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**Thursday, July 20, 1967  
Asadha 29, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. VII contains Nos. 41-50)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

13111

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 20, 1967/Asadha 29,  
1889 (Saka)

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Chaudhri Sri Chand, who passed away at Chandigarh on the 19th July, 1967 at the age of 68. At the time of his death he was the Speaker of the Haryana Legislative Assembly

Chaudhri Sri Chand was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1946-47.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to be bereaved family.

**Shri Ranfa:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the opportunity of working with Chaudhri Sri Chand for a number of years in the kisan movement. He was one of the sincere supporters and champions of agriculturists in Punjab. He was a redoubtable follower of the late Sri Chotu Ram, a great leader of the agriculturists in the old Punjab. He was a Member here and he was also a member in the State legislative assembly. He worked also as Parliamentary Secretary and he was one of the leaders of the bar in Rohtak. He played a very notable part in the public life of Punjab for more than two decades. I join you in mourning his death.

श्री कलराज बचोप  
बीधरी श्रीचन्द हरियाण के सर्व निज

13112

जीवन के धन्दर मानो एक इस्टीमेशन थे। लगभग पिछले 50 साल से उन का वहाँ के सार्वजनिक जीवन के धन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान रहा है। वह यूनिवर्सिटी मिनिस्ट्री के एक बहुत बड़ा स्तम्भ थे और शाजादी के बाद जब भारतीय जनसभा बना या तो सब से पहला जो कानून बनाने का जालन्धर में था और जिस में श्री, राजा श्री हिमाचल प्रदेश का जनपद बना वह उस में थे और जनसभा के पहले सदस्य बने। उसके बाद भी उन का हमारी पार्टी के साथ निकट का संबंध रहा और अभी इन चुनने के बाद जो वहाँ पर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट बना और जिसकी कि भाज वहाँ पर दुर्भाग्य है उसके भी वह एक बहुत बड़े स्तम्भ थे।

वह एक किसान परिवार से थे। उन की एक नैतिक परम्परा थी और किसानों के लिए, सोल्जर्स के लिए, जवानों के लिए उन का जीवन था। स्वर्गीय श्री स्त्री जी ने देश को जय जवान और जय किसान का नारा दिया और बीधरी साहब उन दोनों के लिए अर्पित किसानों और जवानों के लिए जीवन भर लड़े। मैं उन के प्रति अपनी अद्वाजलि भेंट करता हूँ।

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Sir, we associate ourselves with all that has been said about the departed public servant and request you to convey our condolences to his family

**Mr. Speaker:** The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Indian Oil Corporation

†

\*1962. Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee.  
Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri Nanja Gowder:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many Public and Private Undertakings have complained that they do not get the supplies regularly according to the delivery schedules quoted by the Indian Oil Corporation,

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the grievances,

(c) whether any enquiry was made about

(i) the short supply of lubricants and furnace oil, and

(ii) lack of technical assistance to be rendered by the Indian Oil Corporation to the beneficiaries and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the light of the result of the enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah) (a) and (b) There were some complaints last year, mostly due to the short availability of imported furnace oil and lubricants. The supply position has since greatly improved and there are hardly any complaints now.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Special allocations were given for the import of lubricants and furnace oil. Steps were also taken to increase the indigenous production of furnace oil. These products are now easily available in the country. The technical assistance section of the Indian Oil Corporation has also been suitably strengthened.

Shri S. C. Samanta: When was this Indian Oil Corporation set up and at that time what was the quantity that it distributed and what is the quantity that it distributes at present?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: The Indian Oil Corporation has been set up some years back and I cannot say offhand the exact year. The position is that we were importing till last year furnace oil and high speed diesel oil; only now we are self-sufficient in regard to these two. We are still importing lubricants and we have various proposals to manufacture lubricants also in the country. When these proposals materialise, we hope we will be self-sufficient in regard to lubricants also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of the refineries that are at present supplying petroleum products to this corporation and whether the corporation gets all its products from these refineries or they have other arrangements?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: Actually, the Indian oil industry so far as marketing is concerned is an integrated system. We sell some of the private oil company products depending on the area; they also sell some of our products. Except in regard to kerosene and lubricants and certain types of aviation gases we are generally self-sufficient even today.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know the names of refineries.

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: The refineries are at Koyah, Barauni, Gauhati, then we have a refinery at Cochin where we have a share. We propose to set up a refinery at Madras, there is also a proposal to have one at Haldia.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: विदेशी कम्पनियां जहाँ यहाँ मन्गानी १२ कर रहा है उन के ७५२ बा रॉई टम का कटौल है या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ श्रीर धूमरे बहू

कि हमारी इंडियन घायल कारपारेसन  
कब तक इन बिदेसी कम्पनियों को रिलेस  
कर कर देगी ?

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** The production in oil companies is controlled they cannot increase production without the permission of the Government of India. There is a certain condition that for a certain period they cannot be taken over.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Would the Minister recall the shortage of supply about these things? Our information goes that this irregularity in supply was not only due to the shortage of goods with the Indian oil company but also due to the fact that large chunks of territories had been given to one individual as a monopoly. Is that information correct? If so is he thinking of breaking this monopoly and allow some smaller units in the districts in order to have regulated supplies?

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** I do not know what particular individual my hon. friend has in mind. But I can say that the present tendency is to give facilities to smaller units.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** One Calcutta firm is holding monopoly over the whole of northern India UP etc.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** When there was a short supply of petroleum products sometime back there was a report in papers that there was a short supply of petroleum products and it was reported that there was a move on the part of certain authorities of the Indian Oil Corporation to act in a way which helped the foreign companies when there was short supply the foreign oil companies came in the scene and supplied those private and public undertakings that required oil and other products. In view of that newspaper report, did the Government make any enquiry to find out what was the actual position?

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** I am not aware of the particular complaint which the hon. Member has in mind, but if any complaint is brought to the specific notice of the Ministry, we will certainly look into it. All I can say is that the distribution system is an integrated one. Certain areas, depending on the nearest refinery, have been earmarked for certain marketing agencies.

**श्री अशोक सिंह:** बेस्टन एशिया में जो २५६६ टुन्ना है प्रोसेसिंग कटौत या उस की बजह से हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रोलियम की कमी तो नहीं पड़ेगी ?

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** There is no such shortage.

**Shri P. Gopalan:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to competition between the Indian Oil Corporation and the private oil companies, there is a new phenomenon in the country, namely, a concentration of distribution centres in some places and a lack of distribution centres in other places? If so what steps Government propose to take to ensure a rational distribution of these centres throughout the country?

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** These oil companies have already established their retail depots. We are trying to get as many of them as possible as and when the leases of the oil companies are over.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** The question was something and the answer has been something different.

**Shri P. Gopalan:** I said there is a new phenomenon concentration of distribution centres in some places and in some other places there is a lack of it. That was my question.

**Shri Raghu Ramalah:** I have already explained that the oil companies have established their retail depots in some

of the prominent places. We are trying to get them as soon as the leases are over. I have already explained it.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** In view of the world situation having turned to be such that the oil producing areas are in trouble and the necessity of stopping the foreign oil supplies may arise, and in view of the defects and shortcomings that have been mentioned by the hon Members on the other side, is the hon Minister agreeable to take the necessary steps such as the streamlining of the administration and efforts being made in that direction and the whole thing being looked into?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** So far as the shortages are concerned, I have said that at the present moment, they are confined to kerosene and lubricants and certain quantities of certain types of aviation gas. So far as kerosene is concerned, we hope to be self-sufficient when the Madras refinery goes into production and also when the Haldia scheme goes through. So far as the lubricants are concerned we have a number of proposals, we propose to start manufacture this year of some amount at Barauni. We also have a proposal to have it manufactured by Lubindia. We are also examining the possibility of manufacturing it at Cochin, and also if Haldia goes through, there is also a proposal to manufacture lubricants there. When all these proposals go through we hope we will have enough in this country.

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** I would like to add to what my colleague has stated about the various fractions of crude that is, the processed products of crude. As far as crude itself is concerned, as the hon House knows, we have still to import a considerable amount of crude.

**श्री राधाबहादुर शास्त्री :** यही मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि तेल की स्थिति में

पहले से सुधार हुआ है। यतः 'मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्थिति में सुधार आया है तो बिहार के तेल के कोटे में जो कमी कर दी गई है क्या उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार विचार कर रहा है ताकि बाढ़ आने से पहले वहाँ की सरकार बाढ़ एरिया से ठीक से उत्तकी हटाई कर सके ?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** I do not know which particular product he has referred to, but we are not aware of any shortage. We have made allocations, and if there is any difficulty we shall certainly look into them.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** जो गहरी खेती का प्रोद्योग है उस के अनुसार पम्पिंग स्टेशन के लिए, ट्रैक्टर के लिए, पावर टिलर के लिये आज की वही ग्रहणित होती जा रहा है जो गांधी के अन्दर किरासीन की थी। अब जो पेट्रोल पम्प है उन के अलावा जैसे किरासीन को गांधी के अन्दर बाटन की एजेंसिया होती है उसी तरह न्या भारतीय तेल नियम ने पूरे देश के देशों में तेल पहुँचाने और उस के बाटने का कोई व्यापक व्यवस्था बनाई है ?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** It is distributed through retail depots. They arrange the local distribution.

**Shri S. B. Damani:** May I know how many petrol pumps of Indian Oil have been established so far and out of them how many are in rural and how many in urban areas? May I know whether supplies are made to them properly?

**Shri Raghu Ramiah:** It is difficult to give offhand the figures. There are thousands of retail depots.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** In view of the fact that foreign oil companies have formed cartels blocking the ex-

panson of our business in all the big cities in India, may I know how many new petrol pumps have been opened in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi against how many owned by private firms?

**Mr. Speaker:** How can anybody give these figures offhand? If the Minister can answer it, I will be happy

**Shri Raghu Kamaiah.** It is very difficult to give the figures offhand

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** If he gives the correct picture, it will reveal that our business expansion is not taking place because foreign oil cartels are blocking our expansion

**Mr. Speaker.** I agree with you But separate notice must be given Other wise, nobody will be able to answer how many new pumps have been opened

#### Adivasis and Scheduled Castes

+

\*1263. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.**

✓ **Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policies in regard to the Adivasis and Scheduled Castes in the light of the various reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner,

(b) whether the findings of the Pandey Commission's Report on Bastar incidents have also been taken into consideration, and

(c) if so the broad features thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha):** (a) In view of the very important and varying nature of the problems, Government take into account the opinion and the advice of various agencies including

the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in determining the policies and priorities governing the programme for the welfare of the Backward Classes

(b) and (c) The findings of the Commission are confined to the disturbances which took place at Jagdalpur on 25th and 26th March, 1966, and the State Government are taking further action in the matter

श्री मधु लिमये मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो कमिश्नर की ताजा रिपोर्ट है उसके एक बाध्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है

It will be seen from the position as on 1st January, 1965 that the percentage secured by the Scheduled Castes in Class I, Class II and Class III is 159, 251 and 861 respectively This is far below the all-India yardstick of 12½ per cent Similarly, the position as on 1st January, 1965 in the case of Scheduled Tribes in Class I, Class II and Class III is 0.53 per cent, 0.28 per cent and 1.11 per cent respectively, which is also far below the percentage of 5 fixed as all-India yardstick"

२४ जन माल

**Mr Speaker** Yesterday the hon Member was present and the Business Advisory Committee set apart 7 hours for discussing these reports

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानकारी के लिए पूछना चाहता हूँ। हर साल इसी तरह की कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ रही है, और ऐसे भी साल हैं जब कि यह प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। जैसे 1961 में, 1.44 परसेंट या स्वाम 1 मैं हरिजनों का और दूसरे साल वह बढ़ कर 1.27

परसेंटेज हो गया। इसी तरह आदिवासियों का मैंने उदाहरण कि 1962 में .27 परसेंटेज था और 1963 में वह घट कर .23 परसेंटेज हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं आई कि इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार कौन कौन से कदम उठा रही है। वह इस की जानकारी दे क्यो कि बहस होने वाली है। मैं परसेंटेज की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने दो उदाहरण भी दिये हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों दोनों का परसेंटेज घटा है।

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** As far as representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services is concerned, it is a matter which is looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs and specific replies can be given by that Ministry. As far as our Department is concerned, we had a detailed discussion with the Home Ministry and with the Home Minister himself. I myself had a detailed discussion. We have set up a joint group to go into this matter very thoroughly and come up with proposals whereby this matter can be corrected. As the House is aware, on behalf of our Department we are running certain schools where a special orientation and special educational facilities are provided to people who want to compete for various examinations from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have also been looking into this matter to see to what extent and how far these facilities have to be extended.

**श्री मधु सिन्घे:** कुछ जो जगह अस्वास्थ्य की है, टेम्पोरेरी उनको सीरिजन करने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें हैं। इस ने कहा गया है कि मंत्रालयों द्वारा ऐसा करने के लिये यह कारण बताया जाता है :

**"The reasons given for de-reservation is the non-availability of Scheduled Caste candidates."**

इन्होंने कहा है कि कई ऐसे जगहों हैं कि नोभर डिपोजिशन क्लर्क तक की जगह को सीरिजन कर दिया गया है और उस में बड़ी जाति के लोगों को भरा गया है। इसके बारे में कमिशन ने लिखा है कि एम्प्लायमेंट रजिस्ट्रार के पास करीब 23000 मैट्रिक लोग हैं 1800 मैट्रिक लोग हैं हरिजन और आदिवासी। फिर भी इस तरह के जो काम होते हैं इसके बारे में कुछ तो जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये। यह कहते हैं कि सब पर असर होता है।

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** It is difficult to understand the question of the hon. Member. I have pointed out that this is a matter which is under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry.

**श्री मधु सिन्घे:** मैंने इससे क्या मतलब है? इस सदन में एक परिपाटी बन जानी चाहिये। मैं उनको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कि गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित यह प्रश्न है। गृह मंत्रालय का कोई सवाल है। वो कहेंगे कि वित्त मंत्रालय का मतलब है। प्रधान मंत्री तो सदन में रहती ही नहीं है। अब भी मैं उनको नहीं देख रहा हूँ। दो या तीन मंत्री जो सम्बन्धित होते हैं उनको भी यहाँ रहना चाहिये। प्रश्न के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रणाली का खतम किया जा रहा है। पता नहीं इस देश की सरकार का कौन बना रहा है। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में प्रधान मंत्री का जो दायित्व होता है उसको उन्हें निभाना चाहिये अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती हैं तो उनको इस पद से हट जाना चाहिये। किमी न जयदंस्ती नहीं की है मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं मिलता है। मुझे उत्तर प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। गृह मंत्री दे, वित्त मंत्री दें, मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा गैर हाजिर रहती हैं और अगर होती भी हैं तो कभी जवाब नहीं देती हैं।

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is attending some meeting at the moment. After that she will be coming here.

श्री मधु लिमये दा या तान मजालया का जब मामला आता है तो किस का दायित्व है ? प्रापको दिन बिट्टी भी इनके बारे में लिखी है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. On both sides we have some friends to help us this way. This Report has been before the House for a long time. During the Question Hour it will be difficult to solve this problem. Previously 5 hours were allotted for a discussion on this report and later on, on a demand made by our hon. friends in the Business Advisory Committee, it has been increased to 7 hours, because the Committee considered this as an important matter. During the Question Hour, if hon. Members feel that a question has not been answered satisfactorily, the only best way is to have a discussion. What other method is there for either the Speaker or for anybody else?

श्री मधु लिमये मर मर पर आप व्यवस्था दें। यह सतदीय प्रणाली की बुनियाद में बात जानी है।

**Mr. Speaker:** When you have 7 hours for a discussion on this subject, if we are to take more time on this question now we will not have any time for the other questions.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You are perfectly right in what you say. But the question is, when a Minister replies to a particular question, and that question relates to some other Ministry also, either he will collect all the facts from whichever Ministry he should get it, or there should be some other method of dealing with it. Perhaps, some Minister with overall responsibilities, like the Prime

Minister, could be present here and deal with such questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that is normally done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलशाय उपस्थान नहीं बैठे हैं वः जवाब दें।

**Mr. Speaker:** If this is done every minute, it is impossible for me to continue. For every question, whether international or financial, he has a solution.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I submit.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let me finish.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** I am not asking a supplementary. I want to say something on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give you an opportunity later. If two or three departments are concerned with the same question, normally they do get the information. But they are not perhaps able to give all the details, as they are not themselves dealing with the files. Normally, at least that is my experience, when a question relates to another department or Ministry also, it is referred to that department or Ministry for getting information. But the Minister concerned will not be able to give the complete picture, because he is not dealing with the files. Therefore, the information which the hon. Minister has obtained from the Home Ministry, he will furnish to the House. Now that Shri Madhu Limaye has asked a question, I would request Shri Asoka Mehta to answer it to the extent possible.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Sir, you have promised to give me an opportunity. Now, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services is a Central subject; so also the responsibility for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.



**Mr. Speaker:** We have allotted 7 hours for the discussion of this. Why deal with it now during the question hour?

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Therefore, the Minister concerned cannot say that he does not have the information, because it is the Home Ministry which is dealing with it. In that case, the Central Government will not be able to give any information in respect of the programmes of the State Governments also. After all, this is the Central Government and it is not difficult for the Minister to get the necessary information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a policy matter.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Surely, if a particular Ministry deals with it, the Members are entitled to ask questions of that Ministry. If the hon. Member's question had been specific, on that specific point I would have got full information from the Ministry and given it to him. This question, Sir, you will see, refers to all the reports that have been issued by the Commissioner, all the suggestions made etc., it is not possible for me to list all the suggestions, get all the information and come here prepared.

श्री अशु लिमये : प्रश्न में प्रश्न दिया है ।  
मई, जून जुलाई तीन महीने हो गए हैं ।

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** In the supplementary he brings it. His substantive question could have been this in which case he would have got a specific reply. But if hon. Members ask general questions and if they expect us to come with specific replies on every possible supplementary, it is not possible. For that they will have to give separate notice to me or to the Home Ministry.

**Shri Ranga:** Now let me say this. My hon. friend has also been in this House for a number of years. On a question like this he is expected to supply detailed statement as to the recommendations made by the Com-

missioner and the action taken thereon. Then the House could not have any quarrel with him, as it has now, because he has not come forward with that report. He need not keep everything in his mind but, certainly, he should keep everything on his desk and, if necessary, place them on the Table of the House.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** We are not guided exclusively by the recommendations made by the Commissioner in his report. We are also guided by what the consultative committee members have to say, what the advisory councils for Scheduled Castes have to say and we have to consult the States also. There are special working groups on this subject and there are sub-committees on this. So, the whole lot of material has to be gone through. Sir, as you have yourself stated, for the general discussion of this subject seven hours have been allotted when we are prepared to go into every detail. But here if a general question is asked, I cannot give specific answers.

**Shri Ranga:** May I make one innocent suggestion. Now there is some time for him before that general discussion takes place. Would he be good enough to get the report prepared at least in regard to those specific recommendations made by the Commissioner and then place it on the Table of the House, for the benefit of the Members who will have to take part in the discussion, and also the action taken on those recommendations?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** For placing the report on the Table there will be no difficulty.

**Shri Ranga:** Also the action taken.

श्री अशु लिमये : कल पाठे कमीशन के बारे में ज्ञेय किया है उसी तरह ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सभाध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस बात पर ध्यान

विषय है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों दोनों के लिए बीस प्रतिशत सुरक्षित स्थान होते हुए भी नीतिगत रूप से उन को अधिक से अधिक एक या दो या तीन प्रतिशत स्थान मिलते हैं? इस का कारण अयोग्यता है। साथ जो अयोग्यता की कसौटी है उसके अनुसार तो इन लोगों का प्रतिशत इतना ही रहेगा। तो क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि योग्यता की कसौटी को छोड़ कर के अवसर की कसौटी को अपनाया जाये जिस से यह बीस प्रतिशत की प्रतिज्ञा पूरी हो-पहले उन के लिए अवसर हो और उस के बाद योग्यता आती रहेगी; अगर मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर विचार नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जैसा कि मैं ने पहले बताया है जो लोग मुक्तलिफ इन्तहानो में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आते हैं उन को पूरी योग्यता देने के लिए कई इस्टीमेशन चलाए गए हैं जिन को हम कभी ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग फॉर्सिलिटीज दे रहे हैं जिन को बढ़ाने का हम मोच रहे हैं जिस से ये लाभ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में योग्यता के साथ इन्तहानो में बैठ सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि सविस में आने के बाद भी सिद्ध्युल कार्ट्स और सिद्ध्युल ट्राइब्स के लोगों को मदद देनी चाहिए क्योंकि.. (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सवाल दीगर जबाब दीगर। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री महोदय सवाल को समझे नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of misunderstanding it

श्री अशोक मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस हाउस की कार्यवाही को आप कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं या वे कर रहे हैं।

यह सवाल पूछा गया है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इन लोगों को परसेंटेज बेसिस पर लेने के

लिए तैयार हैं या योग्यता की कसौटी पर लेने के लिए तैयार है।

डा० राम सचन सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि उन लोगों का कोटा बरा है या नहीं।

श्री अशोक मेहता : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि योग्यता न होने की वजह से वे परसेंटेज बेसिस पर सविस में नहीं आ सकते हैं इस लिए उन को पूरी योग्यता देने की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है ताकि वे आसानी से इन्तहान में पास हों और सविसिज में अपने परसेंटेज को पूरा कर सकें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का बिल्कुल ही उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ने यह डिजिजन लिया है कि क्वेश्चन-आवर में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जायेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं आप से यह कहूँ "अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझ को देखिए" और आप यह समझ जायें "अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मुझे मत देखिये" तो लोक सभा कैसे चलेगी? जो प्रश्न किया गया है वह आप ने भी समझ लिया है हालांकि हिन्दी के ज्यादा नजदीक मंत्री महोदय है। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार योग्यता की कसौटी को छोड़ दे और अवसर की कसौटी को अपनाये। हमें उन लोगों को अवसर देना है-वे अयोग्य हैं फिर भी हमें उन को अवसर देना है और अयोग्य होते हुए भी बीस परसेंट हरिजनो और आदिवासियों को ऊंचे स्थानों पर रखना है जिस से वे नेतृत्व के लायक बनें। यह प्रश्न आप ने समझ लिया क्योंकि आप इस देश की पीड़ा को जानते हैं। मंत्री महोदय बेचारे को पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप लोक सभा को

ईस तरह से चलाइये कि जिस में कम से कम धामने-साधने कुछ समय की बात बात हो वर्ना यह होगा कि हम कहेंगे कि धाम खाने चने धीरे वे कहेंगे कि हमली खाने चले।

Mr. Speaker: That is all, please sit down now. That is why we have allotted full 7 hours for this. If you do not get proper answers—you need not be satisfied with that—that is not the end of it. If the Minister can answer again, I have no objection.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have answered it very satisfactorily. I have said that the test he is suggesting we are not willing to have. The test we are following is that we want to provide every possible facility to see that these people are able to have the necessary competence to get through whatever examinations or whatever promotional requirements there are so that they may be able to rise to the highest position without any sense of inferiority. (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिंगे सरकार ने जो कुछ भी किया है उस का परिणाम उस का लेखा-जोखा देश के सामने है। (स्वव्ययान)

Shri Asoka Mehta: They want information, they ask questions and I give straight answers. If they do not like the answer, there is no reason why they should shout.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर अपना विरोध प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ़ ता मवी महोदय गसती करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ ताल आखें दिखाते हैं। यह क्या समाजा है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह उप नरफ़ ज्यादा ताल आखें दिखा रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा इस सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हरिजन लड़के एम० ए० पास कर के जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी की हाइएस्ट डिग्री है, और साइंस में 55 फीसदी

मार्क्स ले कर भी छात्र बीराहे पर ठाकरें छा रहे हैं तो इस यूनियन और मिनिस्टर साहब के रास्ते में इन लोगों को सविन से लेने में क्या टेक्निकल एकावट है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष किया शिव नारायण! शाबाण!

श्री अशोक मेहता मिसाल के तौर पर मे बताना चाहता हू कि एक पालियामेंट के मेम्बर ने अभी मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी कि एक हरिजन नौजवान को जिस ने अच्छे मार्क्स से एम० ए० पास किया है दिल्ली के एक कालेज में लैक्चररशिप मिलनी चाहिए। वह यूनियन कालेज नहीं है एक प्राइवेट कालेज है लेकिन हम उस को घाट देते हैं। होम मिनिस्टर ने मेरी यह बातचीत हो रही है कि जिन सत्याग्रहियों को हम घाट देते हैं उन के लिए एक यह भी कन्डीशन रख दी जाये कि उन को भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में से क्वालिफाइड लोगों की एक छाम परसेंटज लेनी पड़ेगी। इस तरह में जहा जहा हो सकना है वहा हम कन्डीशन डाल दें इन लोगों का नौकरी दिलवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिवचरण लाल इस सवाल से जिस सदस्य का सम्बन्ध है, उसका प्राप सवाल करन का अवसर नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस सवाल का मुझ से सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन प्राप मुझे अवसर नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय क्या यह नहीं है कि पर्याप्त मख्या में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के शिक्षित लोग होने पर भी उनका कोटा पूरा न किये जान के कारण यह है कि अफसर लोग ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं, वे अपने मन से प्रादमी रखना चाहते हैं वे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को अपने पास नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, और इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी तरफ से दबाव डाला जाता है ?

भी अलौकिक मेहुता। भक्तियों की तरफ से कोई बाधनी न हो पाए, उस बारे में भी कार्यवाही हो रही है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? सरकार ने ऐसे कौन से पाबिटिव स्टैप्स लिये हैं, ऐसे कौन से खास क्वेश्चन उठाये हैं, जिससे बहुत लोग सर्वमात्री न कर सके और सिद्धबुद्ध कास्ट्स के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके ?

श्री प्रशोक मेहुता : जहाँ तक क्लास और प्रोडक्शन फोर का सवाल है, वहाँ इस बारे में शिकायत बहुत कम है। क्लास वन और क्लास टू में शिकायत काफी है। जसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, क्लास वन और क्लास टू के लिये उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग की हर तरह की सुविधा दी जा रही है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि सरकारी नौकरियों के भलावा जो और जगहें हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, प्राइवेट कालेजों में, जिनको हमारी तरफ से कुछ ग्रांट या मदद दी जाती है उनके लिये हम इन बारे में कन्डीशन स्थापित की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जिनको हमारी तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं दी जाती है, जहाँ तक हो सकता है, हम उन पर प्रभाव डाल रहे हैं।

Shri Kartik Oraon: I want to make a submission

Mr. Speaker: This is Question Hour. Submissions can be made later. He may put the question

Shri Kartik Oraon: I would like to know from the Government whether it is within their knowledge that the Government of Orissa, right at the very inception of Independence, issued a notification to say that the criterion for becoming members of scheduled tribes was to hold that only those people who profess tribal religion should be reckoned as members of

scheduled tribes and those who are converts from scheduled tribes to Christianity would be reckoned as other backward classes and would not be reckoned as scheduled tribes. May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the Government that a member from West Bengal, Mr. Henry Alexander Wester Wich, and another member from Ranchi, Mr. Paul Dayal, contested for legislative assemblies from reserved seats only on the ground that they were Christians and that they had no tribal origin. That means that the cheapest passport to become members of Scheduled Tribes is to become Christians. May I know whether this is within the knowledge of the Government? May I know whether the notification of the Government of Orissa is within their knowledge and whether people had been returned to the Assembly from Reserved seats only because they were Christians?

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि हरिजनों के नाम पर जा सुविधाएँ या सहायताये—पढ़ाई, मकान, नौकरी, इत्यादि की मिलती है, वे ज्यादातर जो कांग्रेस के विशेष जाटव हैं, उनको मिला करती हैं, बाल्मोकि, ककर, घाबी, पासो, काली, आदि नातिवा उन सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं ? 20 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी बाल्मोकि वगैरहों तक मैला मिर पर डोता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाल्मोकि, घोबी, धानुक आदि में से क्या कोई हाई काट का जज है, या इन में से कोई कहीं का राज्यपाल या राजदूत है। यह कारा बाँग है कि हरिजनों के सुधारने के लिये काम किया जा रहा है। महात्मा गांधी मणियों की झोपड़ी में मरे, लेकिन 20 वर्षों के बाद भी सरकार ने इतनी हिंसा की सुधारने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया।

Mr. Speaker: I have been suggesting that in view of the seven hours' debate we should go to the next question. We have already spent enough time on this.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या राजपूत, राज्यपाल या हाई कोर्ट का जज कोई हरिजन, आदिवासी है।

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am sure you would agree with me when I say that there is not a single Governor in any of the States....

**Mr. Speaker:** All that can be said during that debate. Otherwise, where is the need for seven hours' debate?

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी :** मंत्री महोदय ने योग्यता के बारे में जो कहा है और डा० लोहिया साहब के सवाल का जो मतलब लगाया है, उस का साफ़ करके मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ अब लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि कितनी जगहें वहाँ पर थीं, वे हम भर सके हैं—मतलब मान कि 100 जगहें मान लोजिये भरने की हैं, तो 12 कैन्डिडेट मिल गये। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि मान लोजिये उसमें 20 आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो मिनिमम योग्यता रखते हैं तो क्या आप उन 20 आदमियों को चांस दे कर अभी जो बैक-लॉग हैं उसको भरने की कोशिश करेंगे या नहीं?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** बैक-लॉग भरने की ज़रूर कोशिश करेंगे।

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Apart from the report of the Commissioner, which is submitted to Government annually, there have been reports by so many other committees, namely the Jaya Prakash Narain Committee, the Renuka Ray Committee, the Malkani Committee and so on. During these last sixteen years I think almost every day there was some committee or the other which was going into the question of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this House itself, the late-lamented Home Minister had said that the Harijans were entitled to get their share not only from the Social Services Department in-charge of Harijan welfare but also from other Departments. May I know

specifically whether there is any scheme with Government to assist these people in the small-scale and cottage industries? As far as my information goes, these two institutions have no programme nor have they any amount set apart for their welfare.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** It is constantly impressed upon State Governments that in their general programme, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must derive their fair share, and the special funds that are allotted for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be supplemented and not substituted. We are also going into this question of what can be done as far as small-scale industries are concerned and how a certain proportion could be reserved to see that the Scheduled Caste people get the benefit of it.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** One of the major handicaps afflicting the Adivasis and Harijans is concerning their settlement in lands belonging to private owners. I do not know about other States, but in Madras, in many cases where the lands belong to private owners, they are at the mercy of these caste-minded, high caste people. Have Government any specific programme to acquire these lands and give them to these people so that they may settle on their own lands?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I hope the proposal is that land has to be acquired for house sites.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Yes.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** For that, there are schemes in the plan, and various State Governments have been doing whatever is possible by them.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** The quantum of assistance?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I have not got that figure. If he writes to me, I will furnish it.

## Land Allotment Policy of D.D.A.

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\*1264, Shri M. Sudarsanam;  
 Shri Yashpal Singh;  
 Shri S. C. Samanta;  
 Shri Yajna Datt Sharma;  
 Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee;  
 Shri N. S. Sharma;  
 Shri S. S. Kothari;  
 Shri D. C. Sharma;

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the land allotment (residential plots) policy of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the direction in which the policy is proposed to be changed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). Certain proposals to liberalise the allotment of building plots are under consideration. The House will be informed when a decision is taken.

Shri M. Sudarsanam: What is the annual target for construction of houses in DDA and how does it compare with the actual requirements?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have recently sanctioned a new scheme for DDA for the construction of houses on hire-purchase basis. It has just started.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि दिल्ली के जिन नागरिकों से पाब रूपाय गज जमीन खरीदी गई थी, वही जमीन बाढ़ में 350 रु० गज बेची गई, लेकिन उन नागरिकों को उस में से कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला—इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार ने क्या उपाय साधा है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : किसानों से जो जमीन खो जाती है, उन को उस का कम्पेन्सेशन

दिया जाता है। अगर उस से उनकी ठसकी न हो तो वे भदासत में जा सकते हैं और कम्पेन्सेशन बढ़ा सकते हैं। जहा तक जमीन के बेचने का तात्लुक है, जमीन 25, 30 और 40 रु० गज बेची गई है, इस पर दूसरे खर्च भी पड़ते हैं ...

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरा यह सवाल नहीं था। जिन लोगों ने कोम्पारेटिब्ल बनाई है, उन को सरकार ने प्राटेक्शन दी है। उन्होंने 5 रु० गज जमीन खरीद कर 50 रु० गज में बेची है और इस में किसानों को कोई नुनाफा नहीं हुआ—इस पालिसी को बेज करने का क्या उपाय है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: जहा तक कोम्पारेटिब्ल का तात्लुक है उन को जमीनें 8 रु० गज दी जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य काई बात केस बतायेगे ता उस में एन्कवायरो को जायेगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How does the land allotment policy of DDA compare with that followed by the neighbouring State of UP by their Improvement Trust?

Shri Iqbal Singh: The land allotment policy of Delhi is certainly different from the neighbouring States. There is not much control on the new colonies built by private owners. But we are asking them, the High Power Committee, to see that there is universal control and there must be a uniform policy for Delhi and neighbouring States.

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा: कोम्पारेटिबल सोसायटी बनाकर जो गस्ते दामों पर जमीन खरीदी जाती है और बाद में उस में नुनाफा कमाया जाता है—क्या मिनिसट्री इस बात की जाच कराने का कोई कदम उठयेगी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: जहा तक कोम्पारेटिबल सोसायटीज का तात्लुक है जो सन् 1960-61 से पहले बन चुकी है, उन को जमीन दी जाती

है। सन् 60 से पहले कुछ सोसायटी में जमीन एक्वायर की थी, वह उन को दी गई, कुछ के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने एक्वायर करने के लिये कदम उठाया। लेकिन सन् 60 के बाद को नई सोसायटीज को जमीन नहीं दी जाती है, सिर्फ पुरानी सोसायटीज को ही दी जाती है। . . .

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय आधा जवाब दे रहे हैं, आधा जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री बलराजमधोक : प्रब नीति बदल चुकी है।

श्री इकबालसिंह जा भी सोसाइटीया सन् 1960 के एक्ट में बनी होगी उन्हीं को जमीन दी जाती है सन् 60 के बाद बनी हुई नई सोसाइटीज को नहीं दी जाती है।

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the hon-  
Minister kindly inform us whether  
there is any financial corporation or  
arrangement for supplying finance to  
middle-class people to built their own  
flats?

Shri Iqbal Singh: They are given  
loans under the low-income group  
housing scheme

श्री बलराज मधोक : जब यह दिल्ली का मा टर प्लान बन गया था और उस का डेवलप करने का काम डी०डी०ए को दिया गया था उस समय का भी आवादी लगभग 16 लाख था। मास्टर प्लान बनाने वालों का यह भ्रमाज्ञा था कि 1980 तक दिल्ली की आबादा 30 लाख हो जायेगी लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि दिल्ली की आबादी अभी 30 लाख हो गयी है और जिस भ्रमाज्ञे पर, जिस एस्टीमेट के ऊपर वह प्लान बनाया गया था वह सारा भ्रमाज्ञा गलत निकला है और उस में जो लैंड यूज बताया गया था उस लैंड यूज के मुताबिक अगर चला जाये तो दिल्ली का आगे नर्क है उससे भी अधिक

नर्क बन सकता है। इस बात को देखते हुए कि दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और जो मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था वह किसी एयर कंडिशन कमरे में बैठ कर ड्राई बेबर गल्लों में बताया था जिनको कि पता नहीं कि क.। किस इलाके में कौन लोग बस रहे थे तो क्या सरकार द्वारा मास्टर प्लान के ऊपर पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा और दिल्ली के अन्दर लैंड यूज का इस ढंग से प्रबन्ध किया जायगा जिससे कि दिल्ली की तेजी से निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जा सकें और क्या इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी के आवास के प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से लोगों को मकान बनाने के वास्ते जमीन दी जायेगी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक मास्टर प्लान बनाने का ताल्लुक है यह कोई 6 साल पहले बनाया गया था। उस समय जो भी दिल्ली में इन्स्टीट्यूशन थे, चाहे वह कारपोरेशन हो, मिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट हो जोकि बाद में डी०डी०ए० की एग्जिस्टि हुई, वह और जो यहां ने मैन्वर्म पार्लियामेंट व उन सब आदमियों ने माथ सलाह मशविने के बाद यह बनाया गया था। उस के बाद भी प्लान बन रहा है और उन जोनल प्लान को स्वीकार करने के लिए कारपोरेशन है, जोनल कमेटी है और डी०डी०ए० है। उस के बाद वह गवर्नमेंट ने पाम आता है। इसलिए यह कहना नहीं गही होगा कि यह मास्टर प्लान सिर्फ एयर कंडिशन कमरों में बैठे हुए चंद ड्राई बेबर लोगों ने बनाया है।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि मास्टर प्लान के भ्रमाज्ञे से दिल्ली की आबादी कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ी है, उसे मैं मानता हूं। यह सही है कि दिल्ली की आबादी उस भ्रमाज्ञे के हिसाब से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है और बढ़ती जा रही है और इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस वक्त हम सोच रहे हैं कि उस को किस ढंग से बदला जाये और जो जोनल प्लान है

उस को भी उस के हिसाब से बदला जाये। दिल्ली का जो मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था वह दिल्ली को एक भ्रष्टा, खूबसूरत और साफ सुथरा शहर बनाने की गरज से बनाया गया था। बदलते हुए हालात के मुताबिक दिल्ली का जो विकास, उन्नति आदि हो वह एक आकाशवाणी प्लान के मुताबिक हो।

श्री सुनेश्वर जीना एम० पी० की हाउस बिल्डिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनी हुई है और वह एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी है तो क्या सरकार ने उस सोसाइटी को भी उस के मمبرों में 121 मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देने की बात सोची है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रपोजल सरकार के सामने नहीं आया है बाकी अगर वह चाहेगा तो उसे जरूर एग्जामिन किया जायेगा।

श्री हुसैन खन् बख्शबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कटीब 1511-200 राज्य सभा और लोक-सभा के मिला कर इस कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी के मمبر है जिन्होंने कि उस में गैर मनी जमा कराया हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: Today itself I have told you four times that unless I call you you should not get up.

श्री प्रहासवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के भावी विकास कार्यक्रमों को लेकर दिल्ली के भासपास जो उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा का भाग पड़ता है जिसमें कि इस प्रकार के विकास कार्यक्रम बनाये जा रहे हैं तो क्या आपने उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की सरकारों से भी इस प्रकार का कुछ सम्पर्क किया है ताकि उन को अपने विश्वास में लेकर दिल्ली का विकास कार्यक्रम समान रूप से तैयार किया जा सके और दिल्ली पर भी वह बोझ न पड़े ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जी हाँ, इस सिलसिले में एक हाई पावर कमेटी है जिसमें हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री, दिल्ली के उप-मुख्यपाल दिल्ली के चीफ़ ऐक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर और इस मंत्रालय के बज्जिर है, और होम मिनिस्टर उस के चेयरमन है। उस में यह देखा जाता है कि जहाँ तक सब की तरक्की का सवाल है स्कीमें जो बने एक हिस्से की बने, पालिसी जो हो एक हिस्से की हो इस के लिए इसमें गौर किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक दूसरी बात का ताल्लुक है एक नेशनल प्लान और नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन तैयार हो रहा है और हम उन स्टेडों से कहेंगे कि उसी के मुताबिक उनका विकास और तरक्की होनी चाहिए।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What is the percentage of land allotment to low-income groups domiciled in Delhi as against the percentage to the highest income groups?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : यह ब्राकडे में पारस इस वक्त नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य अगर धनलग से इस के बारे में नोटिस देगे तो मैं जरूर वह बतला सकता हूँ।

श्री म० ल० बख्शबाय : दिल्ली की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए और यहाँ पर भूमि की कमी को महसूस करते हुए क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है कि वहाँ पर बहुमजली इमारतें, 10, 10 और 15-15 मजले मकान बनाये जायें ताकि लोगों को आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधा हम पच्चा सके ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जी हाँ, दो हिस्से के मकान हम बनायेंगे। एक वह ऐरिया जो कि हाई डेंसिटी ऐरिया और कमडिन्स ऐरिया होगा और दूसरा रेजीडेंसियल ऐरिया होगा और हम ऐसा ऐरिया भी रखेंगे जहाँ कि आवास के लिए 10-15 मजले मकानात बने होंगे।



श्री कंबरलाय गुप्त मास्टर प्लान में यह कहा गया है कि 1981 के साथ दिल्ली में कोई स्लम नहीं रहेंगे और वहाँ की बकूती हुई आबादी के हिसाब से 30 000 टैना-मेट्स हर साल बनने चाहिए और जो बना लिये गये 30 000 मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से लेकिन क्या यह ठीक है कि बजाय 60,000 टैनामेट्स के बड़े फाइव इयर प्लान में जो कमी भी उस के करीब डेढ़ लाख टैनामेट्स की और अधिक कमी हो गई और जब यह स्थिति हो तो सरकार या दिल्ली का हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम तेजी से बढ़े उस के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है, क्या कौन्सिल स्टैप ने रही है और क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रस चीज के ऊपर भी बिचार करते कि जहाँ सीवर, बिजली न भी हो वहाँ पर भी मकान बनाने की इजाजत दे दे ?

श्री इरुबाल सिंह जहाँ तक मकानों की कमी का तात्पर्य है मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले प्लान में जहाँ 1 लाख 40 हजार मकान बनने से वहाँ उस के बजाय 70-80 हजार मकान ही बने और हाँ कमी की वजह यह भी कि गवर्नमेंट ने पास सफिशिएंट फाइनेशियल रिसोर्सेज नहीं थे। मुल्क के हालात दूसरे थे और मकान बनाने के वाले लोगों को कर्जा नहीं दे सके थे और जाहिर है कि अगर कर्जा न दे तो भ्रान्त लोग नहीं बना सकते थे। इसलिए हम में कमी हुई। भ्रम सरकार फिर से मकान लोगों द्वारा बनाने के लिए कर्जा व अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के बारे में गौर कर रही है और थोड़े दिनों में सरकार बतलायेगी कि वह लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये क्या क्या सुविधाएँ देने जा रही है।

श्री कंबरलाय गुप्त मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब हर साल 40 000 मकान के बजाय केवल 10 000 मकान बनते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय उस पैस को बचाने के लिए क्या कौन्सिल स्टैप उठाना चाहते हैं बरना क्या आप दिल्ली थो स्लम बनाना चाहेंगे ?

मैं ने एक स्पेशल सवाल भी पूछा था कि अगर कहीं पर सीवर और बिजली न भी हो

तो भी ऐसी जगह पर क्या आप बचाने बनाने की इजाजत देंगे ? मैं श्री जगन्नाथ राव से पूछने हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी के साथ उनकी इस तरह से खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): My hon. friend wants me to answer I had a meeting I think two months ago with the hon member and MPs from Delhi, the Lt Governor, the Chief Executive Councillor and others. The housing problem in Delhi is very acute. Therefore, a proposal was made to the Delhi Administration whether semi-developed plots could also be leased out, i.e., where full development has not taken place, where the alignment of the road is there there may be no drainage or water facilities still if people are willing, whether such plots could also be leased out. The proposal is under consideration, and I hope very soon we will take a decision.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि हाउसिंग डेप सोमाइटीज जमीन की बड़े पैमाने पर चोर-बाजारी करती है। सस्ते दामों पर यह जमीनें वह सोमाइटीज खरीदती है और जनता को काफी महंगे दामों पर बेचती है। भ्रष्टाचारों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य का भी हाथ इन सोसाइटीयों में है।

श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय माननीय सदस्य का नाम तो बतला दीजिए।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय उन का नाम सारा देश जानता है, श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि यह बात सच है या झूठ है, और यह कि इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

की इकमान सिंह : वहाँ तक कोषापरेंटिव सोसाइटीयों को जमीन देने का संवाद है मैंने बतला दिया है कि सन् 1960 के पहले की जो हाउस बिल्डिंग कोषापरेंटिव सोसाइटीयों रजिस्टर्ड हैं उन को ही हम ने जमीन दी है उस के बाद की नवी सोसाइटीयों को जमीन नहीं दी है और जिन सोसाइटीयों को हम जमीन दे रहे हैं वह जिनके उन सोसाइटीयों के मेम्बरस होते हैं उन के मुताबिक ही जमीन दी जाती है और सोसाइटीयों के लिए यह भी लाजिम है कि वह यह जमीन सिर्फ अपने मेम्बरों को दे सके। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और इस को बदलते हैं और दूसरों को जमीन दे देते हैं अगर इस हिसब की शिकायत आती है तो उन पर गौर किया जायगा और मुनासिब कार्यवाही उन सोसाइटीयों के खिलाफ की जायगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस में ऐसे कोई केस हो तो वह हमें बतलाये और हम उन पर गौर करेंगे।

बी सरगु पाण्डेय : सारे प्रश्नकारों में आता है कि सारा देश जानता है अब आप को उस की जानकारी न हो तो उस पर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question

### Backward Areas

\*1265. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down certain principles for classifying an area as "backward area";

(b) if so the guidelines therefor; and

(c) the areas which have been classified accordingly as "backward areas"?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Wel-

fare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In January, 1965 the State Governments were requested to identify backward areas on the basis of a few indicators of development. A list of these indicators is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1118/67].

(c) Attention is invited to reply given on July 6, 1967 to Starred Question No. 968. Since then, no additional information has become available on the subject.

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know whether the Venkatachalam Committee has submitted its report for the dispersal of industries and the granting of new licences for the backward areas, and may I know whether the Government have considered that report and, if so, what are the details and what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not in a position to say anything on that subject just now.

Shri S. R. Damani: According to the statement, the State Governments have been asked to submit their report on the development of the backward areas. May I know whether the Government has received recommendations from the Maharashtra Government regarding the development of Nanded, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Bhil and Chanda areas and other places and, if so, whether the proposals include the development of educational and medical facilities in that area?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The detailed communication from Maharashtra Government is still awaited.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the area comprising Mizo Hills district and North Cachar and Mikir Hills fall under the backward areas—if they do fall under the backward areas—what development measures have been taken by

the Government up till now in regard to them?

**Shri Asok Mehta:** The hill districts of Assam have a separate development plan and I believe during the fourth Plan period, Rs 50 crores will be spent for the development of the hill districts of Assam.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Squatters at Pankha Colony, Delhi**

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**SNQ 32. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri S. A. Dange:**

**Shri C. Janardhanan:**

**Shri Yogendra Sharma.**

**Shri P. C. Adichan:**

**Shri Indrajit Gupta.**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the miserable plight of hundreds of families of squatters shifted to Pankha Colony Delhi following the recent heavy rains, and

(b) if so the steps taken to provide protection and the minimum amenities of life to these people?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

As part of the normal clearance programme under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, 818 squatter families were shifted from Patel Nagar area (316) and Mahandiyan Grave-yard on Mirdard Road (near the Maulana Azad Medical College) (502) on the 27th June and 30th June, 1967, respectively. Out of these only 116 families were 'eligible' for alternative accommodation under the Scheme, as they squatted on Government land prior to the 31st

July, 1960 and they were allotted alternative developed plots in the regular colonies developed under the Scheme near Rajouri Garden and Pandav Nagar. The remaining 702 families were 'ineligible' squatters on account of their squatting on Government land after the 31st July, 1960, and they were not, therefore, entitled to alternative accommodation under the Scheme. However, on humanitarian considerations these ineligible squatter families were shifted to the village Hastal near Pankha Road in Najafgarh area. This site is more or less even and is easily approachable from the road. They were provided free transport to remove their belongings, including building materials etc., to the new site at Hastal village where they have put up their huts. For water supply, in addition to the two wells already existing in the Hastal area, 14 hand-pumps have been installed there. Such of them as wanted Sirki, were supplied to provide shelter. Three blocks of trench latrines were also constructed.

Facilities have also been provided for the issue of ration cards and the sale of rationed articles in this colony.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have also made arrangements to keep the area clean and free from diseases. A mobile medical dispensary also visits the Hastal colony twice a day. The Delhi Transport Undertaking has also been requested to arrange for shuttle bus service from the camping site to the city and back.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** In the statement, the Government has tried to give a very rosy picture about the plight of these unfortunate families, nearly 500 of them, who have been thrown into the wilderness. The *Times of India* dated 5th July gives the headline as 'Heartrending scene at Pankha Colony.' I hope the Minister might have seen it, but for the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to read two or three sentences

from it; it says:

"Until the squatters arrived on June 30, Pankha Road was just a vast expanse of wilderness; no drinking water was available; two wells in the area had not been cleaned ever since they were dug. The squatters complained that they have found snakes, frogs and other insects in the muddy water drawn from the wells. There were no ration shops nearby, and the squatters said that they had to make do with roasted gram and gur on the first day."

I should like to know why this kind of treatment was meted out to these poor people who are helping the building of your palatial mansions here in Delhi, the capital city; why they were thrown out of their dwelling places when the monsoon was coming; why they could not wait till the monsoons were over; and what were the reasons for doing so, and what are the measures being taken to resettle these 500 families which include many children.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** In regard to the removal of these persons from that place, there were two types of squatters who have been removed: eligible and ineligible. The hon. Member is talking of the "ineligible". According to the scheme, they were not entitled to any accommodation, but still we have provided some place where they could go, and there, handpumps have been provided and wells have been disinfected; and regarding ration shops, there is a ration shop there. Still, we have tried to provide whatever facilities could be provided under the scheme.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Sometime back, the Government categorised these people into eligible and ineligible on the basis of a date: as from 31st July, 1960. I would like to know if it is not a fact that thousands of people have come to the city and settled down because they did not have any accommodation after this date, and whether there is any idea of reviewing the whole position and

to fix a later date so that most of the people are covered under your clearance programme.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** This scheme was introduced in 1960, and at that time, the total number of squatters was 50,000 families. We had sanctioned a scheme of Rs. 10 crores for the eligibles. Now, squatting on Government land should not be dealt with in such a way that more people come again and squat on the Government land. If we make the scheme more attractive, then more and more people will come again and squat on Government land. Even persons who had been allotted 80 sq. yards each have sold their plot and have come again and are squatting on Government land. For that purpose, they have been differentiated as eligible and ineligible. Those who had come after that date are ineligible but still even for them whatever minimum amenities could be provided have been provided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः: मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन लोगों को हम ने प्लॉट दिये थे वह बेच कर चले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने ऐसे कितने केसेज आये हैं जो लोग प्लॉट को बेच कर दूसरी जगह चले गये। क्या सरकार इस बात की घोषणा करेगी कि जिन लोगों को आपने बसाया अगर उन की जमीन को कोई व्यक्ति लेगा तो उस को नाजायज करार दिया जायेगा? दिल्ली की यह समस्या कोई नई समस्या नहीं है। सरकार रोजाना लोगों को उजाड़ती है और रोज बसाती है। सरकार ने पहले 80 गज के प्लॉट देने का वादा किया था लेकिन अब वह 25 गज देती है। इतनी जमीन में उन लोगों का गुजारा कैसे होगा?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इस वक्त दो किस्म के प्लॉट हैं। एक तो 80 गज के और दूसरे 25 गज के। जो एलिजिबल स्क्वैटर्स हैं उन को पहले 25 गज के प्लॉट पर ले जाया जाता है उस के बाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन को 80

गज के प्लाट दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन जिन आदमियों को हम न तो 25 गज के प्लाट दे सकते हैं और न 80 गज के उन को हम हस्तल गांव को ले गये हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि 80 गज के प्लाट देगी लेकिन अब नहीं दे रही है। उस ने बिल्कुल गलत बयानी की थी गलत वादा किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि जिनको आप ने 80 गज देने का कहा था उन को 25 गज दिया है और बहुतों को दिया ही नहीं है। आखिर यह क्या बात है ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहां तक 80 गज के प्लाटों का ताल्लुक है 167 आदमियों को टेनेमेंट्स दिये गये हैं, 348 आदमियों को प्लाट दिये गये हैं 80 गज के। 14 हजार आदमियों को अभी प्लाट देना है। जहां तक 25 गज के प्लाटों का ताल्लुक है करीब 18,000 आदमियों को दिये गये हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जिनको पहले 25 गज के प्लाट दिये गये थे और बाद में 80 गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं ऐसे कितने लोग हैं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Twice I allowed him. That means the Minister is not incapable of satisfying him. I do not know if anybody can.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** In a few months winter is coming and I shudder to think of it. Every day in the newspapers we read that so many pavement dwellers die because of the cold. Sometimes they do not like the place where they are given alternative accommodation and they do not go there; they prefer to stay on the pavements.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are still three months for the winter to come. You will have another session before that and the question can be asked then.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने सरकार को लिखा है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की जो स्कीम है वह बहुत बड़ी है और उसकी पालिसी के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो एलिजिबल स्कैटर्स बतलाये उनको आपने क्या क्या अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो इन एलिजिबल हैं उनको क्या क्या अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो यह स्कैटर्स की प्राब्लेम है उसको कैसे साल्व करना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहां तक एलिजिबल का ताल्लुक है उन्हें 25 गज और 80 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे। जहां तक इन एलिजिबल का ताल्लुक है वह सिर्फ ह्यूमनिटीरियन बेसिज पर दिये जाते हैं जिससे उनका गुजारा हो सके।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मेरा एक पर्टिकुलर सवाल था कि जो एलिजिबल लोग हैं उन्हें क्या क्या अमेनिटीज दी जाती हैं, पानी दिया जाता है बिजली दिया जाता है ? और जो नान-एलिजिबल होते हैं उनको क्या क्या अमेनिटीज दी जाती हैं ? मंत्री महोदय जानबूझ कर पालिटिक्स चलाना चाहते हैं और इस मामले को अवायड करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहां तक एलिजिबल लोगों का ताल्लुक है जब स्कीम मुकम्मल हो जायगी तब 5 हजार आदमियों को टेनेमेंट्स दिये जायेंगे। 14 हजार आदमियों को 80 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे और 30 हजार आदमियों को 25 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे।

**Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Is the hon. Minister aware that there has been widespread resentment regarding the manner in which these people who are citizens of this country have been removed and the misery in which they are located, and that foreign television companies have specially filmed



them—I know in particular a German Television Company has as many as five films of these people—and these will be shown in European countries bringing discredit to our country?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao):** This is a problem of large dimensions. The squatter population in Delhi is increasing by leaps and bounds. Therefore, we have put a limiting date and we have said that those squatters up to 31st July, 1960 enumerated in the census are called 'eligibles'. They will be given tenements or plots where they will be accommodated. It is not possible for the Government to meet the requirements of ineligibles, but on humanitarian grounds they are taken out to the periphery and basic amenities are being provided to them.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What are the basic amenities?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** Water supply, community latrines etc.

**Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Apart from the question of eligibility or ineligibility, is the Government aware of the fact that the question of squatters in Delhi is a blot on the country on humanitarian grounds; if so, would the Government see that this blot is removed and basic amenities of shelter are provided to these people who had voluntarily or involuntarily to squat on the ground?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** We are trying to see that no squatting hereafter takes place on Government lands or public lands which are lying vacant. Regarding the other part of the question, about providing basic amenities whether they are eligibles or ineligibles, as I have submitted a little earlier, it is a problem of great dimensions and finance is a limiting factor.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Sir, while it is very difficult to swallow the concept of ineligibility, that is to say, ineligibility in regard to amenities provided for human living, may I know

why it is that Government has not proceeded in the direction of providing special camps for those jhuggi dwellers who come here only in order to work for purposes of construction of governmental buildings and why the recommendation, reportedly made by the Lt. Governor, that those who are not eligible should be shifted to transit camps, for which I am sure the responsibility lies with the Government, has not been implemented and why these people have been pushed out in the monsoon conditions when their torture is aggravated?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** These labourers who come to Delhi are really ineligibles. It is the responsibility of the contractor who hires this labour. They are taken to the periphery. They are really transit camps and basic amenities are provided for them.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने फिर्ज दी है कि पांच हजार को अस्सी गज के प्लॉट दिये गये हैं और पंद्र हजार के करीब को पच्चीस गज के दिये गये हैं ये उनको दिये गये हैं जो 1961 के पहले दिल्ली में आ गये थे। दिल्ली के अन्दर सर्वटर्ज की संख्या अब बहुत अधिक हो गई है और पिछले दिनों के अन्दर ही लगभग हर एरिया के अन्दर पांच हजार से दस हजार सर्वटर्ज आ गये हैं। 1961 के आधार पर ही आप चलते रहेंगे या आज की जो स्थिति है इस पर विचार करके आप अपनी नीति बनायेंगे ?

आज सर्वटर्ज को हटाने की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर है और उनको बसाने की किसी और पर है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने गवर्नमेंट को कहा कि इन सब सर्वटर्ज के बारे में सारी नीति उनको बसाने की, उनको हटाने की एक ही के पास होनी चाहिये, इस सब चीज को एक ही आथॉरिटी कंट्रोल करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस सारी समस्या

का कन्ट्रोल एक ही प्राबोहिटी के हाथ में देने का निर्णय किया है या नहीं किया है ? क्या आपने कोई डेफिनिट डायरेक्टिव दिया है या देना चाहते हैं ताकि नई झुग्गियाँ बनना बन्द हो सकें और जो पुरानी बनी हुई है उन सबको निवासियों को बनने के लिये स्थान मिल सके ?

**Shri Jaganath Rao** Under the *jhuggi* removal scheme the implementing agency will be the Municipal Corporation. I have had a series of meetings with the Lt Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor. It was suggested in that meeting by the Lt Governor and rightly so, that this work should be entrusted to one single agency. We are considering that question, whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation can do it or the Delhi Administration can do it. The Mayor of Delhi was absent in that meeting and therefore we could not take any decision. Very soon we will take a decision.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok**, What about the other part of my question?

आप पन्द्रह हजार लिये कर रहे हैं लेकिन सक्वेटर्स की मध्या दो लाख के ऊपर है। क्या आप इन दो लाख के लिये कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव** : दो लाख का कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

It is not possible for the government to give it for 2 lakhs people

**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee**  
**Shri S. S. Kothari**  
**Shri Yajna Datt Sharma**:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

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

(b) if so, whether an enquiry against him in connection with Amin Chand Pyare La' firm has been completed, and

(c) if not the reasons for this appointment?

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

(b) Since there has been no enquiry instituted against Shri S Bhoothalingam I presume the reference is to the Committee appointed to investigate into transactions relating to the Iron & Steel Ministry referred to in the 50th and 56th reports of the Public Accounts Committee and also transactions concerning other parties to whom licences/permits were issued from 1961-62 onwards. No report has so far been submitted by this Committee.

(c) The National Council of Applied Economic Research is a non-Government institution and is competent, under its Memorandum of Association and rules, to appoint its office-bearers including the Director-General.

#### Fourth Plan of States

\*1267. **Shri D. N. Patodia**:  
**Shri C. C. Desai**:  
**Shri D. C. Sharma**:  
**Shri D. C. Sharma**:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlays for the Fourth Plan have been finalised by all the States; and

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Enquiry against Shri Bhoothalingam, Former Finance Secretary**

\*1266. **Shri J. M. Banerjee**:  
**Shri Madhu Limaye**:  
**Shri V. S. Sharma**:

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

# Re-organisation of Planning Commission

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. In November/December, 1966, the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of States was discussed and except in case of West Bengal agreed conclusions regarding the Plan outlays and Central assistance were arrived at on a provisional basis. A statement indicating the Plan outlays as agreed to in these discussions is placed on the Table of the House.

The Fourth Five Year Plan of States is further under review and when it is finalised, a final view will be taken about the States' Fourth Plan outlays.

## STATEMENTS

### Fourth-Five Year Plan—States

| (Rs. crores)           |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| States                 | Plan Outlay |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh      | 522         |
| 2. Assam               | 190         |
| 3. Bihar               | 545         |
| 4. Gujrat              | 46          |
| 5. Haryana             | 168         |
| 6. Jammu & Kashmir     | 126         |
| 7. Kerala              | 293         |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh      | 458         |
| 9. Madras <sup>1</sup> | 564         |
| 10. Maharashtra        | 951         |
| 11. Mysore             | 421         |
| 12. Orissa             | 00          |
| 13. Punjab             | 280         |
| 14. Rajasthan          | 313         |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh      | 926         |
| 16. West Bengal        | *           |
| 17. Nagaland           | 30          |

\*Not yet finalised.

## \*1268. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri E. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
Shri Bedabrata Barua:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri Parthasarathy:  
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 313 on the 25th May, 1967 and state

(a) whether Government have considered finally the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the re-organisation of the Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 17th July, 1967, regarding Government decisions on the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations relating to the Planning Commission.

## Fourth Plan Allocations to West Bengal

\*1269. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have not so far disbursed the sum of Rs 10 crores allotted to West Bengal in the first year of the Fourth Plan, which has affected the economy of the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.



### दो पैसे के सिक्के का दुरुपयोग

- \*1270. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :  
 श्री नरदेव स्नातक :  
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में दो पैसे के सिक्कों का उपयोग टांका लगाने के लिये किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला तथा सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार इस सिक्के को बदलने का ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सरकार को अभी तक ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । लेकिन यह उल्लेखनीय है कि टांका लगाने के लिए , आम तौर पर कम गर्मी से पिघलने वाली मिश्र धातुओं का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जब कि उन मिश्र धातुओं को पिघलाने के लिए ज्यादा गर्मी की जरूरत पड़ती है जिनसे ये सिक्के, जो इस समय चल रहे हैं, बनाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

### Investment in Shares

- \*1271. Shri S. S. Kothari:  
 Shri P. N. Solanki:  
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:  
 Shri S. K. Tapuriah:  
 Shri K. K. Nayar:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investors in shares have suffered considerable losses over the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government are taking to remedy the situation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):** (a) Due to the general decline in equity share prices in the market since mid-May 1962, some investors might have suffered losses. However, the overall gains in the price rise during the boom period of 1958-61 have not been wholly erased; compared with the level of prices in the year immediately preceding the boom period, viz., 1957-58, the prices in the year 1966-67 were higher by 21.7 per cent.

(b) The declining trend since May 1962 following the worsening foreign exchange situation was aggravated by two successive conflicts on Indian borders and the resultant strain on the economy.

(c) Government is keeping a continual watch over the trends of share prices and has been taking steps to improve the investment climate.

### Delhi Municipal Corporation

- \*1272. Shri P. L. Barupal:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:  
 Shri Kartik Oraon:  
 Shri Shankaranand:

**Shri G. S. Dhillon:**  
**Shri Bhola Nath:**  
**Shri Gadilingana Gowd:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kameshwar Singh:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Prem Chand Verma:**  
**Shri Rajdeo Singh:**  
**Shri Sitaram Kesri:**  
**Shri J. Ramapathi Rao:**  
**Shri A. V. Patil:**  
**Shri G. S. Mishra:**  
**Shri D. B. Raju:**  
**Shri Shashi Ranjan:**  
**Shri Hari Krishana:**  
**Shri K. G. Deshmukh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:**  
**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra:**  
**Shri S. R. Damani:**  
**Shri K. N. Pandey:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**  
**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has prepared the Zonal plans to increase the revenue and to make Delhi a planned city under the Delhi Master Plan approved by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if not, the steps the Corporation has taken to implement it and prepare the zonal plans in respect of Daryaganj and other adjoining areas which come under the zonal plans and how much time they will take to implement it?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao):** (a) and (b). According to the Delhi

Development Authority Act, 1957, the responsibility for the preparation of Zonal Development Plans is that of the Delhi Development Authority and not of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Delhi Development Authority has not yet prepared the Zonal Development Plan for Darya Ganj Area. After the plan has been prepared by Delhi Development Authority and approved by Government, Delhi Municipal Corporation will be responsible for its execution.

**Messrs. Pfizer Ltd.**

**\*1273. Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Nambiar:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**  
**Shri K. Anirudhan:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**

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

(a) whether Government have considered the profitability of Messrs. Pfizer Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the profits are proportionately high according to the Indian Standards; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of the products of the Company?

**The Minister of Planning Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) The Government are generally aware of the profits made by M/s. Pfizer Ltd.

(b) Yes, but the profits are gradually coming down.

(c) Government have at present no proposals to take any special steps to reduce the prices of the products of an individual company as in force on 1-4-63. However as the question of drug prices has to be considered in a wider context, Government have asked the Tariff Commission for a report on the cost structure and prices of certain essential drugs. The report is awaited.

**Certificate of Unit Trust of India**

\*1274. Shri P. Ramamoorthy:  
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
 Shri K. Anirudhan:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the repurchase price of units of the Unit Trust of India has gone down during 1967,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) and (d) The Unit Trust was assessed the result of the Unit Trust, and

(d) it so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

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

**Purchase of Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.'s Marketing Assets**

\*1275. Shri Indrajit Gupta. Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether any progress has been made in the transaction to purchase the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's marketing assets for the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) the value of such assets in terms of foreign exchange remittances that will be involved, and

(c) the particulars of the foreign firm which proposes to sell out its controlling interests in the Indo-Burma Petroleum?

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

(b) This cannot be given in advance of an agreed value for the acquisition of the assets

(c) M/s Steel Broth & Co, London

बिहार राज्य को वित्तीय सहायता

1276 श्री रामावनार शास्त्री :

श्री ७७ वि० मधुकर :

श्री भेंगनर शा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के लिये योजना सलाहकार ने बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा है जिसमें सहायता कार्यों के लिये 30 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक व्यय करने का परामर्श दिया गया है ,

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने सहायता कार्यों पर अब तक 33 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक व्यय किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक धन की मांग की है ,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार सरकार ने कितनी राशि मागी है , और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सहायता कार्यों पर 7 जुलाई 1967 तक लगभग 26.08 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुकने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) अब तक भुजूर की गयी रकमों के अलावा , राज्य सरकार ने 10 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता का अनुरोध किया है ।

(घ) 10 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण भुजूर किये जा चुके हैं ।

**National Tribunal for Deciding Inter-State Water Disputes**

\*1277. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions for the setting up of a national tribunal for deciding disputes between various States over the utilization of river waters to avoid any clashes between States over such disputes which tend to incite provincial and regional feelings,

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

(c) whether Government have agreed to implement these suggestions and if so the time likely to be taken for implementing them, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): (a) Government have not received any specific suggestions for setting up a National Tribunal for deciding disputes between States over the utilisation of river waters. However, requests were received from some States for setting up a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act

(b) to (d) Government believe that it is best to settle these disputes by mutual discussions and negotiations. Several inter-state disputes have been settled in this manner and efforts are being made to resolve other disputes also in this way.

महानदी स्विच उर्वरक कारखाने में "घेराब"

\*1278. श्री रवि राय :

श्री एस. न. ओझा :

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री नयू मिश्र :

श्री जार्ज करलेंडीज :

क्या पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भद्रास स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने को "घेराब" की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त "घेराब" में एक अमरीकी तकनीशन को परेशान किया गया था,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त घटना के बाद 20 अमरीकी तकनीशन कारखाना छोड़ कर वापिस चले गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना, पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता):

(क) विशाखापत्तनम स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में एक घेराब डाला गया, भद्रास में नहीं।

(ख) जी हा, वास्तव में दो अमरीकन तकनीशन परेशान हुये।

(ग) 18 अमरीकन तकनीशन चले गये हैं।

(घ) कार्य की अव्यवस्था के कारण उर्वरक सन्त्यज को जानू करने में हो रही देरी पर सरकार काफी चिन्तित है।

**Western Kosi Project**

\*1279. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Western Kosi Project is facing difficulties in execution due to paucity of funds,

(b) whether the Irrigation and Power Minister of Bihar has urged the Central Government to take over this Project, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and action proposed to be taken thereon?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) At present surveys and investigations in Nepal territory are in progress and execution of the work has not yet arisen.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Moratorium on Bank Loans to Industries

\*1260. **Shri S. K. Tapuria:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put a moratorium on further loans granted to the large scale industries by the banks and other financial corporations,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on further expansion of the industries?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):** (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise

#### Capital Goods Industry

\*1281. **Shri R. K. Amin:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether devaluation was considered to be a step to remove the excess capacity which has been built up in our capital goods industry during the course of planned economy in our country;

(b) if so, whether devaluation has helped to reduce the excess capacity; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has permitted industrial units to diversify production to the extent of 25 per cent of the licensed capacity without the need to secure a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Industrial units are also being encouraged to expand exports and thereby use their capacity to a fuller extent. A special effort is being made to increase utilisation of indigenous capacity and thereby import substitution for meeting Plan requirements. The possibility of taking any other measures is under examination, to alleviate the present short term difficulties.

#### Deals with Bechtels

\*1282. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deals with Bechtels and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were heavy losses to Government in these deals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of Government did not look into the agreements properly and minutely, and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint of negligence, favouritism and corruption against any Officer regarding the deals which they made with this Company?

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) (1) Agreements in 1962 between Indian Refineries Limited (since merged into the Indian Oil Corporation) and Bechtels for design and engineering management services in connection with the Gauhati-Siliguri Products Pipeline.

(ii) Agreement in 1963/64 between Indian Refineries Limited and Bechtels for technical consultancy and engineering management services in connection with the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Products Pipeline

(iii) Agreement in 1964 between Government and Bechtels for setting up Engineers India Limited as a joint venture.

(iv) Agreement in 1965 between Engineers India Limited and Bechtels for technical services, following (iii) above.

(v) Sub contract by Engineers India Limited to Bechtels in 1965 of the process design work of the Madras refinery

(b) No, Sir, but in the case of the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline in which Bechtel and another foreign contractor were associated, some rectification involving substantial additional expenditure appears necessary

(c) The Agreements were entered into after full and proper consideration, and where necessary, were duly approved by the Government

(d) No, Sir

Strike by O.&N.G.C. Employees

\*1283. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. N. Deb:  
Shri Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Union of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have given notice for general strike from the third week of July, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Wel-

fare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The ONGC Employees Union, Eastern Circle, Sibesar has given notice of such a strike.

(b) To press for the acceptance of 72 demands such as recognition of the Union, revision of pay scales, payment of bonus, provision of residential accommodation etc

(c) The ONG Commission has already granted recognition to the ONGC Employees' Union, Sibesar on the 12th July, 1967 and the Project Manager has been advised to inform the Union accordingly. The other demands have financial implications of great magnitude and the Commission is examining them carefully

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

\*1284 Shri Bodabrata Barua:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri Y. A. Frazad:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to have some modern equipments for Ashoka Hotels to attain a high standard of efficiency and service,

(b) if so, the cost of the new equipments, and

(c) the extent to which the new equipments will lead to efficiency?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao):  
(a) Yes Sir

(b) Approximately Rs 17 lakhs

(c) The additional facilities are expected to add considerably to the efficiency of service in the Hotel and provide modern amenities

Price of Crude Petroleum

\*1285. Shri G. S. Mishra:  
Shri B. N. Bhargava:

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

(a) the posted price of crude petroleum and oil products in the middle east;

(b) the extent of discount given to India by the Middle East Oil Companies; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange saved by the country due to this discount in 1965-66 and 1966-67?

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1119/67]

**Indian Rupee used by U.S.A. in Nepal**

\*1286 **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Marandi:**  
**Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**  
**Shri Badabrat Barua:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have asked the U S Government to discontinue the use of Indian rupee for local expenditure in Nepal, and

(b) the reaction of the U S Government thereto?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b) With the agreement of the Government of India the U S Government have been using, since 1960, a part of their PL 480 rupee holdings for their aid programmes in Nepal. The rupees are used partly for the purchase of goods and services from India and partly for local expenditure in Nepal. The Government of India have recently taken up with the U S Government whether, and to what extent, Indian rupees should continue to be used for financing local expenditure in Nepal. The U S Government is studying the question and further consultations will take place over the coming months.

**Employees of Co-operative Banks**

\*1287. **Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri J. H. Patel:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries and service conditions of the employees of the Co-operative Banks are similar to those of other Bank employees have as per the terms of the Desai Award; and

(b) if not, the steps which Government propose to take to provide relief to the employees of the Co-operative banks?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):**  
(a) No, Sir

(b) This is a matter for negotiation between the managements and employees of the co-operative banks. If no settlement can be arrived at between the parties, it is open to the State Government concerned to deal with the matter according to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Guidelines for giving loans to Banks**

\*1288 **Shri Hardayal Devgun:**  
**Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. S. Kothari:**  
**Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**  
**Shri P. N. Solanki:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has formulated some guidelines for the private banks to follow in giving loans and advances,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to facilitate the procurement of loans from the banks by the small-scale industrialists and agriculturists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri K. O. Pant):** (a) and (b). Reserve Bank lays down from time to time, in the light of the prevailing monetary and economic conditions, general guidelines for the banks for the busy and slack seasons and also prescribes credit limits and margin restrictions for bank advances against selected commodities

(c) and (d). A scheme for facilitating advances to small scale industries has been in operation since 1-7-1960. A statement giving salient features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1120/67] The question of greater participation by commercial banks in agricultural credit is under examination

#### Economic Recession

**\*1289 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has analysed or studied the factors responsible for the current economic recession and what has been the follow up action,

(b) so, which are these factors; and

(c) if not, whether an attempt is likely to be made?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main factors underlying the recessionary conditions prevailing in some industries are (i) two successive droughts (ii) some slackness in consumer demand for certain industrial products due to the low levels of disposable incomes and high prices of more essential commodities such as foodgrains, (iii) sluggish demand for transport etc. due to relatively low levels of output in agriculture and agriculture-based industries and (iv) the consequent slackening in the demand for capital goods and ancillary products.

(c) Does not arise

#### Doctors' Drain out of India

**\*1290. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had stopped the United States for holding nominal tests for recruiting Indian doctors for working in American hospitals by which there used to be the 'Doctors Drain' out of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed the United States to hold that test in India again; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The authorities responsible for the holding of the examination in India represented that as applications had already been collected and the candidates had paid the examination fees, permission may be given to hold further examinations. Consequently, the Government of India agreed to the examination being held in September, 1966 and February, 1967 in relaxation of the earlier decision, subject to the condition that no further examination would be allowed.

#### Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

**6146. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top hundred violators of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 according to the size of the amounts involved in each case, during the year 1966;

(b) the steps taken against these violators and with what results, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The term 'violators of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,



1947' has been taken to mean those persons in respect of whom violation of the provisions of the said Act, has been actually established in adjudication proceedings. A statement giving the names of the first hundred persons who have in 1966, been found by the Director of Enforcement to have violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 in the order of the amount involved in each case is placed on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-1121/67]. In these cases the actual violations might have taken place in 1966 or earlier. However, these have been established in adjudication proceeding in the year 1966.

(b) On adjudication by the Director of Enforcement a total penalty of Rs 14,31,670 has been imposed in these cases. Further foreign exchange of the value of Rs 1,36,125 and Indian currency worth Rs 11,70,244 have been confiscated.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta

6147. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that since the present Director took over in April 1963, Senior Scientific Officer working in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta are not only not given facilities for research work but are often put on routine supervision jobs, and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Medical Education and Training Scheme in Gujarat

6148. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Gujarat for the Centrally sponsored schemes under the Head "Medical Education and Training" during 1966-67, and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the above period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A grant in aid of Rs 4.25 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat towards the expenditure incurred by that Government during 1966-67 on the Centrally-sponsored scheme under the head "Medical Education and Training" on a provisional basis subject to final adjustment in the light of audited figures of expenditure to be reported by the State Government during the current financial year.

(b) The amount was utilised by the State Government for the upgrading of four departments in State Medical Institutions.

#### Additional Funds for Irrigation in Gujarat

6149. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the acute food shortage in Gujarat, additional funds are being allotted for irrigation works in that State during current year, and

(b) if so the amount thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat**

6150. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat during 1987-88, and

(b) the items on which this amount is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) During 1987-88 a sum of Rs 35.33 lakhs has been allocated for schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat.

(b) The main items are

**Education** Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, grants to hostels, construction of girls hostels and exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees.

**Economic Uplift** Cottage industries, vocational training centres.

**Other Schemes** Balwadis, legal aid, housing and house-sites, improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

**Navagam Oil Wells in Gujarat**

6151. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Navagam Oil wells (Near Ahmedabad), are yielding more water instead of oil recently;

(b) if so, whether the pumping in oil wells have been temporarily suspended,

(c) whether an enquiry has been instituted, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil is not required to be pumped here as the wells are at present self-flowing. But production has been temporarily suspended.

(c) and (d) The matter is at present under technical examination.

**Central Assistance to Gujarat**

6152. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allocated to the Gujarat Government out of Rupee 98 crores of additional Central assistance provided for 1987-88,

(b) the schemes on which the additional allocation will be spent and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of Rs 93 crores consists of Rs 55 crores for State Plans, Rs 38 crores for assistance to Scarcity affected States and Rs 5 crores for purchase of debentures of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks, as indicated in the Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Central Budget laid before Parliament.

Out of the additional assistance of Rs 55 crores Rs 2 crores have been allotted to Gujarat States. The distribution of scarcity relief assistance will depend upon the requirements from time to time and no State-wise allocation can be made in advance. As regards the sum of Rs 5 crores for debentures of Land Mortgage Banks, no State-wise distribution has so far been made.

(b) and (c) The additional Plan assistance of Rs 2 crores indicated above is for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to specific schemes.

### मध्य प्रदेश के लिये नियतन

6153. श्री वं० च० बोसित : क्या बीजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इस योजना के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के हेतु कितनी धनराशि नियत की गयी थी, और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में इस नियतन में से मध्य प्रदेश को वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

योजना पेट्रोलियम और रसयन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री भगोक्त मेहता):  
(क) 46.72 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी, मन्त्रालय पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

### मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ रोग उपचार केन्द्र

6154. श्री ग० च० बोसित : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कुछ रोग उपचार के कितने केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने रोगियों का उपचार हो सकता है; और

(ग) 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन केन्द्रों को कितनी राशि का अनुदान अथवा ऋण दिये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० भीमसिंह चण्डसेखर) : (क) इस समय राष्ट्रीय कुछ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 6 कुछ नियंत्रण

एकक तथा 40 सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा एवं उपचार केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से ग्रामों में विसर्जन आश्रम नामक एक स्वैच्छिक संस्था एक कुछ नियंत्रण एकक चला रही है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक एकक से 1200 से 1500 कुछ के रोगियों का पता लगाने तथा उनके उपचार की व्यवस्था करने की प्रथा की जाती है ।

(ग) 1966-67 में भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम सहित विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये कुल 60.92 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया । राज्य सरकार ने इसमें से विशेष रूप से कुछ केन्द्रों पर कितनी रकम खर्च की है यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार राज्यों को सहायता योजनावार नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि सभी योजनाओं के लिये एक मुक्त दी जाती है ।

1966-67 में विसर्जन आश्रम अण्डा के एक कुछ नियंत्रण एकक के लिये 12,800.00 रुपये का एक और सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है ।

### आयोगों तथा नियंत्रण बोर्डों का स्थापित किया जाना

6155. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे नये आयोगों तथा नियंत्रण बोर्डों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें स्थापित करने के लिये गत पांच वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को मंजूरी दी थी; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन में मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

**अधिकारियों द्वारा विमान से यात्रा**

6156. श्री राम चरण: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मद्रिमडल स्तर के मंत्री को ऐसे अधिकार, को सरकारी खर्च पर विमान द्वारा यात्रा करने की अनुमति देने का अधिकार है जो कि निम्नो के अन्तर्गत सरकारी खर्च पर विमान द्वारा यात्रा करने का हकदार नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों में मन्त्रियों द्वारा ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों को विमान द्वारा यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई, और

(ग) उनके परिणाम स्वरूप कितना प्रतिशत व्यय हुआ ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जिन अधिकारियों को दौरा कराने का समय अपने ही विवेक पर हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने का अधिकार नहीं है वे सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा यह प्रमाणित करने पर कि हवाई यात्रा लोक हित में अविलम्बनीय तथा आवश्यक थी हवाई जहाज से यात्रा कर सकते हैं। भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों को ऐसे मामले में हवाई यात्रा की मजूरी देने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

**सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई अव्यक्त वस्तुएं**

6157. श्री राम चरण: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली में कितने मूल्य की अव्यक्त वस्तुएं पकड़ी थी,

(ख) ये वस्तुएं सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने कितने समय तक ली रखी,

(ग) ये वस्तुएं उनके मालिकों को देने समय कितने मूल्य की थी,

(घ) क्या इस अवधि में इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य घट जाने के कारण उनके मालिकों को जो बाटा उठाना पड़ा उसे पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार उन्हें प्रतिकर देने का है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के वर्षों में आयान किया गया जो माल सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई, मद्रास कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में पकड़ा गया उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है —

|         | 1965-66<br>रुपये (लगभग) | 1966-67<br>रुपये (लगभग) |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| बम्बई   | 2,29,95,000             | 41,3,61,000             |
| मद्रास  | 39,49,000               | 88,69,000               |
| कलकत्ता | 33,80,000               | 50,47,000               |
| दिल्ली  | 39,78,000               | 30,04,000               |

(ख) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा माल को रोक रखने की अवधि अभिग्रहण के प्रत्येक मामले में भलग भलग होती है जो इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि न्याय निर्णय

धीरे/धबका घासाली कार्यवाही के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगता है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली में अधिग्रहण के मामले भी सख्खा साधारण हर् साल कई हजार होती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता से अधिक समय तथा श्रम व्यय किये बिना यह सूचना एकत्रित करना समभव नहीं है कि अधिग्रहण के प्रत्येक मामले में प्रस्त माल किन्ने समय तक रोक रखा गया।

(ग) से (ङ) जिन मामलों में पकड़ा गया माल पाटियों का वापस कर दिया जाता है उन मामलों में माल के पकड़ते समय धाके गये मूल्य से भिन्न कोई मल्याकन नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अलावा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उनको प्राप्त कानूनी अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए माल को रोक रखते हैं। इसलिये सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा माल को रोक रखने की अधि म माल की कीमत गिर जाने के कारण मालिकों को हानि वाली हानि का मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न हा नहीं उठता।

कुछ केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के टर्नीकोनो ग्राम पर लक्ष

6158 श्री राम सेवक यादव  
श्री जार्ज फरेन्डील :  
श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :  
श्री रवि राय :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नये मविमडल की स्थापना से शत्र नक वैदेशिक-कार्य बाणिज्य और गह-क र्ग मंत्री के टेलीफोन बिजली और फर्नीचर पर किन्ना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) . सामर, एकत्रित की जा रही है नर मना पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Cola Drinks

Shri B. B. Singh Desai;  
Shri D. N. Deb;  
Shri M. C. Majhi;

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

(a) the number of types of authorised cola drinks which are being manufactured in the country,

(b) whether the manufacturers of these authorised cola drinks have any qualified chemists for testing the formulae before putting the drinks in the market,

(c) whether Government also get these formulae tested to ensure that they do not have any harmful effect on the people;

(d) whether any unauthorised cola drinks are being manufactured and being sold in the market, and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken any action to take the fraudulent manufacturers to task?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr S. Chandrasekhar):  
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

### Family Planning Ministry

6160. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, attached offices, and subordinate offices, sanctioned and filled up during the last five years upto the 31st March, 1967,

(b) the number out of these posts filled up through direct recruitment, departmental promotions and taking officers on deputation, separately, and

(c) the total number out of these posts filled from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):**  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Governor, Reserve Bank of India**

6161. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state,

(a) the present salary of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, and

(b) the facilities which are given to him?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval):** (a) Rs 4500 per mensem subject to income tax and without any retiring gratuity (pension, if any, is also held in abeyance)

(b) The other important terms of appointment are as follows:—

- (i) provident fund contribution by the Bank, upto 8-1/3 per cent of the pay, provided a similar contribution is made by the Governor;
- (ii) free furnished house, in Bombay and suitable accommodation in Calcutta,
- (iii) free use of the Bank's car for official duties,
- (iv) medical facilities for himself and his family on the same scale as in the case of the highest executives of the Bank,
- (v) leave for a total period of 4 months during the five year tenure, with provision to carry over unutilised leave beyond the date of retirement

**Implementation of recommendations of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

6162. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that out of several recommendations made by the

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1962-63, very few recommendations have been implemented by the Government of Mysore;

(b) if so, how many of them have been implemented upto 31st March, 1967 and how many are pending, and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by the Mysore Government to implement these recommendations?

**The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulem Guha):** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table.

**Organisation of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

6163. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the Organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been reorganised recently,

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) whether the Commissioner has recommended for the reorganisation on the same lines, and

(d) whether any economy in expenditure would be affected as a result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulem Guha):** (a) Yes

(b) The details are given in the annexure laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1122/67]

(c) The reorganisation has been undertaken in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(d) An annual saving of Rs 50,000 (approx) is expected as a result of the reorganisation.

#### **Derequisitioning of Houses Acquired by Government**

6164. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the underlying principles governing the derequisition of flats or accommodation which was requisitioned during wartime and which have remained requisitioned in (i) Bombay, and (ii) Delhi,

(b) how many flats are under requisition and since what date, and what rents are paid for each of these flats,

(c) whether any flats have been derequisitioned during 1965, 1966 and up to-date in 1967, both in Delhi and in Bombay, and on what grounds or considerations, and whether there was any agreement with the owner that when de-requisitioned the owner shall pass the tenancy to a tenant recommended or favoured by the Ministry, and

(d) when Government propose to de-requisition the remaining flats both in Delhi and in Bombay and restore them to the lawful owners who have been deprived of the use of benefit of these flats to which they are normally entitled by way of investment?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** (a) Because there is considerable pressure on accommodation for residential purposes requisitioned accommodation is released only sparingly where the house is required for the pressing and *bona fide* needs of the owner

As regards office accommodation, requisitioned buildings are released as soon as alternative office accommodation becomes available

(b) At present there are 47 flats/units in Delhi and 217 flats/units in

Bombay, which are under requisition. The information regarding dates from which these were requisitioned and the compensation payable in respect of these flats/units is voluminous and the collection thereof will not be commensurate with the labour involved in doing so

(c) 96 flats/units were de-requisitioned during 1965, 1966 and from January 1967 to date, both in Delhi and Bombay. Their split up is given below—

|        | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 till date |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Delhi  | 9    | 18   | 8              |
| Bombay | 5    | 49   | 7              |

The flats/units were derequisitioned in pursuance of the general policy of the Government to gradually derequisition such accommodation. Government had not entered into any agreement or put any condition on the owners that on derequisition of the flats/units they (owners) shall pass the tenancy to a tenant recommended or favoured by the Ministry

(d) No specific time-limit can be indicated

#### **Renovation of residences of Ministers**

6165. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the amount spent on renovation, re-equipment and re-furnishing of the residences of Ministers since the assumption of office by the new Cabinet, giving the name of each Minister separately, stating the amount spent on his behalf or at his instance?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** Information is being collected and a Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.



### महाराष्ट्र में लिचार्ड और बिजुत पर- बोजनाओं के लिये सहायता

6167 श्री वेवराज पाटिल क्या लिचार्ड और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य को चौथी पञ्च-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनी लिचार्ड और बिजुत परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है, और

(ख) जिन परियोजनाओं के लिये सहायता दी जा रही है उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

लिचार्ड और बिजली मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) और (ख) चौथी पञ्च-वर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। जहाँ तक महाराष्ट्र का सम्बन्ध है, सुरक्षित ऋण सहायता केवल कोयला परियोजना के लिए दी जा रही है। 1966-67 के दौरान कोयला परियोजना के लिए 88 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था और 1967-68 के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये के प्रबन्ध का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। अन्य लिचार्ड व बिजली परियोजनाओं का खर्च योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमा की क्रियान्विति के लिए उपलब्ध समस्त ससाधनों से किया जाता है अर्थात् राज्य सरकार के अपने ससाधनों से तथा योजना में सम्मिलित सभी स्कीमों के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता से।

### Oil and Natural Gas Commission

6168. Shri D. R. Parmar:  
Shri E. K. Amin:  
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some assurances were given by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the Guja-

rat State to give preference to Guja-rati candidates for employment in its offices in Gujarat State,

(b) if so, whether such preference is being given to the Gujarati candidates while filling up the posts under the Commission in Gujarat State,

(c) if not the reasons therefor, and

(d) the total number of employees in class I, II III and IV posts under the Commission in its offices in Guja-rat State and the Gujarati employees amongst those category-wise?

The Minister of State in the Min-istry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare. (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Class III and IV posts in the ONGC are dealt with on a de-centralised basis and recruitment thereto is made by the Regional Au-thorities by selection from persons re-gistered in the Local Employment Ex-changes Employees of the ONGC in Class I and II Services are liable to serve anywhere in the country and re-cruitment to these two categories is not restricted to candidates from any particular State

(d) The total number of employees and the number of Gujaratis employ-ed in various categories in the ONGC's offices in Gujarat are as follows —

|           | Total No<br>of em-<br>ployees | Gujarati<br>candidate |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Class I   | 448                           | 34                    |
| Class II  | 37                            | 1                     |
| Class III | 5819                          | 2041                  |
| Class IV  | 2509                          | 1841                  |

### Uplift of Adivasis

6169. Shri J. Sundar Lal. Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the education, uplift and reforms of Adivasis in ge-neral and the Adivasis of Bastar in particular in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Schemes for education and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in India, including Bastar district have been in operation since the advent of planned national development Madhya Pradesh Government have recently submitted proposals for a special ten year programme for Bastar district and these are under consideration

(b) A list showing additional schemes proposed for the Welfare of Adivasis in Bastar district are —

#### Education

- 1 Primary Schools
- 2 Middle Schools
- 3 Higher Secondary Schools
- 4 Hostels
- 5 Ashrams for boys and girls

#### Economic uplift

- 1 Co-operation
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Industries

#### Health, Housing and other Schemes

#### Drinking water wells

#### Grant-in-Aid to All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and All-India Depressed Classes League

6170, Shri D. R. Parmar. Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4689 on the 6th July, 1967 and state

(a) the amount spent in the States by the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and the All India Depressed Classes League out of the Grant-in-aid given by the Central Government to them State-wise,

(b) whether Government exercise any control over the disbursement of

the money by these institutions to the States with a view to see their proper utilisation, and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha) (a) The information is not readily available. The requisite information for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is being collected from the grantees and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) and (c) Full control over the proper utilisation of the funds is exercised by a scrutiny of the audited accounts and the progress reports of the organisations. Government has also a nominee on the Managing Committees of these organisations

मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योगों के लिये चौकी योजना में नियत

6172 श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :  
श्री झा सुन्दरलाल  
श्री ग० च० बंजित

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) सरकार ने चौकी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योग खोलने के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की है ;

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन्हें कितने स्थानों पर शुरू करने का विचार है ?

योजना, पेंडेंटिबल और रसमन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री. (श्री जसोब मेहता).  
(क) से (ग) चौकी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योगों को खोलने के लिए सरकार सरकार ने कोई खास राशि निर्धारित नहीं की है। बहुराज चौकी

अंशना अवधि में, मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कई परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन परियोजनाओं के स्थान-निर्धारण और चौबी पंच वर्षीय योजना के ऋण की रूपरेखा के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध परिस्वय संहिता, नाम नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं —

| परियोजना का नाम और उसका चौबी पंच-<br>स्थान-निर्धारण      | वर्षीय योजना<br>के ऋण<br>की रूपरेखा<br>में उपलब्ध<br>परिस्वय |
|--|--|
|  | (करोड़ रुपये)  |
| 1 भिलाई स्टील सयत भिलाई<br>का विस्तार                    | 110 50   |
| 2 भोपाल भारी बिजली के<br>सामान की परियोजना का<br>विस्तार | 27 55  |
| 3 नवानगर, नेपा मिल्स का<br>विस्तार                       | 6 00   |
| 4 मुक्ता बागज मिल्स,<br>होशंगाबाद                        | 6 00   |
| 5 कोरबा अल्युमिनियम परि-<br>योजना, कोरबा                 | 42 54  |
| 6 नया अलकालायड कार-<br>खाना, नीमच                        | 0 60   |
| 7 सीमन्ट कारखाना, मनघर                                   | अधी प्रतिम<br>रूप नहीं<br>दिया गया है।                       |

इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश की चौबी योजना में बड़े तथा मझोले उद्योगों के लिए 10 35 करोड़ रुपये के तथा छोटी-छोटी एंड लघु उद्योगों के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के परिस्वय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परिस्वय का एक अर्ध राज्य में नये उद्योगों

को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उन्हें सहायता प्रदाय करने के लिए किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

#### Petro-Chemical Technicians

6178. श्री D. B. Parmar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Petro-Chemical technicians in India,

(b) if so, whether Government have established Petro-Chemical Institutes in the country,

(c) if so, where,

(d) whether Government propose to establish a Petro-Chemical Institute in Gujarat State, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalal): (a) Petro-chemical industries require mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, chemical engineers, instrument engineers, civil engineers and technologists. While there is no special shortage of such engineers and technologists, there is a shortage of those with adequate experience in petro-chemical manufacture

(b) and (c) The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, which is one of the National laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Education, has set up a Petro-chemical Division with UN assistance. This Division will engage itself in developing indigenous know-how and technology in petro-chemicals and train specialist engineers and technologists. The Institute arranges regular training programmes for engineers and technologists in the field of petrochemicals

Petro-chemical manufacturers have already instituted large training programmes.

The Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay and Kanpur hold courses in special aspects of importance in petro-chemical manufacture

Government is setting up an Institute for advisory services in tool die and mould making for plastics and other industries in Madras where certain facilities are immediately available to set up this institute quickly. This Institute will train plastics technicians and technologists

Besides, some universities and Institutes of Technology arrange regular courses for training engineers and technologists in special fields of importance in the manufacture of petro-chemical intermediates and processing of these intermediates into saleable products

(d) No

(e) In view of the facilities referred to in answer to parts (b) and (c) above, there is at present no need to develop a separate Petro-chemical Institute in Gujarat

#### Power for Agricultural purposes

6174. Shri Madhu Limaye  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the consideration of the States to reserve 50 per cent or more of the power produced in future for agricultural purposes,

(b) whether there is a further proposal to reduce electricity rates on power supplied to agriculture, and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) While no quota has been reserved, State Governments are giving high priority for meeting agricultural loads. In most

States, shortage of power has not been a bottleneck in giving connections for agricultural purposes

(b) No

(c) Reservation for any particular purpose carries with it a guarantee for payment from the date of reservation. Accordingly, such unutilised quota would result in a loss to other interests, and the over-all economy would suffer. A proposal to provide subsidy on electricity rates for agricultural purposes in excess of 12 paise per unit, to be shared equally by the Centre and the States concerned, has already been sanctioned for a period of three years in the first instance from 1966-67

सरकारी अस्पतालों में ड्राइवरों तथा  
स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों के वेतनक्रम

6175 श्री राम सिंह धरवाल  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
24 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतःगत प्रश्न  
संख्या 2317 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय  
में प्रयुक्त होने वाली कारें हल्की मोटर गाड़ियों  
की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आती हैं किन्तु इन कारों  
के ड्राइवरों को भारी मोटर गाड़ियों के  
ड्राइवरों का वेतनक्रम, अर्थात् 100 से 180  
रुपये है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय  
अस्पतालों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली एम्बुलेंस  
गाड़ियाँ भी हल्की मोटर गाड़ियों की श्रेणी  
के अन्तर्गत आती हैं किन्तु इन एम्बुलेंस गाड़ियों  
के ड्राइवरों को हल्की मोटर गाड़ियों के  
ड्राइवरों का वेतनक्रम, अर्थात् 110 से 139  
रुपये, दिया जाता है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो एक ही मन्त्रालय में  
दो वेतनक्रम होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीरति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हा, किन्तु ग्रेड 110 में 180 रुपये तक का है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) श्रीर (घ) छोटी गाड़ी के चालक का बेतन-मान दूसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार ही निश्चित किया गया था तथापि केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में इन जगहों पर अधिक जिम्मेदारी का काम होने की ध्यान में रखते हुए भाग्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में 12 जून, 1964 में स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरो को ऊँचे बेतन मान प्रदान किये गये हैं ।

दिनपी में प्रवैद्य रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा का बेबा जाना

6176. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1967 के अतारकिन प्रश्न सख्या 27 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में प्रवैद्य रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा बेचने वाले व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यंजना क्या है , श्रीर

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रवाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरज जी बेताई) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही जांच-पड़ताल अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) श्रीर (ग) ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

नागार्जुनसागर बांध पर दुर्घटना

6177. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या सिबाई श्रीर विद्युत मंत्री 23 मार्च 1967 के अतारकिन प्रश्न सख्या 25 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागार्जुनसागर बांध पर हुई दुर्घटना में मरे व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा जखमी व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है, श्रीर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन मुआवजों की प्रदायगी में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

सिबाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) में (ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि 10 मरने वालों में से 6 के सम्बन्ध में मुआवजा निर्धारित तो कर दिया गया है परन्तु उसकी प्रती प्रदायगी नहीं हुई है । बाकी चार के सम्बन्ध में देय मुआवजा अभी कर्मक मुआवजा प्रायुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाना है । 53 जखमी व्यक्तियों में से 47 के सम्बन्ध में निर्वाह भूति निर्धारित की जा चुकी है श्रीर 692 23 रुपये की राशि भृत्यश के रूप में दे दी गई है । पांच की मुआवजा देय नहीं है क्योंकि वे व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छा से दुर्घटना के दिन ही नीकरी की तलाश में गये थे । बाकी एक के सम्बन्ध में मुआवजा अभी कर्मक मुआवजा प्रायुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाना है ।

सोमा सार्व प्रविहारियों की वसतिस्थली

6178. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह धवरवाल :

क्या विल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करने कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महुआ चौकी पर तैनात सोमा शुभ विभाग के दो अधिकारियों—एक निरीक्षक तथा एक सहायक निरीक्षक—का अत्याचार के आरोप में मार्च 1967 में वसति कर दिया गया है

(ख) सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) गवर्नर की गर् धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि उनमें अब तक वसूल की जा चुकी है ?

उपप्रधानमंत्री तथा विल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) महुआ में तैनात दो कर्मचारी अर्थात् एक निरीक्षक तथा एक उप-निरीक्षक का अत्याचार तथा अत्यन्त नैतिकता के अभाव के लिए अनामानिक कार्यवाही किये जाने के कारण जितनी 1967 में नकली स वसति कर दिया गया था।

(ग) चूँकि इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी धन का कोई दुर्विनियोग नहीं किया गया था इसलिए वसूल कर मकान पैदा नहीं होता।

नई दिल्ली में नबी करीम कबरिस्तान

6179 श्री कवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नई दिल्ली के पहाड़ों में नबी करीम कबरिस्तान में लगभग दस हजार परिवार रहते हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उनके पुनर्वास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ग) इन परिवारों को कब तक बसाये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) कादम शरीफ गन्ट के नबी करीम क्षेत्र में कई कबरिस्तान हैं। 1959 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार ऐसी भूमि पर लगभग 2500 परिवार अनधिकृत कर रहे थे। 1959 के बाद कुछ और परिवारों ने इस क्षेत्र का अधिकृत कर लिया है।

(ख) और (ग) इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। क्योंकि नबी करीम की अनधिकृत भूमि सरकार की है अतएव वहाँ अनधिकृत करने वाले परिवारों के साथ सुविधा-सोपदी रहाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी तथा मार्ग-जनिक भूमि पर 31 जुलाई 1960 से पूर्व अनधिकृत करने वाले व्यक्ति किराये के आधार पर वैकल्पिक काम के पात्र हैं।

#### Electricity for Agricultural purposes in Haryana

6180. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the amount of subsidy paid to the Haryana Government for supplying electricity for agricultural purposes during 1966-67; and

(b) the extent to which it has been utilised for increasing the agricultural production in the State?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No subsidy is being given for rural electrification schemes. However, for the year 1966-67, Central loan assistance of Rs. 216 lakhs was sanctioned for

rural electrification schemes, to the composite Punjab Government, out of which a sum of Rs. 80.74 lakhs has been allocated to Haryana. After 1st November, 1966, when Haryana State was formed, a loan of Rs. 140.5 lakhs was sanctioned as Central assistance to the Government of Haryana for rural electrification schemes.

(b) During the year 1966-67, 5,672 pumpsets/tubewells for lift irrigation have been energised.

### सामान्य भविष्य रिधि

6181 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क. वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में सामान्य भविष्य निधि खाने में कुल बिजली ग्राजि जमा हुई,

(ख) इस निधि में बिजली कर्मचारियों ने अग्रदान किया, और

(ग) इस निधि के पैसे को किस काम में लगाया गया है ?

उप- प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी बेराई) : (क) सामान्य भविष्य निधि में कुल 29 54 करोड़ रुपये की रकमे जमा हुई जिनमें व्याज की 4 28 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भी शामिल है। इस वर्ष निधि में 13 54 करोड़ रुपये की रकमे निकाली गयी और इस तरह वास्तविक रूप से 15 60 करोड़ रुपये जमा हुआ।

(ख) यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) सामान्य भविष्य निधि में जमा कराई गयी रकमों का अलग से निवेश (इन्वेस्टमेंट) नहीं किया जाना बल्कि ये रकमों का हिस्सा होती हैं और इन्हें

विक्रय योजनाओं की वित्त-सहायता करने का साधन समझा जाता है।

### Gang Canal (Rajasthan)

6183. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

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

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take for regularising full supply of water in the Gang Canal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government are aware that, due to low river supplies, the Gang Canal intake this year was well below its full requirements for about a month from the 8th of May to 8th of June

(b) The Gang Canal, however received practically full supply from the 1st of April to 7th of May, when the Rajasthan feeder was closed and it has been getting full supply from 8th June onwards.

हैबराबाद में सोना पकड़ा जाना

6184. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 के उत्तरार्ध में हैबराबाद में गोधालीगुडा बस घाट पर 15 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का 100 तोले सोना, जिस पर विदेशी बिन्दु अंकित थे; पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सोना कहाँ से लाया गया था; और



(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 19 अप्रैल, 1967 को हैदराबाद में गोपालीगुडा बस स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति के पास से सोने की 5 सिले पकड़ी जिनमें से दो "जानसन मेवी, लंदन" मार्का की बीतबा शेष तीन "नेशनल बैंक आफ इंडिया" मार्का की थी इन सब सिल का कुल वजन 100 तोला था तथा अन्तः राष्ट्रीय दर पर इनका मूल्य 9842 रुपये था।

(ख) तथा (ग) जिस व्यक्ति के पास से सोना पकड़ा गया उसने कहा कि उसने वह सोना हैदराबाद में किसी भ्रष्टा व्यक्ति से खरीदा था। मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था तथा बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया।

#### Raids by Income-tax Officers in U.P.

6185. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3028 on the 1st December, 1966 and state—

(a) whether the investigation into the voluminous books seized during the raids by Income-tax officers in U.P. has since been completed, and

(b) if so, the legal proceedings that Government propose to take against the parties concerned?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Messrs. Morarjee Gokul Das Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.**

6186. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the allegations based on the documents concerning the financial transactions of Messrs. Morarji Gokul Das Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and their group about the concealments of income have since been verified; and

(b) if so, the further action that is proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The allegations have been partly verified and further investigations are in progress.

(b) Does not arise; the cases of this group have, however, been centralised with one Income-tax Officer for facility of investigation.

#### Foreign Exchange Violation Cases

6187. **Shri S. M. Joshi:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 634 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the information collected by Government about the 2,660 cases of Foreign Exchange Violation;

(b) the names and the amounts involved in these cases; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information which is being collected by the Government

with reference to the reply given to parts (b) to (e) of Unstarred Question No. 634 on the 6th April, 1967 relates to the 'first hundred violators' referred to in part (b) of the same question and not to the 2660 cases of foreign exchange violations registered in the year 1966 by the Enforcement Directorate

(b) and (c) Information regarding the names of the persons, the amounts involved and the action taken by the Government in the first 100 cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations in 1966 will be separately furnished in fulfilment of the assurance given in respect of Unstarred Question No 634 answered on the 6th April, 1967

#### Sale of Plots by D.D.A.

6188. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal  
Shri Onkar Singh:  
Shri Brij Ghuman Lal:  
Shri Sharda Nand-  
Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have formulated any scheme for the sale of developed residential plots at no-profit no-loss basis to the low and middle income group people living in Delhi,

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) whether the plots will be allotted by the drawing of lots?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c) At present, developed residential plots are allotted at pre-determined rates and by draw of lots only to the persons belonging to low income group. The scheme is, however, under review.

