध्यान नियम 367 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में कहा गया है :

"(1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'."

इस नियम का उचितम (2)
इस अकार है :

"(2) The Speaker shall then say: "I think the Ayes (Or the Noes as the case may be) have it". If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged . . .

An hon. Member: It has been challenged.

Shri George Fernandes:

....he shall say twice: "The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it" and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly."

असल में आप ने हम लोगों की मदद की है। अब जो चिल्लाया जा रहा है उम का जवाय आप के मृदृंग से यह गाय है। 'मैं ने गलती की है देयर वाज एस्लिप आन भाई पार्ट'। मैं आप से बहुत शर्दन के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की ओर से कोई गलती या स्लिप नहीं हुई है। जिस बबन आप ने हम तरमीम को पेश किया उम बबत इस तरफ के लोग ज्यादा संख्या में सदन में भौजूद थे। उस तरफ के लोगों ने इस कानून और इस तरमीम का महत्व नहीं समझा बिम के कारण वे लोग सदन में भौजूद नहीं थे। जब उन को अपनी गलती महसूम हो गई कि उन की लापरवाही की बजह से यह तरमीम पास हो रही है, क्योंकि हमारी तरफ से कहा गया कि हमारी तरमीम पास हो गई है, तो उन की तरफ से चिल्लाना शुरू हो गया। आपने एक बार एक निर्णय दिया और एक तरमीम को पास किया। एक नियम के आधार पर दिया हुआ निर्णय अगर बदलने का काम आप करेंगे तो मैं इतना कहूँगा कि यह नियम उल्लंघन हो जायगा, यह नियम को तोड़ने का काम ही जायगा। बिल्लुस एक सामूहीकी स्तर गलती की बजह से छोटी सी गलती की बजह से लापरवाही की बजह से बहुतर को जाज यहां पर दिए गुज़ारा।

पढ़ा है यह इनको बुझाने का कानून आप की तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिये। नियमों का पालन करना और यानन करवाका प्राप्तका काम है। आप नियमों के संरक्षक हैं। इनका आपने संरक्षण करना है। नियमों को तोड़ने का महापाप इन लोगों को बचाने के लिए आपके हाथ से हो जाएगा तो वह सर्वेष अनुचित होगा।

श्री बनु भाई घटेल (इंग्रेज़) : एमेंडमेंट के बारे में आईज हैं इस यह तो आप बोल थे लेकिन आपने यह नहीं कहा था कि एमेंडमेंट इज पास और एमेंडमेंट इज पास कहने से पहले ही हमारी तरफ से डिविजन बाय ली गई थी — (इंटरप्रेन) :

Shri Dattatreya Kunte: Sir, you have come to the rescue of persons who need not be rescued at this stage, because they need not leave their chairs and go to the other side. This is not a defeat where the Government has to resign. The remedy is there; they can go to the Upper House. If a slip has been committed, let us find out by whom it has been committed. (Interruption). An hon. Member here wants to convert this into a *machili bazar*. He has no right to say that.

Sir, on the first point I said, let us refer to the tape record and shorthand notes. The Chair was pleased to say that the Chair committed a slip. Before the Chair said that I referred to 'Homer, also node' and all that. Let us find out from the tape record whether the Chair immediately said that a slip was committed or there was a time lag of 15 to 20 minutes. Then it cannot be a slip. I am not making any statement at all. I am only pleading with the Chair, that the Chair should itself look into the tape record, into the shorthand records and see whether ten to fifteen minutes elapsed before the Chair said that a slip was committed. If the records show that it was after a lapse of ten or fifteen minutes that the Chair said that a slip was committed, well, then let the consequences be taken. They are not so heavy. It only means some

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

time. Let me make it very clear, Sir, that if such a ruling is given at this stage the Chair is asking us to disrespect the rules of this House. In the last few days that I have sat in this House, unfortunately, I have seen, with due respect to the Chair a Members of the House, not sufficient respect being paid to the rules of this House, I do not say that the Chair has been very co-operative in seeing that the rules are obeyed—with humility I say that; if I have committed any mistake I apologise to the Chair. Yesterday a thing happened. The House could not have taken up two motions and discussed them. At one time we pointed it out to the Chair. Today again we are committing another mistake. If we are going to commit mistakes like this and then our rules are not followed it will lead to a pandemonium. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Chair and through the Chair to the Members on the Treasury Benches to see that we do not convert this House, this august Parliament of this country, into this a pandemonium—my hon. friend here wants to name it—I do not want to say so—a fish market. Therefore, I would humbly request you do not to do this thing because this is a small matter, the matter could be taken to the Upper House, it could come back here and then it could be passed.

It is a small matter and all this should not be done just on the pretext of a slip. I have made a request for reference to the tape-recorder. If the Chair is not to concede this small request of referring to the tape-recorder, not to any statement either by me or by any other Member, the only course open to honest men like me is to walk out and that is what I will resort to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Fernandes referred to rule 367 and pointed out:

"If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It was not challenged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But there is another provision, namely:—

"After the lapse of two minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it."

This provision is intended if by any slip the opinion expressed by the House . . . (Interruption). Then, there is another provision:—

"If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by the members going into the Lobbies:" (Interruptions)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the rules during the inter-session and then give a ruling on the subject... (Interruption).

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: Why do you not listen to the tape-record and decide?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, the rules lay down that because we want to ascertain the correct judgment of the House—not once or twice but even thrice. Whatever Shri Kunte may have observed, we are observing the rules. Yesterday also the Speaker observed the rules. I have got the lobbies cleared. I will order the division . . . (Interruption).

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: We walk out.

15.38 hrs.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte then left the House.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Several hon. Members then left the House.

Shri Pileo Mody: Why do you not consult the records?

श्री अदल शिंह, रो बाबापेती (बलगामपुर): नुस्खे इतनी बात कहनी है कि यह गलती आपकी हुई है या कांग्रेस पार्टी की हुई है? यद्यपि गलती कांग्रेस पार्टी की हुई है तो उसे आपको आपने गलती नहीं बनानी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is my slip.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of there being your slip. It is a slip on their part.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There is no slip on your part.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why we did not want a Congress man to be there in the Chair.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 21—

for "three years" substitute "one year" (3).

AYES

Division No. 6

Patel, Shri N. N.
NOES

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bawant, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri
C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal;
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Buta, Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Das, Shri N. T.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji-
deo S.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan

Hajarnawis, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tushidas
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kinder Lai, Shri
Lakshminikantamana,
Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahinda, Shri Narendra
Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
Marandi, Shri
Masuria Din, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mondal, Dr. P.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Nath

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya
Lakshmi
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmer, Shri Bhalibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramesh Chandra, Shri
Rampur Mahadevappa,
Ramchekhar Prasad
Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rane, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri S. K.
Sayyad Ali, Shri

Page 2,—

omit lines 6 to 13. (6)

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 and 24. (8)

Page 2, line 8,—

after "and" insert ", not exceeding two, ". (15).

Page 2, line 11,—

for "different" substitute "two". (16).

Page 2,—

after line 24, insert—

(c) in sub-section (3), after the word: "hereinafter appearing", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"after payment being made within a period not exceeding sixty days". (18).

Page 2, line 21,—

for "three years" substitute—
"six months". (30).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annashib
 Shiv Chandika, Shri

Siddhaya, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Tar-
 keshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tulsidas, Shri H. D.
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand

Shri A. T. Sarma (Bhanjangar): The machine is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes ... 1

Noes ... 83

Some hon. Members: The machine is not working

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may please rise in their seats.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes" have it; the "Noes" have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Government amendment No 24 to the vote of the House. The question is.

Page 2, line 12,—

after "have been made" insert—
 "(wherever required)" (24).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Validation of certain requisitions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up clause 4. In regard to this clause, there are some amendments: Nos. 9, 10, and 20. No. 20 is the same as No. 16. Then there are amendments Nos. 19 and 23. Then there are Government amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Then there is another

amendment No. 31. Is any of these amendments moved?

Shri Annashib Shinde: I am moving amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Amendments made:

Page 2, line 37,—

omit "or". (26).

Page 3, line 3,—

omit "or". (26).

Page 3, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "in pursuance of one or more reports made under section 5A thereof". (2).

Page 3,—

after line 25, insert—

"(3) Where acquisition of any particular land covered by a notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the principal Act, published before the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) I of 1967 Ordinance, 1967, is or has been made in pursuance of any declaration under section 6 of the principal Act, whether made before or after such commencement, and such declaration is or has been made after the expiry of three years from the date of publication of such notification, there shall be paid simple interest, calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum on the market value of such land, as determined under section 23 of the principal Act, from the date of expiry of the said period of three years to the date of tender of payment of compensation awarded by the Collector for the acquisition of such land:

Provided that no such interest shall be payable for any period during which the proceedings

for the acquisition of any land were held up on account of stay or injunction by order of a court:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the acquisition of any land where the amount of compensation has been paid to the persons interested before the commencement of this Act." (28).

(*Shri Annasahib Shinde*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 5.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy: I have given an amendment to clause 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have adopted clause 4. You were not present then. I shall put Clauses 5 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title to the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 5 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

- श्री विनूति निवारी (कोतिहारी) : उत्तराखण्ड महोदय भंडी महोदय ने यह आवक्षण रूप दिया है कि सरकार ने उड़ एकीजीकन के

के सब पहलों पर अच्छीं तरह से विचार कर कर के अगले सेक्षन में इस बिल को किर लायी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह अपने इस कमिट्टीट को प्रारंभ करें। ऐड एकीजीकन कानून को जिस तरह से एनकोर्ट किया था है उस से किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है, और उन को बहुत सी जमीनें बिली गई हैं। उन जमीनों के एवज उन लोगों को दूसरी जमीनों दी जा सकती थीं लेकिन वे नहीं दी गईं और इम सम्बन्ध में बहुत आवाली हुई है। मैं उन से आशह करूँगा कि वह इस मामले को अच्छी तरह से समझ कर और भेज्वारों की राय ले कर अगले सेक्षन में दोबारा इस बिल को लाये।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Sir, we are at the third reading of the Bill. This is unfortunate that we are passing such a measure—(Interruption)—I am speaking on the third reading and a Member has the right to do so. I have caught the eye of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got the right. Let him go on.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: It is very unfortunate that in the first session of the Fourth Lok Sabha we are laying down a tradition of disregarding the very eloquent and very lucid and learned judgment of the Supreme Court by passing such a sort of legislation which really does not help the Government, and at the same time, causes great harm to the peasants whose interests the party in power has been claiming to be having utmost in their hearts (Interruption). When I found that it was not correct, I left. Now, as I was saying, I expected, this first session of the Fourth Lok Sabha to lay down different traditions; we have three different repositories of power in this country—the legislature, the judiciary and the executive who should respect each other and respect the opinion expressed by each other. In this particular case, what do we find? The Supreme Court, on a matter which came before it—it did not do

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

It also meets, and there have been hundreds of thousands of cases where more than one declaration might have been passed and the land might have passed hands—gave a decision; it did not bother about it before the case came before it. When one citizen takes a matter to the Supreme Court and believes that he has won in law, we the supreme legislature of this country want to deprive him, by passing this legislation, of the right that he had earned in a court of law. If we pass this legislation, which I am afraid this House by the majority which the Government commands would pass, we will be doing a disservice to this country, because we will tell the people that the judicial decision and the judicial interpretation of law passed by this legislature or by its predecessor is not respected in case it does not suit the wishes of those in power. Therefore, I will again appeal before this stage is over, to the Government that they should reconsider the matter and withdraw the Bill rather than pass it and take it to the other House and convert it into law.

बी अक्षुत भाषण (बाडमेर) : उपायक भाषोदय में भावनीय भंती के इम आश्वासन का स्वागत करता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही शीघ्र भूमि अधिवहण के प्रश्न पर एक कान्फ्रॉन्टिव कानून वेज करेंगे जो इम देश की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप होगा औ आज के नये हालात को देखते हुए भूमि-अधिवहण की सभी समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनता की नकलीफों को को कम से करने वाला बिल होगा। भूमि अधिवहण की जो समस्या है वह ही आधुनिकरण की समस्या, शहरीकरण की समस्या। इन लोग भावनाओं में वह कर जब यह बात कहते हैं कि यह कानून स्वतः ही किमानों के हितों के खिलाफ जाना है तो मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। आज के युग में आधुनिकरण और शहरीकरण की मांग यह ह दुनिया के हर देश में यह मांग है। इस समय

सरकार को बीती की किसानों की जमीन को लेने पर भजबूर होना पड़ता है। लेकिन कानून ऐसा होना चाहिये जो कि इस आधुनिकरण और शहरीकरण को कम से कम किसानों को उस ले तकलीफ हो। कम से कम पीड़ा की मार्फत अधिवहण हो इस प्रकार का कानून होना चाहिये। जिस समय यह कानून बनाया गया उस समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। मैं भवी महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो नया बिल पास करें उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखते हि कि जो भूमि ली जाये उस को लेने में जिस की भूमि ली जाये उस को कम से कम कष्ट हो।

एक और समस्या मैं उस बहत पेश करना चाहता था जब कि पहला वाचन चल रहा था, लेकिन वह मैं प्रब पेश करने के लिये भजबूर हो रहा हूँ। डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ जमीन ऐक्वायर की है। यहां पर 100 बीघे या 100 एकड़ का प्रश्न नहीं है। उस ने करीब 1000 बर्ग भील भूमि ऐक्वायर की है। वह कितने एकड़ होती है इस का हिसाब आप लगाइये। उस में कील्ड फायरिंग रेन्ज बनाया जा रहा है। उस एक हजार बर्ग भील में 38 गांव आते हैं जो लोगों के ले लिये गये हैं। वहां पर 12 हजार लोग हैं और एक लाख मवेशी हैं। उन को गांवों और घरों से निकाल दिया गया है। उन की फसलें वहां बड़ी हैं लेकिन वह फसलों को देख तक नहीं मिलते हैं। चारों तरफ कांटेदार तार लगा दिये गये हैं। 12 हजार आधी बेवरबार हो गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भूमि अधिवहण अधिकारों का उपयोग करते बहत सरकार इस सदन को एक आश्वासन दे कि जब कभी सरकार ऐटम बनाने की कोशिश करे ऐटम बम बनाने के प्रश्न पर जैसी सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि यह प्रश्न खुला है— मैं उस से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस बात की सदन के सामने घोषणा करे कि यदि यह