1480 (A1)—

#### Anti-T.B. Drugs

6189. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that free anti-TB drugs will be supplied to the various States during the Fourth Plan,

(b) whether some financial aid in addition to free supply of drugs will also be given to States for eradication of Tuberculosis, and

(c) if so the total amount provided therefor in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c) Yes Anti-TB drugs and financial aid were provided to the States during 1966-67. Provision for such assistance has also been made for the year 1967-68. It is proposed to continue such assistance for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. The total allocation for the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

#### Servicing Charges Payable to Foreign countries

6190. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the rate of servicing charges payable to the countries concerned from 1960 to 1966

(b) the amount paid to different countries annually as servicing charges from 1955 to 1966, and

(c) the result of the request made by India to the countries concerned for lowering down the servicing charges?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The rate of servicing (interest) charges payable to the countries concerned on loans authorised by them to Government from 1960

to 1966 ranges from zero to 6½ per cent per annum

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1123/67]

(c) The shift that has taken place in recent years towards softer terms of loans is as follows

A—In the case of the following countries, the terms of loans have become softer in recent years

- (1) U.K.—From October 1965 UK Loans carry no interest or service charges
- (2) Canada—In 1966-67 Canada introduced a new type of Government loans under which the repayment is spread over 50 years including a grace period of ten years and carrying no interest. The first of such loans signed in April 1966 carried a commitment charge of ½ per cent but even this has been removed in the case of the subsequent agreements
- (3) Netherlands—The loan agreements signed since January 1966 carry only 3 per cent interest as against 5½ per cent formerly

B—In the case of the following countries where there are types of loans carrying different interest rates, a larger share of the loans to India has, in recent years, been channelled through the softer type of assistance

- (1) U.S.A.—Major part of the assistance from U.S.A. is received in the form of AID loans which carry a term of repayment spread over 40 years including a ten

year grace period, and a rate of interest of 1 per cent during the first ten years and 3½ per cent for the following thirty years

- (2) World Bank—A larger share of the Bank assistance is received through IDA, whose credits carry a repayment period of 50 years, including a grace period of ten years, and no interest but only a service charge of ½ of 1 per cent
- (3) West Germany—A major part of the 1966-67 assistance from West Germany has been received on the softer of the terms applicable to German loans viz 3 per cent interest with a repayment period spread over 25 years including grace period of 7 years

#### Assistance given by Foreign Countries in Planning Process

6191. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been assisted at any stage by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in the planning process,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) whether the Commission has received such assistance from any other country, agency or organisation?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Dignitaries and experts from foreign countries (including U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.) visiting India have from time to time exchanged views and shared experiences on various aspects of planning with Members and senior officials of the Planning Commission.

**Supply of Water to Pakistan**

6192. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the total quantity of water supplied to Pakistan from the Indian rivers from the date of Indus Water Treaty upto 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The total quantity of water delivered to Pakistan from the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi from 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1967 was 115 million acre-feet

**Income-tax on Foreign Traders/  
Trading Concerns**

6193. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the amount of income-tax accrued from the foreign traders/trading concerns in India during 1966-67, and

(b) how this is comparable with 1965-66?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The information required is not readily available. The amount of Income tax demand raised in assessment years 1965-66 and 1966-67 in the case of foreign traders/trading concerns who are assessed to tax in India is being called for and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Study of Effect of Taxes on Companies**

6194. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of the effect of the higher differential rates of the tax on the closely held companies with paid-up capital not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs has been undertaken, and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The study revealed that the administrative control of Karaclosely-held companies had not adversely affected the rate of their formation or growth.

**Indian Banks in Foreign Countries**

6195. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the number of branches of different Indian Banks operating in the various foreign countries, and

(b) whether there is any restriction on their normal operation in those countries?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No LT-1124/67]

(b) Except in regard to certain statutory requirements relating to capital, maintenance of liquid assets and exchange control, which are applicable to all foreign banks, there are no restrictions on the normal operations of the offices of Indian banks abroad. However, there are certain restrictions on opening of accounts in the case of all foreign banks functioning in Ceylon. A statement indicating these restrictions is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No LT-1125/67]

In regard the branches in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan directed all Indian business houses including banks to stop functioning with effect from 8th September, 1965 and vested all these institutions in the Custodian of Enemy Property under the Defence of Pakistan Rules.

### Economic Development

6196. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has studied the factors tending to retard economic development;

(b) whether Government have determined the conditions which in view of the current social and political situation should be established for the successful execution of the plan; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the salient features thereof and if the reply is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) to (c). The subject and the salient features thereof are dealt with in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan, in Chapter I "Approach to the Fourth Plan", II "Self-reliance and Perspective of Development" and X "Implementing the Fourth Plan" and more specifically in the Chapters dealing with particular policies and programmes (Chapters V—XXV). The Economic Survey for 1966-67 and the Deputy Prime Minister's Budget Speech also deal with the subject.

**दिल्ली उत्तर-प्रदेश सीमा पर अफीम पकड़ी जाना**

6197. श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 686 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 मार्च, 1967 को दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर 8,800 रुपये के मूल्य की अफीम पकड़ी जाने के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस काम में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

**उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस मामले में गिरफ्तार किये गये चारों व्यक्तियों का अफीम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चालान कर दिया गया है ।

### Development of Colonies in Capital Region

6198. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:  
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

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

(a) whether a meeting was recently held between the Home Minister, Lt. Governor of Delhi and Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to consider the question of development of colonies in the Capital region;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to implement these decisions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** (a) Yes. However the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh could not attend the meeting.

(b) and (c). It was agreed that future haphazard growth of residential and industrial colonies should be checked and regulated so that the planned development of the area was not jeopardised. It was necessary to preserve an inviolable "green belt" between the urbanisable limits of Delhi and the ring towns in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh so as to avoid conurbation, continuous urban sprawl and ribbon development along the highways.

### श्री चांदमल्ल बाटिया की फर्में

6199. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री हृकेश चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 709 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ते की कुछ फर्मों द्वारा, जिनके मालिक श्री चांदमल्ल बाटिया हैं, की गई वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली है;

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

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और ख). आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है। कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक तलपट प्रस्तुत न करने के कारण एक कम्पनी, अर्थात् कल्लीनगर एण्ड खेरल टी कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, के विरुद्ध कम्पनी कानून के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया गया है।

(ग) जिन लेन-देनों की पड़ताल की जानी है उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है तथा सूक्ष्म और व्यापक जांच-पड़ताल आवश्यक है।

### Plantation Ayurvedic Herbs

6200. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 380 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the scheme of growing Ayurvedic Herbs; and

(b) the amount likely to be invested therein and the probable profit to be earned thereby?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

### Recovery of Watches

6201. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 381 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since conducted investigations into the recovery of watches amounting to Rs. 41 lakhs from a car on the 11th March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Investigations have revealed that the addresses of the owner of the seized car as registered with the transport authorities in Bombay and Ahmedabad were fictitious. No person has come forward to claim the car or the watches seized. The case is now under departmental adjudication.

### Committee on Essential Drugs

6202. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 456 on 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Essential Drugs has since been received;

(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.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Reserve Bank of India Steering Group's Report on Incomes, Wages and Prices**

**6203. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 338 on the 25th May, 1967 and state

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Reserve Bank of India Steering Group on Incomes, Wages and Prices, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The Report is still under consideration

(b) Does not arise

**Purchase of Land by Dr. Dharma Teja's Relations**

**6204. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 343 on the 25th May, 1967 and state

(a) whether investigations into the transaction of purchase of land by Dr Dharma Teja's relations has since been completed, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Messrs. Mechanics Ltd.**

**6205. Shri Hardayal Devguk:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 297 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the exaggerated figures shown by M/s. Mechanics Ltd in their Balance Sheet have since been completed,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the figures shown by the company under different heads, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Investigations completed for the assessment year 1962-63 did not reveal any exaggerated figures having been shown in the balance-sheet for that year. Investigations for other years are in progress

(b) The figures shown by the company in the balance-sheet under different heads for the assessment year 1962-63 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1126/67]

(c) Detailed investigations covering a number of years are necessary. The investigations will be completed as soon as possible

**Tribal Development Blocks**

**6206. Shri R Barua:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the total outlay of Rs 217.84 lakhs for Tribal Development Blocks was made available to the State of Assam for the Third Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, whether the amount was utilised in full and how?

**The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Gohra):** (a) and (b). The approved outlay was Rs 207.25 lakhs. The actual amount utilised by the



State Government was Rs. 140.20 lakhs.

**Plate and Vessel Project Sponsored by FACT, Alwaye, (Kerala)**

6207. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the FACT has sponsored a plate and vessel project with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this proposal and whether any decision has been taken?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) and (b). M/s. FACT had sponsored a proposal for the establishment of a project for the manufacture of pressure vessels, heat-exchangers etc. as a joint venture with a foreign firm; but the foreign firm has since expressed its inability to collaborate in the venture through equity participation. M/s. FACT are now examining other possibilities of undertaking the project.

आयकर विभाग द्वारा करों की राशि  
 लौटाई जाना

6208. **श्री ब्रह्म नन्द जी :**  
**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**  
**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**  
**श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री 25 मई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 276 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग में करों की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में अनिर्णित मामलों को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहले वाला प्रश्न संख्या 276 दिनांक 25 मई, 1967 को पूरा गया था। इस तारीख को कर की वापसी के अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों में से बहुत से मामले इस बीच निपटाये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) इस उत्तर के साथ अनुबन्ध के रूप में एक विवरणपत्र दिया गया है जिसमें 16 आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्य-क्षेत्रों में 25 मई, 1967 को कर की वापसी के मामलों की संख्या, 30 जून, 1967 तक इनमें से निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या तथा 1 जुलाई, 1967 को अनिर्णित पड़े बाकी मामलों की संख्या गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया]। देखिए संख्या LT-1127/67] शेष 11 कार्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में व्यौरे अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। प्राप्त होने पर, इन कार्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना कालान्तर में सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कर के अनिर्णित पड़े बकाया मामलों किस निश्चित तारीख तक निपटा दिए जायेंगे क्योंकि यह कई अलग अलग बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे कर निर्धारितियों द्वारा अपेक्षित व्यौरे पेश होना, तथा जांच-पड़ताल की आवश्यकता आदि। अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों में से कुछ में निर्धारितियों ने कर की वापसी के दावों के समर्थन में पूरे व्यौरे नहीं दिये हैं और अन्य कुछ मामलों में जांच करना आवश्यक पाया गया है। लेकिन यह आशा की जाती है कि अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों में से अधिकांश मामलों पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले जायेगा।

**Foreign Owned Oil Companies**

8899. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**  
**Shri S. K. Taparia:**  
**Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**

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

(a) the quantum of annual profit earned by the foreign petroleum companies on the capital invested by them;

(b) whether Government consider that this rate of profit is reasonable; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to see that the companies do not earn excess profits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The required information for the years 1964, 1965 in respect of Burmah Shell, Esso, Caltex and BOC group of companies for their combined refining and marketing operations in our country is given below:

(Rs. Million)

| Name of the oil Company                             | 1964             |                                     |  | 1965             |                                     |   |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|   | Capital employed | Profit prior to interest & taxation | Profit as %age of capital employed prior to interest & taxation. | Capital employed | Profit prior to interest & taxation | Profit as % age of capital employed prior to interest & taxation. |
| 1   | 2                | 3                                   | 4  | 5                | 6                                   | 7   |
| 1. Burmah-Shell                                     | 747.07           | 126.38                              | 16.91  | 640.05           | 135.35                              | 21.15   |
| 2. Esso   | 637.77           | 49.72                               | 7.79   | 606.25           | 48.13                               | 7.94  |
| 3. Caltex   | 203.09           | 1.31                                | 0.65   | 182.98           | 5.97                                | 3.26  |
| 4. Burmah Oil Co. Group                             | 80.88            | 5.97                                | 7.38   | 79.76            | (—)3.12                             | ..  |
| complete information for 1966 is not yet available. |                  |                                     |  |                  |                                     |   |

(b) The annual profits depend on the varying performances and other circumstances of the individual companies and are not out of line with the guidelines envisaged in the Refinery Agreements or the decisions made by Government, from time to time, on marketing operations.

(c) The conditions under which these companies operate are kept under constant watch.

**राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के स्मारक**

6210. **श्री बोलू प्रसाद :**  
**श्री रवि शर्मा :**  
**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**

क्या निर्वाच, जाबात तथा प्राप्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1947 से लेकर अब तक राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के कितने स्मारक बनाये गये ;

(ख) उसमें से कितने स्मारक कांग्रेसी नेताओं के हैं तथा कितने स्मारक गैर-कांग्रेसी नेताओं के हैं ;

(ग) अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है ; और

(घ) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी

संघर्षों से कितना कम व्यय किया गया है ?

निर्वाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति बंगाल में उपभोक्ता (जी हकालत सिंह): (क) से (घ). 1947 से अब तक बनाये गये स्मारक तथा उन पर हुआ खर्च निम्नांकित है:-

खर्च हुआ

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| (i) राजघाट समाधि (महाराजा-<br>शाही का स्मारक)   | 49.39 लाख<br>रुपये |
| (ii) सातिवन (अवाहरनाल<br>नेहरू का स्मारक)       | 6.82 लाख<br>रुपये  |
| (iii) विजयघाट (लालबहादुर<br>शास्त्री का स्मारक) | 1 73 लाख<br>रुपये  |
| (iv) मौलाना आजाद का<br>मजार                     | 1 06 लाख<br>रुपये  |

इन नेताओं के स्मारक देश के राष्ट्रीय जीवन में उनकी प्रमुखता के कारण बनाये गये हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा 2 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत पर चार मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की गयी हैं। स्मारकों के बनाने पर गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के द्वारा किये गये खर्च की कोई सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है।

*Absorption of Homoeopathic Practitioners in various Health Schemes*

6311. *Shri Umanath:*  
*Shri Nambiar:*  
*Shri Ganesh Ghosh:*  
*Shri C. K. Chakrapani:*

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

whether there is any proposal to absorb statutorily recognised Homoeopathic Practitioners in (i) Rural Health Scheme; (ii) Family Planning Administration; (iii) State Health Insurance Scheme; (iv) Public Sector Organisations; and (v) State Organisations?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The position is as follows:

#### (i) Rural Health Scheme

Medical care is a State subject. The Central Government, however, on the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Rural Medical Aid Committee, suggested to the State Governments the starting of Homoeopathic Dispensaries and utilisation of qualified Homoeopathic Practitioners in the Community Health Centres.

#### (ii) Family Planning Administration

There is no proposal to absorb Homoeopathic Practitioners in the Family Planning Programme. It is, however, proposed to involve them actively in the programme.

#### (iii) State Health Insurance Scheme

No proposal to absorb Homoeopathic is under consideration.

#### (iv) Public Sector Organisations

No proposal to employ Homoeopaths is under consideration.

#### (v) State Organisations

As an experimental measure the Government of Maharashtra has decided to appoint two Homoeopathic Diploma holders in two districts as subsidised medical practitioners. From the information received from other State Governments/Union Territories it appears that there is no proposal under their consideration for absorption of statutorily recognised homoeopathic practitioners.

**Homoeopathic Advisory Committee****6212. Shri Umanath:****Shri Nambiar:****Shri Ganesh Ghosh:****Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee has recently been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the basis of such reconstitution; and

(c) whether his Ministry consulted any of the All India Homoeopathic Organisations in the matter of such constitution?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Homoeopathic Advisory Committee was reconstituted in October, 1966.

(b) The Committee comprises five official and twelve non-official members. For the selection of non-official members a panel of three names was called for from each State and one name each from Union Territories. Proposals were also received from other quarters. The selection of non-official members was made by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning mainly from amongst the names proposed by the States and Union Territories on the basis of qualifications, experience and standing in the profession.

(c) No.

**Central Homoeopathic Council****6213. Shri Umanath:****Shri Nambiar:****Shri Ganesh Ghosh:****Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Central Homoeopathic Council in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):** (a) A proposal to establish a Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy is under consideration.

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

**इण्डियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन के एक अधिकारी के पास से अफीम पकड़ी जाना**

**6214. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :****श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :****श्री आत्म दास :****श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :****श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :****श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में इण्डियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन के एक अधिकारी के पास से 5 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी करने से एक अन्तराष्ट्रीय गिरोह का पता चला है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस गिरोह के साथ एक राजनैतिक नेता का भी सम्बन्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्रीजी क्या विना संशय (बी जीराजी देसाई) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने 18 जून 1967 को इन्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक अधिकारी के पास से 5 किलोग्राम चांदीन बरतन की ।

(ख) चांदी की जाच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ग) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कोई भी राजनीतिक नेता इसमें घटित नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Embossing Portraits of Leaders in Indian Coins

6215. Shri Samar Gubra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any principle has been laid down for embossing portraits of national leaders in Indian coins;

(b) if so, what is the principle;

(c) if not, on what consideration Nehru coin has been circulated; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the people of our country feel greatly disappointed because Gandhiji's coins have not been circulated so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). While no specific rules as such have been prescribed, the view held so far has been that generally coins may not have effigies of National leaders and stamps in honour of National leaders would be more appropriate. An exception was however made in the case of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru keeping in view his special place in the hearts of the Indian people.

(d) Government are not aware of any such wide disappointment.

नवीन प्रश्नों की सीमाओं के विषय साधन

6216. श्री नं० चं० बीरजी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये राज्य के परिव्यय तथा साधनों के बारे में धीरे-धीरे तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धन राशि की सहायता देगी ;

(घ) इस वार्षिक योजना के क्रियान्वित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार कितने धन की व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(ङ) प्रत्येक माघन से पृथक पृथक कितने धन की व्यवस्था होने का अनुमान है ;

(च) साधनों से प्राप्त धन में तथा मूल प्राक्कलनों में कितना अन्तर रह जायेगा ; और

(छ) मध्य प्रदेश की 1967-68 की योजना के मूल प्राक्कलन तथा पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलनों की रकम क्या है ?

योजना, केंद्रीय और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (बी जीराजी देसाई) :

(क) से (छ) जी हां । योजना आयोग ने राज्य की 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 60.38 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सहायता 49.5 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य साधन (जिस में सरकारी उद्यमों का अंशदान भी शामिल है) 10.88 करोड़ रुपये अनुमानित किए गए हैं । गैर-योजना अन्तराल 6.2 करोड़ रुपये

कम है, चासू बर्ष की योजना का आकार निम्नित करते समय इसकी गणना नहीं की गई है, अपेक्षा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकार इसकी पूर्ति उपयुक्त उपायों से उदाहरणार्थ रैरबोजना व्यय में कमी करके, बकाया की वसूली में सुधार करके, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वीकृत प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के एक भ्रंश की प्रदायगी उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा करके और प्रतिरिक्त कराधान (राज्य के साधनों के प्राक्कलन में अनुमानित स्तर से ऊपर) करके, करेगी यह सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे प्रस्ताव तैयार कर लिए हैं जिन से 6.2 करोड़ रुपये के इस भ्रंतराल में से 4.6 करोड़ रुपये की पूर्ति हो जाएगी और शेष भ्रंतराल की पूर्ति के उपायों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिस में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले अनुमानित और राज्य अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श के बाद अनुमानित राज्य माधनों के प्रमुख घटक दिखाए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [वृत्तकाल्य में रखा गया। डेलिबेटेस्ता LT-1128/67]

दिल्ली में बंगलों में खाली भूमि में सेती

6217. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को निदेश दिया है कि उन के क्षेत्राधिकार वाले बंगलों की सारी खाली भूमि में सेती की जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमानतः ऐसी भूमि कितने एकड़ है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपबन्धी (जी डबल्यू जेड) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में चलते फिरते औषधालय

6218. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सेवा करने वाले उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये चलते फिरते औषधालय आरम्भ किये गये हैं, जो दिल्ली से बहुत दूर रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इन औषधालयों के भ्रन्तर्गत दिल्ली से कितने मील दूर तक के स्थान आते हैं; और

(घ) इन औषधालयों से प्रतिदिन कितने रोगी लाभ उठाते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की तिमार्-पुर, मोती नगर तथा माहदरा स्थित डिस्पेंसरियों के क्षेत्र में दूर दूर रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी-कर्मचारियों की बिकित्सा प्राप्ति-प्रयत्नाओं को पूरा करने के लिए तीन चलती फिरती डिस्पेंसरिया कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ग) तीन चलती फिरती डिस्पेंसरियों में से प्रत्येक डिस्पेंसरी प्रतिदिन 7 से 8 मील तक का घेरा तय करती है।

(घ) इन तीन चलती फिरती डिस्पेंसरियों में प्रतिदिन मरीजों की औसतन उपस्थिति 850 है।

**Chlorine for Hindustan Organic  
Chemicals, Bombay**

6219. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Nambiar:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri Satya Narain Singh:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1824 on 8th June, 1967 regarding supply of raw materials to D.D.T. Factory, Delhi and state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, a Government undertaking in Bombay are making arrangements to purchase chlorine at about Rs. 100 per ton under a long term agreement; 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 Raghuramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) M/s. National Rayon Corporation, Kalyan, have agreed to supply liquid chlorine on a long term contract basis (10 years) at a price of Rs. 88 per ton, ex NRC works at Kalyan in containers provided by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, subject to certain price escalation clauses.

#### Currency Notes in Circulation

6220. Shri Valmiki Choudhary:  
Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of total old currency notes in circulation and that of the new currency notes issued so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): Separate statistics of reduced size and old size notes issued for circulation are not maintained by the

Reserve Bank of India. However, the total value of the currency and Bank notes including reduced size notes in circulation as on 7th July, 1967, was approximately Rs. 3287,69,95,000.

#### Rescheduling of Plan Targets

6221. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the planners have started to revise the scheduled targets in respect of different planned development programmes in the country in keeping with the resources in sight and the erosion caused by the rise in prices and prevailing scarcity conditions with regard to foodgrains, pending a decision about the re-organisation of the present Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, when the work on the rescheduling of planned targets is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is being reviewed in the light of the changes in the economic situation that have taken place since it was published. It is hoped to complete the review in a few months.

#### Centrally Sponsored Irrigation Projects

6222. Shri G. C. Dixit:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:  
Shri G. S. Mishra:

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

(a) the names of irrigation or multi-purpose projects in the States executed so far mainly by the Centre;

(b) the names of the States where these projects are being executed and the amounts spent on these projects so far; and



(c) whether similar projects are under construction at present and if so, the States where they are located and the amount spent by the Centre so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Kakrapar Project in Gujarat and Hirakud Dam Project in Orissa are the two Irrigation/Multipurpose Projects executed by the Centre on behalf of the concerned State Govts. The administrative control of Kakrapar Project was transferred to the erstwhile State of Bombay from 1-6-1954 and the Hirakud Dam Project was handed over to the Government of Orissa from 1-4-1960. The expenditure on Kakrapar and Hirakud Dam Projects up to the end of 1966-67 was about Rs. 16.90 crores and 65.30 crores respectively. No other Irrigation/Multipurpose Project is being executed by the Centre.

#### Hospitalisation of Heart Patients in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

6223. Shri G. S. Mishra:  
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:  
Shri G. C. Dixit:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chaudhary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that treatment and hospitalisation period of heart patients has been considerably reduced by the present Medical Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi and his associate doctors; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The results are as follows:—

(i) Mortality has been reduced by half (from 15 per cent to 7.2 per cent).

(ii) Complications which were dangerous like arrhythmias (irregularities of the heart), congestive heart failure and shock have been drastically curtailed.

(iii) The patient's blood tests and electrocardiograms return to normal much earlier.

(iv) The patients go out of hospital much earlier than before and they are followed up in the heart clinic. These patients are keeping fitter than those who were treated earlier.

#### गांधी सागर बांध पर दुर्घटनाएं

6224. श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री मा० स्व० शर्मा :  
श्री जॉकार सिंह :  
श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न दुर्घटनाओं के कारण गांधी सागर बांध पर प्रायः मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो जाती है,

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में गांधी सागर बांध में कितने मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई थी; और

(ग) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को सरकार ने कितना प्रतिकर दिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विजली मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) जी, नहीं। हाल के वर्षों में नहीं।

(ख) कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आवास योजनाएं

6225. श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री मा० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रीधर सिंह :

श्री देवी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या सभाय कस्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) 1966-67 में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये आवास योजनाओं के लिये किसकी क्षमताएं मंजूर की गई हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितनी घन राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) मंजूर की गई पूरी राशि का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सभाय कस्याय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेणु मुह) : (क) 1966-67 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये क्रमशः 10.69 लाख और 102.81 लाख रुपये की धनराशि मंजूर की गई।

(ख) और (ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 में आवास योजनाओं के खर्च से सम्बन्धित प्रगति रिपोर्टों, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के प्राप्ति हैं, की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा है।

एक घोर क्षिपे हुए नोटों का परिचालन

6226. श्री श्रीधर लाल शेरका :

श्री व० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रीधर सिंह :

श्री देवी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक रुपये और दस रुपये के कुछ करेंसी नोटों की एक घोर किफायत छपाई हुई है तथा उनका परिचालन बाजार में व्यक्तियों के द्वारा होकर क्या है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जेल में नोटों की गश्कियों की जांच करने के लिये किसी अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे करेंसी नोटों को अब वापिस लेने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ऐसे करेंसी नोटों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है जो सिर्फ एक ही तरफ छपे हो। लेकिन एक रुपये और दस रुपये के कुछ ऐसे नोट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालयों में पेश किये गये थे जिन के कुछ हिस्से पर छपाई नहीं हुई थी। उसके बाद उन्हें फिर से जारी नहीं किया गया।

(ख) से (घ) नासिक के भारतीय प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय (इंडिया सिन्थोरेटो प्रेस) में जो नोट छापे जाते हैं उन्हें, जारी करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में भजने में पहले, मुद्रणालय में हर मौके पर अच्छी तरह से जांचा जाता है। जिन मामलों का ऊपर जिक्र किया गया है, उनके बारे में जांच की जा रही है लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि ये खराबियां उस वक्त पैदा हुईं जब छपाई करते समय कागज मुड़ गया। जब कभी ऐसे खराब नोटों का पता चलता है, तो उन्हें चलन में वापस ले लिया जाता है।

ग्राम्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं

6227. श्री व० स्व० श्रीधर : क्या योजना संकी 22 जून, 1967 के प्रगतिगत प्रश्न संख्या 3262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खंडवा के उत्तर पूर्व तीनाड़ तथा तहसील हरबुद में स्थित विकसित ग्राम्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में शामिल

किये जाने के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरी तरह पूरी करते हैं;

(ख) क्या तहसील बरहामपुर के विकास खण्ड जो कि कृषि की दृष्टि से विकसित हैं और जहाँ कृषि के विकास की ओर अधिक गुआइस है ग्राम औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में खण्डों के शामिल किये जाने के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो यह भेद भाव बरतने तथा इन खण्डों के ग्राम्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण है?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्र: (जी प्रश्नोक मेहता) :  
(क) जी, हा।

(ख) और (ग) तहसील बरहामपुर का विकास खण्ड ग्राम्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में शामिल किये जाने के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करता प्रतीत होता है। यह राज्य सरकार का काम था कि उनको शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव करती, परन्तु उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। सम्भवतः उसने ऐसा इसलिए नहीं किया कि इससे परियोजना का क्षेत्र याजना आयोग द्वारा परिकल्पित आकार, यानी 3 से 5 खण्ड जो जिले की लगभग सामान्य सीमा वाले हों, से अधिक हो जाता।

भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में बैंक मिशन की रिपोर्ट तथा विश्व बैंक द्वारा अध्ययन

6228. श्री मधु लिम्बे :

श्री स० जी० बनर्जी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने विश्व बैंक को भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति

सुधारने के लिये अपने सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया था;

(ख) क्या बैंक मिशन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें तथा अन्य सिफारिशें इसी का परिणाम हैं

(ग) क्या उन्होंने ऐसी सिफारिशों पर आपत्ति की है; और हाँ,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की अन्तिम नीति क्या है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ), ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Estate Duty on the Properties of  
Erstwhile State Rulers

6229. Shri Nathan Ram Ahirwar:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the property of the erstwhile rulers of princely States is liable to estate duty on their demise;

(b) if so, the extent of property liable to estate duty;

(c) how much estate duty has so far been realised,

(d) how many estate duty assessment cases and against whom they are pending;

(e) whether stay orders have been issued against assessment or recovery proceedings in estate duty cases of such properties; and

(f) if so, in favour of which rulers and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In case of deaths occurring on or after 1-7-1960, estate duty is

chargeable if the Principal Value of the estate of the deceased exceeded Rs. 50,000. For deaths occurring between 15-10-1983 to 30-6-1980, the limit was Rs. 1 lakh;

(c) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

#### Upgradation of Type IV Quarters in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

6230. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Type IV quarters in Gole Market area have been further upgraded by Government recently;

(b) if so, whether any additional amenities have been provided in these quarters;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for upgrading these quarters without consulting the recognised association of staff?

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

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

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक इमारतों पर नाम-पट्ट

6231. श्री ज्ञान दास :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शाल्मी :

डा० नरेंद्र प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री धर्मनारायण नवीरिया :

श्री सा० सुन्दरनाथ :

श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह कुलवाह :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शाल्मी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कलवाह :

श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा भूतल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कर्म मन्त्रालय ने कोई 1980(A1)LSD-1.

ऐसे आदेश जारी किये हैं कि सभी नाम-पट्ट संघेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों में होने चाहियें;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट स्थित सरदार पटेल हाउस तथा रफी मार्ग पर बिटठल भाई पटेल हाउस के नाम-पट्ट केवल संघेजी में ही हैं;

(ग) इन इमारतों पर हिन्दी में नाम पट्ट कब लगाये जायेंगे; और

(घ) इस विषय में नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा भूतल मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा ऐसे आदेश जारी किये गये थे ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) सीधे ही हिन्दी नाम पट्टों की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

(घ) नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है । आदेश आदि के बनाये जाने में कुछ देर हो गयी है । किसी भी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं ।

#### Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme

6232. Shri Bradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Mahanadi delta irrigation scheme so far; and

(b) the total irrigation potential generated?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) About Rs. 24 crores.

(b) 6½ lakh acres.

**Categorisation of Drugs**

6232. Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism by the Chairman of Pfizer Ltd about Health Ministry's move to categorise drugs as essential and non-essential; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India do not agree with the reported views of the Chairman of Pfizer Ltd

**Peruvannan Community of Malabar**

6234. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Peruvannan Community of Malabar in Kerala State regarding some of their grievances;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Lokur Committee has failed to treat them on par with the same community in the erstwhile Travencore State area of Kerala State; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to remove this differentiation?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Thiruvannamalai): (a) to (c). Several representations have been received from the Peruvannan community for recognising them as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the whole of

Kerala. The question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

**Representation from Match Manufacturers from Kerala**

6235. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the C and D class match manufacturers of Kerala State and other regions against the increase in the excise duty; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give relief to these categories of small-scale manufacturers?

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

(b) The representations are under the consideration of Government.

**Prevention of Sea Erosion in Kerala**

6237. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:

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

(a) the amount advanced by way of loans or grants to the Kerala Government for anti-sea erosion work in Kerala so far from the beginning of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the amount allotted for 1967-68?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) During 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Plan, a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs has been given to the Government of Kerala

for financing expenditure on anti-sea erosion schemes.

(b) The outlays for different heads of development and Central assistance for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised.

#### Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad

6238. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad;

(b) the probable date when this plant will start functioning;

(c) whether the trial production is of sub-standard quality, and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of the products?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramakrishna): (a) The delay in the commissioning of the project, as compared to the original programme, was due to difficulties of supply of equipment from the USSR and indigenous sources as well as to changes in processes by the Soviet consultants.

(b) The plants for the production of phenacetin and sulphanilamide have already been commissioned. The other plants are also ready and they will be commissioned after the problem of boilers is sorted out.

(c) and (d). While sulphanilamide conforms to both the Indian and USSR Pharmacopoeia, phenacetin which has been manufactured according to the USSR pharmacopoeia does not conform to the Indian Pharmacopoeia which was revised recently on the analogy of the British Pharmacopoeia. Efforts are being made to produce the product according to the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

#### Lal Bahadur Shastri Commemorative Coins

6240. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for circulating coins in the memory of the former Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### Accommodation for Government Employees in Delhi

6241. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees in Delhi to whom Government accommodation has not been allotted have to change their residences frequently;

(b) whether due to such frequent changes the education of children of such employees suffer and often they lose their one year; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give such Government employees priority in allotting them Government accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The Government have no information about any specific cases

(c) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Medicines in Primary Health Centres

6242. Shrimati Susoea Goyal: Shri Umanath: Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Health and

Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Deputy Minister of Health while addressing a conference of officials of Health Centres on the 23rd June, 1967 said that "Ordinary medicine is not available in the primary Health Centres";

(b) if so, whether it is due to non-sanctioning of medicines or due to its misappropriation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the staff in such centres is without any work; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

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

(b) It is partly due to medicines supplied at any one time getting exhausted earlier than anticipated and also partly due to late indenting of medicines by the Officers-in-charge of the primary health centres.

(c) The staff in primary health centres have to attend curative and preventive services. The work allotted to them is such as to keep them fully occupied.

(d) Efforts are constantly made to improve the working of primary health centres.

ग्रामीण गृह-निर्माण योजनाएँ

6243. श्री माधू राम अहिरवार : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा द्रुति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में ग्रामीण गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई;

(ख) इस राशि के योग के लिये योजनाओं की प्राथमिकता कैसे निर्धारित की जाती है; और

(ग) 1967-68 में इस काम पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा द्रुति मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इफ्ताल सिंह) : (क) 1966-67 के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के लिए, विभिन्न सरकारों के द्वारा पूर्व अनुमानित खर्च के आधार पर 41.02 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की प्राथमिकता का निर्धारण स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें स्वयं करती हैं।

(ग) 1966-67 के नियतन को धरती अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

संसद-सदस्यों के कोठे के कुछ फ्लैट सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कब्जे में

6244. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाय :

श्री शिवसुखन शास्त्री :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा द्रुति मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2343 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अब तक संसद सदस्यों के कोठे से फ्लैट बिये गये हैं;

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों में अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को फ्लैट खाली करने के नोटिस दिये गये थे और कितने फ्लैट खाली किये गये;

(ग) कितने संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर इस समय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिये हुये हैं और वे किस-किस तारीख को बिये गये थे;

(ब) क्या ये क्वार्टर नियमित रूप से (स्वाधीन तौर पर) दिये गये हैं अथवा अस्थायी तौर पर;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन क्वार्टरों को खाली कराने का विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). लोकसभा तथा राज्य सभा की आवास समिति ने ससद सदस्यों से मांग कम होने पर मार्च तथा साउथ एबन्यू में समय समय पर 20 फ्लैट इस शर्त के साथ छोड़ दिये थे कि ये फ्लैट ससद के दोनों सचिवालयों के ससद सदस्यों को आर्बटन के लिए अब आवश्यकता होगी, धन्य सूचना पर उपलब्ध करा दिये जायेंगे। ये फ्लैट सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पूर्ण रूपेण अस्थाई तौर पर आवंटित किये गये थे। 1967 की अप्रैल के आरम्भ में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास 19 फ्लैट थे तथा इन फ्लैटों के सभी आवंटियों को खाली करने के नोटिस दे दिये गये थे। 13 फ्लैट खाली कर गये जा चुके हैं तथा सम्बन्धित आवास समितियों को सौंप दिये गये हैं। इस समय ससद सदस्यों के 6 फ्लैट सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दखल में हैं तथा आवास समितियों से जब कभी मांग आयेगी इन्हें भी खाली करा दिया जायेगा।

(ग) ससद सदस्य को आवंटित किया गया कोई भी सरवेट क्वार्टर सरकारी कर्मचारी को आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) से (च). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली में रामकृष्णपुरम् के बाजारों में दुकानें

6245. श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :  
श्री सिधुजय शास्त्री :

क्या निर्वाच, आवास मंत्री पूर्ति मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करें कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में रामकृष्णपुरम् के बाजारों में कितनी दुकानों के लिये अभी तक पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का इस करण रुकित हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन दुकानों के लिये कब तक पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) इन दुकानों के कब तक अलॉट किर्चे जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्वाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) रामकृष्णपुरम् में सेक्टर I से VII तक में सभी दुकानों में बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। सेक्टर V से VII तक में स्वच्छता का प्रबन्ध जिसमें स्नानगृह शामिल है कर दिया गया है। सेक्टर I से IV तक में यह कार्य शीघ्र शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) से (घ) . सभी दुकानों का आवंटन हो गया है तथा शानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Rural Housing Scheme.

6246. Shri K. P. Singh Dea: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the financial provision made in the Second Plan for Rural Housing Schemes and the actual expenditure incurred thereon,

(b) the number of houses originally planned to be built during the plan period and the actual construction made, and

(c) the States in which houses were constructed under the Rural Housing Scheme during the Second Plan Period?



The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) As against Central assistance of Rs. 4.85 crores provided for the Village Housing Projects Scheme, under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of about Rs. 3.77 crores was utilised by the various State Governments.

(b) No physical target was laid down in the Second Plan but 7185 houses were constructed during the Plan period.

(c) Houses were constructed in all the States, except Assam, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir.

#### Dam Over River Ravi

6247. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:  
Shri Shri Chand Goel:

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

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance for completing its 482 feet high dam costing Rs 70 crores on the River Ravi near Thein;

(b) the total financial assistance asked for by the Punjab Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. Fourth Plan proposals received from Punjab did not include any provision for Them Dam Project

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

#### Indigenous Systems of Medicine

6248. Shri A. T. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire allotment assigned to the Indigenous systems of medicine under the Third Five Year Plan has been spent;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chaudrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are:—

(i) Slow progress in the implementation of the schemes included in the Plan; and

(ii) Lack of trained qualified personnel to undertake research programmes.

#### दिल्ली में भूमि का प्रबंधन

6249. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :  
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शाल्मी :  
श्री प्रकाश बीर शाल्मी :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री ध्यात्म दास :  
श्री राम गोपाल शाल्माले :  
डा० सुवं प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री शिव कुमार शाल्मी :  
श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जन, 1965 में एक गांव में रहने वाले दो सौ किसान परिवारों को उजाड़ कर सरकार ने दिल्ली के धायकर कार्यालय के सामने वाली भूमि अपने अधिकार में ले ली ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त उजाड़े हुए परिवारों को अभी तक किसी भी स्थापना पर भूमि नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उक्त किसानों से कितने दलों पर भूमि खरीदी थी तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति संबंधी व्यवस्था (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) जी नहीं

(क) और (ख). पूर, 1965 के 288 सप्त-विंशती परिवारों को, जो कि नई दिल्ली के इन्कम टैक्स आफिस के सामने सरकारी भूमि की प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बस कर दिए हुए थे, हटा दिया गया तथा उन्हें मुम्बई-सोपडी इलाके की योजना के प्रगत वैकल्पिक स्थान से दिया गया था। 34 प्रत्यक्षी परिवारों ने अकल्पित बात करने से इनकार कर दिया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Import of Caffeine

6249. Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

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

(a) how much Caffeine is imported by India yearly and its value,

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of Caffeine manufactured in India is more than the price of imported Caffeine; and

(c) if so, the difference thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The imports of caffeine, mostly pure alkaloid, during the past three years, have been as follows:—

| Year                     | Quantity | Value    |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
|                          | tonnes   | Rs.      |
| 1964-65                  | 45.33    | 6,12,167 |
| 1965-66                  | 69.23    | 8,57,259 |
| 1966-67 (Upto Feb. 1967) | 25.53    | 4,41,439 |

(b) Yes.

(c) On present prices the difference ranges from Rs. 38 to Rs. 44 per kg.

#### Manufacture of Caffeine from Tea Waste

6251. Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

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

(a) the number of chemical industries in India manufacturing Caffeine from tea waste;

(b) whether there is any caffeine factory in South India manufacturing Caffeine from tea waste other than Caffeine factory at Ettumanoor in Kerala State;

(c) the annual production in the factory at Ettumanoor, Kerala;

(d) the efforts made to achieve self sufficiency in Caffeine; and

(e) the steps taken to help the existing factories to expand and stabilise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) According to the information available, four factories are manufacturing caffeine from tea waste.

(b) No, according to the information available.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The existing manufacturing units are encouraged to step up their production to meet the requirements in full. Efforts are also made to encourage the manufacturers in the small scale sector to set up small units in areas where tea waste is available.

(e) Improved techniques of production is being introduced in the small scale sector. To improve off take from the existing factories, imports of caffeine against supplementary licences are not being allowed.

**Phyto Chemical Industry at Neriya-mangalam (Kerala)**

6253. **Shri K. M. Abraham:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Virwanatha Menon:**

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Phyto-Chemical Industry at Neriya-mangalam in Kerala State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Russian experts proposed to establish the plant on the basis of manufacturing caffeine from tea waste; and

(c) if so, the reasons for abandoning the project inspite of the fact there is plentiful supply of tea waste in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Rs. 13.62 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The availability of tea waste in the Southern Region was very limited and its price was very high. There was, therefore no justification from the economic angle for establishing the plant for caffeine, from tea waste alone and consequently the project was abandoned.

**Trade Delegation from Ceylon**

6253. **Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Marandi:**  
**Shri D. D. Jena:**  
**Shri K. F. Singh Deo:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation from Ceylon visited Delhi recently;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at with the delegation and if so, the terms thereof;

(c) the items proposed to be imported from India by Ceylon and the value thereof; and

(d) the items proposed to be imported by India from Ceylon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The delegation discussed the terms and conditions of the Rs. 5 crore credit offered by us to Ceylon.

(b) The negotiations are to continue.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

**Expenditure incurred on Maulana Azad Tomb, Shantivan and Vijayghat**

6254. **Shri Baburao Patal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent or proposed to be spent on the tomb of the late Maulana Azad;

(b) the total amount spent and earmarked for developing Shantivan and Vijayghat;

(c) whether this expenditure can be avoided in view of the necessity of observing economy in Government expenditure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). On development and construction works so far, an expenditure of Rs. 1.08 lakhs has been incurred on Maulana Azad's Mazar, Rs. 6.82 lakhs on Shanti Vana and Rs. 1.73 lakhs on Vijayghat.

A further expenditure of Rs. 0.18 lakhs is anticipated on works in progress at Shantivana. An additional expenditure of Rs. 0.56 lakhs is proposed to be incurred during the year on works at Vijayghat. This small expenditure on these important monuments is necessary. These two samadhis and also Rajghat will form part of the proposed integrated development of the entire area from the

Johanna Bridge to the 'C' Power Station. Further expenditure on works at the samadhis will be required after the plan of integrated development is finalised. This expenditure cannot be estimated now.

#### Western Kosi Canal

6254. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Western Kosi Project is at a standstill in spite of two former Prime Ministers of India and one State Chief Minister, successively laying three foundation stones for this project;

(a) the probable date on which work on the project is likely to start; and

(c) if no date has been fixed, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The first few miles of this canal pass through Nepal. Agreement with Nepal was reached only in December last and since then surveys and investigations for finalising the alignment of the Canal are in progress. These are expected to be completed by February 1969. The actual digging of the canal will start soon thereafter.

#### High Power Committee for Family Planning Bonus Scheme

6256. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a high power committee to study the financial and other implications of the "small bonus scheme" intended as an incentive to couples who do not have more than two or three children; and

(b) if so, its personnel and terms of reference?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of India have set up a "Small Family Norm Committee". The composition of the Committee is as under:—

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (i) Secretary<br>Ministry of Health and Family Planning   | Chairman |
| (ii) Smt. Avsai B. Wadia,<br>President,<br>Family Planning Association of India                           | Member   |
| (iii) Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose,<br>M.P.<br>Vice-President,<br>I.N.T.U.C., New Delhi                      | Member   |
| (iv) Shri Ram Nath A. Podes,<br>Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi         | Member   |
| (v) Shri C.H.S. London,<br>Employers Federation of India, Bombay  | Member   |
| (vi) Shri A. K. Jain,<br>All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi                        | Member   |
| (vii) Smt. Maniben Kara,<br>Hind Mazdur Sabha, Calcutta   | Member   |
| (viii) Smt. Usha Gupta,<br>General Secretary, All India Medical and Health Employees Federation, Calcutta | Member   |
| (ix) Smt. Lakshmi Raghuramiah,<br>General Secretary, All India Women's Conference, New Delhi              | Member   |
| (x) Shri D. Paul Chowdry,<br>Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi                                      | Member   |
| (xi) Shri N. F. Kaikobad,<br>Honorary General Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay         | Member   |
| (xii) Dr. J. N. Tiwari,<br>Director, Socio and Research Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi         | Member   |
| (xiii) Secretary,<br>United Union Congress, Bombay  | Member   |
| (xiv) Dr. Bholu Nath,<br>President, Indian Medical Association, New Delhi                                 | Member   |

- (xv) Shri D. J. Madan,  
Joint Secretary, Ministry of  
Finance, (W & H Division) . Member
- (xvi) Medical Commissioner,  
Employees' State Insurance  
Corporation, New Delhi . Member
- (xvii) Shri S. P. Jain,  
Officer on Special Duty,  
Ministry of Health and  
Family Planning, New Delhi . Member
- (xviii) Commissioner, (Family  
Planning) Ministry of  
Health & Family Planning,  
New Delhi . Member  
Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee are to study and make recommendations on proposals concerning incentives to be given or disincentives to be applied for popularising and encouraging a Small Family Norm.

#### **Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi**

**6257. Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri J. H. Patel:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) how many officials and staff members of the Ashoka Hotels are on deputation and from which Ministries and for what periods;

(b) the names, designations and salaries and allowances of these officials;

(c) when Government propose to appoint permanent incumbents to these posts; and

(d) whether there have been complaints about the inadequacy of service at the Ashoka Hotels?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** (a) and (b). There are eight officials on deputation against regular posts in the Ashoka

Hotel. In addition, there were, on 1st July, 1967, thirteen officials on deputation with the Hotel in connection with the construction of an Annexe to the Hotel. These officials will revert to their parent offices on the completion of the expansion project. Detailed information about these two sets of officials is given in Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1129/67.]

(c) As a matter of policy, Government appoints the Managing Director and the Finance Officer of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. The appointment to other posts are made directly by the Company.

(d) In any large catering establishments, minor complaints in service are not unusual.

#### **Floating of Central Government Loans**

**6258. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether three new loans have been floated by Government in July, 1967;

(b) whether the loans have been fully subscribed;

(c) how they are proposed to be utilised?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the results of the market loans floated by the Central Government is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1130/67].

(c) The proceeds of the loans, after meeting the repayment obligations, will be utilised along with other capital receipts, to meet the requirements for purposes of investment as also relending for developmental outlays.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्दी बस्तियों का हटाया जाना

6260. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा अपनी वर्तमान दशा में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

(क) निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : राज्य सरकारों के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा उनके सुधार के लिए अपनी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी के लिए भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत करें। उनके द्वारा अथवा उनके राज्य में अन्य निर्माण एजन्सियों के द्वारा बनाई गई ऐसी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकार करने में वे स्वयं सक्षम हैं। योजना के अंतर्गत किए गये खर्च के आधार पर उन्हें प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

#### Gajendragadkar Commission's Report on D.A.

6261. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Nihal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Railway Mazdoor Union has rejected the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report on Dearness Allowance payable to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) the basis on which the cost of living index on which the Commission's recommendations are based is calculated and increase in prices of which items are taken into account in computing the index;

(d) the total extent to which the rise in the cost of living since the

Second Pay Commission's report has remained uncompensated by the increase in Dearness Allowance given to employees from time to time; and

(e) whether in view of the rejection of the report by Government employees and in view of the Das Commission's recommendation, Government are considering to appoint a Third Pay Commission to go into the whole structure of pay and allowances?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Press Reports have appeared to this effect. Several communications have been received from the Union's branches protesting against the Commission's recommendations.

(b) The quantum of neutralisation recommended by the Commission, according to the Union, is not commensurate with the increasing price level.

(c) The Commission's recommendations are related to the All India Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class on base 1949-100. The All India Index is the weighted average of Working Class Consumer Price Indices of 27 Centres selected from various States. The items taken into account in computing the Index broadly form five groups. The details are as under:—

| Group                | Items  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Food . . . .      | Cereals and pulses, milk and milk products, mutton, fish, ghee, edible oil, potatoes and onions etc., salt, chillies turmeric, sugar, gur & tea etc. |
| 2. Fuel and lighting | Firewood, charcoal kerosene, electric light and matchbox.  |
| 3. House Rent.       |  |
| 4. Clothing . . .    | Dhoties, sarees and other items such as bed sheets, coating and shirting etc.  |
| 5. Miscellaneous .   | Toilet Soap, Washing Soap, barber charges, pan-supari, bedies and cigarettes and amusements etc.   |

(d) The existing rates of Dearness Allowance are related to the 12 monthly average of the Index at 175. The percentages of neutralisation for the full rise of 75 points on 1949 price level differ for different pay-ranges, from 90 per cent for the lowest pay-range to 40 per cent for the pay-range 400-599. In addition, fringe benefits are admissible in respect of various items like house rent, medical costs, children's education etc., some of which go into the compilation of the Index.

(e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

**Fire Ignition Method to Extract Petroleum from underground Rocks**

6262. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fire ignition method is being used to extract petroleum from the underground rocks; and

(b) if so, the increase in the production in the areas where this system is being used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramalal): (a) Such a process has been used in a limited way in some companies for the production of low gravity crudes. But it has not so far been considered for adoption in our country.

(b) No reliable information on this point is available; but it is reported that the total quantity of oil so produced is about 0.5 million tonnes per year.

भारत के रिजर्व बैंक में कम्पाउण्डों के बेटन-कम

6263. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री :  
श्री ध्यात्म दास :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलकर्णी  
श्री सिध कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बित्त मंत्री: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कम्पाउण्डों के विभिन्न पद-क्रमों के बेटन-कम क्या हैं और वे कब से लागू हैं तथा उनके लिये पृथक् पृथक् क्या प्रहताएं निर्धारित हैं;

(ख) एक पदक्रम से दूसरे पदक्रम में पदोन्नति के नियम क्या हैं तथा उनके निर्धारित कर्तव्यों तथा प्रहताओं में क्या अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या ये बेटन-कम एक ही श्रेणी के नगरों में जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में स्थित रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले समान प्रहताओं वाले कर्मचारियों पर समानरूप से लागू किये गये हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या एक ही प्रकार के कार्य के लिये कुछ ऐसे भी बेटन-कम हैं जो एक नगर में तो लागू किये गये हैं परन्तु उसी श्रेणी के अन्य आधिकारिक नगरों में लागू नहीं किये गये हैं;

(च) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) इस पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (छ). रिजर्व बैंक में पूर्ण कालिक कम्पाउण्डों के दो पदक्रम (ग्रेड) हैं ,

(1) अधिक बतन वाले केन्द्र (भर्षात बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास,

नवी दिल्ली, कामपुर, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद और प्रहमबाबा) -

पदकम I के कपाउण्डर (बम्बई और कलकत्ता) : 155-5-165-8-181-10-211 कुशलता-रोच-10-221-12-305-15-350 रुपये।

पदकम II के कपाउण्डर : 140-5-190-6-220 रुपये।

(2) अधिक बेतन वाले केन्द्रों से जिल्ला केन्द्र पदकम II के कपाउण्डर : 130-5-205 रुपये।

बम्बई और कलकत्ता में, जहाँ दो पदकम हैं कपाउण्डरों की भरती सामान्यतः निचले पदकम में की जाती है और ऊँच पदकम के खाली पदों को पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है प्रत्येक केन्द्र में इन दोनों पदकमों के लिए एक जैसे कर्तव्य और योग्यताएँ निर्धारित हैं। इन पदकमों के बेतनमान, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण (वैक विवाद) के फैसले के अनुसार निर्धारित किये गये हैं और ये बेतन मान 1 जनवरी, 1962 से लागू हुए थे, और इन्हें निर्धारित करने समय, सम्बद्ध पदकमों में शामिल पदों के कर्तव्यों उत्तरदायित्वों और कार्यभार को ध्यान में रखा गया था। पदों के इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण का धर्म किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं है जिसके लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई किये जाने की आवश्यकता हो। फिर भी, कामगार कर्मचारियों के (जिनमें कपाउण्डर भी शामिल हैं) बेतनमानों में संशोधन करने का मागला, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10क के तहत एक सम्बन्ध को खोप दिया गया है।

**Thogurpet Reservoir on Cheyyar River (Andhra Pradesh)**

6284. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Andhra Pra-

deah laid foundation for the Thogurpet Reservoir on Cheyyar River in Rajampet Taluq, Cuddapah District some years ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is one of the projects which have been included in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take up the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in view of its importance to control famine in Cuddapah district?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that due to paucity of funds this project could not be included in the Final Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

#### Tungabhadra Project

6285. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Korihalli village of Mundargi Taluk of District Dharwar, Mysore, State, though it comes under submergible area of the Tungabhadra Project Scheme has not so far been completely acquired and the proposal for rehabilitating the villagers has not yet been taken up;

(b) if so, the area so far acquired from the existing village;

(c) whether any new site has been secured for the rehabilitation of these villagers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its distance from the existing village; and

(e) the estimated amount of compensation proposed to be paid for acquiring the present village and the amount proposed to be spent for acquiring the new site?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Lands and buildings of village Korihalli coming under 1935 contour have already been acquired. Further acquisition of a few houses affected by rise



in sub-soil water level and nearer to water-spread is under consideration.