सरकार की भी किसी भी दिन ऐटम बनाने को विवर करनी तो जैसलमेर और बाइमेर जिलों की जमीन इस ऐटम बम के टेस्ट करने के लिये ऐक्वायर न की जायेगी ।

श्री हिंद नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस गवर्नरेंट से साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ और इस अपेक्षितान से यादा स्ट्रांगली कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो लैड ऐक्विजिशन का नून पास करने जा रहे हैं वह बड़ा बतरनाक है । एज्याम्पल हमारे सामने है कि गाजियाबाद की हजारों बीचे जमीन ली गई, लेकिन न उस पर मकान बने और न कोई कन्ट्रक्टर हुआ । आज जा कर भगवर आप वहाँ के किसानों को देखिये तो वह बेचारे तितर बितर हो गये । न उन को कोई रोजी देने चाहा है और न जाना देने चाहा है । भगवर आप को आज मकानों की जहरत है तो घोषणा जिले मकान बनवाइये । जो सरकारी दफतर दिल्ली में हैं आप को कर्यों नहीं हटाते हैं । इस लिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ . . (अवधान) मैं किसान का देटा हूँ, मैं जिम्मेदारी के कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं किसान के बदं को जानता हूँ । उधर बाले लोग तो सिर्फ़ हुस्तद्वाडी करना जानते हैं । किसानों की बकालत करने के लिये मैं सरकार से पुरुषों द्वारों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कानून बनाने का समय वह होता है जब इमेजेन्सी हो या कोई नड़ाई हो । उस बक्त आप भले ही जमीन ऐक्वायर करे । कोई मेडिकल कलेज खोलना हो तब आप जमीन ऐक्वायर करें । लेकिन अगर ऐसी कीट बात न हो, आप को सिर्फ़ दफतर खोलने हों, 100 आदमियों को बनाना हो हो और इस के लिये आप किसानों की जमीन को ले लें, वह ठीक नहीं है । हम भी याते हैं अमरीका जा कर, हम जा कर कि अब ला कर खिलाओ, और यहाँ इस तरह से करते हैं । भगवर जमीलों को जबर्दस्ती लेना ही पहे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि वह मुलाकात बंग दे करे और ठीक कानून बना कर करे ।

श्री तृतीयावाल बाबू (बरामदी) : मैं कोई आवश्यक नहीं करना चाहता हूँ । केवल सूचना देना चाहता हूँ । पहली सूचना यह है कि जो जमीन कब्जे में ली जाती है, जब वह कब्जे में ली जाती है उसी बक्त का किसान को दाम दे दिया जाये । लेकिन नोटिफिकेशन पहले होता है और बार बाच वर्ष बाद कब्जा किया जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बक्त कब्जा किया जाये उसी बक्त का दाम दे दिया जाये ।

दूसरी बात यह कि उमे कब्जे में लेने के बाद भी लैड रेवेन्यू काश्टकार को देनी पड़ती है । काश्टकार खुद लैड रेवेन्यू देना है लेकिन उस का कायदा उस को कोई नहीं बिलता । इस लिये जब तक जमीन सरकार के अधिकार में हो, लैड रेवेन्यू सरकार दे ।

तीसरी बात यह कि जमीन की जो कीमत होती है, उस को अफसर लोग अपने घर से लेय न करे । जो अडोस-पहोस में जमीन की कीमत हो उस के हिसाब से काश्टकार को भी कीमत बिलनी चाहिये और वह तुरन्त बिलनी चाहिये । बीस पचास वर्ष बाद नहीं बिलनी चाहिये ।

श्री क. ना. तिवारी (बेतिया) : जो कुछ श्री कुटे जी ने कहा है मैं उस की तारीख करता हूँ और सरकार में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जलदाजी न करे । उस को इस तरह से लाना चाहिये जिस में किसानों की तकलीफ़ भी हो न हो और काम भी पूरा हो जायें । भगवर आज किसानों से जमीन को लेने में कोई तकलीफ़ होती है उन को, तो वह भी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

श्री बलराम बालोक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के बारे में जिसने भी सोग दोने हैं, उन्हें काम्रेस बैंचेज के बाहे विरोधी बैंचेज के, सब ने एक मत हो कर, एक स्वर से इस का विरोध किया है । इस के बाबूदू भी यहि

[श्री वलराज भवोक]

कुछ कानून सदस्यों ने इस के पास मे बोट दिया है तो यह उन की नैतिक कमजूरी, नैतिक कमी है, जिसका परिणाम आज देश भर में देखा जा रहा है। यह उन की नैतिक कमजूरियां ही प्रकट करता है। प्रोग्राम जब बोटिंग का समय पाया तो मैं समझता हूं कि जब उनके मूह से अधिक निकला तो यह उन की नैतिक आत्मा का पाप था। बोट देते बबत उन की आत्मा बोल रही थी। उन का गरीर दौद है लेकिन उन की आत्मा फिर बोल उठती है।

इस लिये मैं कहूगा कि भगवान आप समझते हैं, आप की आत्मा अगर भानती है कि यह बिल गलत है, और आप जानते हैं कि इस बिल के द्वारा आप अत्याचार कर रहे हैं कि सिनानों के ऊपर, इस बिल के द्वारा आप दिल्ली की हाउसिंग प्राव्यवस्था को हल नहीं करने जा रहे हैं बल्कि लाखों लोगों को बेघर करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं प्रार्थना करूगा कि आज आप का बहुमत है, आप अपनी आत्मा की आवाज भी सुनिये, आप नैतिकता की आवाज को भी सुनिये और जनता का विचार कर के इस बिल को पास न कीजिये। समय गुजरने देखिये, और फिर जैसा मती महोदय ने कहा है कि वह कमिशन मुकर्रं करने वाले हैं, पालियामेन्टी कमिशन मुकर्रं किया जाये। उस को रिपोर्ट भाने दी जाये। उस के बाद अच्छे तरीके से बिल पास करना हो उसे पास किया जाये। इस के सम्बन्ध मेरे मैं फिर प्रार्थना करूगा कि इस को तुरन्त पास न किया जाये।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha, so many things have happened, some parliamentary and some unparliamentary. Whatever it may be, we are now at the final stage of the Bill.

I spoke on the Bill yesterday and the Government has now come forward with an amendment on which I

could not speak. Anyway, I thank the Government for having at least introduced an amendment to safeguard the interests of those people whose lands have been notified right from 1949 onwards. This is only a half measure which will satisfy the people to some extent. My request to the Government is that the entire land acquisition law must be thoroughly changed. The hon. Minister has already made a statement on the floor of this House that he will constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the working of all the aspects of the Bill. Though the Ordinance gives still three or four months time, the Government has thought it fit to pass it immediately to safeguard the interests of the Government acquisitions.

My only request is this: let the Government constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the question of Land Acquisition Act immediately, so that we can discuss at full length the aspects of the Land Acquisition Act.