(b) About 155 acres.

(c) and (d). Yes, about 9 acres has been acquired for the new site

(e) Rs. 10,49,000

#### Leprosy Patients in Bihar

6268. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey of the World Health Organisation, there are nearly 350,000 persons suffering from leprosy in Bihar, 25 per cent of whom are of the 'lepromatus' group; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to control and eliminate this disease?

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

(a) No such survey has so far been carried out by the World Health Organisation in Bihar State. The survey and examination of the population is being conducted by the Leprosy Control Units established in the State under the National Leprosy Control Programme launched in collaboration with the State Governments since 1955. The data available, was reviewed in 1963, and it was estimated that there may be 28 lakhs leprosy cases in Bihar, of whom 25 per cent may be of the lepromatus type.

(b) 19 Leprosy Control Units have been established in the State. So far 2.3 million population has been covered, 63242 cases have been recorded and 59263 cases have been registered for treatment and are being treated through the Leprosy Control Units.

#### Recognition of Ladakhis as a Scheduled Tribe

6269. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ladakhis have urged Government to recognize them as a Scheduled Tribe;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No.

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

#### Mysterious Disease at Puri and Cuttack

6269. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact a mysterious disease has spread in some parts of Puri and Cuttack Districts in Orissa causing a number of deaths;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have asked the Central Government for the services of experts to control the disease; and

(c) if so, the number of deaths reported and the action taken by Government to send experts to help in controlling the disease?

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

(a) Yes, but the disease has not caused any death.

(b) No

(c) No deaths have been reported. 165 persons were affected in 5 villages of Cuttack District and 13 villages of Puri District. The disease is neither bacterial nor viral. It does not fall under any recognised pattern of disease nor is it due to deficiency of vitamins and minerals. Psychological factors superimposed with sudden change in weather conditions are suspected to be the cause of the disease.

#### Low-cost Housing Scheme in Urban Areas

6270. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. N. Deb:  
Shri M. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been conducted by the

National Council of Applied Economic Research in some States in order to encourage low-cost housing in urban areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States where survey has been made by the Council; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No study primarily on low cost Housing was conducted by the NCAER. However they had conducted a study on "Tax Incidence on Housing" in collaboration with National Buildings Organisation. This study was limited to houses costing not more than Rs. 25,000

(b) The study was conducted for the towns of Ahmedabad, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Patna

(c) Some of the important recommendations made by the Council in this study on the 'Incidence of Taxation on Housing' in relation to low income housing are as follows:

(i) The incidence of taxes and fees which add to the cost of total investment in housing varies from 7.82 per cent in Delhi to 5.12 per cent in Patna; this incidence in relation to total construction cost varies from 9.61 per cent in Ahmedabad to 6.14 per cent in Patna.

(ii) In a typical low income housing unit costing Rs. 25,000 taxes and fees on an average amount to Rs. 1,625. The Council has suggested that a subsidy equivalent to 50 per cent of the total taxes and fees may be given to lighten the burden of such imports to promote investment in 'affordable housing'. Thus, maximum subsidy per unit would be Rs. 812.50. Further the

Council has suggested that the responsibility for granting subsidy should be that of the State Government

(iii) The incidence of general property tax in some of the State Capitals is very high on low cost housing and there is a case for the reduction of the rate of this tax on low cost housing. In some of State Capitals the general property tax is levied at a flat rate. There is a case for the introduction of a progressive rate structure

(iv) As regards incidence of various taxes on building materials, the excise duty is the heaviest followed by, in the order of magnitude of their incidence, States sales tax, Central sales tax and the octroi duty. Excise duty on cement varies from 37 per cent to 50 per cent of all the taxes.

#### Expenditure Tax

6271. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor's report, expenditure tax was introduced in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expenditure tax has been withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A tax on expenditure incurred by individuals and Hindu undivided families in excess of a specified limit was introduced in India with the enactment of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957. In sponsoring this legislation, the Government had, inter alia taken into account the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor's

Kaldor in the matter in his Report on Indian Tax Reform.

(b) The expenditure tax has been removed with the repeal of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 by the Finance Act, 1966, with effect from 1st April, 1966.

(c) The reasons for removing this tax, as mentioned by the Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech for 1966-67 was that the yield from the said tax was very little—merely Rs. 60 lakhs or thereabouts, which was not commensurate with the burden it put on the administration and the inconvenience it caused to assesses.

#### Ploughing back of profit by private sector

6272. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how much ploughing back of the profits has been done by the private sector under the three plans;

(b) how much ploughing back is expected of it during the Fourth Plan period to set up its rate of investment; and

(c) what would be the probable rates of investment in the private and public sectors at the end of the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1131/67].

(c) The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan envisaged total investment in the public sector over the five year period at Rs. 13,600 crores inclusive of the amount to be made available from the Central and State budgets to aid capital formation in the private sector. This amount included a provision of Rs. 3,936 crores under organised industry and mining. Total investment in the private sector over the same period, exclusive of the amount to be made available from the Central and

State budgets, was envisaged at Rs. 7,750 crores, including Rs. 2,333 crores under organised industry and mining. The estimates of probable investment in the two sectors in the last year of the Fourth Plan could be given only after the phasing of this investment had been worked out. This has yet to be done.

#### Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission on Planning

6273. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission study team has recommended that the plan-making work should be done more by the experts than the politicians;

(b) if so, how far that is going to affect the ideal of the socialist pattern of society;

(c) whether the perspective Planning would be affected thereby too; and

(d) if so, in what ways?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) In its interim report the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the machinery for planning has recommended the appointment of Members of Planning Commission because of their expertise while conceding that political experience by itself is no bar.

(b) and (c). It does not affect in any way the ideal of the socialist pattern of society or the perspective planning.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Gas Turbine at Gauhati

6274. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas turbine of 12.50 M.W. installed at Gauhati is working?

(b) if not, whether it is due to defective planning;

(c) the total cost of the installation and the maintenance cost; and

(d) whether the scheme was approved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The gas-turbine is not being run at present since the power requirements of the area are being met by the Umtru and Umlam hydro-electric stations.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The total cost of the Gas-turbine installation is Rs. 109.07 lakhs. The maintenance cost is Rs. 45,000 per annum

(d) Yes

Grid System for Namrup and Gauhati, Assam

6275. Shri E. Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Namrup and Gauhati have been linked up with grid system;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether instead of going ahead with connecting grid, a new proposal has been mooted for coal-based power station at Margherita;

(d) if so, whether the economics of the project have been examined;

(e) whether any clearance has been issued for the stand by machine for Gauhati Thermal Station, and

(f) if not, the reasons for this delay?

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

(b) The power available at present for interchange between Namrup and Gauhati power systems is not adequate to justify the large capital expenditure involved in the proposed inter-connections. It has, therefore, been decided to construct the trans-

mission link in stages. The first stage of the proposed link involving construction of a 220 KV line from Gauhati to Nowgong at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.2 crores will be taken up for execution in the current plan period.

(c) and (d) The Assam State Electricity Board have submitted alternative proposals viz. the construction of a coal-based thermal power station at Margherita or the expansion of the existing natural gas-fired Namrup thermal Station. The economic and other aspects of these proposals are being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(e) and (f). The scheme for installation of a 30 MW thermal plant at Gauhati has been approved. The proposal for installing a second 30 MW unit at Gauhati is under consideration.

#### Price of Petroleum Products

6276. Shri G. S. Mishra:  
Shri B. N. Bhargava:

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

(a) the broad details of the pricing policy for petroleum products introduced by Government since February, 1966;

(b) whether private companies importing petroleum products also abide by this pricing policy;

(c) the extent of profit margin available to these oil companies in making imports only; and

(d) whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to handle all the oil imports themselves?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) The policy introduced from 1-2-66 provides for the determination of the basic ceiling selling prices of major petroleum products ex-oil companies' storage points on the principle of 'import parity' from

Abadan (Middle-East). Details are contained in the report of the Working Group on Oil Prices of August, 1965, as modified by the Government of India Resolution No. 101(20)/65-PPD of 1-2-66. Copies of these documents are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No separate profit margin for imported products only has been prescribed, however, since the ceiling selling price for both imported and indigenous products is the same, the profit margin on imported products will be the difference between the selling price and the sum of the actual import price and the marketing and distribution charges. These margins vary from Rs. 13.40 to Rs. 28.00 per selling unit (i.e. kilolitre/Metric ton) for different products.

(d) No, Sir, not wholly. Some imports may have to be made through the private oil companies

#### Energy Survey Committee

6277. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by Energy Survey Committee,

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A copy of the report of the Committee was placed on the Table of the House in February 1966.

(b) and (c). The report covers a wide range of topics relating to planning for energy in the country. Many of the recommendations pertain to policies or programmes which are already under implementation. Some others are proposed to be implemented, whereas the remaining recommen-

dations point to the need for further study and examination, and these are being pursued.

#### Venkataraman Committee's Report on Power Tariff

6278. Shri G. S. Mishra:  
Shri B. N. Bhargava:

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

(a) the broad details of the recommendations made by the Venkataraman Committee on Power Tariff;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Committee on the working of the State Electricity Boards set up with Shri R. Venkataraman, the then Minister for Industries, Madras as Convenor, in its report, had made the following recommendations which have a bearing on the question of 'Power Tariff':

(i) The first phase of the objective for all the State Electricity Boards should be to aim at higher revenues sufficient to cover operation and maintenance charges, contributions to the General and Depreciation Reserves and interest charges on loan capital. Boards which have not already achieved this should aim realising the objective within a period of three to five years.

(ii) As a second phase objective, the Boards should aim at achieving a balance of revenue after meeting all the charges indicated in the first phase, working out a net return of 3 per cent on the capital base. Boards which have already achieved the first phase should immediately proceed to realise the second phase

and the other Boards should aim at achieving the second phase within three to five years of their achieving the first phase

- (iii) As a general rule, the Boards should supply power only at rates which provide for operation and maintenance costs, depreciation and interest charges. However, in regard to rate of supply of power to energy-intensive industries, the Committee recommends that the different views expressed in regard to the principles to be followed may be placed before the Government of India for their consideration. Expert advice regarding the principles to be adopted in fixing concessional rates of supply might be made available by the Government of India when requested

(b) The recommendations No. (i) and (ii) above were examined and accepted as under

In view of the large investments in the electricity supply industry and of the need to maximise the returns from such investments, the Government of India are of the view that the rate of return recommended by the Committee should be regarded as the minimum which should be achieved and that every effort should be made to obtain better returns. It is also necessary to accelerate the return on these investments in order to augment resources for new investments in the industry. The Government of India consider that it should be possible to attain this objective in a period shorter than that recommended by the Committee and that all efforts should be made to achieve this

Recommendation No. (iii) was accepted as under:—

It is considered that the Boards should supply power normally

at rates not lower than those which provide for operation and maintenance cost, depreciation and interest charges and some margin of profit. In regard to the rate of supply of power to electro-chemical and metallurgical industries, the profit margin might be reduced to a suitable level, but in any case the rate should not be lower than what can meet the cost of operation, maintenance and depreciation and interest charges.

(c) The above decisions have been communicated to all State Governments/State Electricity Boards for necessary action.

#### Resuscitation Centres at Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital

6279. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the progress made so far in the matter of setting up of "Resuscitation Centres" at Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital under the Indo-Soviet Collaboration after the official announcement in this regard in April, 1966?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The proposal to start a resuscitation centre at the Irwin Hospital could not be taken up due to financial limitations

#### Damage to Trombay Fertilizer Factory

6280. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4050 on the 29th June, 1967 and state—

(a) whether any damage has been caused to the plant and machinery of

the Trombay Fertilizer Factory due to its operation at the time of the recent 12-day strike by the employees; and

(b) if so, the machinery damaged, the approximate cost of repairs and the cause of damage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalaksh): (a) Some damage has occurred during period in question.

(b) Portions of the Screw Conveyors and sections of the Cyclone Separator and its structural support were damaged. The approximate cost of repairs is Rs. 39,000. The damage was due to the failure of the Safety alarm to indicate the rock-phosphate level in the Cyclone Separator.

#### Engineers

6261. Shri K. K. Nayar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian engineers of all categories were employed in India as on the 31st December, 1966;

(b) how many Indian engineers remained in India without employment as on the 31st December, 1966;

(c) how many Indian engineers of all categories are likely to qualify during 1967;

(d) the percentage of those which are likely to qualify in 1967 and are expected to secure employment in India by the 31st December, 1967; and

(e) whether Government propose to find gainful employment for those who under the present conditions are likely to remain unemployed?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Figures about the employment of engineers as on 31st December, 1966 have not yet been compiled. On the 30th September,

1967, there were 34,082 engineers employed in private sector establishments employing more than 25 persons. On the 30th September, 1966, there were 1,22,247 engineers employed in the public sector.

(b) The number of engineering graduates (including post-graduates) on the live registers of Employment Exchanges on 31.12.66 was 4,335. As regards diploma holders in engineering, information collected on an ad hoc basis pertaining to six major branches of engineering shows that there were 14,614 diploma holders on the live registers of Employment Exchanges on 30.6.1966. Since not all unemployed engineers seek assistance from the Employment Exchanges and, since among those registered, there are some who are employed but are seeking better employment, the live register statistics provide only a rough indication of the unemployment position.

(c) 14,740 graduates and 21,560 diploma holders in engineering are expected to qualify during 1967.

(d) It is not possible to estimate what percentage of those who qualify during 1967 will secure employment by the 31st December, 1967.

(e) As the developmental effort of the Plan gathers momentum and the economy develops a higher rate of growth, increasing employment opportunities thereby created should reduce the volume of unemployment to a considerable extent.

#### Whole-time Chairman of Scheduled Banks

6262. Shri Hardayal Devgun:  
Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to appoint a whole-

time Chairman for all the scheduled banks;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the reaction of banks thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The question of social control over the banks is under examination. No specific decisions have yet been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

**Ornamental Garden in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi**

6283. Shri Hardayal Devgun: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ornamental garden of Japanese style has been planned in the Chanakyapuri, New Delhi in the memory of the late Jawaharlal Nehru,

(b) whether a sum of Rs. 5 crores is being spent on this project;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider to avoid this unproductive expenditure in view of the present difficult economic situation; and

(d) if not, what will be the total outlay on this project?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A large modern park as recommended in the Master Plan for Delhi, is proposed to be constructed on a 65 acre piece of land, bounded by Vinay Marg, Satya Marg, Niti Marg and Panchsheel Marg, near Ashoka Hotel in Chanakyapuri. The Park will be named after the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The work will be executed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

**बड़े परिवार वाले व्यक्तियों के विच्छेद कार्य-वाही**

5284. श्री रामचोपास सातवाले :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

श्री प्रभाकाश्वर शास्त्री :

श्री आत्मा दास :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने यह घोषणा की है कि चार से अधिक बच्चे वाले व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया जायेगा ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रकार का आदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशानुसार दिया गया है , और

(ग) किस रूप में दण्ड देने का विचार है - या उमका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० थापति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते

**योजना आयोग में इस्पात का कर्मचारी**

6285. श्री राम चरण :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या योजना मंत्री 29 जून, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये 1965-66 और 1966-67 में



93,756 15 रुपये की लागत का इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया था तथा कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियों की तिथियां क्या क्या हैं;

(ख) बा इस्पात के नये फर्नीचर को प्रयोग में लाने के बाद लकड़ी का पुराना फर्नीचर अनुपयुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया था,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी नीलामी को गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो नीलामी से सरकार को कितनी प्राप्ति हुई ?

योजना, पेडोलेशन और स्टाफन तथा तनाव इत्यादि संबंधी (बी प्रश्नक सेहता) :

(क) जिन कर्मचारियों के लिए 1965-66 और 1966-67 में इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया था उनकी संख्या 142 थी। परन्तु इनमें से 22-4 1965 से 1-3-1967 के दौरान विभिन्न तिथियों पर 117 वार्षिक रूप से नियुक्त किये गये थे। इस गणि में इन दो वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान पुस्तकालय और रिकार्ड रूम की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त इस्पात के रक खरीदने पर खर्च की गई 24,499 रुपये की गणि भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस्पात का फर्नीचर अक्टूबर 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों का आयोजनार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये खरीदा गया था, न कि पुराने लकड़ी के सामान पर प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए। अतः लकड़ी के फर्नीचर को अनुपयुक्त घोषित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

#### Amenities to Central Government Employees at Phaltan

6286. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that about 15 families of the employees of the Central Excise Department are staying in a single building in the premises of Phaltan Sugar Works, Phaltan (Maharashtra);

(b) whether Government are also aware that while electricity has been provided to almost everyone in the surroundings of this building by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, this building has not been given electric connection;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rent of this building is deposited with the Central Government and annual expenditure grant is also sanctioned for this building but no major repairs have ever been carried out in this building for the last ten years,

(d) whether it is also a fact that many representations have been made to the Collector but no action has been taken to provide electricity to this building; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to provide electricity for the use of the residents of this building?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Only one employee of the Central Excise Department posted at the local Sugar Factory stays with his family in one of the ten tenements in the Excise Police Lines of the erstwhile Phaltan State which was taken over by the Central Excise Department in April, 1951. The other nine tenements are occupied by State Government servants and teachers of the local school, being surplus to the requirements of the Central Excise Department.

(b) Government are not aware if electricity has been provided to almost everyone in the surroundings of this building which has no electric connection

(c) Rent fixed for each of the tenements is being recovered. No separate grant has been sanctioned for major repairs.

(d) Tenants represented in 1962 against the fixation of high rent at Rs. 19.50 per month on the ground that tenements lack essential amenities. Considering the representations, the rent has been revised to Rs. 12 per month. No other representations have been received.

(e) The question of providing electricity has been taken up with the C.P.W.D.

#### Flight of Personnel from Public Undertakings to Private Sector

6287. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the conclusions arrived at in the survey report of the Indian Institute of Public Undertakings regarding the flight of competent personnel from Public Undertakings to Private Sectors owing to the better rewards offered there;

(b) the measures which Government propose to take to offer better incentives to attract talented men to State-units and the continuous employment of the present personnel, and

(c) whether the new decisions will apply only for the top-most officers or for all Class I and Class II officers, who even compared to the Class III employees get low emoluments and facilities in view of the dearness allowances admissible to the Class III employees?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The Study of "The Flight of Technical Personnel and related problems affecting Public Undertakings" was made, in 1962, by the Indian Institute of Public Administration at the instance of Government.

(b) and (c). Within the bounds of public policy in the matter of salary

structure in public services, standard salary scales have been laid down for top management posts in public undertakings to offer better incentives to attract suitable persons. The problem of 'Migration' in certain public undertakings, to the extent it is considered undesirable, has to be tackled also by other methods, such as, providing opportunities for advancement to top management positions; arranging training programmes for executive development; retirement benefits etc. These and other aspects of the problem are constantly engaging the attention of Government.

#### Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

6288. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surgical Instruments Project, Madras have formulated plans for diverting a portion of its capacity for engineering jobs apart from manufacturing surgical instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) to (c). Yes. The current demand for surgical instruments in the country is not adequate for working the plant to its full capacity. So until the demand picks up, the company will utilise the spare capacity of the plant for executing job orders for such products other than surgical instruments, as are permissible under its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

#### Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

6289. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

with very little additional outlay can be turned into a small car project; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

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.

गर्भपात को रोक बनाना

6290. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री राम गोपाल झालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने गर्भपात को रोक बनाने के बारे में अपने प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों तथा समाज सुधारकों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके विचार सामान्यतया क्या हैं तथा उनके जाने में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) श्री (ख). गर्भपात के कानून के वैधीकरण का प्रश्न महाराष्ट्र के भूतपूर्व जन स्वास्थ्य, विधि एवं न्यायपालिका मंत्री श्री जालि लाल शाह की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित एक समिति को भेजा गया था। इस समिति को इस प्रश्न की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सामाजिक, कानूनी और नैतिक सभी पहलुओं से जांच करने तथा सिफारिशें करने के लिए कहा गया था। इस समिति ने विभिन्न व्यक्तियों को प्रश्नावली भजी थी, जिनमें चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ और समाज सुधारक भी हैं। इस समिति के सम्मुख प्रकट की गई रायों पर उचित विचार करने के बाद इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिसे पहले ही 21 जून,

1967 को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। इस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के विचार पूछे गये हैं। उनके विचारों की प्राप्ति पर अगली कार्यवाही निश्चित की जायेगी।

Irrigation and Power Potentialities of Ghagra River

6291. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the irrigation and power potentialities of the river Ghagra in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme before the Government to exploit the potentialities of this river; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A Project for the construction of a barrage on the Ghagra (Sarju) river in Uttar Pradesh and Canals on its left bank to serve areas in Bahraich, Gonda and other Eastern Districts was included in the Third Plan of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government could not, however, undertake this project during the Third Plan. On further technical examination, a barrage in the upper reaches of Ghagra river and a feeder canal of 9000 cusecs on the right bank and a canal of 6000 cusecs on the left bank, to provide irrigation in areas of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and other Districts North of Ghagra, has been found feasible. The State Government have been requested to undertake immediate full scale investigation of the scheme and to prepare a realistic project. The feeder canal on the right will supplement supplies in Jarda Canal system and also extend irrigation further in the Ganga—Ghagra Doab

**Tapping of Underground Water for Drinking Purposes**

6282. Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri A. Dipa:  
Shri M. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan has been finalised by the High Powered Board for Planned Development, Delhi, to tap ground water in Loni-Bagpet area in U.P. to augment the supply of drinking water to Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India is working on plans to tap ground water in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, when the plans are likely to be finalised?

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

(a) and (b). No. A scheme to determine the feasibility of sinking about 80 tubewells in an area of about 80 Sq Miles lying North of Loni towards Bagpet site between Eastern Yamuna Canal and River Yamuna has been prepared by the Planning and Development Cell (Water Supply) of the Delhi Administration. The Geological Survey of India have been asked to start the exploratory work in this area.

(c) and (d) Exploration for groundwater in all parts of the country is being done by the Geological Survey of India. It is a continuous process and no target date has been fixed for its completion.

**World Bank's Review of Indian Economy**

6293. Shri Marandi:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the World

Bank's latest review of the Indian Economy expressing disappointment over the growth of output during the 15 years of planning which was only three to four percent per annum;

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

(c) the other suggestions made in their report?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c) It is a fact that the net national income of India grew between 1950-51 and 1964-65 at a compound rate of 3.8 per cent per annum at 1960-61 prices. This has been brought out in paragraph 19 of Chapter I of the 'Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan'. This is disappointing to all those who expected and desired a higher rate of growth. The main reasons and analysis of the situation showing where significant growth in output has been achieved is given in the Draft Plan. Government is thus aware of both the disappointing and the encouraging aspects of the development in the three Plan periods.

As regards the reference in the question to a World Bank report, if the reference is to a report submitted by a team of the World Bank to the President of the Bank, it has already been stated in this House in reply to earlier questions on a similar subject that the report has not been made to the Government of India and that questions on the contents of the Report cannot be answered in view of the Report being a Confidential document of the World Bank.

**Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye**

6295. Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayamar;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore

Ltd., Alwaye, Kerala, is denying employment to workers in the name of police verification; and

(b) if so, how many workers were denied employment during the years, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah.): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

#### Inclusion of Kudumbi Samajam in Scheduled Castes

6297. Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was presented to the rime Minister from the Kudumbi Samajam of Kerala when she went to Ernakulam (Kerala) for the A.I.C.C. meeting regarding the inclusion of the people belonging to the Kudumbi caste also in the Scheduled Castes; and

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

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Many representations have been received by the Prime Minister, regarding the inclusion of the Kudumbi community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(b) The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

#### Setting up of a Medical College at Trippunithura (Kerala)

6298. Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to

set up a Medical College with central assistance at Trippunithura Kerala State

(b) whether the Princes Association of Cochin has offered the Kanakakunnu Palace at Trippunithura for the purpose; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the norm laid down by the Health Survey and Planning Committee, the State of Kerala has an adequate number of Medical Colleges. As such the State Government do not propose to start any new Medical College during the Fourth Plan.

#### Financing of Irrigation Projects in Mysore

6299 Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government requested the Central Government that all the irrigation projects costing over Rs. 10 crore should be financed by the Centre;

(b) whether any final action has been taken in this regard; and

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

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

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration?

#### World Bank Aid for Upper Krishna and Malapragha Projects in Mysore

6300. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the possibilities of securing World Bank

aid for Rs. 120 crore for Upper Krishna and the second stage of Malaprabha irrigation projects in Mysore are being explored by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the response from the World Bank in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### World Bank Loan For Major Irrigation Projects in Mysore

6301. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore in consultation with the Central Government approached the World Bank for a loan to implement some major irrigation projects in the state.

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the details of the project for which loan has been sought and by what time they are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

भागलपुर (बिहार) में बारबार जाति

6302. श्री ५० वि० मधुकर :

श्री राधाचतार शास्त्री :

क्या सनाथ कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर तथा पूर्निया जिलों में बारबार जाति के लोगों की कितनी जनसंख्या है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों में रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे लोग अन्य राज्यों में भी बस गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं

तथा अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कितने लोग रहते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार इस जाति के अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची से हटाने का है ?

सनाथ कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (अनंत कुररेणु गुह) : (क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार जाति की जनसंख्या

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| भागलपुर  | 12,693 |
| पूर्निया | 5,740  |

मरन, मुजफ्फरपुर, और दरभंगा को छोड़कर वे सब जिलों में पाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) हाँ । इस जाति के लोग उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में बस गये हैं ।

1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या —

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| उड़ीसा       | 717    |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 1,142  |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 30,366 |

(बारबार के रूप में; वेन इसी शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित प्रादम जातियों की सूचियों के दोहराने का समूचा प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

#### Unaccounted Money in Indian Film Industry

6304. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Film Industry is the hot ground for unaccounted money; and

(b) if so, the measures which are being taken by Government to unearth it?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Some unaccounted money is believed to be circulating in the Indian Film Industry

(b) Such measures as are available under the law, including searches, are being taken to unearth the unaccounted money

#### World Bank Team

6305. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank Team is in India;

(b) if so, the purpose of its visit; and

(c) the manner in which Government are assisting this team?

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

(b) It is the practice of the World Bank to maintain a close touch with the economic development in the principal members/borrowing countries through information provided by the Governments concerned by periodic visits to the country by officials of the Bank and by consultations and exchange of views with the Government's representatives. Since the World Bank is in addition the Convenor of the Aid India Consortium, the up-dating of economic information available to them acquires additional importance. The visit of the present team is intended to serve this purpose.

(c) In the normal course, matters concerning economic development and the justification for aid requirements postulated are discussed between the representatives of the Government and the World Bank and such information as is relevant provided to the Bank.

#### Taking over of Gandak Project

6306. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure likely to be incurred by the Central Government on the proposed taking over of the Gandak Project which is under consideration and

(b) the benefits likely to be derived by taking over the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The proposed taking over under consideration is not a physical take over of the project but of financing the project outside the State Plan ceiling

(b) The benefits from the Project are likely to be derived early

#### Anticipated Deficit in States' Budget during Fourth Plan Period

6307. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any estimate has been worked out of the total deficit expected in the States' budget in the entire Fourth Plan period,

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to indicate to the State Governments a higher quantum of financial assistance than agreed to earlier particularly to finance schemes in the Fourth Plan period, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to persuade the State Governments to make efforts in their taxation drives to meet their financial requirements?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The size of the deficits, if any in the States' Budget during the entire Fourth Plan period will depend on various decisions taken by the State Governments from year to year.

Since only Budgets for the first two years of the Fourth Plan period have so far been presented by the State Governments, no estimate for the entire period of the Fourth Plan is possible.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा जारी की गई पॉलिसियां

6308. श्री राजाजगार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० वि० मन्त्रालय .  
श्री भोलेन्द्र सा :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने, धर्मान् इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात्, कुल कितनी पॉलिसियां जारी की .

(ख) उक्त अवधि में जीवन बीमा कारोबार से जीवन बीमा निगम को कुल कितनी आय हुई ,

(ग) तीन महीने, छ. महीने और एक वर्ष के पश्चात् पूरक-पूरक कितनी जीवन बीमा पॉलिसियां व्ययगत हो गई और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई , और

(घ) हानि होने के क्या कारण थे और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) निगम द्वारा 1-9-1956 से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में जारी की गई बीमा-पॉलिसियों की कुल संख्या 122 लाख है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि की कुल मुद्रा आय 1356.85 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) सूचना बाधित रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे इकट्ठा करने में काफी समय तथा श्रम लगेगा जो प्राप्ति परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा । जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 29 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निगम की रिपोर्टें तथा उसके हिसाब का विवरण प्रति वर्ष सभा की मेज पर रखे जाते हैं , उनमें गल गई पॉलिसियों के बारे में आकड़े दिये रहते हैं ।

मरुन्दर दृष्टिकोण से, गल जाने वाली पॉलिसियों से निगम को हानि नहीं होती ।

(घ) हानि के ऐसे कोई दूसरे कारण सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आये हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में उपचार की कार्यवाही आवश्यक हो ।

Import of Medicines and Baby Food

6309. श्री M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state-

(a) whether the country is still importing certain medicines and baby food,

(b) if so, the major items on which India still depends on imports;

(c) whether these also include Homoeopathic medicines; and

(d) the annual quantum of imports in terms of value from 1961-62 up-to-date?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Bulk drugs and raw materials including intermediates for the manufacture of drugs are still imported. Raw materials for manufacturing baby foods are also imported. No baby food as such is imported.

(b) The major items of drugs imported in bulk during the last year are as follows

- 1 Penicillin
- 2 Tetracyclines



3. Chloramphenicol.
4. Streptomycin.
5. Sulpha Drugs
6. Vitamins
7. Chloroquin.
8. Glucose (Anhydrous).

(c) Homoeopathic medicines are also imported.

(d) The annual quantum of imports in terms of value for all drugs and medicines including intermediates and raw materials is as follows.

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| 1961-62 | Rs. 14.53 crores |
| 1962-63 | Rs. 13.71 crores |
| 1963-64 | Rs. 13.17 crores |
| 1964-65 | Rs. 13.11 crores |
| 1965-66 | Rs. 14.41 crores |
| 1966-67 | Rs. 20.98 crores |

#### Barauni Oil Refinery

6311. Shri N. K. P. Salve: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract was awarded to Messrs Bridge and Roof Company for the mechanical works of Barauni Oil Refinery at a reported rate of Rs. 1,500 per tonne, whereas for similar work elsewhere, the rate in operation is said to be Rs 400 approximately,

(b) whether the excessive delay in the completion of the works by the said contractors did not invite any penalties by the authorities of the Refinery; and

(c) whether a claim for several crores has now been preferred by the said contractors against the Refinery in addition to Rupees six crores already reported to have been paid to the contractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) The contract for mechanical engineering works of the

Barauni refinery was awarded to M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. Since various types and items of works were involved, the rates were not quoted on a per ton basis. However, the maximum rate paid on a tonnage basis for some items is Rs. 1250 per ton. Government is not aware of any flat rate of Rs. 400 per ton in operation elsewhere for such jobs.

(b) There is a penal clause in the contract under which the contractor is liable to pay penalties for excessive delay in the completion of the work. Its invocation is under the consideration of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) The contractors have preferred various claims and these are under arbitration at present. The total payment made to the contractor so far is Rs 4,73,65,055

#### Ruby General Insurance Co.

6312. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a shareholder of the Ruby General Insurance Company has asked for the permission of Government to sue the Company; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired or ordered a probe into the whole affair?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. But it was pointed out to him that no permission from either the Central Government or from the Controller of Insurance was necessary before instituting proceedings under the Insurance Act against an insurer or its officers.

(b) As regards the charges against the company, these had already been gone into thoroughly in consultation with Law Ministry and it was decided on the advice of the Additional Solicitor General that there was no justification for proceeding further with the

enquiry. Further action against the insurer was therefore dropped.

#### Gold Smuggling in Madras

6313. Shri D. D. Jena;  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a well-organised secret branch of an International Gold smugglers gang is active in the Madras State;

(b) if so, the contraband gold seized from the gang since January, 1967; and

(c) the action taken by Government to liquidate the gang?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The total quantity of gold seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities in Madras State from 1st January, 1967 to 15th July, 1967 is 383 Kgs approximately. This quantity includes the following big seizures.

| Date of Seizure | Quantity of gold seized (Kgs) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 6-1-1967        | 116.64                        |
| 3-3-1967        | 58.37                         |
| 27-5-1967       | 11.66                         |
| 4-7-1967        | 81.52                         |
| 14-6-1967       | 14.66                         |
| 8-7-1967        | 81.62                         |

There are no indications that any single agency is responsible for these attempts at smuggling. Further, investigations made following these seizures have also not revealed the existence of any international gang of gold-smugglers functioning in Madras State.

#### Financial Assistance to Rajasthan

6314. Shri Bholu Nath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan grant and subsidy that are being made avail-

able to the Rajasthan State annually for development activities;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government had utilised the full financial assistance given to the State for development during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the performance and development activities of the Rajasthan Government are to the satisfaction of the Central Government; and

(e) whether Government propose to allot more funds to the Rajasthan Government for its development in view of backwardness of the State?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1132/67]

(b) and (c) The figures of actual expenditure for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are still awaited. For the earlier years, the assistance given to the State Government was fully utilised on approved programmes included in the Plan, such as, Agricultural Programmes, Community Development and Co-operation, Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communications, Industries, Social Services and other Miscellaneous items.

(d) The overall programme of development is drawn up in consultation with the Central Government. As far as performance is concerned, the Annual Plan discussions, from year to year, have shown that the development is generally proceeding on the right lines.

(e) The level of development is taken into account while determining the amount of Central assistance. The question of allotting more funds does not, therefore, arise.

#### Foreign Aid on Performance Basis

6315. Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri S. S. Kothari:  
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank and the member-countries of the Aid India Consortium have decided to relate future assistance to India on the basis of performance,

(b) if so, the extent to which it will affect the Fourth Five Year Plan programme and food imports, and

(c) the steps which Government are contemplating to make up the gap?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Neither the World Bank nor the Aid India Club has informed the Government of any new criteria about determining future assistance to India on the basis of performance. However, an assessment of whether economic aid already given has served the purpose for which it was intended always influences the giving of further aid. India has in fact been received aid from countries and agencies which have periodically made such assessment.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

तन्दूरी भोजन

श्री शिव चण्डिका प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 2 जुलाई, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' साप्ताहिक में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कन्सर् विश्वेश्वर तथा नेशनल ट्यूबर इंस्टीट्यूट, मिलाप के अध्यक्ष डा० कार्लो सिटोरी की यह राय है कि तन्दूरी चपातियों, तन्दूरी मुरों तथा सीख कबाब खाने से कैंसर रोग पैदा होता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या तन्दूरी भोजन का प्रयोग बन्द करने के लिये सरकार का आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीरति चन्द्रसेकर): (क) जी हाँ। तन्दूरी चपाती, मुर तथा सीख कबाब खाने का कैंसर से सम्बन्ध अभी तक परीक्षण द्वारा स्थापित नहीं हो सका है। इंग्लिश मेडिकल जर्नलों में ऐसा कोई सन्दर्भ नहीं है और जहाँ तक ज्ञात है भारत में कोई प्रयोगवाला इस विषय में कार्य नहीं कर रही है। महामारी विज्ञान के अनुसार ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि ऐसे आहार से कैंसर होता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

12 14 hrs.

#### RE DEVELOPMENTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Before I go to the next item I want to inform the House that I have received chits from two hon Members of this House about their desire or intention to raise a discussion on the developments in Madhya Pradesh. Except the newspaper reports which we have before us, I wonder whether we have any information to have a discussion. The newspaper report says that 55 Members have crossed the floor (Interruptions) To the extent I know, I am talking of it.

डा० रान बनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
रंग की शिवान सभा के प्रायोग कर दिया गया है, खाना बन्द दिया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: I know. That is why I say this is a constitutional point; whether Parliament comes into the picture.

की वजह से : (बुधवार) : उन्हीं पर मेरा ब्यक्तता का प्रश्न है। सुनने के बाद आप निर्णय बोलिये।

Mr. Speaker: My objection now is not to the question of discussion. You can discuss it, if you want, if it is constitutionally permissible; I will allot one hour. But, without prior permission of the Speaker, if some hon. Members would raise some issue, it would be difficult for me, because some other hon. Members would raise something else. I received this motion in the morning at about 10.45 a.m. Whether constitutionally Parliament is competent to discuss an issue which relates to the State Assembly, if the prorogating of the State Assembly is unconstitutional and all that, naturally, I cannot take a decision on such issues off hand. Therefore, I am not allowing it now. We shall consider it if necessary, I may allot some time for it in the evening. In the meanwhile, we will have some time to examine the legal and other aspects by consulting people and then we will take a decision.

श्री वजु लिये : हम इनकी आपकी इजाजत से उठाते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: If you begin discussing it now, there is no point in allotting time separately for it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (बिस्ली सदर) : बहा तो कास्टीट्यूशन की हत्या कर दी गई है।

Mr. Speaker: After I sit down, I will call some of you to explain the position to me in my chamber. But if you begin to explain the case to me here, the legal aspect and the constitutional aspect, we may as well discuss it here. I would request Shri Madhu Limaye and his colleagues to convince me about the legal aspects. As I said, if they are able to convince me on the legal aspect, I would like to have a discussion here. It is not as

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if any discussion can be shut out here. I do not want to shut out discussion. But, at the same time, we must be sure that we have the power to discuss it. We cannot raise any issue any time, any part of the day. So, I would only appeal to hon. Members not to raise it here now; let us examine it; let them help me to examine it correctly. Then, if it is ultimately decided that this Parliament has the power now, in view of the prorogation of the State Assembly to consider this subject, I have no objection. I am prepared to allow a discussion in the evening or at some other time.

श्री वजु लिये : एक बजे आप से मिल सकते हैं हम लोग ?

Mr. Speaker: Why not? I will fix it at 12.30, 15 minutes more from now. From 12.30 to 1.30 we can discuss it.

Shri Kanga (Srikakulam): I take it from what you have said that if Shri Madhu Limaye and others come to be able to persuade you that it would be within your right, as well of the House, that this motion should be taken up, then it can be taken up only tomorrow morning. Under those circumstances, may I make this suggestion and submission to you that you may be good enough to ask the Home Minister to make a statement sometime during the day as to exactly what is happening in Madhya Pradesh now, in regard to that Assembly and that Government, so that we would be in a position to have authoritative information, in so far as they are prepared to give us, which would help you, and would help us also in viewing it in the right perspective.

Mr. Speaker: All these things could be discussed.

श्री वजु लिये : आप एक बजे अपना फैसला दे सकते हैं।

**Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai):** Sir, in your initial comment you have stated that it is a newspaper report that 86 members of the Congress Party in Madhya Pradesh have crossed the floor.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, it appeared in the newspapers . . . (Interruptions) Now, if half a dozen members stand up, including leaders like Shri Madhok, Shri Joshi and Shri Hem Barua and talk simultaneously it would be difficult for me to regulate the House . . . (Interruptions)

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I say that this report was broadcast by the All India Radio, which is an official organ? (Interruptions)

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order I have got the right to raise it

**Mr. Speaker:** Will you kindly sit down? We should not discuss it here. I have made an appeal to you Mr. Madhu Lumaye and others will come and discuss it with me. Now, if everybody gets up and begins to speak like this, that is not proper

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** That is all right. What about the suggestion made by Prof. Ranga? The Assembly has been privileged in an unconstitutional way. Let the Home Minister make a statement.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):** We are not going by the newspaper reports only. We have got telephonic message from there. You may direct the Home Minister to make a statement

**श्री अ० सि० सहगल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

**श्री कैबल लाल गुप्त :** मध्य प्रदेश में कांस्टीट्यूशन की हत्या की गई है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** When the leader of your Party has spoken, you should not get up like that. If everybody begins to speak like that, there will be no end to it. (Interruptions). All of you may please sit down. The Home Minister has heard what you have said. (Interruption) No please. Mr Hem Barua, you get up half a dozen times, I know you are a senior Member and I have all respect for you. But, after all, my respect cannot be shown by allowing you this way . . . (Interruption).

**श्री अ० सि० सहगल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप इधर के मामनीय सदस्यों को बोलन की परबीजन दे देते हैं, तो हम को परमिशन देने में आप को क्या एतगज है ? यह मेरे प्रदेश का सबाल है ।

हम आप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहत हैं कि आज अखबारों में जो खबर आई है कि उत्ती के आवाज पर आप को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए (स्वबचान) सविधान के मुताबिक अभी तक हम हाउस के पास कोई प्रूफ नहीं है । इस हालत में मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में यहां पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकती है । अगर आपके पास पूरे फेक्ट्स हैं, अगर आप रें पास प्रूफ हैं, तो आप इस को ल सकते हैं । (स्वबचान) ।

**Mr. Speaker:** All of you have finished now May I request some order now? A proposal has been made. The facts are all confusing . . . (Interruption) At least the Speaker has only newspaper reports. Others might have got telephonic messages. (Interruptions). Why are you shouting? You don't hear me. My patience is being tested very much, I do not want to offend any Member. But my patience is being so badly tested by you. Half a dozen times I have requested you to have patience to hear me. I have allowed your leaders but if every Member begins to speak like this, there will be no end to all this. You are testing my patience. I am appealing to you not to do like this.

A good proposal has been made that since the position is all confusing...

An hon. Member: How?

Mr. Speaker: It may be clear for you ... (Interruptions).

श्री आनंद कल्लेराजः (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :  
गृह मंत्री बंटे हुए हैं। वह बताये।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कडवाय (उज्जैन) :  
प्रधान मंत्री बंटे हुये हैं। वह जानकारी  
दे।

श्री राम नवक शर्मा (बाराबंकी) :  
प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और भुवना तथा  
प्रसारण मंत्री बंटे हुये हैं। वह जवाब क्यों  
नहीं देते हैं ?

श्री आनंद कल्लेराजः : वे मुझे क्यों नहीं  
बोलने दे ? उन को गर्म क्यों लग  
रही है ? वे बताये।

Mr. Speaker: Fortunately, they are  
not shouting like you. If they also  
begin to shout, I do not know what  
will happen (Interruption). Please  
hear me now...

श्री न० कु० साल्वे : (बेनूल) : ये माननीय  
सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, क्या वह आप क  
भीठा लग रहा है ? श्री महुगल जब कुछ कह  
रहे थे, तब आप ने उन को डाँटा। सवाल  
यह नहीं है कि जो मध्य प्रदेश ने हो रहा है  
वह सही है या गलत है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या  
सदन को अधिकार है कि इस विषय पर बहुत  
की जाये ? उन सदस्यों की बात को आप  
बर्दाश्त करते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit  
down? All of you will sit down. At  
least hear me what I am saying. At  
least the Speaker does not know any-  
thing. I am surprised at the impatience  
shown here. (Interruptions). No,  
please; let us not get excited. What

I am saying is that the Home Minis-  
ter has heard the request made by  
Prof. Ranga and also by Mr. Bai Raj  
Madhok and others. There is a certain  
amount of confusion in the minds of  
the people because of the newspaper  
reports.

Shri S Kundu (Balasore): The All  
India Radio also announce it. (Inter-  
ruption).

Mr. Speaker: Some of them have  
got confirmation. Some of them know  
hundred per cent truth. At least peo-  
ple like me know only 40 per cent or  
50 per cent. Therefore, the Home  
Minister ... (Interruption).

The Prime Minister and Minister of  
Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira  
Gandhi): I would only say that we do  
not have any official information. I  
shall certainly ask the Home Minister  
to try and get the information.

An hon. Member: When?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: He will  
get in touch with them ... (Inter-  
ruptions).

श्री हुक्म चन्द कडवाय : उन से टेलीफोन  
पर बात करें। (अवधान)

श्री राम सेवक शर्मा : राज्यपाल ने  
विज्ञान सभा को प्रोरोग कर दिया है, क्या  
उस की जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री  
को नहीं है ? क्या राज्यपाल ने बगैर इन से  
छे विज्ञान सभा को प्रोरोग कर दिया है ?  
(अवधान)

श्री हुक्म चन्द कडवाय : प्रधान मंत्री ने  
टेलीफोन पर मुख्य मंत्री से बात की है।

श्री न० प्र० शां० (कासगढ़) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, वह क्या तरीका है ? आपने प्रधान  
मंत्री को बुलाया है और उधर से मन्त्री  
सदस्य बोले चले जा रहे हैं। (अवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Now are they satisfied? They have also successfully done as the members on that side.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs.

May I request the Home Minister to indicate the time when he would be able to get the information and make it available to the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): We have not got even the time to contact the Governor because we have to find out, under what circumstances, what action he has taken. I will try to get in touch with the Governor in the course of the day. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Positively today.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will get in touch with him immediately, today. When I said 'in the course of the day', my idea was that I would get in touch with him immediately and try to get the information. By 5 O'Clock, I will be able to give the information.

श्री बलरामजी : मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपने कहा है कि हम चेम्बर में आकर आप से बात करेंगे । मैं बजे आप इस के बारे में फ़ोनला देने वाले हूँ । तो गृह मंत्री डाई, तीन बजे तक इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन दे दें । जानकारी देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The Home Minister says that he wants to get the information from the Governor there as to what has happened and all that. There is a Press report to the effect that yesterday on trunk call the Prime Minister contacted the State Government there and got the material as to what was happening there. But now the Home Minister poses as if he does not know anything. Secondly, I am very much pained to

hear you say that you are confused and that we have got only newspaper reports. I want to say that more important things were discussed here, with regard to West Bengal Government, merely on some newspaper reports. . .

Mr. Speaker: He may not go into all those things.

Shri Umanath: I am not going into that, Sir. Please allow me to complete.

It has been the practice here that we go, on such important things, by newspaper reports and All India Radio reports. I am, therefore, pained to hear you say that we have got only newspaper reports. I am very much pained to hear it from you, Sir. Had it been from the other side, I would not have minded.

Mr. Speaker: At least I do not know. I have no other information. No Minister has phoned to me from Madhya Pradesh, no Opposition Leader has phoned to me from Madhya Pradesh. This is hundred per cent true. I have only newspaper reports. Nobody from Madhya Pradesh, either from the Government or from the Opposition side, has brought it to my notice.

As regards the suggestion made by Mr. Ranga, I am requesting the Home Minister to make a statement today at 5 O'Clock. (Interruptions)

श्री आर्थर करेन्सीज : गृह मंत्री इस बारे में अभी बयान दें । (अवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गवर्नर को विज्ञान सभा को जग करने का आदेश यहाँ से दिया गया है । (अवधान)

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : क्या राज्यापार केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछे बिना विज्ञान सभा को प्रोत्साहन कर सकते हैं ? (अवधान)

12.28 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (FOURTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1967.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. E.R.O. 17/E in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1967, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1112/67].

**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF STUDY TEAM ON THE WORKING OF THE D.G.S. & D.**

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 19(5)/85-PI dated the 11th January, 1967, regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Study Team appointed to examine the working of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1118/67].

**ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1965-66, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.**

Shri K. C. Pant: I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1114/67].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1025 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967.

(ii) G.S.R. 1037 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1115/67].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 982 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1967.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1026 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1116/67].

(4) 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 Draw-back (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1022 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Forty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1023 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967.

(iii) G.S.R. 1024 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967, containing



Shri K. C. Pant:

corrigendum to G.S.R. 893  
dated the 10th June, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
1116/67].

12.30 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM- BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## NINTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to  
present the Ninth Report of the Com-  
mittee on Private Members' Bills and  
Resolutions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आपके सामने एक  
विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया था कि इस  
सदन के सदस्यों की वाणी-स्वतंत्रता का हनन  
प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है।

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसके बारे  
में आप कब बात करेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि  
आप उस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

कब आप उसके बारे में बात करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है,  
लेकिन पुनर्विचार तो करेंगे। आपके कमरे  
में आकर.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप चाहें  
तो आपको किताबों से बता बता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know; unless  
some further light is thrown that it  
deserves reconsideration, how can  
that be done? As it stands, it is dis-  
allowed. At every party meeting,  
everybody has a right to discuss  
things, whether it be the swatantra  
Party or the Congress Party or the

SSP. How can we say that what is  
discussed at a party meeting can be-  
come a matter of privilege here?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : परन्तु,  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहें तो किताबों से मैं  
आपको बता सकता हूँ.....

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be discussed  
here.

12.31 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. KENNEDY ROUND OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED AT GENEVA

The Minister of Commerce (Shri  
Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the  
Table a statement on the Kennedy  
Round of Tariff Negotiations recently  
concluded at Geneva [Placed in Lib-  
rary. See No. LT-1117/67].

12.31½ hrs.

# \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68— contd.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now  
take up further discussion and voting  
on the Demands for Grants under  
the control of the Ministry of Lab-  
our, Employment and Rehabilitation.

The hon Minister will now reply  
to the debate

The Minister of Labour, Employ-  
ment and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):  
I have heard with great attention and  
respect the speeches of hon. Members.  
I thank them for their constructive  
suggestions, and I would like to say  
that I shall consider them.

\*Moved with the recommendation  
of the President.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Ministry has to deal with the rehabilitation of our brethren, the displaced persons who have come from Pakistan, from Burma, from Mozambique, those who are to come from Ceylon and the displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan who have been here and as some Members from West Bengal have said, the new migrants as they are called are in such a plight that the very sight of them moves one.

There have been some suggestions from Shri S. Kandappan, and I would first take up the rehabilitation aspect of my Ministry. At the outset, I must thank the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras for the co-operation that they have given for resettling the repatriates from Burma. Out of a total number of about 1,50,000, Madras has helped nearly 82,000 persons. I must say that the Chief Minister of Madras has been taking personal interest in looking to the rehabilitation of our friends from Burma. Then comes the help rendered by Andhra Pradesh.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur). In the report supplied to us, the hon. Minister has stated that with regard to the Burmese repatriates, only 45,000 have been so far rehabilitated. What about the rest? I had raised this issue specifically.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to all that. I shall not leave any point unreplied to, if I am allowed to go on.

Shri S. Kandappan: We are not gheraoing him, but we are allowing him to go on.

Shri Hathi: 1,55,000 persons means nearly 45,000 families. Perhaps, the hon. Member is under the impression that the number of persons who have been assisted is only 32,000. When a person is given a loan, it is really to the head of the family. That means if we take that figure, it will come to 34,350 families who have been

given assistance. 10,000 still remain. Now, I need not go into the figures, because when a number of persons were given business loans or rehabilitation loans, that means to the head of the family. But if we look at the statement again, the number of persons employed or who got employment, is 9,000. I include in 34,000 only 900, because it might be that somebody might have got a loan and taken employment. So I take only 1/10th. That comes to 34,000. Now, out of these, the remaining will be 10,000 or 11,000 who have yet to be rehabilitated. I am sure that we shall be able either to give them employment or business loan. That is the next year's programme for the remaining 10,000.

Then he made the observation—I will not say complaint—that Rs. 213 crores were given as grants for the persons displaced from Pakistan, East and West, whereas here it is only Rs. 3 crores. When the question of relief or rehabilitation comes, I would not calculate it in rupees annas pises. If it is needed, more than Rs. 3 crores should be given. I am not, therefore, comparing the amount which is spent for the displaced persons from East and West Pakistan with that spent for our friends from Burma. That is not my intention at all. But when a comparison is made....

Shri S. Kandappan: My contention was that the money would have been better spent on rehabilitation instead of on grants.

Shri Hathi: The persons who have come from East and West Pakistan are about a crore and we have spent Rs. 213 crores. Here it is 1.5 lakhs and we have spent Rs. 3 crores. It comes to the same thing.

Shri S. Kandappan: According to the figures given it is only half a crore. Let him not mislead the House. These are figures supplied by Government.

An hon. Member: Have patience.

Shri S. Kandappan: I have enough patience.

Shri Hathi: I have more patience.

We have given Rs. 5,000 as loan per case; we have given land to agricultural families. . . But if there are person who want to rehabilitate themselves on agricultural land and do not like to go for trade or industry, certainly that could also be considered

The other suggestion he made was that in regard to the repatriates from Ceylon, instead of rehabilitating them all in pockets, they could be rehabilitated in the Andamans. We have actually a scheme to rehabilitate some of them in the Andamans, but we must remember that the number of people to come from Ceylon would be nearly 5 lakhs and every year we expect a few thousand to come. In the next year, January to March we might expect about 13,000 or so. Now to rehabilitate all the 5 lakh people in the Andamans may not be possible. We can accommodate there as many as we could. We have a plan for development of rubber plantations there. We have a plan for reclamation of land and rehabilitating them. That will go on, but it may not be possible to rehabilitate all of them in Andamans. We have learnt from the experience of East Bengal, and so would like to have a blueprint ready, so that by the time they come they are rehabilitated. For that purpose I have written to the Chief Ministers, and we are having a meeting at Madras next month, so that we can prepare a blueprint. The idea is that the first batch will be resettled on plantation. Later on, we shall see if more could be absorbed there. Some would certainly go to the Andamans, but I would like to see that when they come, they are given rehabilitation relief and they have not to wait for a longer period and feel that we have not been ready to receive them.

The first thing is the psychological treatment so to say. When they come here, they must feel that here is

warmth, here are people who are receiving them as their own men. They should not be left to feel that they are strangers or foreigners or unwelcome. So, with—that under consideration I am trying to have a blueprint ready.

Dr. Maitrayee Basu (Darjeeling): Gastronomy is more important.

Shri Hathi: Now I will deal with Mr. Dhillion who touched on Punjab. So far as Punjab is concerned, the farmers have been rehabilitated, and 17,000 acres of land have been set apart. They have been given sufficient loan for purchase of bullocks, implements and house construction. About Rs. 198 lakhs of grants and Rs. 132 lakhs of loans have been given. For shops and traders loan has been sanctioned, about Rs. 5,000, and for reconstruction of Khemkaran, to which he referred we have sanctioned Rs. 35 lakhs which will mean reconstruction of this complex.

Then I come to the question which Dr. Ranen Sen and other members raised and that was with regard to West Bengal. Mr. Ranen Sen wanted me to go to some of these places and see. I may say I am a newcomer so to say to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, but from what have seen, heard in the House, learnt and followed, I know how deeply the members from West Bengal and the Government feel I have been to one to two places, for example to the Indralok Studio Colony I was the conditions and I felt that something has to be done. There are patterns of assistance, grants, which sometimes come in the way. Having seen the conditions in which they were living, I thought that it is much better to give them some other place where they can economically settle themselves. In the meantime certain arrangements should be made. I had requested the West Bengal minister to send me a scheme. He has sent me a scheme costing Rs. 6 lakhs for the colony, construction, repairs or whatever it is. But it can

make the place habitable. I may inform the House that the Government of India has sanctioned that amount for the colony.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): There are hundreds of such projects.

Shri Nathi: That was exactly my next point; they are in hundreds. What should be done? I can only share my thoughts with the Members. Something has to be done. There is genuine distress. Bengal has four million displaced persons. Calcutta is the most densely populated part—74,000 per sq. mile. Of the West Bengal population, eleven per cent are DPs but in Calcutta the DPs form 18 per cent of the population. How are we to rehabilitate economically these friends from East Pakistan? Nearly 67 per cent of these migrants are agriculturists, the remainder belonging to trade and other professions. For 100 engineering jobs, the effect will be to have about 26 persons in trade and commerce and about 14 persons on transport. The population grows at 2.7 per cent while the employment opportunities grow at 2.3 per cent. The population growth thus exceeds the employment growth. More employment opportunities have to be created even to balance the population growth. The need becomes more obvious if we add these 40 lakhs of people. I was thinking whether it would not be better if we train these young friends say, of the ages of 18 to 25 or 30. It is not a question of giving them houses. Suppose we give them houses, build colonies for them, give them lodgings, water, drainage, etc. and we spend money on that. But having done that, what happens later on, after 10 to 15 years? What do they do? Unless they are economically rehabilitated, will merely good houses or good colonies serve the purpose? Out of Rs. 103 crores which we have spent on rehabilitation, 28 per cent or Rs. 29 crores have been spent on actual economic rehabilitation schemes, while Rs. 74 crores have been spent on other amenities. Now, I do not say that other amenities

are not needed; they are needed: housing, clothing and shelter. But more emphasis should be given or should have been given on economic schemes so that people could have been rehabilitated. Out of Rs. 103 crores, Rs. 29 crores have been spent on economic schemes and Rs. 74 crores or so on other schemes. Therefore, I was thinking, and I want to share this view with the House, that instead of spending all the money on the development of colonies and houses, it might be better that we may train young men in arts and technical crafts so that they become self-employed and are economically rehabilitated. We have about 350 industrial training institutes under the Ministry of Labour, and I would reserve 10 seats in each of the training institutes for all the displaced persons including those from Burma and Ceylon, so that every year we could have 3,500 young men of the age-group of 18—30, trained in these things, and I would even be prepared to pay them a stipend, a reasonable amount, so that they can maintain themselves. This would be really rehabilitating them. I am thinking, and I am prepared to reserve 10 seats in each of the institutes if sufficient number of our young friends come in. This is because I really feel that if we want to rehabilitate them, the rehabilitation does not mean merely giving them a house or a shelter. That does not mean rehabilitation. It would be a ramshackle, as was remarked by one of the hon. Members we had built houses 10 years back; but I have seen how those houses look today. Maybe today we may again build houses, but on having built them, if the owner or the occupier is not in a position to spend, what do we do? How long can that be done, and how long can you go on building? Will they continue building houses? Therefore, we must give them such employment so that they are actually rehabilitated economically. This is one idea which occurred to me.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): On a

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

point of information. Is the Minister aware that the economic tempo of this country is running down, that employment opportunities are shrinking, that many factories are closing down, and that consistently with this, if he adds to those who are trained it is increasing unemployment? Would it not be better for the Government, instead, to increase employment in the villages by housing programmes and by industrial development rather than by training people for whom there is no possibility of employment?

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): He is speaking some sense, I think.

Shri Hathi: So far as employment is concerned, I know today there is recession. Today, the growth of industrial production is declining. When I come to the labour part of my Ministry, I will say what I have to, so far as the steps that we are taking. But because there is industrial recession now and technical men are not getting employed, shall we take a decision that we should no more train our young boys? Will it be all right?

Shri S. Kandappa: What about the Madras CM's suggestion of getting Burmese rice in lieu of cash compensation?

Shri Hathi: So far as Mr Lobo Prabhu's query is concerned, we can go even further and having trained them in some vocation in which they can be self-employed; for that we can give them loan and other assistance. This is one solution which strikes me.

I have been receiving a number of letters. Some of the friends want to settle outside West Bengal. But as Dr. Sen said, we have closed the camps. We are not now giving any relief or rehabilitation assistance even to the new migrants because we had given them sufficient time and to those who did not move, we were not giving any doles. Therefore, they are not entitled. But if we cannot give them employment in west Ben-

gal, if we do not allow them to go outside and if we do not pay them anything, where is the solution? Something has to be done. Therefore, I have thought of renewing the system of offering to new migrants to go to any part of the country outside West Bengal and if I get sufficient response to that and if the West Bengal Government is also keen, I am prepared to reopen camps in selected places for new migrants and give them assistance for rehabilitation and relief.

Shri Samar Guha: Out of 2 million refugees settled outside West Bengal, 1 million have come back and the money spent on them has been completely wasted. So, before sending them again outside, you have to think a hundred times.

Shri Hathi: I was very cautious before I said so. I know that persons who have come from East Pakistan would naturally like to live in West Bengal because of the climatic conditions.

Shri Samar Guha: In the case of UP, there has been good rehabilitation and perhaps not even 5 per cent have deserted. But they have deserted other places because they completely failed to rehabilitate them economically.

13 hrs.

Shri Hathi: The only precaution we have to take is this. We will have to see that the camps we open, the rehabilitation arrangements, the houses we build for them, are all proper and habitable and they may like it, so that the money is not wasted. That is a suggestion which everybody would welcome that every pie we spend should not be wasted and proper arrangements should be made. It may be that people may like to go out of West Bengal, but I do not want to be misunderstood when I make this offer that we want to drive them out of West Bengal. That is not so.

There are many people who want to go voluntarily. I am sure, once they feel that the new rehabilitation scheme of the places where they are going is attractive many will go. In fact, I went to Dandakaranya. I had heard about it. I went there, saw some of the villages, saw some of the houses. I asked the villagers whether they were happy. I asked them where they were staying. They had no name for the villages. They had named the villages NM-1, NM-2, NM-3 and so on. Nobody feels he is at home if he does not know even the name of his village.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Minister that we are pressed for time. Half-an-hour has been devoted to rehabilitation. We will have to adjourn now for lunch. May I take it that he will take another half-an-hour.

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 14 00 hours.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.)*

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION—contd.

Shri Hathi: I was dealing with the rehabilitation programme and certain steps Government wanted to take. To that I add one more. As the House knows, we have included a provision whereby industries employing a cer-

tain proportion of the displaced persons will get benefit of tax. I hope this will lead to employment of more displaced persons. I also hope that these measures will go a long way in rehabilitating the displaced persons, for whom we have genuine sympathies, and we think it is our national duty to help them out to settle themselves in life.

Then I come to the question of labour, the other wing of the Ministry. Many hon. Members, including Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri S. M. Banerjee and others, referred to the economic condition. I would not like to go into the details, because so many hon. Members have spoken on it. But a question was asked: what are we doing about it? It is a legitimate question.

As the House knows, the two industries mostly hit by the recession are textile and engineering industries. The Labour Ministry have taken up this question with the Commerce Ministry and it was at the meeting of the textile industry which the Labour Ministry held that a decision was taken to establish the Textile Corporation to take over all sick mills and also to start new mills so that the industry may not suffer. So far as the engineering industry is concerned, the area most hit is Calcutta. Wagon-building industry is one such industry. I have taken up the matter with the Railway Minister and the Industries Minister and I am happy to inform the House that the Railway Ministry have decided to place more orders for wagons. This will mean rehabilitation of industries in Calcutta. Moreover, we have taken up some units which will be given assistance as far as foreign exchange and raw materials are concerned and other export incentives thereby giving a kind of boost to the engineering industry which is today in state of recession. I would not like to go into the details now because the House is going to hear the reply of the Minister of Industrial Development, perhaps tomorrow.

[Shri Hathi]

row, on the Demands of that Ministry. I would not take the time of the House on this matter.

I would like to say, by way of reply to Shri Fernandes who said that the Labour Ministry is helpless, that it is not so. It is not only for the Ministry but it is also for the workers and it is in the interest of the country to boost up the national economy and to see that the worker is not retrenched and does not go unemployed. But even then, supposing there is a condition where a worker has to be retrenched, I am thinking of an unemployment insurance scheme which is meant to give them some wages during the period of unemployment. That will go a long way to help the worker.

Another question asked was about the various suggestions for amending the Industrial Disputes Act. What is it really that the worker wants? A worker wants, firstly, job security, that he should not be wrongly dismissed by the employer. The worker has a right to work and he has a right to continue in employment. It is not in the sweet will of the employer to dismiss a worker. There is a tribunal for that. The court is not authorised to look into all these matters to see whether it is fair or just or that a proper procedure has been followed. But we are amending the Act.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छबाब : (उज्जैन)  
सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में तब तक  
स्ट्रिटी न की जाये, जब तक कि मजदूरों को बिना  
पहले काम की व्यवस्था न कर दी जाये।

Shri Hathi: We are now making an amendment so that the court will have the power to go into these things.

Then, I am going to give subsistence allowance to workers during the period of suspension so that for the

period he is not on work, he will get subsistence allowance, 50 per cent or so. So, the unemployment insurance scheme, the subsistence allowance, the job security and the retrenchment benefit will all help the worker.

The learned lady Member, Dr. Basu, was asking what is the Labour Ministry doing for the workers in the mines. It is the Mines and the Metals Ministry that is looking after the industry. Today, if an iron ore mine is exhausted and a worker may have put in twenty years of service, he is not entitled to retrenchment benefit beyond a maximum of three months' wages, because it is considered that it is an unavoidable circumstance. We are now making an amendment so that even in these cases it will not be considered an unavoidable circumstance, the exhaustion of iron ore, because the worker has worked for 15 or 20 years, and the employer must look to his future and must pay the retrenchment benefit as is available to others.

Then comes the question of the payment of wages. That is one which was suggested by an hon. Member. Today, if a worker does not get his wages, he has to go to the labour court and God alone knows when he gets his wages. He has to wait for a long time. I am thinking of giving to the executive authority the power to recover by land revenue method the wages due from the employer to the worker. He will then get the wages without any delay.

These are some of the things. I do not say that these are the final things. There are so many things which are to be done. The main thing which we have to see is, as Shri Kachwal said, it is not the money only that is the capital but the human resources also are the capital. We have to instill a sense of



dignity in the worker that he is working not merely as a breadwinner or a wage-earner but he is doing something to build up the national economy, that he is a partner in the industry, that all that he does is not earning merely Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a day but that he is doing a higher and nobler job.

There was the question of wage freeze and there again Mr. George Fernandes asked as to what for the Labour Minister was there, and that I had not made any statement. I am not accustomed to making statements like that; I am accustomed to work only. I may only point out that we are now considering the question of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board and I may say that we are increasing the wages as recommended by the Wage Board. That will mean an increase in wages. Where is the question of freezing the wages? When we see inequality all-around, in all directions, in every walk of life, the pressure upon the labour becomes still more, still greater, and at that time if you say, freeze the wages, what will he feel? I do not say that the labour will not do it. The labour may do it. But when? When he feels that what we ask of the labour, we demand of the others too and that he is treated equally with the others. They are patriotic. I know them, I have moved with them. During the last aggression, they worked for three shifts and kept the wheel of production moving; there was no strike, there was no dispute. They are not people who are not patriotic. They are the people who, in order to bear the brunt of the country's economy, would do it. They would bear it. But when? Only when they feel that they alone are not being singled out for hardship and that others also share it. They will bear the cut only when they find that what they bear is a part of the whole thing.

Then comes the question of provident fund. A suggestion was made

that on the death of a worker, it should be possible for the widow or the near relative to get the provident fund money merely on nomination and that there should be no delay. I may remind my hon. friend, Mr. Kundu, who, I think, raised this point, that there is a provision in para 51 of the Scheme which does provide for nomination and they can get it immediately. But still I feel that because the workers in many cases do not know this, nomination is not made and, therefore, all the difficulties arise. Otherwise, that is not impossible.

Then there came the question of contribution and arrears. I think, Mr. Kashi Nath Pandey raised this question. The arrears are not much. Out of a total of about Rs. 900 crores, they are only Rs. 5 crores. It is not much. But I am not looking at it from that point of view. The arrears may be Rs. 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 crores. But for the worker who does not get it, whether it is Rs. 1 crore or Re. 1, it is the same. To him, it does not matter whether the arrears are 0.5% or 20%. What he cares is for his own money and if he does not get it, whatever else you may have done, it does not help him; to him, it is nothing. Therefore, I am thinking that the reserve fund should be increased, even though the employer has not paid for some reason or the other. Firstly, stringent prosecution should be launched against those who make default, and I may inform the house that last year we have launched 748 prosecutions against those defaulting employers and there were 381 recovery proceedings by way of land revenue.

Shri S. Kundu: How many defaulters were there?

Shri Hathi: The defaulters were about 1,500. There were 381 recovery proceedings by way of land revenue. The prosecution has been



[Shri Hathi]

launched against more than half of the defaulters. The others are going on....

Shri S. Kundu: Unless you change the law, you cannot do it.

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of 'you cannot do it'. Let us understand that the prosecution has to be done by the State Governments and not by the Central Government. Let us be clear about it. There is no use blaming the Central Government because the prosecution has to be done in the State and not at the Centre.

That position has got to be remembered.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore). To that extent the law can be changed

Shri Hathi: I am prepared to change the law. A suggestion was made, and that is a very good suggestion, that the implementation of the industrial laws in the public sector should be administered by the Central Government and not by the State Government. I would welcome it if that is possible, but before I do so, I shall have to ask the States whether they would be agreeable or not. In the same way as before, the prosecution has got to be launched not by the Centre but by the State Government. I can request them to start proceedings....

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): What is the use of all these prosecutions if the employer cannot be criminally prosecuted? He simply pays a fine of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 and nobody bothers about it. The law is such that the employers consider this more advantageous. We have seen that Unless they are criminally prosecuted, it is of no use.

Shri Hathi: If my hon friend would have heard me patiently, I would also have said that a mere fine for keeping

such a decent amount with him does not harm an employer. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member that the law has to be made more stringent.

Then comes the question raised by Shri George Fernandes. He had mentioned several points but on three of them at least I was wondering whether he was sure of his facts or not. The first thing that he suggested was that there was some central training institute or school for labour officers and it had been closed down after lakhs of rupees had been spent. I may say that the school has not been closed down.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : बन्द हो गया है—ऐना नैने नी का था। नैने का था। क काम का नही है।

Shri Hathi: It is working, and only last month I had visited that school and I saw that students from different States were taking training there.

Then, he raised a point about the ILO conventions and said that India, a founder-member of the ILO had ratified very few conventions and that he had tried to look into the records of Parliament but he did not find anything in this connection. I think that is what he has said. I may say that the procedure is that after the convention is adopted by the ILO, within a period of 18 months it has to be reported to Parliament, which is being done invariably, and only last year we had laid on the Table of the House the conventions with the reasons for accepting them if we accept them and the reasons for not accepting them in case we have not accepted them. If we do not accept any convention, we do not do so arbitrarily. It is placed before a committee on Convention, which consists of workers, employers' representatives etc., and certain difficulties, if there are any, are pointed out to them. Further, it is reported back to the ILO and they also examine the whole

thing, and if they have anything adverse to say, they do criticise. But in the case of India, there has not been even one criticism where they have found that the reasons given were not sufficient. Moreover, I may say that in this part of the world, in Asia, India tops the list in regard to the number of conventions that have been ratified; India has ratified 30 conventions, Pakistan 28, and Japan 25. If there are any conventions which are not ratified, the reasons are given to them and explained to them, and they understand the reasons.

Then, my hon. friend had talked about prosecution for non-payment of provident fund and bonus. I have looked into this. During the last few months, we have started 16 prosecutions against people who have defaulted.

Then, a suggestion was made about the iron ore welfare cess. It was said that instead of having a committee here and dealing with the fund at the Centre, it would be better if local committees were given the power.

It is a suggestion which I had already considered. Actually, we are now having advisory committees at local level so that they can do it without everytime having to come to the Centre.

The other important point made was about NCDC, workers' education and productivity. As regards productivity, it is generally thought that it is labour from whom greater productivity is expected. Productivity is not merely the exertion of a worker. There are so many other things. A worker may put in his best, but if there is no raw material or no proper planning or inadequate or no power supply or no marketing—it may be due to some defect in the management—productivity will suffer. Therefore, while we talk of productivity, that the country needs greater production and the worker must put in his best, at the same time we

have to see that the management also is progressive and there is a cadre of trained managers who are able to carry the workers with them and see that they are not merely work-exactors but are able to inspire in the workers a spirit of work and cooperation, a feeling that they are partners in the common endeavour.

One of the members of the Swatantra Party who said it was a consumers' party talked of capital, that capital must be safe so that he could make profit. It is not he that has to make profit; whenever there is profit, it is the industry which makes it. Where does the industry get the money from? From the consumer. So ultimately, it is neither the worker, nor the employer, nor the industry, but the consumer who has to pay. Therefore, we have to see that productivity increases in the industry so that the consumer has not more burden to bear, and secondly, that the products of industry are so firstclass that they command a market. Otherwise, what can industry do? The industry cannot pay the worker unless it flourishes. This sense of oneness, of partnership must be there among the workers and managements. Therefore, it is that any complaint that the worker has, any grievance he has, should be redressed as quickly as possible. If a grievance is not redressed, it becomes a demand; a demand not heeded becomes a dispute, a dispute not solved in time takes the form of an agitation. In order to avoid that agitation, it is necessary that the implementation machinery we have at the Centre and in the States be geared up. I have requested all the State Governments in this regard. I am glad that all the State Governments have agreed with me that they will assemble this implementation machinery as often as possible. The Labour Ministers are generally chairmen of these implementation committees.

So far as the Central machinery is concerned, we had received 129 cases where direct action was resorted

[Shri Hathl]

to or contemplated. In 80 cases, it was averted; in 10 cases, the Unions were advised to take recourse to the redressal of grievance procedure and in 13 cases, of course, they failed. But it is out of a total of 109 cases. Therefore, it is that the better the line of communication between the worker and the employer, the better the understanding between the two the easier it will be possible to have a cordiality of relations which is necessary for any industry to prosper, a relation which is necessary for the workers and employers to feel that they are partners in a common effort.

Some of the members referred to gherao. I had occasion .

An hon. Member: To be gheraoed?

Shri Hathl: Not to be gheraoed, but to discuss this matter with almost all the State Governments, and most of them feel that this is really not a legitimate trade union method, it cannot be.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka). Does it require discussion with others Do you not agree

Shri Hathl: I am talking of two months back. So far as we are concerned, the Labour Ministry had a full discussion, and the Standing Labour Committee had denounced, condemned gherao. Secondly, it is a weapon, it is a means, somebody compared it to satyagraha, but it is wrong to compare it to satyagraha...

Shri S. Kanda: Satyagraha is different, I said, and gheraos are not satyagraha.

Shri Hathl: It cannot be tolerated by any responsible government, and cannot be a trade union method, that is very clear.

Then, about understanding between the workers and employers, there are ways of meeting together. Take the

Coal Mines Wage Board for instance. I am thankful to Mr. Banerjee that he made an offer on behalf of Mr. Dange that he is prepared to talk and discuss with the employers. Other union leaders have also said that they are prepared to talk. That is the democratic way of dealing with the thing. If we do not do it, where is the question of talking, discussion, negotiation, persuasion. Then it will only mean that anybody who can intimidate will win. That is not what anybody can tolerate.

I have dealt with social security, but there also I feel that the benefits that should accrue to the worker should go to him as quickly as possible, and if there is delay in the benefits flowing to him, if the schemes like the provident fund and employees' state insurance, however good they may be, do not achieve the object with which they were evolved, I think they are no good. Therefore I feel that certain provisions of the Provident Fund Act require to be further amended. There was a meeting of the Board of Trustees, and there also the employers' and workers' representatives are there; they have taken a certain decision.

So far as the other Acts are concerned, I think Mr. Kundu suggested that we should have a committee. Perhaps he knew that we have already a tripartite body, where the workers and employers sit together and arrive at decisions as a result of discussions.

Shri S. Kundu: That is a kichidi.

Shri Hathl: It may be that we can immediately sit for some immediate things which require to be done, and there, as I said, I have already in mind the questions of job security which will mean benefit of provident fund, payment of wages immediately without going to a court of law etc. All this we can discuss.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Automation also.

**Shri Nathi:** So far as automation is concerned, Mr. Banerjee has suggested that we might have tripartite discussion. That discussion I think once we had already. That was not with regard to LIC workers, that was with regard to the general question of automation. In a country where there is growing unemployment, we should take care to see that this is a selective one, so that we do not make any worker surplus by the introduction of this. That can be possible; it is not impossible. It is therefore that in the 15th Indian Labour Conference that we had taken a decision that this should be selective.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The demand of the all India insurance employees association is that the LIC should rediscuss this de novo. The LIC wants to discuss the consequences of automation, not automation as such. I only want that the tripartite meet should discuss it de novo.

**Shri Nathi:** So far as the LIC is concerned, we have had a discussion with them and they assured us that there would not be any retrenchment for some years to come.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is wrong.

**Shri Nathi:** It may be wrong but this is what they have said.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond harbour):** You accept that as a ruling.

**Shri Nathi:** It is not a question of accepting it as a ruling. It is a question of talking with them. If we are not satisfied with them we take it up again with them.

**Shri P. Ramamurti:** What happened to the Caltex company in Bengal? They said that there would not be any retrenchment but overnight the whole thing was done.

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**Shri Nathi:** Perhaps the hon. Member does not know that for Caltex and other oil companies we had a tripartite discussion. As a result of that a commission of enquiry has been appointed.

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** Meanwhile, 9000 are being retrenched.

**Shri Nathi:** The question is whether they are retrenched on account of automation or not. They say: no. So, the commission of enquiry will decide it. There should be further discussions with the workers and the employers. The other day there was the question of 24 persons being affected immediately in Calcutta. These are questions which are really live questions. It is not a question which can be brushed aside or solved by argument. When one loses his means of livelihood, his bread, what does it mean to him. Mere arguments, and yes or no conclusions, are not what are wanted in such cases. They are not technical or theoretical cases.

**Shri Umanath:** You admitted the other day that the present laws could not prevent retrenchment but that they could compel employers to pay compensation. When tripartite bodies give decisions and they are not implemented, will you kindly see through legislation that retrenchment is stopped at least during the pendency of such bodies?

**Shri Nathi:** Sir, I think I have taken more than an hour. I am sorry for this. I have tried to deal with some points and if I have left over any, I shall reply to them individually by writing to each Member. Thank you.

**Shri Late Prabhu:** Sir, the country has a landless population of 45 million workers. The Minister was informed about the condition of landless labour by a Member of the Swatantra Party—its wages are 96 paise per day, it is unemployed for about 127 days in a year. You have

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

minimum wages but they are not enforced. The employment opportunities for this class has received no attention at the hands of the Government. The hon. Labour Minister devoted his entire speech to the organised labour, 4.5 million workers in the factories. They have absorbed the attention of the Minister but not the 45 million agricultural labourers who are starving, who are without houses and without wages and without employment..

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra):  
without even the Minister's sympathy?

Shri Hathi: I am grateful to the hon. Member for reminding me. I had forgotten to deal with agricultural labour. As I said, there were a number of points left which I must have touched, but as more than an hour was taken by me, I thought I should close and therefore I did, but the hon. Member is quite right.

14.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

According to the 1961 census, the number is 31.5 million in agricultural labour, and it is an unorganised sector which has not been properly looked into up to now. We had a seminar on agricultural labour in 1965 and they have made various recommendations. One important recommendation they made was that it is a subject which means raising the conditions and the standard of living of millions of people scattered throughout the country and under the care of different States and different Ministries. Now, during the third Plan, the various programmes like the small-scale and cottage industries, irrigation, flood control and so on have had some effect on them, but not much attention as the hon. Member had rightly pointed out, had been paid to them, and the labour force in the villages is not fully occupied. During certain periods, they may be employed but for the rest of

the year, they are unemployed. Therefore, it is necessary that there must be a co-ordinating agency in this, and on the recommendation of the Seminar which was held, a cell has been created in the Labour Ministry. It will have a co-ordinating, advising body consisting of the representatives of the Labour Ministry and the various other concerned Ministries, which would take up the follow-up action on the various schemes.

The fourth Plan has provided a number of programmes which will give about 450 million man-days work, as against 83 million in the third Plan. I agree that because it is an unorganised sector of labour, it requires greater attention. As I said we have started the work; we shall pursue it and see that this class of workers which has not been yet properly looked into, is taken care of.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken a long time I may remind hon. Members that yesterday, I extended the time, and the Minister has replied as exhaustively as possible, and the other Demands have also to come up now. If I start with one question, it will take at least another half-an-hour. I therefore request hon. Members not to press their points now.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कच्छवाह : पुराना मजदूरों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन ही छद्मों ही रही हैं, इनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया उन को स्थायी किया जाए या नहीं किया जाएगा, इस बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, I will now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were then put and negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum; necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36 to 70 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The Motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

**DEMAND No. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,60,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 69—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**14.39 hrs.**

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 56 to 59, 98, 99 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for which 3 hours have been allotted for which 3½ hours have been allotted.



[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

**DEMAND NO. 56—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Industrial Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 57—INDUSTRIES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 58—SALT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND NO. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the

Department of Industrial Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

We have been extending the time for the Demands perhaps much longer, and therefore, I would like the House to restrict itself to the time-schedule.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): Sir, I rise to move the cut motions standing in my name. I suppose the Minister must regret the day when he accepted the office of the Minister

of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on that inauspicious day—18th March 1967—because ever since then he has seen nothing but recession, stagnation and depression in the industrial field, debacles in the capital market and complaints of mismanagement in company affairs. At that rate, it would be appropriate to call him the Minister for Industrial Stagnation and Company Mismanagement.

Whenever we open any newspaper, particularly economic newspapers like the *Economic Times* and the *Financial Express*, we find nothing but sick mulls wanting assistance from the kindly Commerce Minister at the cost of the tax-payer of course, gherras—349 gherras were practised in the Calcutta area alone between March and June 1967—lay-offs, idle capacity to the extent of 30, 40, 50 and even 60 per cent in certain industries like structural engineering and foundry industry, over-production because of the bane of over-licensing and faulty targets put forward by the DGTD and the Planning Commission, of which I shall give a few examples—these are the common items which face the eye every day when we read the newspaper. I would also like to say something about the credit squeeze and evil effects of taxation and fiscal policies. There are also cases like the Union Carbide Factory in Calcutta being taken possession of by the workers and every foreign employee in the Calcutta Tramway Company has left suddenly...

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): He ran away without paying the wages to the workers and you support such a person?

Shri C. C. Desai: I am not supporting the foreign company, I am pointing out the failure of the Industry Ministry in not taking remedial action in time. (Interruptions). We, in the Swatantra Party, are no less anxious than either the Congress or the other opposition parties about the establishment of what

we call a social welfare State or a State based on social justice and equality of opportunity. The only difference between us and the other parties is that we believe in the establishment of a social welfare State or a State based on social justice by increased production and still more increased production and not through the processes of control. We believe in abrogation of controls; we believe in free enterprise and free trade, what we call in our electoral manifesto as *mukht sahas* and *mukht vyapar*, whereas the Congress Party and also some parties on this side believe in controls, statism and public enterprise, whereas the entire experience of the whole world is that production has never been achieved through a process of control permits, licences and quotas which are the hallmark of the administration today.

There is one particular branch of industrial development to which I would like to refer. That is what is known as the Director General of Technical Development, known in industrial circles as DGTD. DGTD is an nightmare to all industrialists and I also happen to be concerned with industry ever since I retired in 1958. The corridors of DGTD hum with the activities of commission agents, middlemen, sometimes even pretty women, and those who fish in troubled waters. The DGTD is presided over by a gentleman who is a good son of a great father. We all have very great respect for his father. As you all know, he has a reputation for ability and integrity and, if I may also add, for being too good or too soft. But the trouble is with the people down below. They are invested with too much of power. They are vested with power to make or mar an industry, to sanction or deny foreign exchange to an industry, to vote for or veto an industrial licence. The natural result is arrogance, conceit and lack of humility in that organisation. Anyway, I do not want to say anything harsh about that organisation, but



[Shri C. C. Desai]

the fact today is that there is so much of recession or so little of industrial activity in the country that you do not have to go to DGTD. I know for a fact that very often the officers there do not have more than two hours work a day in their office with the result that they spin out their time in devising pin-pricks with which to hurt the industrialists who go before them. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to take advantage of this situation, this industrial recession and to cut or to solace the DGTD even by half. Even then you will get better efficiency, better despatch and, if I may say so, a little better or a little more humility.

Now, Sir, as regards over-licensing, the bane of over-licensing and the lure of public sector, I know of several cases where there is no need to go into the public sector and yet the dogma which our friends opposite believe in make them go into this particular field. I will give you only one instance. The other day we heard on the floor of this House from the Minister of State for Agriculture that they have a plan for a Rs. 25 crore tractor project in the public sector with probably the technical assistance or rupee-payment facility from one of the socialist countries—I believe, Czechoslovakia. We have in this country at least two very good, very competent, very efficient tractor factories. Perhaps there are three—one near Delhi, Escorts, another in Baroda and another one in Bangalore. They can produce whatever type of tractor, whatever kind of tractor the Government requires, the Food Ministry wants. It is not necessary, unless you want to waste the funds raised at the cost of the public tax-payer, to go into this factory. Sometimes, it is said, that it is all rupee-payment. Rupee-payment is not charity. Rupee-payment is in fact more expensive because those countries which give facility for rupee-payment add a premium to the price

because they know that rupee-payment is a so-called attraction to the Government of India. Therefore, you pay much more in rupee-payment. Secondly, the goods you sell to rupee-payment countries are sold to other countries cutting out our own exports in those markets. So rupee-payment is no attraction.

There is another case, of the surgical instruments factory—it is very difficult to pronounce the correct name of the place—in Madras. That factory is in a terrible condition. They are producing outmoded, obsolete instruments. Even those articles they are not able to sell. I can repeat instances of this kind. The other day my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya said in Bangalore that the Government of India had invested Rs. 2,400 crores in the public sector. He said further that this investment was bringing a net loss, not any profit, of Rs. 500 crores per annum. That figure is a little mistaken. What he actually meant or he should have meant was Rs. 500 crores cumulative loss. Even so many of these concerns are running at a loss every year. Only the other day there was the example of Durgapur steel plant. It ran at a loss of Rs. 13 crores in 1965-66. Similarly, the Coal Mining Machinery factory in Durgapur makes some of the finest machine tools in the country. But it is working at a heavy loss; it is doing practically nothing. Similar is the position in other factories. I have just mentioned the case of Durgapur Steel. Then, whether you take the Heavy Engineering at Ranchi or the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal, or the Synthetic Drug Plant at Hyderabad the position is the same.

The other day the Deputy Prime Minister said that out of 40 public sector companies 31 are making a profit. Since he said so, I made a certain amount of research and the figures I am going to give are from the Government Audit Report for Commercial Undertakings. The

1965-66 prepared by the Comptroller and Audit-General. It says that 68 concerns in the public sector with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,187.9 crores earned during the fiscal year 1965-66 a profit of no more than 0.8 per cent. Now, which company, which industrialist, which private sector organisation, which investor, would be satisfied with this return? In fact, they would be having sleepless nights if they find themselves in a situation in which the profit works out to 0.8 per cent. when today any investment can get a return by dividend or interest of not less than 8 to 10 per cent. Even this modest profit was rendered possible by showing these concerns concessions like loans, tax concessions, concealed or assured market, higher price as in the case of Hindustan Teleprinters, Indian Telephones, Hindustan Cables and so on, because there the consumer is only one, namely, the Government. Therefore, the factory loads the price and the consumer, namely Govt pays it and thus the enterprise shows what we call, an artificial profit. Even then, the total comes to a very small figure. The Deputy Prime Minister at that time made a distinction between factories under construction or in the early stages and running factories. I have now got the figures for running concerns in which the profit hardly works out to 1.1 per cent of their paid up capital. This has also been taken up from the Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. So, I submit that when the Deputy Prime Minister stated the other day that a majority of public sector projects were making a profit, he was indulging in what I may call *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. At this rate, one of these days Government will have to agree to moratorium on the debts accumulated by the public sector.

Now, one word about industrial unrest. The debate on Labour and Employment has just ended, when we heard a lot about labour unrest, labour complaints, labour agitation and gheraos and all these things. Now,

who is the casualty, who is the aggrieved party in all these conflicts. The consumer is the casualty in the conflict between capital and labour, between one section and another section, and yet his interests are never looked after by Government. We in the Swatantra Party are particularly more consumer-minded than anything else, and that is why I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister particularly to the suggestion that he should see that the controls and credit squeeze are so organised or so arranged that the cost of production would ultimately enable the goods to reach the consumer by being within his reach or within his means.

At one time, at least for some time, even the government which now condemns gheraos and which refers to gheraos as illegal and illegitimate; sat pretty, and did not take notice of it. But when their own Ministers, when their own government officers, when their own government officers, became the victim of gheraos, then they woke up and now you have a situation in which the Central Government and most of the State Governments condemn gherao as illegitimate and illegal. Here I submit that we in the Swatantra Party are not against either social justice, or equality or opportunity or proper treatment and legitimate wages and other amenities to labour. What we object to is incitement to illegitimate practices on the part of certain persons or certain parties.

Now, before I come to the company management of company affairs, you will say that I have referred to the difficulties, to the minus side as it were, of industrial development but, what is the positive side, the constructive side. We believe in cooperation rather than in criticism, in construction rather than in destruction. As I said, the difference in our philosophy is basic. They believe in controls, they believe in Statism, they believe in public sector undertakings; we believe in free enter-

[Shri C. C. Desai]

prise and free trade. Even at this stage, the beginning of the recession, I do not think that one or two good monsoons are going to cure the recession. That is escapism; that is wishful thinking. No less a person than Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Minister of Planning, has said, the other day, that this is a basic situation which is not likely to improve by one or two good monsoons. There may be a certain amount of improvement but the recession is not going to be lifted merely because we may have one or two good monsoons. If you take curative steps even now, these will help to lift the recession. Have decontrol wherever possible except in foreign exchange; make fiscal and taxation adjustments for increased production; step up Government purchases and do a certain amount of stock-piling to keep the engineering industries alive. This should be done not only by the Government but also by some of the big spending Departments like the Railways and the Public Works Department.

What you require is grand strategy with a purpose and direction, something like New Deal of President Roosevelt in 1931 when the United States was passing through a state of unprecedented recession. That is what is required.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I have to control time.

Shri C. C. Desai: What the Minister should do is to think of policies, bold and imaginative rather than halting, half-hearted and, if I may say so, half-witted policies which characterise the thinking and the actions of the present Government. Let it not be said that Government acted too little, too late.

Coming to the company affairs, we have got the most complicated company law in the world. I have come across people whom are experts in company law but even they despair

at the provisions of the company law that we have in this country. We are asking for more and more returns, more and more paper work; we do not give enough time to the company management to look into production which is really the basis of the progress and the prosperity of the country. We are asking people to submit more and more papers. There are two or three suggestions which I would like to make. If you must have an amendment of the company law, when you sanction the remuneration of the managing directors, you must mention that this is the total remuneration because the present practice is that apart from the remuneration that he gets, he gets other fees and commissions with the result that the purpose of regulating the remuneration is defeated.

Then, the solicitors should not be allowed to become directors of companies in which their firms are giving legal advice. The same system, the same restriction is prevalent in the case of auditors.

One more suggestion is that these directors who are above 75 years of age should be debarred from serving the company board. The proposal was brought forward by Shri T. T. Krishnamachary in the last Parliament. I have heard certain unsavoury reports about its withdrawals at the last stage. Anyway, at the age of 75, the man is not in a position to function and, therefore, he should be allowed to retire. It is not to depend merely on share-holders because these annual general meetings pass resolutions automatically.

With these words I suggest that what the Minister should do is to concentrate his attention on production, on more and more production, and that is the only way to progress and prosperity.

15 hrs.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Feddapalli): The public sector industries have been

described by some members who are opposed to public sector industries...

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi): My name was first in the list...

Shri M. R. Krishna: .... by some members who are opposed to public sector industries from the very beginning as though these industries have come into existence when the whole ground was ready and they have been given all kinds of helpful treatment which are denied to other private concerns. This is totally wrong. If I can give only one instance. There is the HMT factory, about which today every Member would have only praise. This factory, when it was started, had a lot of difficulties: it had to compete with various private industries which had been in existence for 10, 15 or 20 years with all kinds of concessions like tariff concessions, and so on, and finally, the HMT had to switch over to something else because they wanted the private sector industries also to thrive and manufacture the machines which were originally designed for them. Therefore, it is very wrong to think that all the public sector industries have been given a special treatment which is denied to private industries. That is not at all true.

My learned friend, Mr. C. C. Desai, has said that the public sector industries are not being able to give a good account of themselves and that they are always running in loss. He quoted the Deputy Prime Minister's statement. Most of these industries have come into existence with the advice of very learned people who have been in the Government; earlier like Mr. C. C. Desai; not only that, they have managed ...

Shri S. Kandappa: That is his charge?

Shri M. R. Krishna: There are many other things.

As I was saying, they have managed these things for quite a long time because the public sector industries did not have the managerial skill

Till the Government was able to set up a proper institute to train them, I would like to say, that these industries have been manned by those people who have advised the Government to plan these industries.

In most of these industries, there is a lot of surplus capacity. Production is not upto the capacity, even though the production target has been designed much in advance. For instance, the Heavy Electricals. It is said that there is a lot of production capacity which is not properly utilised. Again with regard to the Project construction part also, it was not completed in time. Even though we have a lot of collaboration with foreign countries to construct the factories, etc., we are not able to complete them in time. The one which has been constructed in Hyderabad has been delayed by six or seven months. Later on, the completion period was also extended and thereby the factory has lost about one year and two months. This is also going to affect the cost of production.

These are the inherent difficulties which the public sector industries are now suffering. They are being solved and very soon, we will be able to see that these public sector industries are fulfilling the objectives for which they have been designed. The public sector industries have also to meet certain social objectives which the Government has in view. For instance, the HMT, which had been started with a capital of Rs. 18 crores has multiplied; there are about six sister units and it has spent nearly Rs. 3½ crores for labour welfare programmes, housing and various other things, which can never be done by the private industries. Even in a country like England they are trying to have some of the selected industries under public control. They have already got a number of industries under public control. But even now they are thinking of bringing most of the selected industries under public control. Therefore, in this country, if we are thinking of

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

expanding the public sector industries. there is nothing wrong with it and we shall have to go ahead with this programme.

It is very important in our country that we should not allow any factory, whether in the private or in the public sector to keep its machinery and men idle. The planning will have to be properly done. In most of the public sector industries also, the planning had not been done properly and research and survey had not been properly conducted when the factory comes into operation.

We shall have to give credit to this Ministry in one regard. Ever since the present Minister has taken charge of this portfolio, he has gone quite far and he has been able to constitute certain committees. For instance, the Hazari Committee's report was before the other House, the country and the public and Parliament was in a position to understand how some of these industries have functioned. Even though some Members have complained here that Government have been imposing a lot of control, restriction and so on, still there are certain private industrialists who have been able to get away with all these things and they have been able to violate all the Government instructions. Therefore, it only strengthens this view that wherever it is necessary Government will have to exercise proper control. I am glad this Ministry has placed this report before the House and has also been quick enough to constitute the committee. The committee seems to be an impartial one, and I hope that it will be able to give its report very soon. But in the meantime, Government should not hesitate to take action against all those industrialists who have committed breach and who have violated all the established regulations. Government should be quite prompt in taking action against them and they should not wait till the expert committee submits its report.

Now, I would come to a point which

is very dear to me. In my own State, in Hyderabad there are many industries which had been started by the then Government. When we talk about expansion of public sector industries, we shall be doing a great disservice to our own argument and philosophy if we allow some of the industries started by the State Government to be transferred to the private industrialists whose record was not good according to Prof. Hazari. Hyderabad was one of the first States to start some of the very important industries like the Sirsilk, the Sirpur Paper Mills, the Allwyn Metal Works and so on. But these industries have been handed over to private management. They may have managed these concerns very effectively and efficiently. But if we allow this to be continued, we shall be defecting our own policy of having nationalised industries in this country. Therefore, my humble appeal would be that the hon. Minister will have to look into this and he should try to help the State Government to take over these industries under the State management. When it is said that Government have got the machinery to handle these things and to control these industries, effectively, there is no reason why we should allow the State Governments to give all these very precious concerns to the private industries to manage.

Recently, an industry titled the Republic Forge has been started. Very valuable machinery has been imported from foreign countries and they are lying at the ports and they have not yet been cleared. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked the Government of India to come to their assistance. I do not know what the Government of India have told them. But if the Government of India are really keen to have some of the basic industries under them, then these industries started by the State Government originally should be taken over by the Central Government.

directly or they should assist the State Government to manage them on their behalf.

The Commerce Minister was saying the other day that there are some sick textile mills which Government wanted to take under their management. This is also a duty which rests with the Government of India. When thousands of workers are going to be thrown out, it is the duty of Government to see that they are all protected, employed and looked after. I suppose the Commerce Ministry has got a scheme to rehabilitate all these sick textile units for which they need about Rs. 40 crores. I do not see any reason why the Finance Ministry or the Government of India should refuse to sanction this money.

In order to have full capacity production, you must have efficient labour. Labour is drawn into the factories from the rural areas. They cannot be expected to know all the techniques and cannot do their best, as their counterparts in foreign countries can do, because their education is limited and their environment is peculiar. Therefore, in service training must be emphasised in every factory, whether it is private or public.

This country depends mostly on agriculture. So agro-industries are among the most important industries which have to be developed in this country. We see that the employment potential, even in household industries such as cottage and village industries is greater than that in the medium and large scale industries. Therefore, Government have to make it a point that these household industries are developed in the same way as is done in Japan. Japan is able to compete in the world markets by supplying cheap and quality goods because most of the products are manufactured in rural areas. On the other hand, if anything has to be produced here, it will be produced exclusively by large or medium-

scale industries; nothing comes from village and cottage industries. In Japan they have experimented with this type of industries successfully. They get cheap labour in the rural areas; hence their products become very cheap.

In this country, even today labour is very cheap. If at this moment, we are not able to compete in the world markets, we cannot do it at any other time. So this aspect has to be emphasised.

Planning, research and survey must be constantly undertaken in all industries, whether public or private. The Government of India should not hesitate to finance research. In America, even in the case of a hotel which may be a small establishment, they make constant surveys about the past performance and find out what they have to do in the future. But in India even for a machine made in HMT, which is supposed to be the best in the developing countries, we cannot capture the Asian and African markets. The snag lies in the collaboration agreements with various countries. There is the clause which does not allow you to sell your products outside. They have specified certain areas where your products cannot be sold. For instance, the collaboration for electrical goods manufactures which we have entered into with Canada and the UK has thus stipulated in the agreement that in African and Asian countries till 1970 you cannot sell your goods. If these collaboration agreements are not altered, we will not be able to sell our products, even though they may be one of the best in the world. So this has also to be looked into.

श्री कान्हेश्वर सिंह : (अग्रिया)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सब से पहले जो प्राइवेट कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को बन्दा दिया जाता है उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत ही बन्दी प्रथा है और बहुत आसानी से

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

देश के लिए। इससे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों को खरीद लेते हैं और सरकार की नीति को अपने मन के मताधिक मोड़ लेते हैं। एक उदाहरण मैं आपको दूंगा। 1962 से लेकर 1966 तक कांग्रेस पार्टी को 1 करोड़, 96 हजार 365 रुपये चन्दा के मिले हैं। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि जनमत के नाम पर गठित होने वाली सरकार की नीति पूँजीपति अपने अनुकूल बना कर गंदे में गंदा काम करवाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस गंदी प्रथा को जो कि जनमत के लिए घातक है एक बिल द्वारा, एक कानून द्वारा समाप्त करे। इस के अविलम्ब सम्पन्न न होने पर राजनीतिक स्थिति देश की क्या होगी यह मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ, आज के दिन।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ससार में हिन्दुस्तान अकेला देश है जहाँ पर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम प्रचलित है। दुनिया के और किसी भी देश में यह सिस्टम प्रचलित नहीं है। पहले इस देश में मैनेजीरियल स्किल की कमी के कारण यह प्रथा थी। परन्तु ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी लोगों के यहाँ से चले जाने के बाद भी पूँजीपति उसी प्रणाली पर चल रहे हैं और सारे देश का शोषण कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कई बार सोचा भी है परन्तु ये जो उद्योग-पति हैं, ये मार्क मछली से कम नहीं हैं। ये बराबर सरकार पर दबाव डालते रहे हैं कि इस प्रथा को वह समाप्त न करे, ये बराबर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम के खर्च होने में, इसका उन्मूलन होने के रास्ते में बाधक बनते रहे हैं, बाधक सिद्ध होते रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मैनेजिंग एजेंसी ज्यादा दिन तक चल नहीं सकती है। इसका खर्च होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं अब आपको इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के बारे में कुछ बताऊँगा। 1956 में एक इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेबोल्डेशन बना था।

उस रेबोल्डेशन में एक प्राविजन यह भी था कि भारत में एकाधिकार को न बढ़ने दिया जाए। परन्तु यह बड़ा और इसका पर्याप्त डा० हजारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक जगह बताया है।

"The build up of the momentum started in 1959, and the breakthrough came in 1960. There has been no looking back since then."

यह बिड़ला जी के लिए है। बिड़ला जी को बढ़ावा देने का काम आज शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यह नेहरू जी के समय में हुआ था। नेहरू जी को हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई प्रॉप्रेसिव मानते हैं। उन्हीं के समय में यह काम शुरू हुआ था। आज केरल की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वह भी उनको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनको खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति में कैसे यह समाप्त लिया जाए कि ये लोग बिड़ला जी के रास्ते में बाधक हैं। मैं कभी नहीं देखता हूँ कि ये लोग उनके रास्ते में बाधा डाल रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी इस देश की बनाने में बिड़ला जी का सब से बड़ा हाथ रहा है। ये लोग देख लेते हैं कि किस उद्योग में कितना भाल तैयार होना है और कितनी क्षमता का लाइसेंस दिया जाना है और इसको देख कर सारा लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं और खुद उस को लेकर किसी दूसरे उद्योगपति को उस क्षेत्र में नहीं जाने देते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता था कि कोई कम्युनिस्ट उनकी प्रोडक्ट का मार्केट में नहीं होता है। डा० हजारी ने इसके लिए भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है।

thus tend to pre-empt licensing capacity in many industries".

इसकी वजह से पचास करोड़ के इस देश के उद्योगपतियों की खर्च दे खर्च बस्तु देना और अधिक-



तब साथ उस पर उठाना, यही बिड़ला जी को  
धनवी मान रहा है। वह कोई भी मौका हाथ  
से नहीं जाने देते थे।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।  
कुछ मंत्रियों का नाम इस सदन में था चुका  
है कि उनका संबंध बिड़ला जी से था।  
बहुत आसानी से उन लोगों ने, उन मंत्रियों ने  
अपनी सफाई दे दी है और वह उस में से  
निकल चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कुछ  
नहीं जानते हैं, बिड़ला जी की वे रोल पर हम  
नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर के इन  
मोर्गों का नाम आएगा और उस लोगों का ही  
नहीं आएगा और भी मंत्रियों का आएगा  
जिसमें वे लोग निकल नहीं पायेंगे और यह  
नहीं कह पायेंगे कि बिड़ला से इन्होंने पैसा नहीं  
पाया। एक नहीं कई उदाहरण आपके सामने  
आयेंगे।

एक और बात मैं कहूँगा। सभी तीन  
आदमियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है।  
वह यह देखगी कि हजारी रिपोर्ट बिड़ला के  
लिए कहां तक अच्छी है या खराब है। उसके  
बारे में बिड़ला जी के लोगों का यह कहना है—  
मैं बड़े रिपोर्ट करूँगा—वे जो लोग हैं व तो  
मैनेजबल है। समय में नहीं आता है कि  
सरकार किस दिशा में जा रही है? हजारी  
रिपोर्ट जो कहती है उसका कोई असर नहीं।  
1965 में मोनोपोली इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट में जो  
कहा था कि मोनोपोली हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी है,  
एकाधिकार बढ़ रहा है और हजारी रिपोर्ट  
उसकी पुष्टी करती है, उसका भी कोई असर  
नहीं। इस सब के बावजूद वे लोग कहते हैं  
कि वे मैनेजबल हैं। क्या यह एक मजाक है जो  
देख के साब किया जा रहा है?