18 hrs.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: We have taken an oath to observe the Constitution—not only the letter of the Constitution but also the spirit of the Constitution. After the Second Reading was over and after the Third Reading has begun, we have heard speeches, also from the Congress side opposing this Bill practically. Therefore, the result of the discussion is that almost the entire House is against it excepting the Executive which has given a whip in this matter. If no whip was given, it was clear that the clauses also would have been opposed by most of the Congress Members. Therefore, if the Government should observe the spirit of the Constitution, I think they would do well to withdraw the Bill even at this stage. There is absolutely no difficulty, for, the Minister has already promised that he would introduce a comprehensive Bill.

We have taken an oath that we would respect the spirit of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is a part of the Constitution. The moment the Supreme Court interprets your legislation, immediately you come forward with a legislation to nullify the interpretation. Is it observing the spirit of the Constitution? Let the Government ponder over this.

बी हरदयाल देवगुण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का ओर विरोध करता हूँ और इस सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को इस स्टेप पर भी पास न करे। यह बिल जनता विरोधी है। इस बिल से पहले ही किसानों को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचा है और अगर यह पास हो गया तो यह किसानों के हितों को तबाह कर देगा। इसलिए जो कुछ पीछे इस बिल से नुकसान हुआ है उस को अब आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। 1894 के प्रिंसिपल ऐस्ट के द्वारा भी जो किसानों को सुविधाएं प्राप्त थी वह भी इस बिल के द्वारा छीनी जा रही है। विदेशी सरकार से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं रख सकते कि यह जनता का व्यान रखेगी लेकिन अब जो इस बिल सुविधाएं प्राप्त थी वह सरकार को छीननी नहीं चाहिए।

इस बिल का सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने विरोध किया है। कांग्रेस बैंचेज में से किसी ने भी उस के समर्थन में तर्क नहीं दिये। इस से यहाँ दिल्ली के हजारों किसान बेचर हो गये हैं। 45 पैसे फी गज के हिताब से जमीन लेकर उन को 200 रुपये गज तक जमीन देनी है। उन के जमीन छीन कर मुप्राचिका थोड़ा देकर उन को बेरोजगार और बेचर कर दिया है और आगे भी यही उम्मीद है कि यह किसानों को जो बचेंगे किसान है उन को भी तबाह कर देंगे। इसीलिए जिन सदस्यों ने मकान बनाये हैं उन के भी मकान दिल्ली में उजाह दिये गये और उन्हें बुनासिव मुदायता नहीं मिलेगा इसलिए यह बिल पास नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और सभी सदस्यों

से प्रभीति करता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को पास न करें।

बीमती लक्ष्मीकार्ति: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने उच्चर के भाइयों से यही अपील है कि उन को अपना एप्रोव कंस्ट्रक्टिव रखना चाहिए। उन को इस बात का ताजनुब होता है कि वैसे तो हम इस बिल की कानूनियाँ अपनी स्पीचों में बनवाते हैं और सुधार के लिए अपनी महोदय को सुझाव देते हैं, स्पीचों में तो हम लोग विरोध करते हैं लेकिन जब बोटिंग का समय आता है तो हम उस में विरोधी लोगों के माथ बोट नहीं करते हैं। अब यह जो हमारे और उन के बीच में अन्तर है वह उन को समझना चाहिए। अब अगर बच्चा खराब होता है दगा करता है, गलत काम करता है तो उसके शर्मचितक मां, बाप आदि डाट डपट कर सही रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस बच्चे का कान पकड़ कर उसे सुधारना चाहते हैं। ठीक वही बात इस सरकार के लिए लागू होती है। हम इसे डाट डपट कर और जहरी हो जाय तो कान पकड़ कर भी सही रास्ते पर लाना चाहते हैं, सुधार करना चाहते हैं जबकि आप उसे जान से ही मार डालना चाहते हैं। आप उसे सुधारना नहीं बल्कि बिलकुल खल कर देना चाहते हैं। कांग्रेस सरकार का तब्दा ही उलट देना चाहते हैं जबकि हम उसे कायम रखना चाहते हैं। अब बता अगर उम में कोई ख़नी है तो उसका सुधार अवश्य करना चाहते हैं। हमारा सुझाव उनको सुधारने के लिए होता है जबकि आप का उन को उलटने का होता है यही हमारे और आप में कर्क है।

बी १० औ० बनर्जी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल जो हमारे सामने है शासक दल इसे अपने बहुमत से अवश्य पास करा लेगा। कुछ बहुमत के आधार पर और कुछ कानूनी उत्तराखण्डी के आधार पर यह पास तो हो ही जायगा लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस बिल जब एक उत्तर ब्रह्मा का मामला आया तो एक अक्षीयोक्तव्य का ओर

जिसमें कि कानपुर के एक बहुत बड़े सरमायेदार जो इस मदन के सदस्य भी रह चुके हैं, राम रतन गुप्ता थे, उन की जमीन को ठीक करने के लिए उस को कानूनी बनाने के लिए अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था। भूले याद है कि शिन्दे साहब जिस मंत्रालय में आज है, उस के मंत्री उस बक्त पाटिल साहब वे और पाटिल साहब के कहने के अनुसार वह अध्यादेश इसलिए लाया गया था राष्ट्रपति भी का कि उस जमीन की किसी इंडस्ट्री के लिए जरूरत थी और वह इंडस्ट्री राष्ट्र के हित में थी और उस बक्त राष्ट्रीय कम से कम भाज यह भी कि उस में ऐसा सामान बनाये जोकि देश को सुरक्षा के लिए लगाया जाय लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद भाज अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट की यह दुर्णाहो चुकी है इस कानून में इस सदन में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ दिन में ऐसा होगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई इज्जत या जजमेंट की कोई बकायत हमारे देश में नहीं रह जायगी। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भाज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस बात पर सोचे विचार करे क्योंकि सदा दल के जिन लोगों ने बोट इस विल के पक में दिये जब वह भाषण दे रहे थे तो साफ मालूम होता था कि वह इस के पक में नहीं है हालांकि कुछ अनुशासन के आधार पर भाज उन्होंने उस ने पक में बोट दिया है क्योंकि संस्था का अपना अनुशासन है और वह उम को मानना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि पिछली मर्त्त्वा यह ग्राम्यावासन दिया गया था इसी सदन में जबकि श्री राम रतन गुप्ता का मायला था और कहा यह गया था कि इस तरीके से संशोधन नहीं लाया जायगा भाज भी मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह संशोधन विला सोचे समझे लाया गया है और सरकार ने कुछ गलत हरीके जमीनों को जो ले लिया था दिल्ली शहर में उनको बैलिडेट करता है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि कालोनाइजर्स जो हैं कुछ उन में बहुत बहुबल हैं। मैं यह

भी जानता हूँ इसी संसद के एक भानवीय सदस्य है और जोकि सदा दल से सम्बन्धित हैं वह बहुत बड़े कालोनाइजर हैं और जमीनों की गड़बड़ी करते हैं.....