बिड़ला को लाइसेंस कैसे मिलता था,  
सबबाबाब के कारण मैं आप के सामने उसका  
केवल एक उदाहरण दूँगा। यह जो उद्योगपति  
हार्क है बिड़ला, उन्होंने मोनेड के लाइसेंस  
के लिए आवेदनपत्र दिया। वह इस के लिए  
कैबल चूल्ही मोटर कारपोरेशन, बापाब, के

साथ कोलेबोरेशन चाहते थे, लेकिन सेमरी के  
अनुसार, जो कनसल्टिंग इंजीनियर और  
डिजाइनर हैं, इस इंस्टी ने किसी कारेन  
कोलेबोरेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं की। इस  
के बावजूद भारत सरकार ने भूतपूर्व उद्योग  
मंत्री ने हस्तक्षेप कर के लाइसेंस की मजूरी  
दे दी।

श्री एबी राय (पुरो) उस मंत्री का नाम  
बताइये।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उन का नाम सब को  
मालूम है। अब वह नहीं है। मैं उन का नाम  
छिपा भी कैसे सकता हूँ? वह है श्री डी०  
संबोवेया। उनके लिए बिड़ला ने बीस जीपे  
भेजी। बिड़ला के लाइजा आफिसर, श्री  
एन० धार० एस० राय

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon.  
Member is giving information at ran-  
dom. He should say these things if  
he has any definite proof; otherwise  
it is very bad. The person concern-  
ed is not here to defend himself and  
it is unfair to make allegations when  
a person is not here to defend himself

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
आप भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आए हैं और  
मैं भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आया हूँ। आप स्वयं  
सोच सकते हैं कि अगर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी  
में मेरे प्रतिद्वन्दी द्वारा चालीस जीपें लाई जाये  
तो मैं उसी जीपे कहां से लाऊंगा? मेरी,  
इतनी क्षमता कहां है? यह सत्य है।

मैं कह रहा था कि श्री राय को कांग्रेस  
ने अपना टिकट दब लिए नहीं दिया, क्योंकि  
कांग्रेस अपना बही खाता साफ रखना चाहती  
थी और वह दिखाना चाहती थी कि हम ने  
बिड़ला के आदमी को टिकट नहीं दिया है और  
उन लोगों से हमारा कुछ भी मतलब नहीं  
है।

श्री रामेश्वर महाब सिंह (अपरा)  
यह राय कौन है?



जी कार्नेल्लर सिंह : ए० आई० सी० सी० आफिस में जा कर देख लीजिए। इस उदाहरण से पता चल सकता है कि कार्नेल कोलेबोरेसन में कितनी बोगस बाजी चलती है।

जहां एक कम्पनी ला विभाग का संबंध है, इस में आज तक जितने भी मंत्री आए हैं, वे, एक देश की जनता की भाषा में धूल झाँकते आए हैं। समस्याओं के कारण मैं आप के सामने तीन कम्पनियों के उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

काश्मीर सिरेमिक्स के बारे में तीसरी लोक सभा की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है। इस कम्पनी ने वादा किया था कि 1963 में यह प्लांट कमीशन किया जायेगा परन्तु इस कम्पनी के मालिक अभीन्द 'यारेलास' जिन को हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा जानता है, इस फैक्टरी को खोलू करने के बजाये परमिट, कोटा, लाइसेंस का सब माल बेच कर खा गए। मंत्री महोदय ये इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की? कुछ भी नहीं। कम्पनी ला मंत्रालय सिंक नाम के लिए है। उस के द्वारा किसी के विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

दूसरा उदाहरण दिल्ली की लिबर्टी क्रिनास कम्पनी का है। इस कम्पनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और कम्पनी के विरुद्ध हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बावजूब आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। कम्पनी ने जितना भी रुपया डिपॉजिट का आया था उस का भी प्रतिशत रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया में जमा होना चाहिए लेकिन वह जमा नहीं हुआ उस के लिए बित्त मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय गुनाहगार और रेलपंजीबल है। कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वित्त मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

हा सब कानों को बड़ा। दो में [ ] मंत्रालय का भी हाथ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद भी

कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया तब विधिवत कर्मचारियों क्या कर रहे थे? क्या वह दिल्ली में बैठ कर सो रहे थे? मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस कम्पनी के विषय में किसी मंत्री ने क्या किया है या नहीं लेकिन मुझे पता है कि आक्रिनास लिमिटेड ने अवश्य जीस हजार रुपया लिया है।

जहां तक बम्बई आक्सीजन कम्पनी का प्रश्न है यह एक बहुत ही मजेदार कांड है और एक बड़ी ही अनहोनी तो बात है। इसमें भारतीय पूंजीपति और कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्र, पूर्वी जर्मनी के सगम का प्रश्न है। पूंजीपति रूसिया पूर्वी जर्मनी में आक्सीजन मशीनों का आयात करते थे और डिफाइट करने के लिए हमेशा मूल्य ज्यादा दिखाते थे। जब शेयर-होल्डरों ने शिक्षायन की तो उन्होंने अपना बड़ी खाता ठीक किया और जिस मूल्य पर दूसरी कम्पनियां बेचती थी, उसी मूल्य पर उन्होंने भी बेचना शुरू किया। लेकिन इस कांड के पीछे तथ्य क्या है? यह भारत के पूंजीपति रूसिया और पूर्वी जर्मनी की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के बीच एक अपवित्र सन्धि है, जो कि भारत के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। यह ओवर इनवॉल्विंग आफ इम्पोर्ट्स और मैनिपुलेशन आफ बुक एकाउंट्स का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस केस की जांच करके सारे मामले को इस सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं लाते हैं। क्या उस को पूर्वी जर्मनी से डर लगता है?

कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने गृह-मंत्री से यह पूछा था कि क्या रूस और के० जी० वी० का रुपया भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों को मिलता है। इस में उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस की इन्क्वायरी की जा रही है। जब इस बारे में आक्रिनास डिफाइट मौजूद है तो फिर इन्क्वायरी करने की क्या आवश्यकता है? बाकिर, वह इन्क्वायरी करने में समय क्यों लग रहा है? इस प्रकार भारतीय उद्योगपतियों की, कर्मियों के कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रीय से वह क्या संबंध है?

कम्युनिस्टों को मिलता है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि ये पूँजीपति अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए कम्युनिस्ट क्या यदि राजस भी छा जाये, तो उस का भी साथ देंगे। मैं कोई कोरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह बुक थाफ़ एकाउंट्स में है। अगर आप आजायें तो मैं यह हार्ड कोर्ट की जजमेंट और दूसरे कागजात सभा-घटन पर रख दूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** For information, he can give it to the office; but not lay it on the Table. Please conclude now.

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** वह तो मैं भेज दूँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी जर्मनी और बन्दर्द प्राक्सीजन कम्पनी के इस कुकाड के बारे में, जिस में करोड़ों रुपया इस देश में धाया है और जिस का कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं है, उन की सरकार की क्या नीति है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

**Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Sir, what about me? I have given my name much earlier. (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please resume your seat. I am supposed to conduct the proceedings. I have called Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

**श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी :** (प्रमैठी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश को समुन्नत बनाने के लिए उद्योग ही एक ऐसा साधन है, जिस के द्वारा जनता में समृद्धि लाई जा सकती है। हमारी सरकार का उद्देश्य विकसित समाज अर्थात् सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न प्राप्त सोसायटी है, जिस की अन्तर्गत-विकास सहकारिता है। कभी कभी हम 'सहकारी' शब्द की बात करते हैं। आज मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान सर्वप्रथम केन्द्र केन्द्र इंडस्ट्रीज, विद्युत-विकास केन्द्र-रेडिय इंडस्ट्रीज, की ओर आकर्षित करना और

बाद में लाजिस्ट इंडस्ट्री थाफ़ इंडिया के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा।

हमें देखना यह है कि सहकारिता और समाजवाद के आदर्श को कायम रखते हुए हम ने उद्योग-धंधों में कितनी प्रगति की है। समय सोडा होने के कारण मैं चन्द उन व्यवसायों की ही चर्चा करूँगा, जिन में सरकार का पूर्ण सहयोग होते हुए भी जो निरन्तर तनज्जुली की गार में ही गिरते जा रहे हैं। यदि हम ने समय रहते इस ओर ध्यान न दिया, तो समाज से बढनी हुई जागरूकता सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा अंधाधुंध धाकली को अधिक दिन सहन न कर सकेगी।

मैं नवी महोदय का ध्यान चमड़े और जूतों के उद्योग और व्यवसाय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एलबन्ध एनिबर्सरी नवम्बर, 1956-57 है, जो एम०टी० सी० की ओर से प्रकाशित हुआ है। इस में चमड़ा-उद्योग के बारे में मुगल साम्राज्य से लेकर अब तक के भारत की तस्वीर खींची गई है। यह वास्तविकता है कि हमारा जितना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट इस खम्बे में होता है, उतना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट नायद और व्यवसाय या उद्योग में नहीं होता होगा। लेकिन इस का काम जिन लोगों के जरिये से होता है, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

10 लाख जूतों के जाड़े, जिनमें मिनिट्री शूज शामिल नहीं हैं, इस देश से रूस को जाते हैं और ये जूते वे लोग बनाते हैं जिनको इसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, जिनका यह धन्धा नहीं है, पेना नहीं है, अगर सरकारी अधिकारों से मिलजुब कर यह धन्धा हासिल कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से कारीगरों के बून और पसीने की कमाई पर वे लोग बुद भालामास होते हैं और उन को बहुत कम पैसा देते हैं। ऐसी जितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, मैं आपको उन के नाम पढ़ कर बताये देता हूँ—

[जी विद्याधर बाजपेयी]

1. भारत कला केन्द्र प्रा० लि० है—  
जिन्होंने 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े बनवाये।  
इन का काम जमड़े का नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ  
घीर काम करते हैं।

2. नाबल्टी शूज प्राइवेट लि०—ये  
भी 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े देते हैं—लेकिन  
इन का भी यह झन्डा नहीं है।

3. आगरा चर्म कला केन्द्र प्रा० लि०—  
ये 40 हजार जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—लेकिन  
उस में से चौथाई खुद बनाते हैं और  
बाकी दूसरों से बनवाते हैं या खरीदकर देते  
हैं।

4. एरोप्लेन नू फैक्टरी—ये 80,000  
जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—ये भी चौथाई काम  
करते हैं।

5. धार० डी० रामनाथ कं०—इन्होंने  
20,000 पेयर्स बना कर दिये हैं, लेकिन इन  
का अपना कारखाना नहीं है, दूसरे कारखाने-  
दारों से, जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है, बनवा  
कर देते हैं।

6. एजाब एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि०—  
ये भी 40,000 पेयर्स दूसरों से बनवा कर  
देते हैं।

यह आप देखिये कि 10 लाख पेयर्स  
रशिया को जाता है, इनमें से 6 लाख, 80  
हजार जोड़ों का आर्डर केवल उपरोक्त 6  
कर्मों को दिया जाता है जब 3 लाख, 20  
हजार जोड़ों का आर्डर लगभग 350 चरैजू  
तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में बिभाजित किया जाता  
है। इस में मिलिट्री नू शामिल नहीं हैं।  
इन के बारे में लोगों ने शिकायत की। इस के  
बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से जो पत्र  
आया है, वह पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

No. STC/CG/TECH/17/67.

Dated. 17 August, 1964.

The President,

All India Footwear Manufacturers  
Federation, Agra.

Dear Sir,

In the meeting held on 3rd August,  
1964 attended by the delegation of  
the footwear trade led by the Presi-  
dent of the All-India Footwear Manu-  
facturers Federation in Agra, the  
Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Mr.  
N. R. Verma and senior officers of  
STC; details of the scheme for recog-  
nition of the footwear export trade  
were explained in detail. Your dele-  
gation confirmed that this scheme  
when put into operation will not only  
improve both the quality and deli-  
very schedule of the export orders  
for footwear, but also will help the  
fabricators to plan production and  
eliminate the middlemen ...

यह एक चीज सुनने के लायक है—

Under the said scheme, the benefit  
of the export orders is allowed to  
actual fabricators."

and so on.

Sd/ K. N. BALI,

Joint Divisional Manager.

लेकिन यह होने के बाद भी उन लोगों  
को काम नहीं मिला। मैं एक मित्राल घीर  
आपको देना चाहता हू। इसी दिल्ली में एक  
उदयी राम एण्ड सज का कारखाना है,  
जो पीढ़ियों से यह काम करता है। पहले उनका  
कारखाना लाहौर में था तथा जिसने 60  
लाख रुपये के मिलिट्री के नू बना कर भारत  
सरकार को दिये। लेकिन सिविलियन शूज  
बनाने के लिये उन को नाकामिल करार दिया  
गया, जब उन्होंने इस का आर्डर माया तो  
वह उन को नहीं दिया गया।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of  
order, Sir. According to the Direc-  
tions of the Speaker, hon. members  
cannot represent the grievances of  
a particular firm or individual. He  
has condemned other firms and is re-

presenting the case of a particular Delhi firm. This is a bad precedent.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कश्यप : उन से विशेष जवाब होगा ।

श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह मिसाल दी है कि काम करने वाले की काम नहीं मिलता है । अगर मैं कोई नाम नहीं बतलाऊं तो इस से काम नहीं चलता है । मैंने तो इस वक्त एक मिसाल दी है, और भी कई मिसालें दे सकता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not supposed to plead for a particular firm. You can speak about the general policy and point out the difficulties faced by the footwear trade.

श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सदन को जानकारी कराने के लिये ऐसा किया था । मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि जो इस का वास्तविक काम करते हैं, उन को काम नहीं मिलता है और जो वास्तविक काम नहीं करते हैं, उन को इन का घाईर मिल जाता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं भी जतों के गहर कानपुर से आता हूँ ।

Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: I would request the hon. Member to keep silent. When his turn comes he may speak anything. He cannot interrupt me like this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं एक दूसरी मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । दिल्ली में एक संस्था है, जिसे सरकार भी अच्छी तरह से जानती है—काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज एम्प्लोरियम—नाम बड़ा सुन्दर है, ऐसा संकेत है कि कुछ शॉपिंग जैसा होगा और उधर से शॉपिंग में रहने वाले लोगों की बधाई  
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हुई चीजें बिकती होंगी । लेकिन वह तो एक बहुत बड़ा एयर-कन्डिशन्ड एम्प्लोरियम है, जिसमें काटेज बाकी का जाना तो दूर, हम भी नहीं जा पाते होंगे । इसी जगह कीमत पर वहाँ चीजें बिकती हैं कि सामान आपकी भी हिम्मत उन को खरीदने की न हो । वहाँ पर यूरोपियन, एंग्लो-इण्डियन, एम्बेसी के लोग काटेज का नाम सुनकर घाते हैं, काटेज इण्डस्ट्री की चीजें वहाँ पर मिलती होंगी, ऐसा समझ कर घाते हैं और बहुत बड़ी कीमतों पर चीजों को खरीदते हैं । इन के सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी मजबूत कहानी है—इनकी सेल 60 हजार रुपये पर-वे की है, सेल को मुन कर खुरी होती है कि इनका मुनाफ़ा भी बड़ा भारी होगा, लेकिन निरन्तर 60 हजार रुपये रोख की सेल के यह घाटे में चलता है । घाटे में क्यों चलता है ? इस को पहले सरकार ने बताया था, फिर सरकार ने इस को इन काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज बागल को दे दिया । सेल तो बहुत बड़ी दिखाई देता है, लेकिन इन का माल खरीदने के लिये 2500 से 3500 स्कैलबाली लड़किया एरोप्लेन से उड़ कर बम्बई जाती हैं, और बहुत बड़े होटलों में ठहरती हैं इन को कोई तजुबा नहीं है, जितने का माल नहीं होता, उतना तो उनके भाने जाने और ठहरने पर खर्च होता है । यह सब खर्चा इन में जोड़ा जाता है । हर साल इन के यहाँ शार्टेंज निगलना है—वह शार्टेंज क्या है, मिलजुम कर चंदी होती है । उस चंदी को पकड़ा भी जाता है, लेकिन आज तक किसी को सजा नहीं दी गई । . . . व्यवसाय . . . इसी बड़ा जहाँ पर शार्टेंज हो, इसी बड़ा सेल हूँ और जिसमें गवर्नमेन्ट का रुपया लगा हो, तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जा सहकारिता के आधार पर चल रहा है, अगर इन लोगों का प्रोब नहीं किया जाता है, तो इस का कभी सुधार नहीं होगा । वहाँ एस०सी० जैन, एन० एन० दत्ता आर० कृष्णसुन्दरम और मेम बेरी का एक सिन्डीकेट बना हुआ है, जो इस सब के लिये जिम्मेदार है, जिसकी बगल से इसका बड़ा

### [श्री बिद्याधर बाजपेयी]

मुकसान होता है। अगर देश में सहकारिता की इस प्रकार की मिसालें देश की जायगी तो सहकारिता के जरिये हम कोई लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे और कोऑपरेटिव आधार पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल संस्थाएँ चलाने के नाकाबिल रहेंगे।

मैं जिस इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—वह है फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री हमारे मुल्क की एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है। जिस गवर्नमेन्ट की पालिसी सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न भाक सोसायटी की हो, वहाँ इस तरह से पानी की तरह रुपया बहे—अभी एक फिल्म निकली है जिस पर चार करोड़ कुछ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है—‘गुनाहों के देवता’ यह नाम मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप ने उसे देखा है ?

श्री बिद्याधर बाजपेयी : मैंने अभी देखा नहीं है, देखने का अवसर नहीं मिला। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो अच्छे गायर है अगर उन्हें कभी वहाँ मौका मिल गया और उन की रोजी फिल्म में लग गई तो वह कोई मामूली सी शेर भी लिखे हैं जैसे कि “इस चप्पी में बड़े बड़े गुन” तो उन को उस पर एक लाख रुपया मिल जाता है, लेकिन माधन लाल चतुर्वेदी जैसे कवि जो कि आज भी किराये के मकान में रहते हैं और यह भी उन से छीना जा रहा है, उन की तरफ जनता का ध्यान नहीं जा सकता है। अगर वह एक साइन भी लिख देते हैं तो हिस्ट्री बनती है, जिस को जब तक दुनिया कायम रहेगी और पढ़ेंगे, लेकिन उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता। वहाँ पानी की तरह बरबाद होता है, पिकचर देखने

वालों की इतनी भीड़ होती है कि बालून होता है मानो देश में गरीबी है ही नहीं।, बस लगते हैं, जेबें कटती हैं और आपस में कम्पटीशन होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो समय मुझे दिलाया उसके लिये उन का धन्यवाद।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. Ramani.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, this is my chance. As a matter of fact, I should have been called earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your time.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I will get my time; that is true. But my party is the second in the opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party is important and you are also important. But, because you were not here earlier, I called another Member. After all, it is a question of 8 minutes.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाय: मैं तो बाग़िली डिमान्ड के समय पर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When his turn came, he was not present.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : यह बात सही है। मुझे इस पर भी ऐतराज नहीं है अगर उन्हें बोलने दिया जाये। लेकिन हमेशा मेरा उन्हें स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के बाद आता है। कल श्री कच्छवाय यहाँ पंखे। लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन को तीसरे या चौथे नम्बर पर बुलाया गया था। यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं शर्चना करता हूँ कि जब यह माननीय सदस्य बोलें तब मेरी पार्टी को बुलावें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes there are some practical difficulties. For instance, Shri Kameshwar Singh is running temperature and he has some difficulty. So, he was given a chance early. After all, you will get your chance.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: That is all right.

बी हुकन बन्ध कइनाय : परसों क्या हुमा बा ? परसो भी यही हुमा बा ।

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: in the beginning I would like to read from the Report of the Ministry some sentences.

"The rate of growth in industrial production slowed down in 1966. This was mainly due to the severe drought which affected the output of some of the industrial raw materials and a worsening foreign exchange position which resulted in lower output of industries depending upon the availability of imported raw materials."

Now, it has become a fashion with the Government to put everything down as attributable to the failure of the monsoon or some other causes beyond their control. If during the last 20 years they have not allowed the development of capitalism and monopoly and collaboration by Indian industries with foreign capitalists the position of our industry would have been very much different. Today our industry is in a state of crisis. Though the government may use some other term like recession or slump, the position is that the industry is in a crisis and in a mess. If they want to correct this policy, then they will have to change basically the industrial policy of the Government.

Here I want to quote from the Government's own policy, enshrined in our Constitution, in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 29(c) says:

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

Have they actually gone into the meaning and objective of this article? Have they worked out a policy which is in consonance with the spirit of this article? If they have done it, let the hon. Minister say so during the course of his reply.

Then I want to quote from another Government document, namely, the Third Five Year Plan, where the above objectives were reiterated and it was stated:

"...developing along Socialist lines will secure rapid economic growth and expansion of employment, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, prevention of concentration of economic power and creation of the values and attitudes of a free and equal society.....".

"The tendency towards concentration of economic power has to be countered in a variety of ways, firstly through the extension of the public sector...secondly, through widening opportunities for new entrants."

Underline the words 'new entrants'. Further it says:

"thirdly, through effective exercise of Government's powers of control and regulation and use of appropriate fiscal measures."

Government must think several times before they come forward and say about the indiscipline that is taking place in the industry. When the workers come forward and demand for wages and they conduct gheraos, etc., they are being attacked. Government must first ask themselves whether they have implemented the policy statement which they have made in their Third Five Year Plan. They must think about that first.

[Shri K. Ramani]

I say that they have completely gone away from that. I would like to quote from the Monopolies Commission Report so many figures. But I have no time to quote all these things. I would quote one or two things only. At the same time, I would like to say that the Government has not given us facts and figures after 1960 as to what is the real growth of monopoly and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. If they had given sufficient figures, we could have seen the biggest tragedy of the situation.

In 1950-51 the number of companies with an investment of below Rs. 5 lakhs were 26,785 and in 1960-61, the number got reduced to 22,363, that is, by about 4,400 units. Either they would have gone out of existence or would have been swallowed by bigger companies. Then, in 1951-52, the number of companies invested with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs and above Rs. 100 lakhs was 228 with a capital investment of Rs. 270.2 crores, and in 1960-61 the number of such companies increased to 424 with a capital investment of Rs. 674.9 crores, an increase in capital investment to the tune of Rs. 404.7 crores. In terms of percentage, in 1950-51, it was 33.4 per cent which became 63.1 per cent in 1960-61. But the total number of this group of companies is 1.4 per cent of the total number of units. So, this 1.4 per cent actually controls more than half the entire industrial establishment in our country. The hon. Member, when he replies to the debate, should tell us whether they are developing a socialist economy or they are developing in the name of industrial development a monopoly economy.

Then, there is another set of companies with a capital investment of above Rs. 100 lakhs and much more. Their number was 80 units in 1950-51 with a capital investment of Rs. 162.6 crores that is, 0.7 per cent and the

number of units was increased to 185 in 1960-61 with a capital investment of Rs. 517 crores. In terms of percentage, in 1951-52 it was 20.1 per cent and in 1961-62 it went upto 40.7 per cent. That is the industrial development.

There are about 2000 collaboration agreements with foreign monopolies. The figures are available only upto 1961. If we get figures upto this date, it would be revealed that there is a huge growth of monopoly. If this is the way in which the industrial development is going on, there is a real crisis, there is a real slump, there is a real difficulty in the economy. The Government must understand that by allowing the monopoly capital to develop, by allowing foreign collaboration to come to stay in the country, they are developing not a national-oriented industry but more and more an American-oriented industry. It is developing in such a way. For all kinds of spare parts, machineries, raw materials and other things, we have to depend on foreign companies.

Then I want to say something about asbestos cement products. In their report, in Chapter XI, the Government have given something I want to know from the Minister whether this is true or some other thing is true. This is what they have said in their report:

"The production of asbestos cement products, including roofing sheets and pipes is expected to decrease from 4,20,461 tonnes in 1965 to 2,94,839 tonnes in 1966. This anticipated fall in production is due to the reduced allocation of foreign exchange during 1965-66 required for the import of the essential raw materials, i.e., asbestos fibre."

This is their version.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude.



**Shri K. Ramani:** This is a very important problem. I will finish in one or two minutes.

I want to say this. In my constituency, in Coimbatore district, there is a big company—some eight companies are there and some of them are foreign-owned; this is a developing industry—and I am quoting from a letter from the Manager of this company, the Asbestos Cement Limited:

"Until the end of the financial year 1965-66, Government used to purchase from us asbestos-cement products to the extent of nearly 75 to 80 per cent of our production. With the beginning of the financial year 1966-67, the Government demand gradually began to fall and for some months now, the offtake on government account is very very meagre indeed....

\* \* \*

"Due to a recession in the industrial activity and lack of off-take on government account, our stocks began to accumulate and towards the end of September 1966, it became evident that curtailment of production was unavoidable. There was, therefore, a total closure for a period of four weeks from the 18th October to the 12th of November, 1966. The factory resumed production with effect from the 14th November. During the end of April 1967, it was found that accumulations of pipes and moulded goods articles had assumed such alarming proportions that an immediate curtailment of production was considered necessary. Accordingly, production was curtailed in these departments with effect from 8th May, 1967."

The company says that their present accumulations are about Rs. 65 lakhs worth of asbestos.

I want to know from the Minister whether the report that they have written here is correct; they have put everything on fibre importation. But here, the company says that with fibre they produced so much and the Government themselves were taking away the production, purchasing the production from the factory, but now they refuse to take.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has exceeded his time. He will conclude

**Shri K. Ramani:** I want to say something about the textile industry. There is a crisis there. In Coimbatore, which is a big industrial sector with 85 textile mills, 7 mills are completely closed, not for one year or six months but for 2½ years; from 3 months to 2½ years, 7 mills are closed; 6,500 workers are unemployed; more than 2,40,000 spindles are lying idle; more than 1,000 looms are idle. They say, industrial development. Is this industrial development?

When the workers actually demanded their existence, some wages, some relief, they were not given anything. For two years they had to be in the streets. They were working in the mills for 20 or 30 years. They cannot die like this. This kind of industrial development ultimately gives them only poverty. Ultimately when they went to the management and asked them to open the mills, they refused because they have got enough money, they have accumulated enough money. When these workers went there, they were ejected by the Police. Then they refused to go, they resisted and asked the management to open the mills. You may call it as 'gherao', something violent or something undemocratic. Then what kind of struggle can they adopt? They cannot advocate this kind of struggle: 'starve, starve, starve and die', this non-violent way of death. So, what they do will not be wrong, it will be correct, according to their language.



[Shri K. Ramani]

Therefore, the entire policy of Government is that they depend upon monopoly capital. At the same time, we find that the middle-sized industries, the small-scale industries, the foundry industry, the tea industry, the sugar industry and other industries which are not monopolistic, which are not able to control the entire management, which are not able to influence Government through some Ministers and which are not able to find collaborators abroad cannot develop. That is the nature of industrial development during the last twenty years. Instead of the healthy development which ought to have been there, there has been a complete crisis; the entire economy is in crisis, the industry is in crisis; we see crisis everywhere, export crisis, import crisis, economic crisis and ultimately crisis in the Government also. Thus is the policy of Government.

Therefore, I oppose these Demands for Grants and press my cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. R. Damani.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I understand that my name is first on the list but I have not been called.

Shri C. C. Desai: On a point of order. Where is the Deputy Minister in this Ministry? Is he fishing in troubled waters in Bhopal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister in charge is here and the hon. Minister of State is also present here.

Shri C. C. Desai: I was asking about Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, the Deputy Minister. All of them should be here to listen to the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. C. Desai need not bring in Bhopal now. I think he is too much obsessed with Bhopal today.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): The whole House is obsessed with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. R. Damani.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will I get a chance to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he shouts like this again, he would not get an opportunity as long as we are here in the Chair. We are regulating the proceedings here.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I was told that my name was first on the list.

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): I have very carefully listened to the speech made by our very honourable friend and one-time administrator who knows well about the existing economy, but I find that he has tried to place before the House one-sided and distorted picture of the industrial development in the country and especially in regard to the public sector undertakings. I was expecting that in view of his experience he would offer some concrete suggestions for remedying the shortcomings in the functioning of the public sector about which he had complained and also in regard to the private sector, but I am disappointed that he has not made any concrete suggestions.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

But he has merely pointed out some defects which he has found out here and there. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the public sector undertakings are doing very well and have done very well, as, for instance, the Hindustan Machine-tools, the Hindustan Antibiotics, the Hindustan Cables and the Indian Telephone Industries. What are the main reasons for the so-called failure of the public sector undertakings? The main reason is the trouble created by some Members of the Opposition who are controlling the trade unions. They create troubles

and do not allow the undertakings to function smoothly.

Let me give one example. Today, we read in the papers that in Durgapur, on account of inter-union rivalry, the production has gone down by 50 per cent. When the production is lower, naturally profit would be lower. They create a lot of troubles and then put the blame on Government saying that they are not functioning properly. Where is the justification for this?

16 hrs.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to prepare a white paper giving facts and figures about the loss of production that has occurred due to non-cooperation of the Unions, in not allowing rationalisation, and loss of production that the country has suffered in the public sector undertakings on account of the various obstacles created by them. Then the country will know what is the exact position. There are some troubles, technical troubles, which are there everywhere. But they are apart from the troubles created by the non-cooperation of the Unions.

Now I would quote the opinions of some international authorities and economists about our industrial development in the last decade. For example, the World Bank has said:

"Within last decade, there has been considerable development in India of manufacturing firms capable of producing sizeable quantities of capital equipment such as industrial and electrical machinery, construction equipment etc."

The German Reconstruction and Loan Corporation in their study team report say:

"During the last ten years, the iron and steel industry has contributed substantially to changing the 'basic structure of India's industrial production'. The third

quotation is from the report of a Canadian delegation which visited India sometime back:

"India could be used as a base for manufacture of certain production like casting, foreign, canned fruit, syrup and pulp-making and he like many other items which can be exported to Canada".

This is the opinion of world experts who speak in appreciation of the progress we have made.

In ten years, let us see how much increase has taken place in production of various items. In steel, our production in 1951 was only one million tonnes; today it is 4-1/2 times more; it is 4.5 million tonnes. In aluminium, we have increased the production from 4,000 tonnes in 1951 to 65,000 tonnes today—16 times increase. In machine tools, as against Rs. 30 lakhs worth production in 1950-51, we are now producing goods worth Rs. 29.50 crores—In railway wagons as against 2,960, we now produce 23,700. Electric motors: as against 1 lakh, it is now 17 lakhs. Cement 27, lakh tonnes before, now 106 lakh tonnes—4 times. Paper: 1,16,000 tonnes in 1950-51; now, 5,60,000 tonnes—5 times increase.

This is the extent of the progress made in the last ten or twelve years. I have quoted only a few items. There are thousands of items in respect of which we were dependent on imports before, but now we are not only self-sufficient but can export also. So on the whole, Government have been successful as far as production of industries is concerned. We have advanced very fast in this direction. It is a fact that in the last three or four years there has been a slight slowing down in the establishment of industries. That is bound to be, and the main reasons are these. One is the Chinese and Pakistani aggression. Secondly, failure of crops in the last two successive years. Naturally that has affected our economy, and therefore, some slowing down in the establishment of industries has come, but

[Shri S. R. Damani]

It is a healthy thing. The increase in production has not gone down, it is going up, but the pace at which was going up has been reduced, but there is progress and industrial production is going up. We expect this monsoon will be better and the economy will be revived. We have got the base, the industries are there, therefore it will not be difficult. The raw material is there, steel is there, all things are there. So, when the economy improves, our industrial production will improve.

Regarding the policy adopted by the Government in delicensing some of the industries up to Rs. 25 lakhs, I think it is an approach in right decision. Those who would like to establish new industries will not have to spend time in securing licences. It can be done very smoothly, easily, without any difficulty. Only they have to register with the Director-General of Technical Development for Statistical purposes.

I think the Government should expand it further and delicense more industries, so that they can come up in a shorter period. One thing is important to remember that those who are putting their money in new industries will themselves take care to see which industry in which place and in what time will be profitable, and only after ascertaining that they will establish the industries. Therefore, to give them freedom to establish industries is a wise thing, and I think the hon. Minister should give further facilities which will help the development of industries further.

I want to make one or two important suggestions. Some of our industries require a lot of modernisation, for instance textile industry, jute industry and many other consumer industries. Our engineering industry has got idle capacity. They have the capacity to manufacture capital goods for our consumer industries. If some arrangement is made so that

our industry is modernised and our engineering industry which is running at present below the rated capacity will fully utilise its capacity, since we are also surplus in steel and are thinking of exporting, all these purposes will be served. The consumer industry will be modernised, the engineering industry which is running below capacity will get full work and steel can be exported. Therefore, I think some scheme should be worked out so that in this period of slackness our industries can be modernised. That would be beneficial and help reduce the cost of production.

There are consumer industries which are short of raw materials like cotton. Their production can be increased by employing tractors etc. I think that by all these means, our production will improve and our industries will show better results, if our Opposition Members give good co-operation. Our public sector undertakings also can show much better results, if this is done. With these words, I support the demands.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Madam Chairman, when we are discussing this very important ministry, I would first like to make a few observations about company affairs. Everything here seems to be mysterious. Today the Government set up a tribunal; tomorrow it is abolished. We do not know the reasons neither for the setting up, nor for the abolition.

Another point that arises is donations by companies for election purposes. So long as this is permitted, I doubt if Government would be in a position to set things right. Many times from this side of the House, we have demanded that the Government should see to it that this practice is stopped. Yesterday, or the day before, a question was put to the Home Minister and he replied that he would take the advice of the Election Commission in this matter. I do not know why the Government is trying to

prevaricate and evade the issue. Government should consider this matter seriously, in consultation with the other parties if that is necessary, and arrive at certain healthy conclusions.

The first and foremost duty of this ministry is to see that all regions are developed properly so that no region lags behind. In saying so I am having in mind not only disparities of a State compared to another State but also disparities between different regions even within a State. While certain areas in a State are developed, other areas suffer. A comprehensive survey should be made to see that there is balanced development and concentration does not take place at any particular region. Over-concentration of population in urban centres is a curse of modern industrialisation. Mr. Krishna of the Congress Party rightly drew the attention of the Minister to this matter; even western countries are realising this evil. There may be cases where it is not possible to start industries in areas other than industrial belts; we have to depend on certain accessories which are available in an industrial belt. But in many cases, Government can and should start industries in rural areas. They have made no headway in this respect in spite of their policy to industrialise rural India. The industrial estates that are set up in so many places in district and taluk headquarters can be increased and it would be a good idea to try them increasingly in rural areas. Particularly where there is electrification, it would help much in giving employment to those people in the rural areas and it will check the tendency of the rural people moving into the urban areas.

With regard to the monopolistic tendencies—of course we are going to discuss next week the Hazare report and the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and so on—I would like to make one observation. There are many reasons, and many failures on the part of the Government that resulted in the growth of monopoly. But one thing I feel is that in spite of

the Government's professed policy of encouraging new entrepreneurs in the field, we do not find many new people coming forward to set up any industries. It may be that we lack risk-taking entrepreneurs in the country. I think the Government should evolve some policy to encourage new entrants in the field and that will be a healthy check on these monopolistic tendencies. That would be a constructive thing to do.

With regard to industries, there are certain sectors which I think the Government would do better to enter into sooner than later. I have in mind the tractor industries. The Government seems to think that we have got adequate capacity to meet the demands for tractors by the end of the fourth Plan. I beg to differ from it. Their evaluation is not correct. Day by day, the demand for tractors is going up and I strongly feel that there are only a few private entrepreneurs or industrialists in the field. Now, we are heavily dependent on the import of tractors from foreign countries. It is a vital sector. In many places, particularly in my State, in certain pockets, there is a dearth of labour on the agricultural side. So, unless we industrialise the agricultural front, I am afraid we cannot produce as much as we hope to in the near future. So, I think the Government should take up this matter very seriously and every State should have at least one tractor factory and have other accessories such as power-tillers and so on. Also, they should realise that there are many tractors lying idle for want of spare parts. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Government, if possible in collaboration with the States and if they are capable, of their own accord, should set up service stations or service-cum-sales depots in all districts, particularly where there is intensive cultivation. One of the hardships the farmers are facing is that they have to take their tractors even up to 200 miles away for getting them repaired. If such is the position, I do not think anybody, even those who

[Shri S. Kandappan]

have got a little money, would venture to purchase tractors. So, the Government should try to see that they give servicing facilities in the nearest possible areas in all districts.

There is another field where there is necessity for the Government to enter into; I am referring to the automobile industry. Much has been said about it; there are hon. Members who have many times raised this issue on the floor of this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha and outside. They have said that the quality of cars is going down and the prices are going up. Now, the Government has set up a committee to find out whether the quality has really suffered and if so in what aspects and for what reasons the quality has gone down and so on. I would urge the Government that unless they go in for this small car project they will not be able to solve this problem. So, they should see that at the earliest possible opportunity they set up a small car manufacturing factory in the public sector in all earnestness.

One other matter to which I would like to refer, before I conclude, is with regard to the policy of regulating this licensing business. The Government takes strong objection whenever we refer to the public sector undertakings as not being profitable. But they should see that they yield more profits than they do now. In cases where no profit is yielded, they should make them yield some profit.

I can give an example where the Government has miserably failed to make a public sector undertaking yield some profit. The Surgical Instruments Factory was set up near Madras and it has recently gone into production. We find from the papers that there large stocks of unsold products are accumulating in that factory. It is strange that a factory recently set up should face such a crisis. When we go into it, we find that the

prices of the products are fixed in such a way that they are not competitive with those made by private entrepreneurs in the field. I do not know why Government should fix the prices at an exorbitant level.

Shri C. C. Desai: It is due to their high cost of production.

Shri S. Kandappan: There are other reasons also. There is something fishy about it. After the Government decided to set up this project, it seems they have issued fresh licences. Government must have got statistics regarding the demand in the market. After all, for surgical instruments, there cannot be ever-increasing possibilities of marketing. When there is such a glut in the market, I do not understand why Government thought it fit to issue licences for private people to enter into this field. It seems these private people are competing with this factory, with the result they are facing the possibility of retrenchment there. I have read in the papers that the factory is thinking of switching over to the production of some other commodities I do not know whether it is true; it is for the Minister to confirm or refute it. These are things which they can well regulate, but by not taking proper action at the proper time, they have made these public enterprises to yield a loss. I would earnestly plead with the minister to take some serious measures to see that this sector delivers the goods we expect from it.

Monopolistic tendencies can be curtailed without impeding the growth of industries only when the Government regulates the licensing policy, not simply by decontrolling or overcontrolling certain sectors, to the neglect of others.

It may look far-fetched, but by way of an example, I may refer to one thing. I have read about it in the papers and I had a talk with the people in the State also. It seems



sometime back, an application for a licence was made by the Industries Department of the Madras Government—not the present DMK Government—but the previous Congress Government—for setting up a plant at Salem, to which no reply has been received so far. Probably the Minister may say that it is wide off the mark and they are not concerned with the steel plant and all that. But still, when an application is made to the Industry Ministry here, which is in charge of issuing the licences, by a Government at the State, is it not proper and fair that the Minister here should give some reply to it? I tried to pinpoint this matter by putting a short-notice question, but it was rejected. Government have got any number of printed forms saying that it is unable to accept the question and we are informed accordingly. They should explain their position and give the reasons why they are not able to consider the request of the State Government for a licence.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): Madam Chairman, this Ministry has been created, as we all know, for the orderly development of industries in the country. What I understand by 'orderly development' is, first of all, development of industries should be consistent with our constitutional commitments. What are those commitments? One of the commitments is to see that concentration of wealth is discouraged. Secondly the Constitution has ensured that every person should get the right to live. These are the two aspects which any of our industrial policy should not forget. The Ministry should not forget these two constitutional aspects. They have very important facts to tell, because when we say industry it is not merely a question of production of material things. It is also a question of employment to the people. When I say employment to the people, it has a relevancy to the people throughout the world. That in its turn will of necessity have a bearing on the regional balance of industries in our country. Therefore, these are two im-

portant factors which the policy-makers should bear in mind.

When I say these things, I wish to submit that, unfortunately, hitherto we have been, by and large, neglecting these two vital aspects. That has resulted in concentrating more and more on capital goods industries rather than on the agrarian economy. That is why today we have been bearing so much about recession. There is a recession. Why is there a recession? What is the reason for it?

I can tell you, Madam Chairman, the recession they are talking about is not a recession in the total economy. There is no recession in the consumer goods. If there is a recession there, if there is a recession in the real sense of the term, where is the necessity for inflation, where is the necessity for a wage freeze, where is the necessity for the consumers to pay so much? I am afraid, in the very name of recession we have been asked to adopt a wage freeze. Therefore, recession has resulted because of certain heavy industries. There is a slump in the heavy industries because of the cut in the plan, because of a cut in the railway budget. That has resulted in very localised heavy industries. Therefore, I do not think there is a recession so far as consumer goods are concerned.

If you look at it you will find that we ought to have started first from the agrarian economy. The problem in our country is of a great magnitude. We have been told that 75 per cent of our people have been living on agriculture. I can tell you that 75 per cent of our people have been living on agriculture not of their own volition but because of lack of other opportunities. You should give them opportunities and relieve them from the pressure on land.

How can that be done? That can be done only when you concentrate on industries which have an agricultural orientation. Unfortunately, we have not done it. That is the reason why today we have been facing this particular problem. I do not

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

know the magnitude of this problem. Perhaps we have already got into it and we do not know how to get out of it. As I said, already there is a talk about recession. It may have an adverse effect in the totality of things, but I do not think it will have a boomerang effect. This is a fact which the Ministry should take care of.

This leads me to the second point and that is about federal justice in the concurrent field. When I say federal justice, as my hon. friend, Shri Kandappan and many others have said, there is the question of regional balance. When I say regional balance, certainly I am not parochial, certainly I am mindful of economic compulsion. We have to take into account the factors of production, the availability of raw material and the necessity to concentrate on the production near to the consuming centre.

But, unfortunately, look at the industrial map of this country. You will see that certain industries were concentrated in certain localities. The reason is, whoever has got the longer hand to reach Delhi gets all the industries. There is no justice, though complete justice is very essential to keep our federal polity in all its rigidity, because we have been living in this country in a federal polity. It is a delicate mechanism and if you inculcate in it a sense of injustice, a sense of suspicion, it will boomerang. So, we have to bear in mind that justice has to be done to all the areas. And when I say justice being done, I do not mean wasteful expenditure to maintain parity between areas. Whenever and wherever there is scope and possibility to bring about an industry, you do it. But, unfortunately, it is not done.

In this connection, I would like to touch my own State. So far as Andhra is concerned, it has a large amount of potential and scope. As I have mentioned earlier, this is essentially an agricultural State and you could have

done quite a lot to improve that State, but, so far as the agro-economy has been concerned, nothing has been done to improve it. We have started so many fertilizer factories in the public sector. Yet, the Government have not thought it fit to locate even one fertilizer factory in the public sector in Andhra. Why? I will give another instance Andhra has a coastal belt of 600 miles and it has large potential for fisheries, both marine and inland waters. Yet, nothing has been done in this regard till today. You can develop many such industries in Andhra. For example, you can develop vegetable oil, coconut oil and many other things. But, nothing has been done so far. If Andhra had been deficient, so far as industrial capacity is concerned, I would not have minded it if no industries were set up in Andhra. But Andhra has vast resources which have not been exploited. Not only have they not been exploited, they have been completely ignored.

I will give just one illustration. Take Kothagudam which is one of the best coal-yielding areas in the country. It can give quite a lot of power to Andhra. But it has not been tapped. Not only that, the Kothagudam coal has been taken right up to Madras to have project at Neyveli, at the cost of the Central Government. I have no grudge against the setting up of projects in other States; let me make it very clear. But if that project had been in Kothagudam, it would have been economical because then there would have been no necessity to transport coal all the way to Neyveli, and there would have been a power station at Kothagudam, benefiting Andhra. But this has not been done.

Similarly, there is the denial of the steel factory at Visakhapatnam. When I refer to that steel factory, I do not say that we will agitate for it. But you have to look at the problem in the correct perspective. Nobody had asked for the steel plant earlier. It was investigated and a favourable re-

ply came. But, due to certain interventions—everybody knows what those interventions are—it has been shelved. Even for the shelving of it different reasons have been given at different times. First, it was stated “no, we do not want to have integrated factories; we have to make it piece meal; one at Salem and another at Hospet.” I do not know why they have to mention the location also if their only objection was to integrated plants. Thereafter, another reason was given, and that is paucity of funds. Now the third reason given is, what is called, slump in the market. It is no good giving different reasons at different times.

I am not saying this merely because I come from Andhra State. I would say the same thing if it relates to a project in Orissa or some other State. You have to look at every problem and project from the correct perspective. You have to ensure that no State, no people get a feeling or sense of injustice. Once they get it, once you give scope for a sense of injustice, I am sure it is very difficult for us to function as a nation.

Therefore, my submission is, in the process of our industrial development, the Ministry has to take care of these important factors. We have to see that more and more industries are geared to agriculture. We should have more and more agro-based industries. We have to see, first of all that the peasants become richer. Let the rural people become prosperous. Then they can absorb any amount of capital goods, terrylene clothes and luxury items. First their necessities must be satisfied. When you are not able to supply them coarse cloth, you are spending crores of rupees on terrylene and superfine cloth, which is the very negation of what is mentioned in our Constitution.

Therefore, the minimum the State has to do is to start in every State a cotton industry in the public sector. Such an industry should cater to the needs of the lower income groups. The production and price of such a factory should be geared to meet the

needs of the lower income group. You supply them consumer goods at cheaper rates. We can be competitors to the Birlas. It is no use condemning the Birlas. You produce the consumer goods and supply them at cheaper rates.

Then, there is a talk of wage freeze. In the absence of the controls, there is no question of thinking in terms of wage freeze. You give them at reasonable prices. That is within your power. I can assure you that it is not difficult to give coarse cloth, cheaper cloth, a common man at a very reasonable rate. But you are not doing it. You are only controlling food, not other consumer goods. My friends from the Swatantra Party have been talking about controls. I may tell them that so far as controls are concerned, ours is the most free economy in the world, freer than even American economy where there are regulations at every stage of production, supply and price policy. Here, there is absolutely no control. There was a little increase in excise duty on cigarettes and all of a sudden, the price of Gold Flake went up from Rs. 1.30 p. to Rs. 1.50 p. Where is the control? I do not mind if this difference of 20 p. goes to the public exchequer. But that is not so. Therefore, there is no control here. There should be control at all the integrated stages from production to distribution at the consumers' level.

Mr. Chairman: Hon Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the Head of Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1.”  
[Utility of licensin of industries by Government (1)]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the



[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check the heavy expenditure on secretariat and its officers (3)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to develop small scale industries (4)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):  
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to implement the project of the precision instrument Factory at rathassery at Palghat (5)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish the Plate and Vessels Project sponsored by FACT with foreign collaboration (7)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Necessity of expanding the HMT unit at Kalamassery, Alwaye (8)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for setting up an export oriented spinning mill in Cochin, Kerala (9)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for granting project sanction and loan provision for the expansion of the Travancore Titanium Products (10)]

"That the demand under the

head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of setting up an Electronic Unit in Kerala (11)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a fabrication shop for fertilisers and chemicals in Kerala (12)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for issuing licence for a scooter manufacturing unit in Kerala with indigenous materials (13)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the issue of a licence for a Titanium Complex in Kerala (14)]

Shri C. C. Desai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Fixation of faulty targets by Directorate General of Technical Development and Planning Commission resulting in excessive licensing (20)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory performance of the public sector in which investment is a dead loss (21)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for location of public sector undertakings in Gujarat (22)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for location of a heavy machine tools factory under public sector in Bhaonagar (23)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the position of engineering industry in the country especially the automobile industry (24)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the provision in the Industrial policy Resolution restricting trade and distribution to Indian capital and knowhow. (25)]

Shri Shinkre (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Concession of licences to establish industries without proper study of local conditions. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of small scale industries in Goa. (31)]

Shri Ramavtar Bhasari: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay special attention towards the development of small scale industries. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the Industrial development of the country. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the closure of small industries in Bihar like cycle industry. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand small industries in Bihar. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay adequate attention towards the development of small scale industries. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a net-work of small scale industries in the country (40)]

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give grant-in-aid to existing small scale industries in Goa and incentive to persons desiring the establishment of new industries. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Survey of resources and potentialities of Goa with a view to establishing heavy and small scale industries there. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Salt be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for scientific approach to salt manufacture in Goa and Diu. (54)]

Shri Kameshwar Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial

[Shri Kameshwar Singh]

Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Payment of charges to the lawyers engaged to present cases in connection with the enquiry into the Sahu Jain group of companies and other companies. (53)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Excessive expenditure on high Officials (57)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check the increasing monopoly in the country. (60)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to check development of monopoly in our economic system (61)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to check growth of capitalism in our country. (62)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for effective control on joint stock companies. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities in the accounts of joint stock companies. (68)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Hereditary control of capitalists over joint stock companies (69)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of managing agencies. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the measures recommended by the Commission of Enquiry on monopoly development. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to stop the drain of wealth produced in our country in the name of interest and profit by the foreign monopoly companies (72)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to stop economic crisis and consequent closures of small scale industries (73)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to prevent the closure of Textile Engineering Company at Coimbatore. (74)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced

to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise basic industries. (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay proper attention towards industrial development of Bihar. (79)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check industrialists from increasing the prices of their products. (80)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check increasing monopolies in the country. (81)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Allowing monopolistic capitalists to loot the public freely (82)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dependence on U.S.A. for country's industrial development. (83)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to industrialise the country with the help of socialist countries. (84)].

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Shri Kameshwar Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Establishment of Fabrication-shop for the manufacture of fertilizer and chemical equipment. (86)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of heavy industries in Goa in public sector. (87)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of an industrial estate in Goa under direct supervision and financing from Central Government. (88)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to industrialise the country. (89)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise big industries in the country. (90)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dependence on imperialist countries for industrial development of the country. (91)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get help regularly from socialist countries for industrialisation of the country. (92)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up basic industries on a large scale. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put Bihar on the industrial map of the country. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start small as well as big industries in North Bihar. (95)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further step up the production of HMT watches. (96)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Min-

istry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rapid development of photographic industry in the country. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion of cement industry in the country. (98)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand paper mills in order to make the country self-sufficient in paper. (99)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish industries for the educated unemployed. (100)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise foreign industries. (101)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put an end to bureaucracy in Public Sector Undertakings. (102)].

Shri K. Rajan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give necessary protection to minor engineering companies from the competition of major ones. (106)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reopen the closed India Electric Works, Calcutta. (107)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish and develop small car manufacturing industry. (108)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the practice of private companies preparing bogus balance sheets. (109)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to root-out corruption in the licensing system. (110)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial (Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up more factories to improve pulp production to feed all viscose companies in our country. (111)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action to prevent the crisis in the foundry industry. (112)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Machine Building Plant in Coimbatore District, Madras State in public sector. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Cotton Textile Machine Production Plant in Coimbatore District, Madras State in public sector. (114)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up more cement companies in the public sector in order to increase the cement production and to reduce the consumer price. (115)].

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deviation from Industrial Policy Resolution. (116)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove regional imbalance in industrial development. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in stopping the growth of monopoly. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

[Failure of the licensing policy in checking concentration of industrial wealth in a few hands. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient incentives to small scale industries. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide machines and equipment for small scale industries on hire purchase. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to explore possibilities of import substitution to the maximum. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the quality of newsprint manufactured in the NEPA Mills (125)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of precision instruments factory at Palghat. (126)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to establish more public sector industries in industrially backward States like Kerala. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the expansion programme in HMT factory at Kalamasseri. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase Central assistance for the expansion of the titanium factory at Trivandrum. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make proper and speedy utilisation of credit offered from friendly countries. (130)].

Mr. Chairman: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar) I think, you will not mind if I take two or three minutes more because the ladies are by nature generous

Mr. Chairman: You are allotted 12 minutes; you can take two minutes more

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: 15 minutes.