बी शिव नारायण : दोनों तरफ है। उधर भी है।

बी स० बो० बनर्जी : मैं भाई शिव नारायण जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई भाषण दे रहा हो तो उसे सुनिये। मालूम होता है कि आप को किसी ने मिक कोट दे दिया है इसनिये आप ऐसी बात कहते हैं।

बी शिव नारायण : ले लो हम तुम्हें दे देंगे।

बी स० बो० बनर्जी : आप ही उस कोट को रखते रहिये। अगली दफ़े चुनाव में उस को बेचना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. May I remind the hon. Member...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should they disturb me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind him that he is supposed to make some contribution to the deliberations by being a little serious. Why is he bringing in extraneous matters?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is un-serious about it? What did I say? Perhaps, you did not follow Hindi...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed. Let him conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why are you allergic to mink coat. I am not talking of the Prime Minister's mink coat. You should have taken it in a sporting spirit.

मैं कह रहा था कि श्री राम रतन गुप्ता को बहां सदन में भद्र की गई थी और भाज

जी नदव की जा रही है। राम रतन गुप्ता से आप सोश इतने बुल क्यों हैं?

मैं कहता हूँ कि आज इस सदन में पाटिल साहब जिनको कि बम्बई की जनता ने हराया था उहें जबरदस्ती अध्यादेश लाना पड़ा और उस अध्यादेश के आधार पर गलत तरीके से बहुमत के आधार पर एटर्नी जनरल के फैसले के बिलाफ.....

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khammam): Does it add to the prestige of This House?

Shri K. N. Tiwary: How much time has been given, Sir? We were given only two minutes. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are the only person who can stop me. They cannot stop me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do you consider all Congressmen to be Marshals or what? They cannot stop me (Interruptions).

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: I would request you to see that decorum is maintained and certain standards are observed in the House (Interruptions). This is a shame. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She is allergic to me. I do not know why.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: What is allergic about it?

The whole world is watching what you are doing.

जी स० श्र० बनर्जी: मैं कह रहा था कि इस कानून के बारे में जरा मरकार सोचे। आज इसको पास न करे। कोई जल्दी नहीं है। एटर्नी जनरल को इसे भेजा जाए ताकि वह ध्येपना यत इसके बारे में दे सके। उनका यत आ जाने के बाद ही कोई फैसला किया

जाए। प्राचिन ऐसी जल्दी भी कहा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको पास न किया जाए तो कोई बहुत ज्यादा देश का या दिलसी का नुकसान हो जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और एटर्नी जनरल की राय इसके बारे में ध्येपन कीजिए।

Shri Mohamed Imam: There has been so much of opposition to this Bill and confusion on either side of the House that the Government will be well advised to withdraw this Bill and bring forward a comprehensive Bill in some other session, as has been suggested by various members in this House. This Bill had been introduced not in the interest of the country or the nation but to legalise the illegal acts committed so far by Government, to perpetuate those illegal acts and to enable Government to repeat illegal acts in future. This legislation also aims at nullifying the judgment of the highest court in the land.

This Act, it has been admitted, is an archaic one. It was passed as long as 1894. It requires various modifications, and Member after Member has expressed his desire that a comprehensive investigation regarding the working of this Act be undertaken and a comprehensive Bill brought forward.

It must be understood that the Land Acquisition Act is a confiscatory and expropriatory measure. It aims at acquiring lands of individuals, acquiring their private lands, perhaps their only means of living. The individual is asked to undergo this sacrifice in public interest for a public purpose. When he undergoes this sacrifice, it is quite necessary that proper steps are taken to rehabilitate him so that he may not lose his means of living, so that he may be assured that his posi-

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

tion will not be worse than what it was before.

This Act, as it at present stands, has a great damaging effect. It is necessary that the entire Act be revised and so framed that it will not operate to the prejudice of the person whose land is compulsorily acquired.

I wonder whether this Bill, if it can be passed, if it is passed, will be in order. The Bill as finally passed must include all the amendments that have been passed. In my opinion, the various amendments that have been carried as declared by the Deputy-Speaker—the Deputy-Speaker unequivocally declared them passed—should be incorporated in the Bill in its final form.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was not here when the division took place.

Shri Mohamed Imam: It has been stated that there was a subsequent division. I must submit with all due respect that that is illegal and that it is not authorised by law. When the Speaker gives his decision definitely that a certain amendment has been passed, there is no provision either in the rules of procedure or in the Constitution to reopen it.

Shri A. T. Sarma: No, it can be reopened.

Shri Mohamad Imam: With due respect, he cannot reopen it. The decision stands. According to the decision, all those amendments have been passed and they should be incorporated in the Bill. So, if the Bill is passed without incorporating all those amendments, then I am afraid the whole procedure is illegal, the Bill in the final form cannot operate and cannot become law.

So, on these grounds I oppose the passing of this Bill and I advise the

Mover of this Bill in all humility to withdraw it. No time is lost. There is still time for the expiry of the ordinance, another four months more. So, he will do well, in deference to the wishes of a large number of members, to withdraw this Bill and bring it again in the next session of Parliament, which session is not far off. So, I oppose this Bill.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I share the concern of the House, and all the hon. Members have expressed concern over the various provisions of the Bill. I do not want to enter into elaborate arguments at this stage because I have already explained the purpose for which the Government had to bring forward this Bill.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra, one of the senior members of this House, desired that Government should give a firm assurance to the effect that the entire framework of the Act would be gone into. May I repeat that I have already in my preliminary observations stated that a committee of Members of Parliament will be constituted, and since it is a subject falling in the concurrent List, representatives of the State Governments will also have to be associated with that committee. As soon as the report of that committee is available, we shall examine the entire framework of the Act, and Government will come forward with a new legislation. But for the time being, due to some technical difficulties we have to bring forward this legislation. No disrespect to the judgment of any court is meant thereby. Therefore, I commend this Bill to the House.

Shri Himatsingka: May I also suggest that the draftsmen should be a little more careful, so that the Minister may not have to bring an amendment immediately after it is introduced. Another fact is the Financial Memorandum was also not attached, it was added later on. These things should be looked into by the office, otherwise, there will be difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: On a point of information, Sir. Are you allowing the members of the Rajya Sabha to sit in the House at the time of voting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So long as he is not voting, if there is any Rajya Sabha member....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The question is not whether they are voting or not. They ought not to sit at the time of the voting. The lobbies are cleared means those who are not members of this House should not sit. This is a very simple rule. In our Assemblies, we do not allow.

Division No. 61

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Nathu
Ran
Aga, Shri Ahmad Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bbagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri V. N., Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri N. T.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhillion, Shri G. S.

AYES

Dhulicwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnawis, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Yadav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadiv, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kahandole, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamla Kumari Shrimati
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keshri, Shri Sitoram
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laxmikantamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laaskar, Shri N. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. H.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri
Narendra Singh
Malimariyappa, Shri

[18.22 hrs.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna
Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Mirandi, Shri
Masuria Din, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agan
Dass Guru
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. G.
Mondal, Dr. P.
Mrityunjay Prasad,
Shri
Mudrika Singh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati
Sharda
Nageshwar, Shri M. N.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri
Pandit Shrimati Vijaya-
Lakshmi
Panigrahi, Shri Chint-
mani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Farmer, Shri Bhalji
bhai
Pratap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No seats have been allocated to them. They can sit here, but they are not voting.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: How can we be sure that they are not voting? They should raise both their hands at the time of voting. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When a Minister, who is a member of the Rajya Sabha, pilots a Bill, he sits here. He has a right to sit.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: As a matter of convenience, the rules can be amended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

I request hon. members to use both the hands simultaneously.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Qureshi, Shri Shaf
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
K.
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshankar Prasad
Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy Shri Ganga
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri S. K.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.