7 | —————

सभापति महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में मेरे सामने बड़े हुए मित्रों ने जो तस्वीर खींची है, वास्तव में स्थिति उससे बिल्कुल उल्टी है। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जितना इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर प्राज गतिरोध है और रिसेशन है शायद क्या नहीं हुआ है। बहुत सी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है, स्टॉक इकट्ठा होता जा रहा है, मजदूर निकाले जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, प्राप अगरे स्टेटिस्टिक्स देखें तो आपका मान्य होगा कि तस्वीर का कौन सा सही संस्करण है। मैं आपको केवल वेस्ट बंगाल के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। 1 जनवरी 1967 से 15 मार्च 1967 तक 23,000 मजदूरों को नौकरियों का नोटिस

दिया गया है और 1000 मजदूरों को निकाल दिया गया है और 700 मजदूर इस लिए बेकार हो गए हैं क्योंकि घाट कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं। इसी तरीके से बम्बई के अन्दर भी जून 1967 तक लगभग तीन हजार मजदूरों को से आफ का नोटिस दिया गया है। जहाँ तक नवर्न रोजन का सम्बन्ध है करीब चार हजार इंजिनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट ऐसी हैं जो कभी भी बन्द हो सकती हैं। उनकी अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसी प्रकार से जो आइडल कंपैन्टी है वह बहूती जा रही है। यहां तक कि जो फाउंड्री इंस्टीट्यूट हैं उनकी कंपैन्टी का केवल 25 परसेंट से लेकर 35 परसेंट तक ही यूज होता है। जो स्ट्रक्चरल फ्रैक्चरेशन और रेलवे की जो बैंगज बनाने की कंपैन्टी है उन में से साठ परसेंट आइडल है।

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति शूगर के अन्दर है क 51 टैपस्टाइल के अन्दर है। मैं शूगर प्रोडक्शन के आकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1965 में शूगर का का प्रोडक्शन 35.37 लाख टन हुआ था। 1966 के अन्दर यह गिर कर केवल 22 लाख टन रह गया। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि लगभग 38 परसेंट का फाल हो गया प्रोडक्शन में। टारगेट था कि 37 लाख टन शूगर पैदा होना चाहिये लेकिन उस की जगह सिर्फ 22 लाख टन ही प्रोडक्शन हुआ। अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही तो मुझे डर है कि अगले साल शूगर की प्रोडक्शन केवल 15 लाख टन ही रह जायेगी।

इसी प्रकार टैक्स्टाइल मशीनरी इंस्टीट्यूट में भी प्रोडक्शन 43 परसेंट कम हो गया है। हिल्सुस्तान मशीन टूल फैक्टरी में जिस का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है जनवरी 1967 में करीब डार्ड करोड़ रुपये का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ था। अब मैंने सुना है कि कुछ स्टॉक बेच दिया गया है। वहां पर पैदावार भी कम होती चली जा रही है।

कहा जाता है कि बारिश न होने की वजह से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता कि बारिश भी उस का एक कारण होगा लेकिन सब कुछ बारिश की वजह से ही हुआ है यह मैं नहीं मानता। पिछले बीस सालों के दौरान में सरकार की जो गलत आर्थिक नीति और इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रही है उस का क्यूमुलेटिव इफेक्ट पिछले दो चार सालों में नजर आ रहा है। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इंडस्ट्रियल आउटपुट सरकार की आशा से बहुत कम हुई है। डी-वेल्युएशन के बाद उसका फालो-अप एक्शन कितने दिन बाद लिया गया? सरकार की फिस्कल मानिटरी टक्सेशन लाइसेंसिंग और क्रेडिट पालिसीज इस तरह की है कि हमारे देश को पैदावार आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है यह सब पालिसीज पैदावार में रकाबट डालती हैं उस को जकड़ती हैं।

सरकार हमेशा समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है और अपने आप को समता का समर्थक बताती है लेकिन मानोपलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से लोगों की आख खुल गई है और उन को इस सरकार की असलियत का पता चल गया है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि देश के 75 बिजिनस हाउसिज की 1536 कम्पनिया है और इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुआ कुल 5542 करोड़ रुपये के पब-अप कैपिटल में से 2605 करोड़ रुपया यानी 46 परसेंट और एसेट्स का 44 परसेंट इन 75 बिजिनस हाउसिज का है।

हजारी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया कि श्री बिड़ला ने पिछले नौ साढ़े नौ सालों में किस प्रकार से कितना पैसा इकट्ठा किया है। क्या यही इस सरकार का समाजवाद है? सरकार ने अब एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बिठाई है जो यह एक्वायरी करेगी कि यह एक्जुमुलेशन आफ वेल्थ क्यों हुआ है क्या इस में फेवोरिटिज्म तो नहीं बरती गई है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कहां गलती है और हमारी पालिसीज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन



[श्री कंबर जाल गुप्त]

में कहाँ गलती हुई है। वास्तव में लोगों की भाँखों में धूल झाँकने के लिए और उन को धोखा देने के लिए सरकार ने यह कमेटी बनाई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की या पार्लिसीज की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की गलती नहीं है बल्कि यह खुद पार्लिसी की गलती है। अगर एक प्राइम केस की या दो चार छः महीने की बात होती तो वह समय में आ सकती थी। लेकिन दस साल तक यह सब कुछ होता रहा एक ही फर्म की 75 कनसर्न्स को लाइसेंस दिये जाते रहे और मिनिस्टर साहब और यह सरकार सोती रही। मेरा ख्याल है कि वे सोते नहीं रहे बल्कि जागते रहे और उन लोगों की जेब भरते रहे। हम सरकार ने अपने पोलिटिकल इन्स्ट्रुट की पूर्ति के लिए यह सब कुछ किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी बिठाने के बजाय इस सारे मामले की जुडिशियल एन्क्वारी कराई जाए, जिस से यह भी देखा जाये कि यह जो मानोपली क्रीएट की गई, यह जो एकुमुलेशन ग्राफ बेल्व हुआ, ये जो लाइसेंस बगैरह दिये गये, क्या इन के पीछे पोलिटिकल रीजन्स थी और क्या इस में मिनिस्टर्ज का हाथ था या नहीं। मैं बिश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर जुडिशियल एन्क्वारी कराई जाये, तो हमारे सामने जो लोग बैठे हैं, ये या इन के साथी करीब करीब सभी मंत्री लोग, मुलजिम के कटहरे में कतार बांध कर खड़े हो जायेंगे उस में बिडसा का नम्बर आए या न आए, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। उस ने अपने हितों और स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए सत्ताखंड दल के कुछ लोगों के पक्ष में अपने इनफ्लुएन्स का इस्तेमाल किया। जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि मैंने सुना है कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर को

बदल सकते हैं। क्या ये इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बिना किसी कारण ही सत्ताखंड दल के लिए अपना पैसा खर्च करते हैं ?

इस संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (जन-राज सुभाष सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य का यह चार्ज बिल्कुल गलत है कि सभी मंत्री इस में शामिल हैं।

श्री कंबर जाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय तो नहीं हैं। वह तो गरीफ भाइयों हैं। मैं तो केवल इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर की बात कह रहा हूँ।

इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस मामले की जुडिशियल एन्क्वारी कराये, तो धूँध का धूँध पानी का पानी हो जायगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी बेसिक एप्रोच को बदले, अपनी पार्लिसी को बदले और उस को री-ओरियेंट और रीक्रेगन करे। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तब तक वह चाहे समाजवाद की माला जपती रहे, लेकिन उस से गरीबों को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस वक्त तो उसकी पार्लिसी यह है कि राम नाम की माया जपो और पाप करते जाओ ? सरकार की यह सोचना चाहिए कि बड़े लोगों से कैसे बचा जा सकता है, छोटे छोटे लोग कैसे धागे आ सकते हैं। अगर लार्सेंसिंग [अणाभी की काम्प्लीकेशनन्स, पेचीदगियों, को दूर किया जायेगा, तभी सही मालों में इंडस्ट्री का डेवलपमेंट होगा।

सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल पार्लिसी, प्लानिंग पार्लिसी और लाइसेंसिंग पार्लिसीज आउट-ग्राफ-शेट हो चुकी है। उन से हमारे देश का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने भी यही कहा है और हजारों रिपोर्टें में भी यही कहा गया है।

जहाँ तक फारैन कोलेबोरेसन का सम्बन्ध है मैं मानता हूँ कि बाहरी देशों के सहयोग से हमें बहुत लाभ हुआ है हमें टैकिंग

नो-हाउ मिलता है, वैसे और मशीनरी मिलती है। हर एक देश को नुक में बाहरी देशों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, मैं इससे इनकार नहीं करता। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ऐसा किस हद तक किया जाना चाहिए। आज फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन का इतना फ़ैज हो गया है कि बिस्कुट, लिपस्टिक और दूसरी छोटी-मोटी चीजों के बनाने के लिए फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। और ये बिदेसी लोग क्या करते हैं? आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि कई बिदेसी कम्पनियां अपनी प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स में ऐसी ऐसी मशीनरी का सुझाव देती हैं, जो साल में केवल छः घंटे चलती हैं, लेकिन जिसकी कीमत दस, पंद्रह, बीस लाख रुपये होती है, लेकिन वह मशीनरी खरीदी जाती है, क्योंकि बाहर के आदमियों ने कहा है। मैं इस बारे में इन्स्टेंस वोट कर सकता हूँ।

इसके अलावा फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेटर्स अपनी प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को देर से देते हैं, ताकि उनकी सारी आउट-डेटिड मशीनरी हिन्दुस्तान में बची जाये। आज हिन्दुस्तान एक तरह से आउट-डेटिड और आउट-मोडिड मशीनरी का डम्पिंग-ग्राउंड बन गया है। इस सीमा तक बिदेशों पर निर्भर करना हमारे देश के विकास के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। हमारे देश का टेक्निकल नो-हाउ बढ़ नहीं सकता है, उसमें इमिग्रेशन नहीं आ सकता है, वह डेवेलप नहीं कर सकता है, जब तक कि सरकार उस को प्रोत्साहन न देगी। हमारे लोग बाहर से सीख कर आते हैं, लेकिन वे यहाँ बेकार रहते हैं।

मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने बोझारो स्टील प्लांट के लिए प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मंगाई, जिस पर चालीस मिलियन रुपये खर्च हुआ। वह रिपोर्ट ठीक और उपयुक्त है या नहीं, वह तो देखने की बात है। आज हमें इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि आज तक कितना

रुपया बाहर से आया है, कितना रुपया लगा है और कितने कैसिज में फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन किया गया है, आदि। इतना खतरनाक खेल घाप खेल रहे हैं, कि देश को मुलामी की जंजीरों में दोबारा बांधना चाहते हैं। मैं फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जितने फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन की जरूरत है, उतना कीजिये, बाकी को खत्म कर दीजिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात की एन्वयरी करे कि आज तक जो फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन हुआ है, उससे कितना लाभ हुआ है और कितना नुकसान हुआ है और किस तरीके से हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन को खत्म कर सकते हैं और कम से कम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदया, एक चीज मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही, उनके मुँह में हंसी आ जाती है, खुशी होती है, कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही उनके मुँह पर उदासी आ जाती है। लेकिन मैं दोनों प्रकार के लोगों को गलत समझता हूँ। कुछ बात जगहों पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की भी जरूरत है। बात तोर से बेसिक इन्फ़्रस्ट्रक्चर में जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं जा सकता, वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर को जाना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ऐसी इन्फ़्रस्ट्रक्चर नहीं खोपी जा सकती जैसे—डिफ़ेंस का सवाल है, देश की कम्प्यूनिक्शन का सवाल है, कल को कहीं उनके दिमाग बदल जायें तो देश की रक्षा खतरे में पड़ जाये। इसलिये हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की भी जरूरत है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक तरह से बिदेव नहीं कर रहा है और जितनी धावली भारत में पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, उतनी और कहीं भी नहीं है।

68 कम्पनियां भारत सरकार की 31-3-66 की थी। इनका पेड-अप कर

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

1187 करोड़ रुपये का है, लेकिन इनके धनदर जो नफ़ा आया है—वह केवल 10 करोड़ रुपये है, जो लगभग एक परसेन्ट से भी कम है। जहाँ पर 15 परसेन्ट नफ़ा होना चाहिये, वहाँ आप एक परसेन्ट से कम नफ़ा लेते हैं। इसका एक कारण है—वैसे ये लोग अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में गड़बड़ नहीं कर सकते, वहाँ पर यू०पी०एस०सी० है, लेकिन जितने इन-एफिशियेन्ट आफिसर्स और गलत आफिसर्स हैं, इन सब को पब्लिक सेक्टर में घुसा दिया जाता है, डबल तनक्काह देकर वहाँ घुसा दिया जाता है। सभापति महोदय, अगर इसकी एन्क्वायरी हो तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जैसे फूड कारपोरेशन है—एक चेन लगा रखी है, पहले जो फूड के मिनिस्टर थे, उनके रिश्तेदारों की एक चेन बंधी हुई है। इसी तरह से जो कोई भी मिनिस्टर किसी अफ़डर-टैकिंग का होगा—आप निकाल कर देख लीजिये—एक लम्बी कतार उनके रिश्तेदारों की, कोई दामाद है, कोई भाजा है, कोई भतीजा है, कोई अन्य रिश्तेदार है—इस प्रकार जितने इन-एफिशियेन्ट लोग हैं, जो काम नहीं कर सकते, उनको कई-कई गुना तनक्काह देकर वहाँ लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनमें एफिशियेन्ट लोगों को भेजिये, इसके लिये कोई मशीनरी डेवेलप कीजिये और वह मशीनरी यह छाटे की कौन कौन तयबुर्कार लोग हैं, उनको इनीशियेटिव दीजिये, कुछ कमीशन दीजिये ताकि वे ज्यादा अच्छा काम करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी लेबर है, जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, नफे का कुछ हिस्सा उनको मिलना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों के धनदर काम करने का उत्साह आये और जो इन-एफिशियेन्सी वहाँ पर छाई हुई है, वह खत्म हो।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

मैं एक चीज और कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के ऊपर

जितनी पाबन्धियाँ हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इससे इण्डस्ट्री डेवेलप नहीं हो सकती। उनके ऊपर टैक्सेज का रेट इतना ज्यादा है कि उससे कभी भी कैपिटल फारमेशन नहीं हो सकता, कभी भी वे आगे इन्वस्टमेन्ट नहीं कर सकते। आप उनको इनीशियेटिव दीजिये, उनका उत्साह बढ़ाइये। आपको टैक्सेज के रेट कम करने पड़ेंगे, कैपिटल फारमेशन के लिये उनका उत्साह बढ़ाना होगा, आप उनको बैंक की क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीयों दीजिये, रा-मैटी-रियल उनको सप्लाय करना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर वे दुनिया के मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकते हैं, अन्यथा खड़े नहीं हो सकते।

एक बात मैं अपने इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट भाइयों को भी कहना चाहता हूँ—उन लोगों को भी सोचना चाहिये कि केवल कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ़ बातें किया करे या वह इच्छा रखते हुए कि साम्यवाद देश में न आये, वे लोगों को लुटते जायें, उनका रबीया केवल नफ़ा कमाना हो, तो इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। उन्हें सोचना पड़ेगा कि देश के धनदर ये जो चाग्रो-माग्रो बैठे हैं, उनको अगर रोकना है तो एक ही तरीका है कि मजदूरों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध ठीक रखें, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसके धनदर भागीदार बनायें, तभी यह चीज एक सकती है, वरना आपको समझना चाहिये कि घाज हवा का एक क्या है, उनको अपना हिस्सेदार नहीं बनायेंगे, उनके साथ अपना व्यवहार ठीक नहीं रखेंगे, तब उसका एक ही नतीजा होगा कि कम्युनिज्म इन कम्युनिस्टों की कोशिशों से नहीं आयेगा, बल्कि आप लोगों के व्यवहार से देश में साम्यवाद आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ, श्री महोदय अपनी तमाम इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्टों को रिवाइज करे, उसको रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बनायें। मुगर को विकसित करें, रेलवे के लिये 30 हजार कैम्प का जो

घाईर आपने रोक दिया है, उसके बिना देश की इन्वीनिशियर इन्फस्ट्रीज चल नहीं सकती और इस से ब्राइनेट सेक्टर को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

घनत में मैं स्पेल स्केल इन्फस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी तरफ सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये ताकि छोटे छोटे कारखानेदार ऊपर उठ सकें और उन्नति कर सकें।

16.55 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY ON NEWSPRINT

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I should like to make the following statement.

To give further relief to the newspaper industry the Government have decided to abolish with immediate effect the excise duty of Rs 50 per metric tonne on Nepa newsprint and the countervailing duty of a similar amount on imported newsprint.

16.55½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. DEVELOPMENTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in deference to the wishes...

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जो मामला अभी आप ले रहे हैं, यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के तहत ले रहे हैं। हम यह चाहेंगे कि जिनके नाम से एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया गया है,

उनकी ओर से यह मामला उठाने दिया जाय और एडजर्नमेंट के रूप में ही इसको लें।

Mr. Speaker: I will come to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In deference to the wishes of the House, I got in touch with the Governor of Madhya Pradesh to ascertain the facts. I received the following message from him:

"Following the defection of 36 Members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, there was an allegation of intimidation and wrongful detention of Members of the Assembly. Two of the signatories to the defection stated that they signed under duress. In view of the state of general tension and abnormality, the Chief Minister requested the Governor to consider proroguing the House for the present. After full consideration of the letter of the Chief Minister and the attendant circumstances, assessing the requirements of correct Parliamentary practice, the Assembly session for the present was prorogued in the interest of proper functioning of the Parliamentary democracy..." (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): वहाँ के राज्यपाल क्या मुख्य मंत्री के गुलाम हैं या कांग्रेस के गुलाम हैं?

Mr. Speaker: We have got a long way to go. This is not the way.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): क्या आपकी राय में अब बहुत दिन तक विधान सभा बहा खतम रहेगी? लांग-वे-टु-गो वा या मतलब है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है।

पहले एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया जाये, उसके बाद स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you leave it to me. I have received notice of adjournment motion.

Shri Susendranath Dwivedy (Kandhara): What about the statement? Let us hear him; he has started.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम उनका भाषण सुनना नहीं चाहते। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन बिना चाये।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We would like to hear his statement

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the statement. Then I am going to allow him. That is how I am trying to proceed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या ताछों रुपये दे कर लोगों को खरीदा जायेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The remaining part of the statement is as follows:

"The Assembly will have to be summoned again in good time to enable it to pass the budget and the appropriation bill before the end of this month. It is felt that this brief recess will help in lessening tension and help the Assembly to arrive at vital decisions in an atmosphere of normality"

हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है। इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा।

17.00 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED FAILURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT PROROGATION OF MADHYA PRADESH ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of adjournment motion from Shri Madhu Limaye, about the prorogation....

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Hapur): What about the others?

Mr. Speaker: This is the latest after the prorogation.

It is about the

"failure of the Central Government to prevent prorogation of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly by the Government when the Assembly session had been called to pass the budget and the vote was to be taken on the Education Ministry's grants, further when the vote was likely to go against the Government in view of the crossing of the floor by several Congress Members."

I have given my consent to it. Mr. Limaye has also given notice of a motion for suspension of rules 60 and 61 in their application to the adjournment motion. He may first move that motion

श्री कलकत्तीर सास्त्री श्रीरो ने श्री तो काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Sir, on a point of order

श्री मधु लिमये (मुगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ। उसके बाद वह प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रखें। इस बिल सदन के सामने कुछ नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Either the party leader should take care of him or the House will take care of him. One of the two things should happen. I am not able to control him at all since this morning. I appeal to him again. What is your point of order?

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय (उज्जैन) :  
 सरकार ने बातकारी नहीं की। उसने वान  
 बूझ कर इसको छिपाया है।

*Mr. Speaker:* You will have to sit  
 down now.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय मध्य प्रदेश में  
 प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है। मेरा भी  
 वास्तविक प्रश्न है। पहले उसको सुनिये।

*Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):*  
 I propose that he should be named.

*Mr. Speaker:* *Shri Madhok* proposes  
 that he should be named

*The Minister of Parliamentary  
 Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram  
 Subhag Singh):* I propose that he be  
 suspended for a week.

*Mr. Speaker:* The motion is:

"That *Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachwai* be suspended for a  
 week."

*Shri Bal Raj Madhok:* No, Sir, for  
 one day

*Mr. Speaker:* We accept *Mr.  
 Madhok's* amendment. It is for one  
 day.

*Several hon. Members:* No.

*Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi):*  
 No, certainly not (*Interruption*)

श्री नयू लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर  
 पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये। आपने, किसी को भी  
 नहीं निकाला है। आज क्यों निकाल रहे हैं ?

*Mr. Speaker:* It is for one day.  
 (*Interruption*). I do not mind if he  
 expresses regret. This is the first  
 time that such a thing has arisen. The  
 suggestion was proposed by his own  
 party leader. Not by me.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
 मैं आप से धीरे भी मझो-सँ प्रार्थना करना  
 चाहत हूँ

*Shri Ham Barna (Mangaldai):* Sir,  
 the argument that you have now  
 adduced cannot be an argument. That  
 the party leader himself asked you to  
 name him and therefore you are tak-  
 ing up the motion that he be named  
 and suspended cannot be an argu-  
 ment. It is a matter for the whole  
 House; we, all the Members, control  
 the House, in that sense

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
 मैं आप से इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ  
 कि बूकि म.मस बहुत डेलिकेट है उसकी  
 वजह से हो सकता है कि पेक्मस तेज हों  
 धीरे में मानत। हू कि श्री कच्छवाय के पेक्मस  
 बहुत तेज थे... (अवधान) मुझे इस  
 बात का दुःख है, धीरे में मानता हूँ कि इस  
 प्रकार से किसी मेम्बर को, आम तौर से  
 मेरी पार्टी के मेम्बर को, इटरप्ट नहीं करना  
 चाहिये, धीरे इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते  
 हुए हमारे नेता श्री मझोक ने यह कहा  
 लेकिन मैंने श्री कच्छवाय से भी बात कर ली  
 है और श्री मझोक से भी बात कर ली है।

*Mr. Speaker:* Let him express his  
 regret. (*Interruption*). The motion is  
 before the House. It is not the  
 Speaker that can take any action.  
 (*Interruption*). The motion is before  
 the House; it is not in the hands of  
 the Speaker.

*Shri Bal Raj Madhok:* Sir, my sub-  
 mission is that as Members of Parlia-  
 ment we are all equally concerned  
 about the decorum here. A very  
 grave thing has been done about  
 which I am more agitated than per-  
 haps anybody else in the House. It  
 does not mean that we should not  
 allow the proper functioning of the  
 House. (*Interruption*) Whoever does  
 it, I condemn him, and I hope that  
*Mr. Kachwai* will behave and there-

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

fore I would request that this matter may be closed and the motion withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw it? (Interruptions).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept his suggestion

*The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.*

Mr. Speaker: It is a most unpleasant thing for the Speaker to do. You do not know how pained I am. Mr. Kachwai may not understand my feelings. I feel pained in having to send out an hon. Member from this House. Now, let Mr. Madhu Limaye move his motion

श्री मधु लिखे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मे प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके बाद माननीय सदस्य अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठावे।

Shri N. K. P. Salve: Sir, what I raise is a substantial point. My submission is that the proposed Adjournment Motion cannot be allowed without our committing the most violent violation of the constitutional provisions. I draw your attention to article 163 of the Constitution which reads as follows:

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called

in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion."

Therefore, in terms of article 163(2), it is the Governor and the Governor alone who has absolute and unquestionable authority to prorogue the House. Therefore, it is my point of order . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: You have finished now. You have made the point of order.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: Permit me to finish it, Sir. Therefore, my point of order is this. In questioning the action of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, in proroguing the Assembly there, we are questioning the validity of the exercise of his discretionary power which is vested in the Governor by article 174(2)(a) of the Constitution. Therefore, whether in view of the mandatory restriction imposed by article 163(2) of the Constitution, we in this House are entitled to question the validity of the Governor's orders by an Adjournment Motion or otherwise?

Mr. Speaker: I have considered it. It is not as if I have not looked into it. There is article 355 which says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Now it is brought to my notice. I did not know it in the morning. It seems in the morning that House was prorogued. The opposition gets the information from the opposition and the Government gets the information from the Government. But the poor Speaker gets information from nobody. Until all of you started shouting, I did not know that it was prorogued.

If the House was not prorogued before voting, there was nothing. But now the Governor has come into the picture. The House is interested in that and therefore, I have given my consent.

Shri E. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently you do not want the discussion to take place. What is his point of order?

Shri E. D. Bhandare: I am taking the position under the Constitution. Here is a motion to get the House adjourned. Adjournment is in the nature of censuring the Central Government.

An hon. Member: Not always.

Shri E. D. Bhandare: I am aware of it. Therefore, let us see whether there is any cause for censuring this Government. Ours is a federal polity and the powers are divided in between the Centre and the States. The powers and functions of the State Governments are well-defined and determined under the Constitution. The Chief Minister advises the Governor. The Governor has been given two types of powers and duties.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Does he realise that quite irrespective of what his objections may be, we are going to discuss this matter today?

Mr. Speaker: I have already given my permission.

Shri E. D. Bhandare: I am within my right. We are deliberative body. We deliberate, take decisions and the decisions are executed by Government. Impatience cannot be a characteristic of this House.

The powers are so clearly defined, the functions are so clearly defined and the Governor has been enjoined upon under the Constitution that he must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Under Article 174, the Governor is given power to exercise

certain functions. When the power is exercised by the Governor, it is exercised by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Here is a case where the Governor has prorogued the House. The prorogation follows the advice given by the Chief Minister. Here is a function exercised by the Governor under the division of powers.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody has understood your point. Somewhere you must stop.

Shri E. D. Bhandare: If it is so understood, if it is so clear, the adjournment motion has no basis. (Interruptions). Sir, the Constitution is for all. We have come here under the Constitution. We are functioning under the Constitution.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, may I ask Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to ask for the suspension of this hon. Member also for wasting the time of the House. (Interruption)?

Shri E. D. Bhandare: Sir, I do not take any notice of the remarks of Shri Sondhi. I am not interested in them. I am on a constitutional point. If the powers are so divided and determined and if the powers are exercised by the State on the subject given to them, how does this Government step in? Therefore, how can this Government be censured. Now I come to the statement.

Mr. Speaker: You have made your point. Why do you want to make a speech?

Shri E. D. Bhandare: Sir, let me repeat the same proposition, that impatience cannot be the characteristic of this deliberative body. (Interruptions). Sir, I am on a point of order, I am on my own right. What I say is, we cannot violate the Constitution. We cannot violate the rules under which we are functioning. The Constitution says that the State Government will act within the four walls



[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

or the demarcated area. Then this Government cannot step in. Therefore, whatever the Governor has done he has done by virtue of the powers given under the Constitution to the State.

I now come to the statement that the Governor has made, the statement which was read out by the hon Home Minister. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly resume your seat? You have made your point clear.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, I have not finished. What I say is, this House, this Parliament, has no power, no right, to discuss the powers exercised by the Governor.

Mr. Speaker: Let us try to discuss this in a calm atmosphere.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, I was on a point of order. I was within my rights.

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs the hon Member cannot get up and speak like that. He has no right to do so. Let him resume his seat. He has no right to get up and speak whenever he chooses. It is not as if in the normal way the Assembly was prorogued. Voting ought to have taken place today at least, if not yesterday. Then, naturally, something extraordinary has happened necessitating urgent prorogation and all that. If it is routine prorogation, nobody can question it, either in this country or in any other democracy. Here, because something extraordinary has happened, naturally, Government has to explain and state, and if something wrong has happened, the Central Government has to intervene. We have to strengthen the hands of the Central Government. So, naturally, this Parliament comes very much into the picture. If it is routine prorogation, nobody would have come into the picture and nothing would

have happened. I have discussed all this myself, not only with the mover, but also with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Law Minister has also been good enough to attend that meeting. But the ultimate decision taken has been that of the Chair. I do not want to put the responsibility on anybody else's head; it is mine, after consulting not only the leaders of the opposition but also the concerned Ministers.

Now, all I would suggest is this, let us not get excited over this. Let us calmly discuss it. If there is something wrong, naturally the Government will consider it and take the necessary steps. What steps the Government will take, we shall leave it to the Government. Now we will start discussing it. Shri Madhu Limaye will ask for permission to suspend the rule. He is not moving the adjournment motion but requesting the House to suspend the particular rule.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, may I submit ...

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down? I have called Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये . (मुमैर) . मध्यम महोदय, चूकि आपने आज सबेरे तय किया था कि आपसे मे बातचीत करने के पश्चात् काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर विचार होगा, इसलिये जैसा कि इन नियमों में लिखा गया है कि तुरन्त प्रश्नोत्तर के बाद इजाजत मागनी चाहिये और समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो सका । इसलिये 388 नियम के मातहत नियम सख्या 60 तथा 61, जहाँ तक उनका धेरे प्रस्ताव के लिये अनुमति मागने के बारे में और समय निर्धारित करने के बारे में सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि इन नियमों को स्थगित रखा जाये ।

**Mr. Speaker:** If the suspension of the rule is not adopted, it can be taken up only tomorrow and not today and hence this motion. The question is:

"That rules 60 and 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the adjournment motion by Shri Madhu Limaye regarding prorogation of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, in so far as they relate to the time for asking for leave to move the motion and the time for taking up the motion, be suspended."

Now, those who are in favour will say "Aye"

Some hon. Members: Aye

**Mr. Speaker:** Those who are against it will say "No".

Several hon. Members: No.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the "Noes" have it.

Some hon. Members: "Ayes" have it

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us have division... (interruptions). Now, will you all kindly resume your seats? The Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, says that they do not want to oppose it. So, I take it that leave is being granted.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह तो बायपास मोर्चा हो रही थी ।

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** While we welcome the discussion, I should just like to make this point clear and to place on record that we do not consider that an adjournment motion is called for. We welcome the discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now I will put the question to the vote.

The question is:

"That rules 60 and 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the adjournment motion by Shri. Madhu Limaye regarding prorogation of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, in so far as they relate to the time for asking for leave to move the motion and the time for taking up the motion, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अब मैं अनुमति चाहता हूँ—मेरे काम रोको प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Is any objection taken to this motion? No. Now, Shri Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस सदन के कार्य में स्थगित किया जाये । यह प्रस्ताव मैं इसलिये रख रहा हूँ कि आज मध्य प्रदेश में जा बटनाये हो गई है, उन बटनाघो में घोर वहा पर जो निर्णय किया गया है कि विधान सभा का सवाबसान किया जाये, प्रारोग किया जाये, इससे समूचे देश पर घोर लोकतन्त्र पर एक कलक लग गया है और इसीलिये यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा राज्यपाल को जो सलाह दी गई, जिसके बारे में कई व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये गये, उनको मैं चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मेरा सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार से है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो असफलता है, उसी को लेकर यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा की जाती है और जब तक राष्ट्रपति उन को राज्यपाल के पद पर रखना चाहते

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं, उसी समय तक वह राज्यपाल रह सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है कि हर एक राज्य का काम-काज संविधान की धारा के अनुसार हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में जो 355 धारा है वह बिल्कुल सफ है और इस धारा में कहा गया है—

"It shall be the duty of the Union ..... to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के मज का अबमान करना—यह संविधान की और लोकतन्त्र की धार हत्या करना है और इसकी 100 फी सदी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधान सभा का मत किसलिये बुलाया गया था ? यह विधान सभा के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का जो बजट है उस को पास कराने के लिये बुलाया गया था। बजट पर मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में बहुत चल रही थी और कल मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सामने शिक्षा मंत्रालय की धारें थीं। जब यह बहुमत चल रही थी तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य बर्मा साहब ने सदन में एलान किया कि मैं और मेरे 14-35 भावी कांग्रेस पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं फिर उनके द्वारा महापति श्री से कहा गया कि बिरोधी दल में बैठने की हमको इजाजत दीजिये। नतीजा यह हुआ—अब बात सफ है कि मध्य प्रदेश की कांग्रेस पार्टी का अब बहुमत नहीं रह गया है। तब बिरोधी दल के द्वारा कहा पर यह मांग को गई कि हम दो-तीन घण्टे ज्यादा बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, आज ही शिक्षा मंत्रालय की धारों पर बहुमत पूरी हो जाये और अन्त में स पर वोट ले लिया जाये, इससे विधान सभा

का भी पता चल जायेगा और समूचे हिन्दुस्तान को भी पता चल जायेगा कि अब धारिका प्रस्ताव मिश्र के साथ विधान सभा का बहुमत है या नहीं है ।

एक भारतीय सत्य : बहुमत है ।  
(ध्वजवाहन)

श्री मधु लिमये : कहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर बहुमत होता तो आज इस काम रोक प्रस्ताव पर बहुत नहीं करनी पड़ती । . . . (ध्वजवाहन) . . .

सभी लोग समझते थे कि विधान सभा की आज बैठक होगी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की धारों पर बहुमत पूरी होगी और इस वोट में सरकार की पूरी तरह से हार हो जायेगी, सरकार को हटना पड़ेगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि आज भोपाल में गैर कायसी सरकार बन जायेगी अगर संविधान की हत्या नहीं की जाती। लेकिन जब श्री मिश्र को पता चला कि अब उनका बहुमत तो रहा नहीं तब उन्होंने सोचा कि अब क्या किया जाये। रात में उन्होंने जरूर कोशिश की होगी कि जो लो कांग्रेस पार्टी से अलग हो गये हैं उनको तरह तरह के प्रलोभन देकर अपने साथ फिर ले आया जाये। लेकिन इसमें वह सफल नहीं हुए। और इसीलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में आई।

आज सबरे श्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और गृह मंत्री जी ने भी बड़ा स्वांग रचा कि मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, मैं बातचीत करूंगा और फिर सदन को प्रसंगत कराऊंगा। लेकिन वह सरासर गलत बयानी कर रहे थे, सत्य बचन बोल रहे थे। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कल से लेकर आज सबरे सदन में जब वे आये तब तक उन लोगों से उन्होंने कोई सलाह मतबिरा नहीं किया ? सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उनकी बातें झूठी हैं। वही के महापति जी से भी सावधान हो बंटे

की निष्पत्ति की बातें हुई हैं, और इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया कि क्या सभापति विधान सभा को बैठक की स्थिति नहीं रख सकते। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि जल्दी वह लोग वापस जाने वाले नहीं हैं, कितना ही प्रलोभन दिया जाये, तब जाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुमति से राज्यपाल से कहा कि विधान सभा को प्रारोप किया जाये, ताकि उनकी मौका मिले लोगों को खरीदने का या लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करने का। ... (ध्वजबान) ...

जब से बीजे चुनाव पूर्ण हो गये, हम लोगों ने बार बार वह मामला उठाया कि इस स्थिति में राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य क्या है, इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बातचीत कर के संविधान की पूर्ति के लिये और लोकतन्त्र की प्रणाली को चलने देने के लिये कोई निश्चित नियम बनाये। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार के द्वारा कोई प्रणाली, कोई नियम या कोई विधान निश्चित नहीं किये गये। मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्यपाल को विधान सभा का समय समय पर सत्तावसान करने का, प्रारोप करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन आज हम क्यों इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि संविधान की जो धारा 164 है, जो कि संसदीय लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली का आधार है, मुनिया व है, उस को खत्म करने के लिये विधान सभा के सब का अवसान करने का फैसला किया गया है। इसलिये हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। 164 धारा में क्या है जिस के बिना हम एक कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। उस धारा में कहा गया है कि जो मंत्रि परिषद् है, जो सरकार है, उस का सामूहिक दायित्व विधान सभा के प्रति है, जिस प्रकार इस सरकार का दायित्व लोक सभा के प्रति है। इस धारा को धमल में लाने का एक ही तरीका है जैसा आपने देखा है कि विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई गई। शिक्षा

मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहुत हो रही थी। उस पर वोट हो ने वाला था, और वोट के जरिये ही इस धारा पर प्रमल किया जा सकता है। वह वोट न देने के लिये जब प्रारोपण का अधिकार इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तब मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग हुआ है, लोकतन्त्र की हत्या की गई है। मैं आपके द्वारा सबन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीजे चुनाव के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में ऐसी घटनाएँ घटी हैं। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की जो घटना है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक बड़ा दुर्दिन है ... (ध्वजबान) ..... एक शर्म का दिन है लोकतन्त्र के लिये और हमारी स्वाधीनता के लिये। ... (ध्वजबान) ...

मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 160 की ओर भी खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसको लेकर सरकार को सिद्धान्त और नियम बनाने चाहिये थे। इसी के लिये जो हमारे संविधान के निर्माता थे उन्होंने यह इन्तजाम किया था। जो धारा 160 है वह इस प्रकार है:

"The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter."

इस तरह की जब सकटकालीन या आपातकालीन या कोई विशेष परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तब उसमें राज्यपाल को किस ढंग से अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये, इसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति करेये केन्द्र की सलाह पर। लेकिन उन्होंने वह नहीं किया। आप लोग जानते हैं कि केरल में लोगों को जेल में ठसने के बाद भी जब कांग्रेस की हार हो गई तब गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को केरल में बनने नहीं दिया गया, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लोगों को खरीदा गया और बन्धनानु गुप्ता की सरकार को लावा गया, राजस्थान में भी इसी

(श्री बबू लिखते)

सच से लोकमान्य की हत्या हुई। आज मध्य प्रदेश में भी गहरी हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर का कर्तव्य बिस्कुल साफ था। वह विधान सभा का समावसान करने से इकार कर देते और कहते कि वोट होने दिया जाये अगर वोट सरकार के खिलाफ जाता हो तो क्या करना चाहिये? मैं बनाने की कोशिश करूँगा—और उसकी भी मैं सफाई चाहता हूँ, यह बात भी हमेशा के लिये साफ होनी चाहिये कि जब किसी सरकार का पतन हो जाता है वोः के जरिये तो, सब से पहले बिरोधी दलों को मौका देना चाहिये, जो सब के बड़ा दल हो या मिला जुला दल हो, तो उसको मौका देना चाहिये, हारे हुए दल को नहीं, जिसका पतन हुआ है उसको नहीं—बिरोधी दलों को मौका देना चाहिये। अगर किसी बिरोधी दल असफल हो जाते हैं तब उसके बाद नये चुनाव कराने का सवाल आ सकता है। हमारे देश की जो विशेष परिस्थिति है उसको देखते हुए मैं आज यह अर्ज करूँगा कि किसी भी हालत में कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों का अपनी स्वेच्छा से, जब उनकी तबियत हो तब, यह कहना कि हम चुनाव करायेंगे, बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। सरकारों ने खबर पाई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्टरी पार्टी की कार्यकारिणी में जब बहस हुई तब कहा, जो उनको चुनने वाले लोग हैं उन से ही, कि देश हमारे साथ है। कब देश आपके साथ था?

Mr. Speaker: That is irrelevant to this discussion.

श्री बबू लिखते : मैं कहता हूँ कि आज भी नहीं है। . . . . (इशबारा) . . . . इस चौथे आम चुनाव में केवल 3 प्रतिशत वोट उनको मिले हैं। उनको वहाँ पर बैठने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। . . . . (इशबारा) मैं उनके सम्मुख ये बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री सबकी ये रही है कि देश उनके साथ है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज

करता हूँ कि उनके साथ देश कभी नहीं था। चौथे आम चुनाव में आपके केवल 3 प्रतिशत वोट मिले हैं। इसलिये आपके वहाँ बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Let him address the Chair.

श्री बबू लिखते : मध्य प्रदेश को लेकर ही बादविवाद है। जिस तरह से श्री मिश्र को एक सेक्शन के लिये भी वहाँ बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है, उसी तरह से मेरी राय है कि इनको भी एक मिनट के लिये वहाँ बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है।

इस लिये मेरी राय है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को नत्कान निकाला जाये और संविधान की धाराओं पर प्रमल किया जाये। घोषाल ने आज ही 12 बजे के पहले गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार बनाने के लिये राज्यपाल से यह कहा था। केन्द्र सरकार आदेश दे कि आज ही बहा गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार सत्ता में हो।

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): I find that all sections of the House are agitated over what is reported to have happened in Bhopal today. Apart from the great anxiety which I saw exhibited by Members of the Opposition . . .

Shri S. M. Benerjee (Kanpur): Is he replying to the debate or is he intervening?

An hon. Member: He is interrupting the debate.

Shri Govinda Menon: Since I am speaking, it is clear that I am intervening in the debate. Let there be no doubt about it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I submit that the Opposition has got a very good case and it will be better for them to behave in a manner in

which the discussion can peacefully go on? Why do they spoil a good case?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** As the Acharya has said that the Opposition has got a very good case, I hope they will bear with me till the end of my speech when I would try to show that they have absolutely no case.

Many Congress friends also asked me as to what is this which has happened in Bhopal this morning. Therefore, I say that every section of the House is agitated over this matter. The Budget session was going on in the MP Assembly. Yesterday a debate was going on on the Education Demands for Grants. Then there were allegations that a certain number of Congressmen had deserted the party, defected from the party, the majority which was there to support the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has been lost and all sorts of things. And today we hear that the Assembly has been prorogued.

जी राज सेवक यदव (बाराबंकी) -  
बड़ मासूम हैं आप ।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** At least Shri Yadav thinks that he has no case. That is why he is interrupting.

Therefore, I was waiting anxiously to know what exactly has happened.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** Betrayal.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** This adjournment motion has been moved. As is well known, the object of an adjournment motion is to censure Government, and it is on account of that object which is accepted to be the object of an adjournment motion that I intervene in the debate at this stage.

I intervene to say that there is absolutely no responsibility on the part of the Central Government, either administrative or constitu-

tional in respect of what has happened. Shri Chavan, the Home Minister. . .

**Shri Samar Guha (Contal):** If the Governor does so?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Even if the Governor does so, there is absolutely no responsibility either administratively or constitutionally.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** At the instance of the Centre.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Let him please listen. I have read the Constitution as much as he has done and if I make a statement, I will try and substantiate it.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade):** For God's sake, do not quote Ivor Jennings.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** If necessary, I will quote Ivor Jennings.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour):** It is different in the case of West Bengal!

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The prorogation of an Assembly in a State is absolutely within the powers of the Governor. I have got authority to refute categorically the statement made by Shri Madhu Limaye that what has happened has happened on account of some direction which has issued from the Centre. I am sure Shri Chavan will speak on the Motion later and speak about it more authoritatively. It is absolutely untrue, and Shri Madhu Limaye made that statement to get a semblance of justification for his Motion here.

You, Sir, in your wisdom have admitted the motion and, therefore, I did not want to get up and say that the Motion is barred. You have admitted the Motion and the discussion is on. But as the Prime Minister has pointed out, it is necessary for Government to say that this is a Motion which should not be discussed on the floor of Parliament. Today it may be what has happened in

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Bhopal. Let us not forget that there are in India today in the different States governments carried on by different political parties. The Government in Madhya Pradesh may be a Congress Government and the Opposition friends may be interested in raising questions in which they would like to condemn what has happened. Governments elsewhere, let it be remembered, belong to other parties. I say this because a few days earlier, some friends told me that when the Punjab Chief Minister was in difficulty he managed to see that the House was adjourned. (*Interruptions*).

Whether it is an adjournment of the House or whether it is a prorogation of the House, it is a suspension of the business of the House, and that happened when the budget discussion was going on. These are technical terms. When the Speaker himself adjourns the House *sine die* or otherwise, the business of the House is suspended, and when the Governor does it, then also the business of the House is suspended. When that happened, some friends came to me and said: why not raise it here? And I said it cannot be raised here because it is something which pertains to the State of Punjab and to that State alone.

Here, this is what has happened. The prorogation which was effected by the Governor may have been for good reasons, or it may be that it is without good reasons. I will not enter into the merits of the matter. Mr. Madhu Limaye was saying that that prorogation is something for which the Central Government is responsible, because it was said that the Governor is appointed by the President. Because the Governor is appointed by the President, it does not follow that all that the Governor does is the responsibility of the Central Government. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not a

Congressman.

Shri Govinda Menon: The Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President. It does not follow that for all the judgements delivered in the High Courts or the judgements delivered in the Supreme Court, the Central Government is responsible. Therefore, I submit this is a matter for which the Central Government should not be attacked. No adverse comment should be made on the floor of the House against this Government. That is the point I have to make

Under the Constitution there are a few matters on which the Governor may act in his discretion, but this is a matter on which the Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister, and that is what the Governor himself has told our Home Minister. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकुम चन्द्र कछवाय : मुख्य मंत्री के दबाव में आ कर किया ।

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not want to enter on controversial ground. I request the members of the opposition through you to accept the advice of Acharya Kripalani to be patient. If, as a matter of fact, Mr. D. P. Mishra has lost the majority in the Assembly, then the administration of that State will come on a platter to the opposition. Why are you impatient?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We know what you did in Rajasthan.

Shri Govinda Menon: I was amazed to hear . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The opposition leaders also have to speak. You should remember that. If this is repeated, it will not be good.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं मान्य विधि मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ

Mr. Speaker: No, please. Let us have a hearing at least.



**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** May I also request the Law Minister to be a little brief in his remarks?

**Shri Nath Pal:** And if possible to the point.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** We expect more cogency, more legal sense, from what he says.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I will close. I was amused to hear Mr. Madhu Limaye saying that this prorogation has been effected to enable the Chief Minister to attempt these members to join the party.

**श्री बाबू करनजीव (बम्बई-दक्षिण):**  
बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है।

**श्री बाबू लिमये:** और क्या कारण है ?  
एक एम्बुजमेंट की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह  
सज्जित होने की बात है।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I was amused to hear that because how did they leave the party? We do not know also whether they had left the party. The question is whether Mr. D. P. Mishra, till he is proved, not to have a majority, is the Chief Minister of the State. So, Sir, the Governor was in his rights to heed to his advice. I intervened not to enter into these details. I intervened only to say that the Opposition, Mr. Madhu Limaye and his friends, are creating a very bad precedent in raising questions which pertain entirely to State matters in this Parliament. I want it to go on record that this is a matter which should not have been raised on the floor of this House and for that reason we are opposing the motion.

**श्री बाबू लिमये:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल ही तो यहां श्री बिमल जोष का मामला उठाया गया था और आज मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यहां पर स्टेट्स से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर बहस नहीं करनी चाहिए।

**Shri Ranga (Srikulam):** As I was hearing my friend Mr. Govind Menon, I was reminded of those days when the British were here, when they used to talk about legal equibbles and go on making hair splitting arguments as my friends had been trying to do today. He is an able man, unfortunately he seems to lack very badly what is known as political sense or statesmanship. His government has possibly a better sense of statesmanship in accepting this discussion today although they have had their own reservations and doubts as to the tenability of the adjournment motion at this stage in regard to this state problem.

I am concerned with two things, one is constitution and the constitutional and the other is moral and political. Has not the Congress which was mainly responsible for the making of the Constitution a moral responsibility towards our democracy? Can my hon. friends lay their hands in their hearts and then say to themselves that they had been setting a good example and establishing proper precedents in regard to the manner in which the various parties and their groups and dissentients and other people behave towards each other in the legislatures, here as well as at the State level? Was it not a fact that this malaise or disease, political and moral disease, was initiated in Rajasthan and it is spreading from state to state? Who was in power in Rajasthan and who is in power in Rajasthan today? That is the gravamen of my charge against this Congress Government. We are told that the Governor is within his rights to prorogue the assembly from time to time. There is provision in the Constitution. But does it mean that the Governor should prorogue the assembly while it was grappling with the budget demand for grants? Does it mean that he should do it just when the legislative assembly in M.P. was deciding who is having the majority and who should be the Chief Minister? One Chief Minister is there today. Has he got the moral



[Shri Ranga]

right to continue to be the Chief Minister and exercise his so-called constitutional right to advise the Governor? Has not the Governor a moral as well as a constitutional duty to consult not only the Chief Minister but also the leaders of the opposition in the state, under the present circumstances, extraordinary as they are, emergent as they are, has he taken any such trouble, any such caution? Nothing whatsoever. And what is more, I know for a fact that there was once in your seat a great patriot, like so many in this House,—Shri Vithalbhai Patel. He insisted that the then British Government, the Central Government, should consult him before it would possibly prorogue the House or suspend the session of the House. And that Government had the good sense to agree and they used to consult him. Now, the hon. Home Minister would be having the opportunity to speak in this House. From him, I would like to know whether Mr. K. C. Reddy, our good old friend, of those days as well as these days, the present Governor, has taken the trouble to consult the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly there and obtain his consent also before he took this extraordinary step. He has not vouchsafed that information.

Thirdly, while this budget discussion was going on, what is the principal duty of the Governor? The Governor's duty is to see that nothing stands in the way of the passage of the budget within the prescribed period, which is before the end of this month. Is it his privilege to come in between the legislature and the members and prevent them from having a proper discussion in regard to these various demands, and then to arrogate to himself, the privilege of proroguing the House and also saying that now he is going to give careful consideration as to when he is going to call the House again? These are absurd things and extraordinarily absurd things. Now, what has this

Governor done? My Bud. friend there wants us to believe that the Governor is completely independent and independent of the Home Ministry. Is he independent? Is he occupying the same position as a judge? The Home Minister, through the President, can give directions to the Governor. He cannot give such directions to a judge. Let not my hon. friend, the Law Minister, commit such blunders of understanding.

Then, I would like to know, in a situation like this, is it not the duty of the Governor not only to consult the Chief Minister and also the local leaders but also the President, which would be tantamount to the Home Minister? Has he consulted him? We would like to know, to have this information; or, has he acted on his own? He may have that power. But is it not his duty morally, as well as politically and even constitutionally also, because he can function only through the President and that means the Home Ministry? Supposing he finds it impossible to get a majority there in the Legislative Assembly, to get the leaders of the majority group, whatever it may be, a combination, to come and say, "We are going to get this budget passed,"—suppose it is impossible—was it not his duty to recommend to the President to take over the administration? Therefore, is he going to face the President with a *fait accompli*, something that is absolutely inevitable? Is it not his duty to advise the President here about what is happening from day to day, from hour to hour? Has he not kept himself in touch with the Home Minister? Let him say with his hand in his heart whether he has been consulted by the Governor or not.

What is the provision of law? The Governor may have his responsibilities. I am not bringing in how far the Governor's activity can be discussed here, to what extent and in what manner and at what stage the State affairs are to be discussed here.

in such a way as to prejudice their autonomy. I am all for the States' rights. I would not want their autonomy to be impinged upon either by this Government or by the Parliament. But, at the same time, now that we are faced with this proposition, and this extraordinary situation, is it not our duty to take this Home Ministry and the Home Minister to task? We charge this Home Minister for having failed in his duty to advise the Governor there, through the President, in the usual constitutional manner, in a wise and sensible manner. On the other hand, what is it that they have done? My hon. friend there says that he was amused by the suggestion made by Shri Madhu Limaye, that this interregnum has been brought about in order to suborn the loyalties of these members. Is what is happening good for our democracy? I want my hon. friend, even this young Prime Minister, to think about it very seriously. If we go on encouraging the MLAs and MPs to be influenced in the manner in which they have come to be influenced in so many of these legislatures—they have been forced, as admitted by one of the members, in West Bengal to remain in a particular ministry just because there is no freedom for them otherwise—if we allow this to go on, what would happen to our democracy and freedom? Only till the other day, only till 8 years ago, I was in the Congress. I was also like yourself one of the architects in my own humble way of this Constitution. Even apart from the Constitution, we have got to build up conventions. What for? Not to whittle down the Constitution, but to strengthen it and enlarge the freedoms and privileges of the people as well as the legislators and ministers. But what is happening now? All this is so bad. Who is responsible? It is open to you to throw the blame on us too. But who has the special, major responsibility of setting an example? It is the Congress which has to do it. It is the Congress which has been saying, "We are the oldest

political party. We have got great traditions. Don't vote for Mr. Ranga or Mr. Limaye or Mr. Madhok." What has happened to all those traditions? Is this the example that we are setting?

18 hrs.

While I was fighting my own bye-election for my parliamentary existence, for having the privilege of coming into this House, I had enjoyed a sense of satisfaction when I learnt that in State after State, instead of playing any kind of mischief as they were doing earlier, the Congress leadership here was sensible enough to allow the opposition parties to come together and form non-Congress ministries when the Congress found itself in a minority. All that sense of satisfaction has been dispelled by what has happened in Rajasthan and what is happening in M.P. What does it matter if Mr. D. P. Mishra cannot continue to be Chief Minister for one year or 4 years? What matters more is the reputation of the Congress as well as other opposition parties for their loyalty to political ideals, political standards and morals. That is exactly where I join issue with my friend. Therefore, I wish to appeal to my hon. friend on that side. Now that this, wretched prorogation has taken place, let it be cancelled within 24 hours. Let the MLAs be summoned to get together, choose their own leader and let the Governor give that leader an opportunity. If it is not Mr. Mishra, it may be Mr. Shukla or somebody else. Let the majority leader be charged with the task of forming the ministry. Let that ministry come into existence within 48 hours. Let them grapple with this important, inescapable and absolutely urgent task of passing the budget and in that way help M.P. to have a decent, good enough and honest administration and ministry.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very natural to be angry with what has happened so

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Madhya Pradesh, but I cannot afford to be angry today. I am only pained and sorry that we are trying to finish our democracy. Already there is an atmosphere of violence in the country and if by legal quibbles we want to buttress our power, then I say we are doing the greatest injury to the nation because I consider democracy and the nation to be one and when you destroy democracy you destroy the nation.

We have lived with certain ideals and ideas. If those ideas and ideals are eliminated, if they are violated, then this is not the country that we love. It is not the mountains and rivers that we love, it is what we stand for, what we have stood for for centuries.