Salve, Shri N. K.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satva Narain, Singh,
Shri
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah Shri Shantilal
Shankaranand, Shri
Sharma Shri D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shiv Chandrika Prasad,
Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri

Siddeshwar
Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Sonar, Shri A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh,
Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Taredekar, Shri V. B.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsidas, Shri
Vajpayee Shri A. B.
Veerappa, Shri Rama-
chandra
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra
Jeet, Shri

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin Prof. R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramachan-
dra J.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyoti-moy
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bharat Singh, Shri
Chittababu, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. D.
Dhirendranath, Shri
Dipa, Shri A.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalar, Shri D. S
Gupta, Shri Kanwarlal
Gupta, Shri Lakhnial
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath
Rao

Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Hukam Chand
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kaushik, Shri K. M.
Kedar Baswan, Shri
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqaur Ali
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mujhi, Shri M.
Mangal Thumadom, Shri
Misra, Shri Srinivas
Modi, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Molahu, Shri
Naik, Shri R. V.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Palmar, Shri D. R.
Patel Shri Manibhai J.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patodia Shri D. N.
Ram Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Rabi
Satya Narain Singh,
Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri B. S.
Sharma, Shri N. S.
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Singh, Shri J. B.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Umanath, Shri
Vansh Narain, Shri
Viswanathan Shri G.
Viswanatham, Shri Ten-
neti

Shri K. M. Kaushik (Chanda): The machine is not working. 18.25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): The machine is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes 149; Noes 62.

The motion was adopted.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to announce that the business in the House for tomorrow, the 7th April, 1967 will be as follows:

(1) Further consideration and passing of the Mineral Pro-

ducts (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, if the Bill is not finished today.

- (2) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

If the House agrees, Private Members' Bills may be taken up after the above Government Bills are disposed of and if necessary the House may sit longer tomorrow to complete the business.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Sir, there is something wrong. When I pressed from here something was registered, but when I pressed from here nothing was registered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is any defect it will be removed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, according to the announcement just now made by the hon. Minister there are many Bills including the most important Bill, the Essential Commodities Bill, which are going to be passed tomorrow. What will happen is, all the important Bills, where we want to take part in the discussions, are going to be guillotined and, ultimately, the Private Members' Bills also will not be taken into consideration. Sir, tomorrow is the last day of this session, and the hon. Minister wants to rush through all this business. I would request him not to do so. They have already extended the Rajya Sabha sitting up to the 10th. Let us also sit up to 10th to pass these important legislations with full responsibility, because all the textile mills are still facing closure and it is not an easy job. There are two other statements which the hon. Minister promised to

me. One is about the recent judgment of the Supreme Court about the Fundamental Rights. He promised to speak to the Minister of Law and said that the Law Minister would make a statement. Another was about the closure of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills. About 35 lakhs of people are facing starvation. The hon. Minister said he would speak to the Commerce Minister and he would make a statement here. Sir, this is a very important matter. Let us sit up to the 10th. We are not going to lose by that. Otherwise, let him make those two statements also tomorrow.

भी हुक्म चन्द काषाय (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री ने अपने बक्तव्य में जिन बिलों का उल्लेख किया है उन के लिए कितना कितना समय रखा गया है। कल गैर सरकारी विधेयकों को साढ़े तीन बजे लिया जाना है। क्या सब सरकारी काम उस से पहले खत्म किया जा सकेगा? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम गैर सरकारी विधेयकों को टाल नहीं सकते हैं। गैर सरकारी काम के लिए मात्राहू में केवल ढाई घंटे मिलते हैं और सरकार उनको भी उड़ाना चाहती है। इसलिये सरकार अपने बिलों को चाहे कम करे, लेकिन गैर-सरकारी विधेयकों को ज़हर लेना चाहिये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कल हम कितने बजे तक बैठेंगे। अगर भावशयक हो, तो सरकार इस सेशन को एक दो दिनों के लिए बढ़ा दे।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, the proposal just now made is very very unfair, because the effect of the proposal will be like this. Tomorrow is the only day in this entire session for Private Members' Bills, and that they are going to suppress. Secondly, what is going to happen is, these Bills like Essential Commodities Bills, involving lakhs and lakhs of workers, their wages being deducted, are going to be hurried through. Even the time

[Shri Umanath]

limit is going to be given. They are going to hurry up, guillotine and get it passed. These two are going to be the worst affected because of that. They are going to do it with their majority. It is a rotten practice, the most unjust and atrocious practice of depriving the House and the Members of the Private Members' Business, the only time when they can move their Bills, and depriving millions of workers of half of their day's wages without giving an opportunity to discuss the provisions of those Bills. You want to hang a person without giving him an opportunity to have his say. The temerity with which the Government has come here with proposals on such an important question facing the nation is most atrocious. I oppose it. Yesterday, with their slender majority they did it. They are using their slender majority for purposes which are palpably wrong. They must withdraw the proposal which they have now made. The only other course left to them is to extend the session. To get over the problem of extending the session, which they have done before, they are trying to deprive the Private Members of their right to introduce Bills and deprive the workers of their rights. This is very wrong. I oppose it. I appeal to the members of the Congress party to persuade their Ministers not to resort to rotten tactics like this.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): When we fixed the time table with the Speaker then it was assumed that we are giving four hours to the Land Acquisition Bill, four hours to the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill and three hours to the Finance Bill. Then yesterday some time was taken on the Svetlana affairs and today the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill has taken more time than anticipated. Therefore, now either some Bills will have to be held over or the session will have to be extended. We cannot deny the right of the House to discuss these Bills which are of vital importance and which affect millions of people of the country. So

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to accept the suggestion that the session be extended by a day or two so that all these Bills could be discussed in detail.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): If there is any difficulty in extending the session by another day, we are prepared to sit late after 7 p.m. tomorrow. We have no objection to that. But for no reason whatsoever can we agree to cutting down the time for the Private Members' business. During the last session of the last Lok Sabha once we sat till 8.30 p.m. in the night and then also the House was adjourned only for want of quorum. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to reduce the time of two and a half hours allotted for Private Members' Business. After all, it is given only once a week.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Regarding the time a suggestion has already been made. So, only those who want to make new suggestions need speak.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan (Tiruttani): The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill has been given the fourth place in tomorrow's business and not immediately after the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill. Let that Bill be brought up next to the Mineral Products Bill.

श्री एस०एम० खोली (पूना) : यह सवाल जो सदन के सामने है उस में से एक रास्ता निकल सकता है। यह जो टाइम लिमिट फिल्स द्वारा है वह तो विजेन्स ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने किया है। अब कल रोक तो हाउस बैठने वाला है। तो जो सुझाव बताई गई है या अमेंडमेंट की बात कही जा रही है तो वह विजेन्स ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की बीटिंग इकट्ठा बुलाकर वहाँ नहीं कर सते?

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): It would be very unfair to reduce the time for the Private Members' business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That point has already been made.

Shri S. Kandappan: If the Government still insist that they cannot extend the session and everything should be finished by tomorrow, then I would suggest that in view of the importance of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, it should be given precedence over the other Bills.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I fully agree with the last hon. Member, because I have simply effected a little change in the order of business because we want that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which relates to Sindhi language, may be taken up early tomorrow.

Shri Dattatraya Knute (Kolaba): Is there any urgency about it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is some urgency about it. As he knows, the other House has adopted it. It is being postponed for a long time. Therefore, we want that it should be adopted by this House tomorrow.

Shri Umanath feels a bit more agitated regarding workers but I might be permitted to assure him that we are as much protectors of the workers' rights as anybody else.

Shri Umanath: That is why you are doing this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We shall do our best to see that their interests are fully protected.

Shri Nambiar has struck a balance between the two because he has suggested that we might sit, if necessary, during the night also tomorrow. I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House agrees, I have no objection to sitting day after tomorrow, but if it is possible to do so we can adopt

all the Bills as well as Private Members' Bills tomorrow.

Shri Joshi suggested that the Business Advisory Committee can meet tomorrow and decide about the entire thing. It is not Government's decision. The decision was taken by the leaders of the Opposition groups. Therefore if you say anything, you are saying that against your own leaders and I am accepting your suggestions.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: After that decision was taken, we have taken extra time on other business and therefore the time table already decided in the meeting had been upset.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I agree to all the suggestions but not to objectionable ones. I do not agree to Shri Kunte's suggestion because he feels agitated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private Members' business may be taken up at 4 o'clock and we might sit longer as Shri Nambiar suggested.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Umanath: He agrees to sitting on Saturday.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If we can transact all the business tomorrow by sitting an hour or so

जी स० मा० बनर्जी : नहीं होगा, मान लीजिये ।

डा० राम सभग रिहू : तो हम कहां कहते हैं कि नहीं मानेंगे ? हम ऐसी करते हैं ।

If it is not possible, we will sit day after tomorrow also.

जी बुक्षम बाबू कल्याण : आप ये दिन बड़ा दीजिए न ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If we sit on Saturday, the heavens are not going to fall.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already accepted that. We shall sit on Saturday if the business is not finished tomorrow.

Shri Umanath: There should not be any uncertainty. If the House is to sit on the 8th, Members will book their seats accordingly. When he says that if it is not finished tomorrow, the tendency will be to finish tomorrow somehow.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I agree that we can sit on Saturday also to complete the business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, we sit on Saturday.

18.38 hrs.

MINERAL PRODUCTS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT Bill

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The object of the Bill is to replace the Ordinance that was promulgated by the President on the 15th December, 1966. A statement explaining in detail the circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of this Ordinance has already been laid on the Table of the House and I would request the Members to refer to it.

The House is aware that in terms of the agreements concluded with the three major oil companies, namely, Messrs Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltex, the ex-refinery prices in India of the major petroleum products are determined on "import parity" basis which include the following elements in addition to wharfage/landing charges at Indian ports of discharge:—

(a) f.o.b. cost at Abadan, and

(b) marine freight, marine insurance and ocean loss applicable from Abadan to the Indian ports of discharge.

The selling price which is also controlled is, on the other hand, determined on the basis of ex-refinery price plus marketing charges, profit of marketing companies and recoverable duties and taxes. On the basis of the above formula, the ex-refinery prices increased after devaluation in terms of rupees because of the changed value of the Indian currency. The refineries were accordingly entitled to fix higher ex-refinery selling price. It was found that this gave the refineries an adventitious profit because they were able to fix ex-refinery price on their own products manufactured in India on the basis of the notional increase of similar imported products as a result of devaluation. The internal cost of production had not increased in the same proportion as the notional import price. It is to mop up this difference that a higher additional excise duty is now proposed to be levied. This, however, cannot be done in respect of kerosene certain grades of refined diesel oils, light diesel oil and Bitumen without an amendment of the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 because this Act has fixed ceiling limits in respect of these products which will be exceeded if the full additional excise duty which is likely to be imposed immediately or in the near future on these items is actually levied. The Bill, therefore, propose to raise the ceiling limits in regard to these four products. The hon. Members will recall that an Ordinance was issued on the 15th December, 1966 to enhance the ceiling limits in regard to these four items. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance. In regard to the other petroleum products, the

ceiling limits imposed in the Act are sufficiently high and there is no need therefore to enhance these limits also.

A question may be raised as to whether the imposition of higher additional duties will not have the effect of increasing the price of these products to the consumers. I would like to assure the hon. Members that this would not be so because under section 5 of the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, the additional duties cannot be passed on to the consumers. The consumer price which is controlled does not take into account these additional duties and its imposition will, therefore, have no effect on the consumer price.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Statement of the Objects and Reasons of the Bill states, in a nutshell, that these foreign oil companies were taking advantage of devaluation for sometime past and they were making extraordinary profits in addition to profits which they were making before. Secondly, the object of the Bill is to mop up these profits. This is what the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says.

I would first deal with the first question. It has always been found that these foreign oil companies, particularly, the Burmah Shell, the Esso and the Caltex, have tried to benefit from our difficulties and from our troubles. This devaluation was done in our country, as it is known today to everybody, at the behest of the American Government.

An hon. Member: The World Bank.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The World Bank is only a subsidiary to the American Government. Everybody knows it. These are the companies which are international cartels and two of them belong to very big international cartels under the American patronage. Before Independence, in the olden days, one could understand that their exploitation knew no bounds. But even after Independence, these foreign companies went on doing things with impunity. They used to dictate terms to India. I may recall some of those instances.

Shri R. D. Bhandarkar (Bombay Central): Sir, the rules of relevance must be enforced in this House. He is allowed to speak on company law and on what not. (Interruption).

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is new to this House and, therefore, he does not find relevance in what I say. I may point out that the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill specifically mentions that after devaluation, these foreign companies are cheating India. Therefore, I am raising this point. It is not for the first time that these foreign American companies and British companies are exploiting India. If that hurts that gentleman's sentiments, I am sorry I cannot help it.

As I was saying, this is not a new thing. But unfortunately, the Government of India from the very beginning bowed down to the blackmail tactics of the foreign oil companies, namely, the three giant companies. In the past, I remember, these companies were given the contract to find out whether oil or gas was available underground in India. These are the very two companies—Burmah Shell and Esso—which wasted the public money for two years and gave a wonderful report that India does not have any gas or oil underground. But after a few years with the help of Soviet technicians,

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

oil was found in Gujarat and other places and prospecting is going on.

Secondly, these companies refused to give us—I may refer to the Damle Committee report—the source of their crude oil supply. It is written in the Damle Committee report that these companies refused to give us the source of their crude oil supply. Also, about prices, I may refer you to the very recent report of the Working Group on oil prices. This Working Group, set up by the Government of India, in their observations, have stated:

"The arrangements made by the three private oil companies . . ."

namely, those three companies—Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso.

"...for import of crude oil are intended to dispose of the oil produced by their principals, affiliates or subsidiaries and do not permit of price-fixing by free and full competition and it is difficult to accept that their prices are the most favourable in the world market."

This is from the report submitted by Talukdar Committee in August 1965. It shows that even today they want to dictate the price. Again, in this report, there is a specific mention about the Caltex company. It is stated:

"The process margin guaranteed under the agreement for the Cochin refinery . . ."

This agreement was entered into only two years back.

". . . is higher than the calculated margins of the three existing coastal refineries. The price of crude oil reported to have been negotiated by Philips for the Cochin Refinery appears to be considerably higher than

the price for the same crude oil offered to the Ministry."

This exploitation of India went on during British days. Even today, when we are free, when we have a free Government, this Government acts at the behest of these oil companies; they are afraid of fighting these companies. I am going to say how they are fighting the companies, when I discuss another section.

We should at the same time remember that this attitude of the Government of India is quite manifest in this aspect. Offshore drilling was done with the help of Soviet technicians and they made a positive report that on the Coromandal coast, near Kerala, near Bombay and near some other place in the gulf of Cambay, there were strata of oil and gas, and they are prepared to help the Government of India with their knowhow. but the Government of India has—of late, particularly—developed a soft corner for these Americans. They, in the name of getting the latest and the best technique—I do not know what is meant by the latest and the best technique—entered into an agreement with the American Company, the Ashland Company, but within a few months, the Ashland Company backed out; they wanted better terms, they wanted to squeeze India further, and now we are left high and dry. These are the three companies which are not only affecting the economy of India but are also affecting the employment potential of our country. These are the companies which have created havoc in the employment position in India, by introducing electronic computers to throw out people, by closing down Tin factories, by winding up offices such as the Caltex office in Calcutta and so on. How are we going to fight these companies?

Shri K. C. Pant has said that by the imposition of these levies the extra profit is going to be mapped

up. Sir, you are an experienced parliamentarian and you know what happens whenever the Government of India or any State Government impose a levy of even one paisa. The result has been that the prices have gone up invariably. Why? They go up because the Government of India have no price-fixing machinery.

Shri K. C. Pant: If the hon. Member would give me a moment, may I explain the position? This is not the ordinary excise duty; this is an additional excise duty which is non-recoverable and it is not passed on to the consumer. So, there is a distinction between the two.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I understand that. I do not mean to say that the provisions that he has spoken of will not have any deterrent effect. I do not say that. But what will happen in the market, in the whole sale market and in the retail market? It has been our experience that the prices generally go up in such cases. It is the consumers who will have to pay more; the travelling public will have to pay extra bus fare or taxi fare. It is the peasants in the villages who will have to suffer for want of kerosene. So, I would submit that Government have to exercise some control on the prices. May I know what control is exercised by them on the price of kerosene, and on the ordinary fuels which the villagers use today? Therefore, I say that some other method should be found out by the Government of India to control the prices and at the same time mop up the extra profit which the oil companies are making.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): We all know the collaboration of this Government with their godfathers in the West, namely private American capital. I would not go into the details of that it is a very unholy chapter.

Kerosene is an item which is almost as important as food to the common man. It is a 'must' for the millions of students who have no access to electricity which the Government have promised for long. To a city-dweller and to the common man who cannot afford an electric chimney or heater or something of that sort, kerosene is the only source of fuel which will generate no smoke. So, if you discourage the use of kerosene, there will be health hazards. I do sincerely hope that the finance Minister's colleagues, namely the Education Minister and the Minister of Health would at least step in and see that this kerosene flows into the household of the common man at a lower price. The hon. Minister is talking of giving relief to the common man. This is an opportunity. Why should they not sell at least one item at a lower price?

Last year, we had a student procession in Basirhat. The students wanted kerosene for their studies. They had an annual examination before them; they could not study after darkness in the absence of kerosene. Then, what happened? The trigger-happy Congress Government of Bengal was ruling at that time. Here was a young boy who wanted kerosene for his study and who wanted to pass his examination by studying in the darkness....

Shri K. C. Pant: There has been some firing since then too. There has been some firing, of late also.

An hon. Member: Is the hon. Minister very happy over it?

Shri K. C. Pant: I am unhappy. I am merely pointing it out. The hon. Member said 'trigger-happy'. We are all trigger-happy.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It was the Congress Government in Bengal which did this at Basirhat. Let him read the newspapers. This had been engineered by him. We all know that. These petroleum combines are too big for this small Government of India. They

(Shri Jyotirmoy Basu)

will never disclose to them the first landed cost of petroleum products. If Government say that they give them these figures, I do not believe it. So buying petroleum from their sister concerns in Abadan or Gulf of Mexico and producing an imaginary invoice on that, Government conspired because they could not take the risk of taking the Parliament and the people into confidence, and imposed an overnight devaluation. Government have been throwing salt on the wound of the countrymen. Now they are playing into the hands of the foreign investor.

I would not like to say anything further because the time is very short. What I say to the Finance Minister is: give a chance to the common man to survive; give him the minimum human wants, and kerosene is one item that the student requires, that the city-dweller requires. I hope he will take it that way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I support the contentions of my hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: About your collaboration with the agitators in Calcutta, I will discuss it with you later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I fully agree with the hon. Minister when he said that this is non-recoverable. It is stated already in the statement of objects and reasons. But one thing is clear: after devaluation, who is getting more profit? We have been telling in this house that all these oil companies are making fabulous profits, and they should have been nationalised by this time. This Government has neither the courage nor the conviction to do so because it has to get help from America which is the country which controls the big oil industry.

I would request the hon. Minister to see that those commodities used by consumers, specially kerosene oil and other oils, are made available to them

without any increase in price. We know that the prices have increased. Even after this I can assure you that there will be more profits that the foreign oil companies will make and less benefit to the consumers.

So my submission is only this, that the hon. Minister should explain the position and give an assurance to this House that efforts will be made to bring down the prices of oils, especially kerosene oil, because it is used not by the big people, but by the ordinary common people.

Another thing. They are taking advantage of the Government's weak policy pursued not by the Finance Minister, but by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. These oil companies have taken advantage of it and they have thrown hundreds of employees on the streets. They have not accepted the recommendations of Shri R. L. Mehta and today nearly 500-600 men in Calcutta belonging to the Caltex company are on the streets. Some members are likely to be retrenched because they are going to introduce computers and automation.

I mention this point because this is all connected with those oil companies who earn more profits, on the one hand, and retrench our Indian workers on the other. They are earning these profits at the cost of our nation.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): On a point of order. When an hon. Member is on his legs, can the hon. Member (Shri D. C. Sharma) remain standing?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not mind because whether he is sitting or standing, to me it is the same.

I would only request the Minister to kindly consider this matter. We expect from Shri Pant, the worthy son of a worthy father, to rise above the ordinary Congress politics and try to curb the profits of these monopolists.

19 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am glad I have caught your eye today, and I first of all congratulate on your elevation to this Chair.

An hon. Member: Better late than never.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very difficult to speak about those foreign oil companies. If any one does so, he does so at his own peril. If any one tries to compete with them, he does so with a great deal of danger to himself.

There was one Union Minister of Oil here, Shri K. D. Malviya. He tried to put Indian oil on the map of India, and also on the map of the world, and I know what his fate was, what

his fate now is and what his fate will be in future. Therefore, one has to talk with a great deal of restraint when one talks about these foreign cartels, trusts, combines, of these oil companies. They topple down governments in the Far West, they change governments. They have political power. It is not that they have only this oil, but to this oil, to every barrel of oil, every can of diesel oil, to every barrel of other kinds of things, political strings are attached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 7, 1967|Chaitra 17, 1889 (Saka).