I say, Sir, the question of Madhya Pradesh is not a political question. It is an absolutely, fundamentally, moral question. When the Assembly was meeting, when it was called for the next day, it was not allowed even to finish the day and there was prorogation. They say there were some people who were coerced to remain absent from the Assembly. Whose Government was it? It was the Government of Shri Mishra who was responsible for many things in the past. It was his police. Why did not his police act. It was not a government of the Opposition. He could have sent his police and seen to it that nobody was prevented from coming to the Assembly. This is no reason. All right; if some people were prevented and his police was not equal to the task, they could have allowed the Ministry to go out of office and they could have come the third day and passed a vote of censure against the new Ministry. There was nothing in it.

I submit, Sir, if democracy is not based upon the moral law then this is no democracy. Democracy is primarily based upon moral law. If you vitiate the vote, if you are violent then you abrogate democracy. I am not going to argue with the Law Minis-

ter nor am I going to argue with the Opposition. I say, let those Congressmen who have fought for freedom put their hands on their hearts and say that what has been done in Madhya Pradesh is right morally.

An hon. Member: They have no hearts.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not care whether it is right legally, whether it is right constitutionally. But I put it to them, is it morally right to do these things.

I am sorry to say that the Congress does not learn from experience. Like the Bourbons in Europe it forgets nothing, it learns nothing. After twenty years the Congress has brought the country to this level that people say the British Raj was better than this raj. Are we not ashamed of this? Can there be any justification for this? If you go on trampling democracy by these methods I say there is no possibility in India...

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it proper for the seniormost Member to say that British raj was better? Let them go back to the British raj (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All right, I have no objection. Nobody in the country says that the British raj was better than this raj. Nobody says that I am willing to admit it. But will you put your hand on your heart....

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): They have no hearts.

Shri J. B. Kripalani ....and say that you are doing the right thing by the country?... (Interruptions). What is the good of talking to people who are bound not only to fall themselves but take the country along with themselves? They do not care for the country. I am not appealing to your legal sense; I am appealing to

your moral sense. If they have no moral sense, then I say . . . (Interruptions). Yes, I say that. You may say that the opposition has no moral sense.

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब पंजाब में यह हुमा था तब आप ने आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई? कांग्रेस के लिये दूसरा मारल है और दूसरों के लिये दूसरा मारल है ?

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Kripalani be allowed to conclude his speech.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have only one thing to say. It has been said that something like this happened in the Punjab. "My neighbour has stolen, therefore I steal"—is that an argument which the Congress can give? If something wrong was done in the Punjab, is that the reason why you should do wrong? I do not make this appeal to the new people in the Congress; my appeal is to the old Congressmen, who fought the freedom struggle, who have respect for the Constitution and democracy. If they have any respect for these, they will stand out and not be partymen. I do not want anybody to stand for the party alone; every one should stand for the nation. Let them not, at this critical time in the history of our nation, give their loyalty to the party, but let them put their hands on their hearts and give their loyalty to the nation. That is the only appeal that I have to make.

श्री राध किरान (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बहुत गौर से प्रो० रंगा, आचार्य कृपालानी और श्री मधु लिमये की सफरीयों को सुना। जिस समय मैं उनको सुन रहा था उस समय फारसी का एक मकूल मुझे याद आया कि :

"दीगरा नसीहत, खुद मियां क़ज़ीहत"

इस के माने यह है कि दूसरों को तो नसीहत करते हैं लेकिन उस के ऊपर खुद धमक नहीं

करते हैं। जो कुछ मध्य प्रदेश में हुमा है उस के बाक्यात एक या दो रोज में हमारे सामने आयेंगे। लेकिन इस वक्त कुछ बुनियादी बातों पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। आचार्य कृपालानी ने जो मारल्स का सबक हम को दिया है मैं उस की भी कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन आप के जरिये से मैं अपोजीशन के दोस्तों से दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से जनसंघ और एस० एम० पी० के दोस्तों से क्योंकि आज पंजाब में जो कोलेशन बजारत है उस के अन्दर वह भी हिस्सेदार है। आज हम को हिन्दुस्तान के सेक्रेट कास्टिट्यूशन की धाराओं की याद दिलाई गई है। 5 अप्रैल को जिस दिन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की डिफीट हो गई थी, और डिफीट भी किस इश्यू पर हुई थी, वह कोई सिम्पल इश्यू नहीं थी, गवर्नर के ऐड्रेस पर डिस्कशन हुमा और डिस्कशन के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के दो अमेन्डमेंट थे, जो कि अपोजीशन पार्टी थी। अमेन्डमेंट यह थे कि पंजाबी लेम्बज, जिस की बिना पर पंजाब का बटवारा हुमा है उसको सेक्रेटरीयट लेवल पर लागू करने के लिये सरकारी भाषा करार दिया जाये। दूसरा अमेन्डमेंट यह था कि जहां तक फूडग्रेन्स का ताल्लुक है उस को स्टेट ट्रैडिंग में लाया जाए। यह दर्जनों फंडामेंटल इश्यूज थे, पालिसी इश्यूज थे। वहां गवर्नमेंट की डिफीट हो गई। डिफीट होने के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पूरे जोरो से कहा कि कास्टिट्यूशनली और लीगली यह गवर्नमेंट फनशन नहीं कर सकती। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि नहीं, हमारी कोई ऐसी डिफीट नहीं हुई है कि गवर्नमेंट नहीं रही। हम इस के बारे में असेम्बली को फेंक करेगे।

दूसरे दिन फिर हाउस का इजलास हुमा। वहां जो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है वह स्पीकर से मिली। उन्होंने कहा कि तीन दिन के लिये इजलास मुस्तवी किया जायेगा। उस के बाद बाकी बिजिनेस पर धमकदारमद किया जायेगा। एट लास्ट जब

[श्री राम किशन]

उन्हें पता लगा कि गवर्नमेंट की फिर डिक्री होने जा रही है तब उस के बाद स्पीकर ने लीडर आफ दि हाउस के कहने पर कहा कि हाउस को साइन डाइ एजर्जन करते हैं।  
(व्यवधान)

An hon. Member: There was no crossing of the floor there.

श्री राम किशन : उस की तरफ भी जाता हूँ। इस के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कहा कि वह उन लोगों को कास्टिट्यूशनल, लीगल और भारतीय गवर्नमेंट नहीं मानने इत्यादि उन का उस के अन्दर बोटिंग का सवाल नहीं है। उस के बाद इजलास साइन डाइ एजर्जन हो गई। उस दिन लोक सभा का इजलास चल रहा था। लेकिन उस दिन किसी के मुह में नहीं आया कि यह गवर्नमेंट की मारल, कास्टिट्यूशनल और लीगल डिक्री हुई है।

हम लोग हाउस आफ कामन्स की मेज पार्लियामेण्ट्री प्रेसिडेंट के मुताबिक चलते हैं। इंग्लैंड में 1924 में हाउस आफ कामन्स के अंदर एक सिम्पल अमेन्डमेंट पर, जब कि मोशन आफ बीक्स का ऐजेंस चल रहा था, गवर्नमेंट की डिक्री हो गई थी। उसी वक्त बाल्डवे ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। लेकिन अभी तो मध्य प्रदेश में उस का मौका ही नहीं आया। अभी वहां पर गवर्नमेंट की डिक्री नहीं हुई है। जो कुछ वहां हो रहा है उस के मुताबिक उस की इस बात का हक है कि वह स्पीकर साहब से कहें...

श्री हरदेवाल हेमगुध (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। वह इजलास स्पीकर ने मुस्तबी किया था या गवर्नमेंट, ने किया था?

श्री राम किशन : वहां तो ऐसी बात हो गई है कि सीठा सीठा गप्प और कड़वा कड़वा बातें। बात सिर्फ यही नहीं है। मैं दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट के

बाद जिस दिन हरिबाला की गवर्नमेंट थी उस ने जिस दिन धर्म संभारों उस में बीदे गवर्नमेंट का ऐजेंस होने वाला था। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में आजादी के बाद यह पहला मौका हुआ जब राबं बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने बीरे गवर्नमेंट के ऐजेंस के ऊपर डिस्कशन के इंग्लीश की डेढ़ दो महीने के लिये मुस्तबी करवा दिया।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: This is a bad precedent set by you.

श्री राम किशन : किस लिये मुस्तबी किया जाये? (व्यवधान)। अभी मैं ने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का हवाला दिया...

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do Congressmen want to take their morals from the Opposition? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding.

श्री राम किशन : जहां तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और चीफ मिनिस्टर के ऐक्शन का ताल्लुक था उन्होंने सही किया या गलत किया, हम के साथ मेरा ताल्लुक नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितना नेशनल प्रेस है, पार्टी प्रेस को छोड़ कर, एक भी अखबार आप मुझे बतलाये जिसने वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के ऐक्शन को जस्टिफाई किया है। आज पंजाब में पब्लिक ओपीनियन का इंटेलिजेंशिया का जो पेपर है "ट्रिब्यून" उस के दस फिकरे मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस से आप को पता चलेगा कि पंजाब के अन्दर क्या ओपीनियन हुई है। (व्यवधान)।

श्री राम सेवक दादब : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper to raise a point of order like this. Because one is not able to have his say, one raises a point of order. Why are you so intolerant? After all, he is also a Member of the House. Allow him to speak.

श्री राम लखन शास्त्र : यह सही है कि मजिस्ट्रेट सर्वश्रेष्ठ पंजाब के मुख्य भूत हैं। इस लिये यह पंजाब को विनाश तो वे सकते हैं। लेकिन यह मसला मध्य प्रदेश का है। इस लिये सिर्फ पंजाब के लिये ही बोलना असंगत है।

*Mr. Speaker:* You want only Madhya Pradesh; you are not happy when Punjab is mentioned.

श्री राम किंशव : "ट्रिग्यून" प्रखबार में लिखा है कि :

"All omens in Punjab point one way—President's rule. The defeat of Mr. Gurnam Singh's Ministry on Wednesday was a notice to it to quit. Not all the quibbling by Mr. Gurnam Singh or his legal experts can make an iota of difference to it. Some Ministries can be more thick-skinned than others. But if Mr. Gurnam Singh was not prepared to treat Wednesday's defeat as a vote of no-confidence, he had only one course left."

"The Cabinet has at all times the privilege of demonstrating by proposing a vote of confidence its control of a majority. This is, in fact, what Mr. Gurnam Singh said he would do, if necessary. Necessity is the mother of invention. If he were so confident of the confidence of a majority, he need not have resorted to the shabby expedient of adjourning the House sine die."

यह ट्रिग्यून में लिखा था।

मैं अब दूसरी तरफ आपका ध्यान विधाना चाहता हूँ। आपका कृपलानी हमारे बज्रुर्ण नेता हैं। उन के चरणों में बैठ कर हमने आकाशी की लकड़ी लड़ी है। इन्होंने मारुज की बात की है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन मारुज कहाँ गए थे जिस दिन पंजाब के अन्धे गवर्नर की डिफीट होने के बाद उन्होंने हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया था? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि किस दिन एडजर्न किया और किस दिन बाद में फिर हाउस को बुलाया और किम तरह से अपनी मैजोरिटी बनाई? जिन पांच मंत्रियों का जिक्र वहाँ हुआ उन्होंने प्लोर को कांस नहीं किया था, कांग्रेस के इन मंत्रियों ने प्लोर को कांस नहीं किया था। किन सर्विसेस्टीमि में इन्होंने प्लोर को कांस किया, हमको आपकी देखना होगा। मैं जो बात कहने लगा हूँ बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी से कहना लगा हूँ। मेरी स्पीकर साहब आपकी भावत मधोक साहब से और रंगा साहब से तथा दूसरे जो प्रोपोजीशन के लीडर साहिबान हैं, उन से दरखास्त है कि वे इस पर गौर करें और इसकी इनकवायरी करें। मेरी इस बात को अगर गलत मानित कर दिया जाए तो मैं आपके सामने और हाउस के सामने पूरी तरह से एपलोजी और माफी मागने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह प्रसिम्बली को एडजर्न किया गया और दूसरी बार कब प्रसिम्बली मीट की? जो पांच मंत्री प्रसिम्बली के थे जो कि कांग्रेस छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ गए थे किन हालात में गए। इन पाँचों को लिख कर दे दिया गया कि हम आपको मिनिस्टर बनाते हैं, एक एक को लेटर लिख कर दिया गया कि आपको मिनिस्टर बनाया जाता है और उसके बाद वह नैटर गवर्नर को भेजा गया। अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त जिन मारल बैल्यूज का जिक्र किया जाता है जिन मारल बैल्यूज को दुहाई दी जाती है, वे कहा गए थे। क्या इस तरह से आप देश की पब्लिक लाइफ को कुरप्ट करेगे, क्या इस तरह से आप शासन की बागडोर सम्भालेंगे, क्या इस तरह से आप राजकाज को चलायेंगे? किस तरह से इन हालात में काम चल सकता है।

मैं आपकी मार्फत स्पीकर साहब प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स की किस्मत का फैसला राजाओं और महाराजाओं के महलों के अन्दर नहीं होगा। राजे महाराजे और महारानियाँ पिट गए हैं। आज के फिर राज

[श्री राम किशन]

को बापिस लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसकी हथ हवाजत नहीं देंगे। आपोजीशन के दोस्त का रैक्टर एसोसिएशन कर रहे हैं, नेशनल कंफेक्टर में कराइसिस पैदा कर रहे हैं, इसकी हवाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मार्फत आपोजीशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रुपये पैसे के जोर से, किडनीपिंग करके अगर आप समझते हैं कि आप काम चला लेंगे जो इन तरीकों से बात चलने वाली नहीं है। हम इस तरह की जो बातें हैं उनका जोरदार मुकाबला करेंगे। अगर आप इस तरह का चैलेंज मुल्क के मामले फोकते हैं तो मुल्क आपके इस चैलेंज को झूठ कर देने के लिए तैयार है। हम हवाजत नहीं देंगे फिर से महाराजाधों और महारानियों को अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित करने की, बॉम्बेड इन्टिरेस्ट्स को अपने पाव जमाने की। हमने इस देश को बड़ी मुश्किल से और बड़ी कुर्बानिया दे कर आजाद करवाया है। इसकी आजादी को हम खतरे में नहीं डाल सकते हैं।

मैं इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का विरोध करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारत की स्थापना देश में करनी है तो एक कोड आफ कडक्ट बनाना होगा और भारत बैल्यूज की कद्र करनी होगी। इसकी व्यवस्था आप करें ताकि देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो सके।

Dr. Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: He has caught my eye. I will call him at the appropriate time. I am calling one from here and one from there.

The point is this. Let us not shout. Let us hear the speakers and their points. It was said that Punjab was not relevant here. It is true that something has been done in Madhya Pradesh. But in Punjab also something was done. He has a right to

mention it. I do not know how it is irrelevant. Let us be tolerant.

Mr. Bal Raj Madhok.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak):  
Please give me two minutes, Sir....  
(Interruptions).

हरियाणा का खाना मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Bal Raj Madhok.

Let us be brief.

श्री बलराज मधोक (पश्चिम दिल्ली) : सबसे पहले कांग्रेस के मैम्बरों से और सीडर आफ दी हाउस से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इससे आप अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हम लोग डेकोरम मेंटेन करें तो आपकी पार्टी वालों का भी फर्ज है कि वे डेकोरम मेंटेन करें और आपको अपनी पार्टी वालों को भी डेकोरम मेंटेन करने के लिए कहना चाहिये। जिस तरह से और जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है, वह उचित नहीं है।

अभी दो दिन पहले हमने इसी सदन के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र के विषय में एक चर्चा की थी। उस दिन मेरा मिर गवं से ऊंचा हो गया था कि इस देश की लोकतन्त्रीय आत्मा जागी है। हम लोग लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करते हैं उनकी मुक्कठ से निन्दा की थी। लेकिन आज जो उस दिन लोकतन्त्र का दावा कर रहे थे लोकतन्त्र को मुद्द करने की बात कर रहे थे, लोकतन्त्र का प्रतिपादन कर रहे थे और जिन के ऊपर लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि वे सत्ताशुद्ध उन्हीं के द्वारा इस देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र की हत्या की गई और की जा रही है। उस दिन श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा था कि इस घर को प्राण लग गई इस घर के चिराग से। मैं समझता हूँ कि वास्तव में आज इस घर के चिराग से प्राण लगी है और इस प्राण में यह घर जल रहा है।



देश में लोकतन्त्र है। हमने एक लोकतन्त्री संविधान बनाया है देश के लिए। लोकतन्त्र हमारे देश के लिए क्या नहीं है। हमारी लोकतन्त्रीय परम्परा बहुत पुरानी है। महात्मा बुद्ध के समय, महाभारत के समय इस देश में गणराज्य हुआ करते थे, जिसमें लिच्छवी गणराज्य जैसे विशाल दूसरे गणराज्य भी शामिल थे। हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र कोई धर्मजों द्वारा नहीं लाया गया है। लोकतन्त्र चलता है कानून के अक्षरों के द्वारा नहीं, संविधान के अक्षरों द्वारा नहीं, लोकतन्त्र चलता है परम्पराओं के द्वारा, कनसेन्सज के आधार पर। इंग्लैंड आज एक सफल लोकतन्त्रीय देश है। उनका कोई रिटन कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। कुछ परम्पराएँ हैं, कुछ कनसेन्सज हैं जिन के आधार पर वह चलता है।

आज हमारे विधि मंत्री ने कानून की बात की। मुझे शर्म आई उनकी बात को सुन कर। वह विधि मंत्री की तरह नहीं बोल रहे थे। एक बाजारी भावमी की तरह बोल रहे थे। विधि का सवाल कहाँ पैदा होता है? मुख्य मन्त्री की सलाह पर गवर्नर अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय मिश्र जी ने उनको कहा कि असेम्बली को प्रोटीग करो तो क्या मिश्र जी उस समय मुख्य मन्त्री थे? नहीं थे। इसका कारण यह है कि उस समय मिश्र जी अपना बहुमत खो चुके थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारी स्थिति क्या है? कल तीन बजे के लगभग जिस समय वहा असेम्बली में डिमाण्ड पर वोट होता था उस समय कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन पेश की कि अपोजीशन के लोग कांग्रेसी मੈम्बर को कैद किए बैठे हैं और दो घंटे उसमें रुका दिये। यह इसलिए किया गया ताकि डिमांड पर वोट न हो सके। जब अपोजीशन ने कहा कि हम हाउस की सिटिंग को एक्सटेंड

करने के लिए तैयार हैं, दोर तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, छः बजे के बजाय सात और आठ बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं और आज ही डिमाण्ड पर वोट हो तो हाउस को एक्सटेंड नहीं किया गया, हाउस को छस दिन के लिए एडजर्न कर दिया गया। आज सवेरे मुझे वहाँ से फोन आया था कि जिममें मुझे बताया गया कि हमें पता लगा है कि कुछ मुख्य मन्त्री गवर्नर को कह रहे हैं कि सदन को प्रोटीग कर दो। परन्तु मैंने अपनी पार्टी के नेता श्री सफलेचा को कहा कि मैं विश्वास नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि गवर्नर ऐसी गलती करेगा और गवर्नर मुख्य मन्त्री की एडवाइस को मान लेगा। परन्तु जब मैं वहाँ पहुँचा तो यह जान कर मेरे अचम्भे की कोई हद नहीं रही जब मुझे पता लगा कि सदन को प्रोटीग कर दिया गया है। इसलिए यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रश्न तो है ही। गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार नहीं था ऐसा करने का। गवर्नर कांस्टीट्यूशन का कस्टोडियन होता है। उसका फर्ज था कि वह देखता सारी स्थिति को, बुलाता सदन को। अगर सदन में मुख्य मन्त्री श्री मिश्र का बहुमत नहीं होता और वह हार जाते तो मिश्र जी हट जाते और उनकी जगह पर दूसरा मन्त्रिमण्डल बनाया जाता, और मिश्र जी के साथ बहुमत होता तो वह कायम रहते। इस अवस्था में मुझे कोई शिकायत न होती।

मैं मिश्र जी को जानता हूँ, बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ। उनके खिलाफ मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। उनके जैसा अनसकुपुलस भावमी शायद हमारे देश के पार्लिटिक्स में और कोई नहीं है। इसलिए उनके विरुद्ध मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। शिकायत मुझे वहा से गवर्नर से है। शिकायत मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। इसने गवर्नर को ठीक राय नहीं दी। गवर्नर ने वहा गलती की। उन्हें कहना चाहिये था कि असेम्बली को प्रोटीग करना उचित नहीं है।

अभी पंजाब की बात कही गई है। पंजाब में क्या हुआ? गवर्नर के एड्रेस के ऊपर वहाँ बहुत जस रही थी। एक एमेंडमेंट पंजाबी के



(श्री बलराज मजोरा)

बारे में आई। चार मेम्बरों ने उस एमेंडमेंट के पक्ष में वोट दिया। एमेंडमेंट पास हो गई। लेकिन उसी समय उन चार मेम्बरों ने वहां खड़े होकर कहा कि हमने गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध वोट नहीं दिया है केवल पंजाबी के पक्ष में वोट दिया है। हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीराम किशन इससे इन्कार कर सकते हैं...

श्री राम किशन : सिरफ़ एक मेम्बर ने ऐसा कहा था।

श्री बलराज मजोरा : दूसरे दिन वहां पर राज्य सभा का चुनाव हुआ। उस चुनाव के अन्दर जो सत्ताकूट दल था वह दल की मीजागिरी में खोता, उनका भादमी खोता। इट बाज ए सार्टे आफ वोट आफ कान्फिडेंस। इसलिए पंजाब की एनालोजी ठीक नहीं है। फिर अगर पंजाब में कोई गलती भी हुई है तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूराज मेक बन राइट। जो अपोजीशन पार्टी है वह मिक्सड पार्टी है। आप सत्ताकूट पार्टी हैं। आप बड़ी पार्टी हैं। आप बीस माल से देश में राज्य कर रहे हैं। आप जिन परम्पराओं को कायम करते हैं उन्हीं परम्पराओं का पालन होगा। आपने कौसी परम्पराएं इस चुनाव के बाद स्थापित की हैं? राजस्थान में क्या हुआ है? जिस प्रकार से वहां अपोजीशन के खीलों को खरीदा गया है, उसका जिक्र अभी यधु लिये जी ने किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको खरीदने के लिए ही अब यह काम किया जा रहा है। चूंकि आपको उस काम के लिए समय की जरूरत है इस वास्ते यह काम किया गया है।

हमारे विधि मन्त्री जी कहने लगे कि मैं एम्बुड्ज हूँ। क्या आप इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि राजस्थान में यह बात हुई है? क्या वह इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बात हुई है? मैं कह सकता हूँ—हिम्मत से कह सकता हूँ—कि जब पंजाब में ऐसी बात हुई, तो अपनी पार्टी

के नेता के रूप में मैंने उसी समय अपनी पार्टी के मन्त्रियों को बुलाया और उनसे पूछा कि उन्होंने रिजाइन क्यों नहीं किया। सरकार इस बारे में सी० आई० डी० से एन्क्वायरी करवा कर पता लगा ले। मैंने डा० बलदेव प्रकाश को वहां बुलाया और उनको क्रौरव रिजाइन करने के लिए कहा। उन्होंने बुरा बताया कि जिन चार मेम्बरों ने हमारे विरुद्ध वोट दिया था, उन्होंने उसी वक्त यह डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं, हम उसके विरुद्ध नहीं हैं। उसके बाद पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने वोट आफ कान्फिडेंस ले लिया।

यू० पी० में हमारा मीजागिरी है। हम वहां पर माइनागिटी में नहीं हैं। हमने वहां पर कोई डिमाण्ड हारो नहीं है। लेकिन कौंसिल के चुनाव में हमारे मेम्बर हार गए। मेरे दल के महामन्त्री इस समय यू० पी० में हैं। उन्होंने श्री चरण सिंह को वोट आफ कान्फिडेंस लेने के लिए कहा है।

उस तरह से मीजागिरी की बात कही गई है। मैं यह बात समझ सकता था, अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री चन्नाण मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री मिश्र, को वहां बुलाते, उन को डाट पिलाते कि उन्होंने यह क्या किया है और उनको फौरन वोट आफ कान्फिडेंस हानिल करने के लिए कहते। लेकिन क्या उन्होंने ऐसा किया है? नहीं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली घटना नहीं है। इस देश में ऐसे तरह भी हैं, जो लोकतन्त्र को नहीं चाहते, जो इस देश में तानाशाही कायम करना चाहते हैं, जो लोकतन्त्र को बड़का खोदना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में लोकतन्त्र कायम रहे, परन्तु जब सत्ताकूट दल ही इस प्रकार के काम करेगा, तो वह निश्चित रूप से उन लोगों को बल देगा, जो लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करना

चाहते हैं। जनता के जनों में लोकतन्त्र के प्रति जो भावना है, जो पिछले चुनावों के बाद गहरी हुई है, सत्ताकूट दल इस प्रकार की हरकतों से उसको धक्का पहुंचायेगा। अगर लोकतन्त्र पर से जनता की भावना हट जायेगी, अगर देश में अलोकतन्त्रीय शक्तियों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, तो फिर देश में क्या होगा, उसकी कल्पनाभाव से ही मैं धरधारता हूँ, मेरे रोयट खड़े हो जाते हैं।

यह मेरी पार्टी या मन्त्री महोदय की पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह देश का सवाल है। यह देश कैसे चलेगा? हमने यह निश्चय करना है कि क्या यह देश एक लोकतन्त्र होगा, एक महाबल, लोकतन्त्र होगा, जिसमें हमारी परम्पराएँ जीवित रहेंगी, जिस में व्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी, विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी, चलने फिरने की स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी या यहाँ पर तानाशाही कायम होगी—वह तानाशाही फासिस्ट होगी, कम्युनिस्ट होगा या सैनिक हुंमों, यह सावाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि यह सरकार इस देश में तानाशाही चाहती है या लोकतन्त्री। वह क्या चाहती है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर लोकतन्त्र रहे और लोकतन्त्र के चलने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम सब मिल कर स्वयं लोकतन्त्रात्मक परम्पराएँ कायम करें और उनका पालन करें। इस नामने में अधिक जिम्मेदारी धारण है सरकारी दल पर, सत्ताकूट दल पर, उस दल पर, जो बास सान से राज कर रहा है कि वह ठाक परम्पराएँ कायम करें। लेकिन उसने गलत परम्पराएँ कायम की हैं। उसने एक भ्रष्ट, पावर-हगरी, सत्ता-चोखुप व्यक्ति के कहने पर मध्य प्रदेश में लोकतन्त्र को हत्या होने दी है।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इट इज नेवर टू लैट टू सैड। सरकार अभी भी उस सत्ता का ठाक पर सत्ता है और उसको करना चाहिए। अगर गवर्नर हाउस को प्रोत्साहन कर सकता है, वो वह हाउस को फिर नूतन भी सकता है। गवर्नर गुरुत हाउसको बुलाए और उस में बोट से खिजा जाये। अगर

श्री मिश्र जीत जाते हैं, तो उत्तमो मुख् बन्धी बने रहने का अधिकार है। और अगर वह हार जाते हैं, तो गवर्नर महोदय वहाँ के विरोधी दल के नेता को बुला कर उनसे मन्त्रिमण्डल बनाते की बात करें। सरकार से यह मेरी अप्रार्थ है कि अगर उस से गलती हो गई है और वे लोग परेशान हैं—उनके चेहरे बता रहे हैं कि वे परेशान हैं—तो वह अभी भी अपनी श्रमश्री को दुस्त कर दें, इस देश के लिए, इस देश की जनता के लिए, इस देश में लोकतन्त्र की स्फूर्ति के लिए।

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उसी बदकिस्मत मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जिसकी आज यहाँ पर चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे मन में कृपालानी जी के लिए बहुत अधिक आदर है। उनके साथ साथ हम लोगों ने आजादी के संग्राम में काम किया था। वैसे ही आदर मेरे मन में प्रोफेसर रवारा के लिए है। हम सब लोग मिल कर स्वतन्त्रता के संग्राम में काम करते रहे थे। था मधु लिमये को भी मैं बहुत इज्जत की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य . लेकिन ?

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी यहाँ जितने माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण हुए हैं, उन मने एक बात जरूर कही है कि वे इस देश की नैतिकता से चलाता चाहते हैं और नैतिकता ही लोकतन्त्र का आधार हो सकती है। एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण हुए हैं, लेकिन किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है, जिससे नैतिकता के भग्न होने से जाने और लोकतन्त्र की जड़ में सट्टा पिलाए जाने की आशंका हो।

इस देश में जितने भी दल इस चुनाव में खड़े हुए—मैं स्वतन्त्र लोगों का बात नहीं करता—उन सभी दलों का कोई न कोई प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र था। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उन प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रों पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे और मैं तो 44 व्यक्तियों से कन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका

**[डा० गोबिन्द दास]**

सभाओं का सदस्य रहा हूँ और कांग्रेस दल का ही सदस्य रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैंने इस प्रकार का अनैतिकता भाज तक नहीं देखी कि सदस्य प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रों को ताक पर रख कर, अपने दल को छोड़ कर दूसरे दल में सम्मिलित हो जायें।

श्री मधु निमये ने कलक की बात कही - उन्होंने लोगों को लोभ में डालने की बात कही मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश का राजनीति से बाँटा-बहुत में भा. व. अफियत रहता हूँ। कल प्रातःकाल ही मेरे बड़े पुत्र, मनमोहन दास, जो इस समय मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं का, टेलीफोन मुझे आया उन्होंने कहा कि सुना जात है रात भर एक जगह कौद रख कर कुछ सदस्य धब छोड़े गए हैं और उन्हें भी रात भर नग किया गया है उन्होंने पूछा कि ऐसी हालत में मुझे क्या करना चाहिए मैंने उन से कहा कि हमारे कुटुम्ब और हम सब लोगों की एक परम्परा रही है कि जो वचन हम दे देंगे, जो प्रतिज्ञा हम कर लेंगे, उसका अन्त तक पालन करेंगे, तुमने कांग्रेस दल को प्रतिज्ञा पत्र दिया; अगर कांग्रेस दल से तुम्हारा मतभेद है, तो सोचा रास्ता यह है कि तुम विधान सभा का सेंट से भी इस्तीफा दे दो, कांग्रेस से भी इस्तीफा दे दो, फिर स्वतन्त्र के रूप से खड़े हो या न खड़े हो, लेकिन जब तक तुम कांग्रेस प्लेज पर, कांग्रेस से प्रतिज्ञापत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके विधान सभा के सदस्य हो, तब तक तुम्हें उसी दल में रहना तुम्हारा कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

क्या श्री मधु निमये इस बात को जानते हैं—वह लोभ और लालच की बाने करते हैं—कि ये जो 35 या 36 सदस्य भाज कांग्रेस के विरोध में खड़े हो गए हैं, क्या उन्होंने किसी बड़े अच्छे सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर ऐसा किया है, क्या उनको कोई लोभ या लालच नहीं दिया गया, क्या वे देवता हैं? अगर उन लोगों ने किसी लोभ या लालच के कारण नहीं, बल्कि किसी सिद्धान्तों के आधार

पर यह पय उठाया है, तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस जमीन पर रहने वाले नहीं हैं, वे किसी दूसरी जगह के रहने वाले हैं।

जब हम सिद्धान्तों और नैतिकता की बात करते हैं, तब हम उन बातों को किसी दल विमोच की दृष्टि से न करे, गतिक सारे देश की दृष्टि से करे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कांग्रेस वाले सब दूध में छोये हुए हैं लेकिन ये जो 35 या 36 सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में बिरोधी दल में गये हैं, वे कांग्रेस दल की ओर से ही निर्वाचित हुए थे। लेकिन बाह्य कोई कांग्रेस वाले हों या श्री मधु निमये के दल के हो, या जननभ के हों, हम लोगों को यह बात तो किसी प्रकार कानूनन तय करनी पड़ेगी कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी को प्रतिज्ञापत्र देकर चुनाव में मफल हो कर आता है और बाद में वह उस दल को छोड़ना चाहता है, तो पहले उसको अपनी सीट से इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, तब वह अपना दल छोड़ सकता है। (ध्वजवाह)

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ बिजौरा : माननीय सदस्य को यह बात कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी और पार्लियामेन्टरी बोर्ड को भी कहनी चाहिए जिसने दूसरे दलों के सदस्यों के कांग्रेस में शामिल होने की इजाजत दे दी है।

डा० गोबिन्द दास : मैं कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्टरी बोर्ड को भी यह बात कहता हूँ। हमें बुनियादी दृष्टि से इस बात को देखना होगा।

जब सम्बन्ध में श्री रामकृष्ण ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। माननीय सदस्यों को "माँडा मोठा गप्प, कड़वा कबचा घू" की नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए। हम सब दलों से मिल कर मारे मामलों को बुनियादी दृष्टि में देखना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की नैतिकता का निर्माण करना चाहिए कि ध्विष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हों, नहीं तो इस देश में न प्रजातन्त्र चलेगा और न नैतिकता रहेगी

गांधी जी के सारे सिद्धान्तों को हम धीरे धीरे भूलते जाते हैं, और भूलते जायेंगे तो यह देश ऐसे गर्त में जायगा, जहाँ से उसका निकलना असंभव हो जायगा।

मैं एक बात समझ सकता हूँ कि यदि आत्मिक दृष्टि से किसी विशेष प्रश्न पर किसी का मतभेद हो, जैसे 1963 में जब भाषा विधेयक लाया गया, उस से मेरा मतभेद था, सचेतक का नोटिस होने पर भी मैंने उसका विरोध किया और अपना मत विरोध में दिया। जवाहरलाल जी उस समय मौजूद थे और जब मैं उनसे मिला तो उन्होंने कहा कि इतना होने पर भी हमने तुम्हारे ऊपर इसलिये कार्यवाही नहीं की कि हम क्या कर सकते थे तुम्हारे ऊपर। किसी विषय पर किसी को मतभेद हो और उस विषय पर उसकी अन्तरात्मा का मत हो, तो उसको हम कैसे रोक सकते हैं। भाषा विधेयक फिर आने वाला है, मैं फिर उसके खिलाफ वोट करने वाला हूँ, चाहे सचेतक का नोटिस हो। जो किसी की अन्तरात्मा का विषय है, वहाँ पर उसको नहीं रोक जा सकता, लेकिन प्रतिज्ञा पत्र देकर दल को छोड़ना और दल को छोड़ कर इस प्रकार की अनैतिकता करना किसी के लिये भी श्रेयस्कर नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिये आपको कोई न कोई निश्चयपूर्वक कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो देश का पुनरुद्धार नहीं होगा।

**Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur):** Mr. Speaker, while the Law Minister interrupted to plead the lost cause of the Congress, he said that the Members felt a little agitated. That is true as far as the Congress Party Members were concerned. We feel a little elated and we rejoice that at least 36 legislators of Madhya Pradesh have realised that the people of this country groan under the yoke of the Congress rule since a long time and they have taken upon themselves the job of overthrowing the Congress regime and set up a new regime. I consider it a welcome symptom. While the Home Minister was saying that the House was prorogued in the interest of de-

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mocracy it really sounded like a butcher pleading that he is plying the trade in the cause of non violence.

This Government should make its position very clear. As Acharyaji and Rangaji pointed out and as so many speakers from this side had made it amply clear, there is a constitutional crisis, perpetrated with a deliberate motive. Let this Government deny that they have not prorogued the House to have room for manipulating things in their favour and political manouverings. If they say that it is not within their knowledge, I am called upon to say that the Governor did not have an mandate to act like this. We have been reading in papers about the number of incidents happening in various legislatures in this country, members came to blows in the legislatures, shoes had been thrown at each other and abuses had been shouted at each other. Even in such extreme cases, the assemblies were only adjourned, not prorogued. But here, immediately on the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor thought it fit to prorogue the assembly. The Law Minister was pleading that the Central Government did not have any administrative, constitutional or legal responsibility in this matter. We know that the Central Government did not realise its responsibility. Let him honestly deny and say: we do not have any responsibility in the prorogation of the House. I do not think any man in his senses would concede that argument. Instead of indulging in these cheap arguments, let the Government clarify its position. And let them honestly and sincerely see that the Opposition party there is given an opportunity to rule so as to have a healthy convention there.

Only one word more, and I have done. If the Government still maintains that the Governor has taken it upon his own head and that he acted on his own responsibility without consulting the Centre, then I think it is high time that the whole question of the procedure of appointing the Gov-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

errors, the manner of appointing the Governors, was gone into very thoroughly. It has to be reviewed. When I say this, I am not even remotely hinting at the relations obtaining in Madras. I should rather be very proud, and I must say that their relations are quite cordial at Madras. But then, on the face of so many non-Congress governments in various States, it is a basic question that the Central Government in consultation with the opposition leaders, should try to see that a satisfactory solution agreeable to all the parties is arrived at in this matter, and it is very important, and it is more urgent that they should see—instead of taking shelter under some technicalities, depending on the brute majority that they enjoy here—and try to bring about a healthy situation and see that order prevails in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री कदम सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष  
बहोदय, यह बहस बब तक चलेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: Till about 7.30 or 7.35. We started this discussion 10 minutes late, because of the points of order. At about 7.30 or 7.45—about 10 minutes this way or that way—we will have to conclude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Till 8 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Now that many points have been made, only any additional or new points need be made hereafter, and then, only short speeches.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Sir, last week-end, I was in Bhopal. The political situation was shaky. Several people whom I met made one point even as the chief of the Jan Sangh today did: that we must follow the well-known standards, conventions and principles of democratic behaviour. They made in particular the point that they look to Parliament here in Delhi as the authority that sets standards of political behaviour and constitutional conduct. (Interruption).

Shri J. R. Kripalani: Preaching philosophy.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Acharya Kripalani says that I am preaching philosophy. All the time, in every speech, he does it, and therefore he will pardon me if I make it once in a while. It is common ground between the Congress party and other democratic parties here that we must work the Constitution in the true spirit of democratic conventions, in the true spirit of the Constitution. I do not go to the case of Bhopal or Punjab. I will enunciate only three principles which are self-evident propositions throughout the world.

A Governor or the President here does not act independently. Even in the United Kingdom, the King or the Queen as the case may be, has to act on the advice of the Prime Minister. In the Constitution we have drawn up, we have embodied the principle that may be the President, may be the Governor has to act on the advice of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister as the case may be. This applies not only to the Congress provinces but to the non-Congress ministries also. The very day the Governor or the President acts as he please, then, he would be violating the constitutional principle of acting on the advice of the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister as the case may be. When a political situation arises, or when an administrative problem arises, whose advice has to be taken by the Governor? It is a well-known principle that the Chief Minister's advice ought to be taken and the Governor cannot act independently. Suppose the Centre from here asks the Governor to do a particular thing, it is a definite encroachment on provincial autonomy for which everybody stands and which particularly the non-Congress ministries advocate.

Shri Pileo Mody: What happens when the Chief Minister himself is a party to the dispute?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** We run party Governments in India. That is the pattern of democracy we have adopted. Therefore, we live with the party system. Any Chief Minister who has to occupy this office has necessary to be a party chief. We must have the tolerance and patience to see that the Chief Minister's powers are properly safeguarded.

The Central Government can only act and advise the State Government through the Governor when something unlawful or unconstitutional happens or there is some considerations of an all-India character. For convening and adjourning the legislature, there are constitutional provisions. The Chief Minister is the person who advise the Governor in this matter also. Today if the Governor has prorogued the Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister—I take it that that is the situation; I do not know—even if he has advised, that is the correct constitutional position. Prorogation does not mean that the Assembly is dissolved and it will never meet. That Assembly has necessarily to meet and I am told it is meeting in the course of the month. Therefore, the people who have brought the adjournment motion to adjourn this House can as well tolerate if the other House adjourns for a week or two.

Every party has got its own rules and code of conduct, including the Jan Sangh and Swatantra. Election manifestoes are issued and candidates are selected by the chief executives of the respective parties. Every member who stands for election on a particular party ticket gives an undertaking that before he resigns....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all known to everybody.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I am explaining it to show that in this case so many Congress members who crossed the floor or resigned have not followed the very procedure to which they were a party and the pledges they

have signed. They were saying that we must set standards of democracy. If the party disciplines of Jan Sangh and Swatantra are also affected in this manner, how will these parties grow? How will the party system work properly? I am particularly sorry that the DMK member who spoke just now said, he feels elated because the Congress Ministry is falling. It is not in that spirit that we have to consider it. It is from the point of view of constitutional propriety and political morality that we have to decide it.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** It is your own domestic problem.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** If you then judge this all-India issue from the point of view of personal predilections then, as the Chief of the Jan Sangh said, we will not be talking in terms of laying down conventions but satisfying our own mental propensities.

Therefore, I appeal to all parties which have faith in democracy to see that they come to power by proper means, by proper methods, and do not take advantage of somebody's weakness and adopt improper means in order to achieve proper ends.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion of Shri Madhu Lamaye because something has happened in Madhya Pradesh which is not only most extraordinary but most egregious as far as parliamentary practice is concerned, and I am very happy that you have been pleased to permit this discussion.

18.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This discussion has been permitted because this is an occasion when the whole Constitution and its spirit is in danger. The Speaker, who has just gone, has himself referred to article 356 which has laid down categorically that it shall be the duty of the Union to ensure that the Government



[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

in every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. And, when you talk about the provisions of the Constitution, Shri Hanumanthaiya notwithstanding, I wish to say that you think not only of the letter but also the spirit of the Constitution. Our friend the Law Minister intervened. He is a good man, a capable man.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If you take the spirit of the Constitution it is all right, but it does not admit the spiriting away of the Members.

श्री हनुमन्तैया : प्राज्ञ, यह मन भाया ?  
इसका जवाब दिया जायगा ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are all trying to answer some of the things which prop up in the mind of Shri Hanumanthaiya from time to time. Sir, I was saying that our friend the Law Minister, surely a capable man, chose to treat us to what I am constrained to characterise as 'baby talk' in so far as his interpretation of the Constitution is concerned. His idea was that the Governor is bound by the advice of the Chief Minister in this and this matter appertains only to the State and we have nothing whatever to do with it. I am not holding a brief for anybody in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh political life I mean, and I would rather be overtaken by the so-called discolts who are supposed to infest the Chambal Valley and other places in Madhya Pradesh than by the political operators who seem to be functioning there. None of us holds a brief for those who specialise in floor-crossing and re-crossing and all that kind of game.

But what exactly has happened? In the budget session, which is the session when the principle of ministerial responsibility is put to the test in the most crucial manner, the budget session when the article of the Constitution which says that the Council of Ministers in a particular State is

fully and completely responsible to the legislature, it is during that budget session proceedings are interrupted by a declaration that the House is prorogued.

Punjab has been mentioned. As Shri Madhok has said, and everybody agrees with it, two wrongs do not make a thing right. Even so, in the Punjab what happened was that those who had voted against the government did not cross over to the other side and make public statements to the effect that they want to put the government down. Now, we do not want to justify what happened in Punjab or anywhere else but please do not bring in Punjab and, in the name of political morality, do not try to justify the conduct of the Congress Party at every level.

19 hrs.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Then, why did you not bring in an adjournment motion in the House at that time?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want to know categorically from the Home Minister did the Governor act solely on the advice of the Chief Minister and without reference to Delhi, politically and parliamentarily, the Governor went ahead and did this miserable job of proroguing the legislature? Did he or did he not consult Delhi? I refuse to believe that he did not consult Delhi. We have read in the papers about the Governor of West Bengal moving about the corridors of New Delhi, when certain things were being reported in the press I refuse to believe that the Governor of Madhya Pradesh did not contact New Delhi before he took such a very serious step as prorogation of the legislature. And prorogation, Shri Manumanthaiya should remember, is a very much more serious and important business than the adjournment of the House, adjournment for a few days or that sort of thing. But what has happened is

Madhya Pradesh is that knowing full well that the budget had to be passed by the legislature and by a certain date which I suppose happens to be the 31st day of July or some such date, knowing it full well, this prorogation took place. What is it? Is it the preparation for something else of a very serious nature?

What are the facts which the Home Minister, through the Governor, conveyed to us. He says that 30 odd people left the Congress Party, two of them are supposed to have said that they were under duress, that they were secreted, spirited away, that is the word he used, by somebody. Out of 30 odd people who have left the Congress Party, for good reason or bad reason, 2 people had complained, to the Chief Minister I suppose, or whoever might be in Madhya Pradesh, that they had been spirited away by some spirit or some embodied spirit, something like that happened. What is the sense of it? Somebody said, I think it was my hon. friend, Dr. Govind Das, that things are so bad that you cannot move about safely and that sort of thing, his son could not do something, he was in jeopardy or some such thing, which is the most amazing thing. Is it the report to the Home Minister from Madhya Pradesh, is it the report to the President from the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, that the law and order situation in Madhya Pradesh has broken down entirely, that legislators and other people cannot move about freely, that there is turmoil everywhere? Is there such a report? In the absence of such a report, what is the miserable point in coming before Parliament and reading something—I do not blame him for reading it, because the Chair had directed him to give us the information which he had—what is the miserable point in the information which he has conveyed, that 30 odd people—35 or 36, I do not care how many I am not interested in the fortunes of the Congress Party, or any other party, in

Madhya Pradesh; as I said, the political operators of Madhya Pradesh make me sick, absolutely sick; I am not interested in that—but what is the point in saying that 30 odd people left the Congress, 2 of them were in trouble and, therefore, the Governor had thought it fit to prorogue the legislature? Is it a joke? Do you play about with parliamentary institutions?

I can understand the Law Minister coming to the defence of that kind of conduct. I do not know personally out of any direct knowledge, but I am informed that some 14 or 15 years ago, when he was a Minister in his part of the country—I think it was called Travancore-Cochin State in those days—his Government was defeated in the legislature and the Ministry continued as caretaker administration for six months after the defeat in the legislature. I am told that he tried to justify that conduct by reference to Ivor Jennings and since then he has got the appellation, 'Ivor Jennings of Kerala' or something like that. I do not know, he might have got that kind of appellation, but I was shocked when he came before the House and tried to justify conduct which could not be justified. Political thuggery can never be tolerated in this country, and if all the parliamentary canons of propriety are thrown to the winds in this kind of egregious fashion, that is the end of all hopes of any kind of decent political life.

I do not swear by parliamentarism, as Shri Hanumanthaiya tried to do but as long as we work in and through Parliament, there are certain dependencies, certain conventions, certain canons which have got to be observed. Here is Madhya Pradesh where most egregiously things are being done which go against the basic principles of parliamentary conduct and of normal human living. That is why I say, the Government of India has failed in its duty, as Prof. Ranga said it. Is it not the duty of the Government



[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of India, through the President whom the Prime Minister is supposed to advise, to ask for a report from the Governor of Madhya Pradesh to see to it that the wrong which has been done is righted without delay? If that is not done, whatever profession, solemn professions, of decency and democracy which the Congress Parliamentary Party in Delhi want to make, those professions would be treated with contempt by the people of this country. The whole house of Congress is tottering all over India. We see signs of that in what is happening in Madhya Pradesh. I may not like the way in which those signs appear in Madhya Pradesh, because somebody spoke a while ago of Maharajas and Maharanis ruling the roost over there, but even so the house of the Congress is tottering and unless you beware, unless you take decent steps in time, you will have to rule the day when you have sanctioned the type of conduct which has taken place in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta-North-West): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find it very easy to agree with many of the high principles which have been expressed by Prof. Mukerjee and those who have supported the adjournment motion. I do not think any of us on this side of the House will ever find any fault with those high principles.

I remember, when our late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, was leading the Government and was the leader of the House, with what spirit and with what anger he treated one of the episodes in a part of the country from where Maharajas have come and when some of the Members were confined just before a certain voting. We have been treated with that tradition ever since he led the Government and I hope whether the Congress leads the Government or any other party, we shall never depart from those principles. But the governmental powers can never be used for the personal advantage of a party or an individual.

If it is so done, none of us can support it.

Sir, while we oppose the adjournment motion, we do so with the firm faith that neither the Government here nor in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been a party to any manoeuvring. But there are certain things which have to be borne in mind in order to see that the ship of the State which is run on democratic principles is run on certain basic principles. One of those is that the States possess autonomy and Parliament cannot dictate to them every time what they think is right or wrong. The ultimate judgment of any governmental action of the State must be given by the State Legislature and not by us. That is one of the basic facts—Prof. Ranga agrees with it, I am happy to note and, I think, the rest of us will agree with him.

The second principle is that if the autonomy of the State is to be maintained and if the Governor has to act as a constitutional organ, then the Governor must act on the advice of the Chief Minister so long as he remains the Chief Minister. Unless he is removed by the constitutional processes with which we are all aware . . . (Interruption). I hope Mr. Mody will kindly listen to me with patience. If he has not the patience, I only regret it. He would certainly not subscribe to the principles behind the adjournment motion which is sought to be propounded by all the supporters. Now, if the Governor has to act on the advice of the Chief Minister, who are we to tell him that he must act in a different manner? As I said, if the motive behind the prorogation order is proved to be as it has been described to be, all of us will regret it. I only hope that that is wholly untrue. It is true that during the middle of the Budget Session, this extraordinary thing has happened. I am very unhappy to know this. I hope it will not happen anywhere else. (Interruptions). This is the first time in the

history of our country that in the midst of the Budget Session....

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the budget has to be passed, if the Assembly has to be conducted, then the shifting of a group suddenly in the middle of the Budget Session disturbs the functioning, and if the Chief Minister feels that a few days are necessary for the purpose of the smooth conduct of the Budget Session... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Horse-trading.

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope, the horse-trading can be found out from the other side also, because I am coming from a State where horse-trading is going on very bitterly (Interruptions).

Shri Umanath: Congress is offering money.

Shri Samar Guha: The people are still with us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Samar Guha tells me that the people are still with them. I am very happy to note this. If they are, they will run the Government.

When five members from the United Front Group joined the Congress, I was very distressed to learn, their security and their physical existence were threatened... (Interruptions). and a large number of men were brought to the Assembly for the purpose of terrorising them. I hope that is also there... (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Reverse the process that started in Rajasthan.

Shri Samar Guha: They were not elected on Congress tickets; they have betrayed....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: When hard truths are said, it is very difficult to tolerate

it. Mr. Madhok is not unfortunately in the United Front Government there. If he were there, he would have known that terrorisation had become the instruments of oppression there. I hope that it will not... (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was not in Bengal then; he was in London. He does not know what had happened.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Banerjee may rest assured that the means of communication are quite effective these days. If he thinks that he knows about Bengal better than I sitting in Delhi, I can tell him that I know about Bengal much better than he sitting anywhere in the world. I always know about Bengal much more than what Mr. Banerjee from Kanpur does. Mr. Banerjee will not try to score a point by saying that I was in London. He is in Delhi and he talks about Bengal all the time.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): The Home Minister wanted one full day to get the information....

An hon. Member: Very funny.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not funny either (Interruptions).

As I said, it is a fact that many people were injured in the Assembly..

An hon. Member: Speak about Madhya Pradesh.

Shri A. K. Sen: In Madhya Pradesh, it has not yet come to a stage when the Congress has beaten up those who have crossed the floor.

Shri Ranga: What about Bastar? The Maharaja was done to death.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, I maintain, and it has always been said in this House that it will not be a safe thing to allow any other organ except the State Legislature the right to interfere in the functioning of the Government there. If the Government

[Shri A. K. Sen]

has to be censured when the Assembly is recalled, it will be for the Legislature there to pronounce its verdict. If the Government is censured, the Government will go. I cannot regret. (Interruptions).

These are the high principles of democratic Government. They should have the patience to hear me, when I was speaking. I had been listening to them with rapt attention.

श्री मधु लिमये लोकतन्त्र को इतना  
महत्ता मत बनाइये ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Madhu Limaye always protests. He is protesting now also.

श्री मधु लिमये सुन रहा हूँ लेकिन  
लोकतन्त्र को इतना महत्ता मत बनाओ ।  
यह मैंने कहा है ।

Shri A. K. Sen. It is Shri Madhu Limaye's duty to listen to me and then answer. I hope he will remember that, because Lok Tantra is not his monopoly. It is my monopoly also and I am a greater devotee to the democratic traditions than Shri Madhu Limaye. Let him not think that he is the only champion here; there are other champions too. And I shall be failing in my duty if I do not defend a democratic government, whether it be run by the Congress or by any other party including Shri Madhu Limaye's party. So, he must have at least the patience to hear others giving expression to a different point of view on the same problem. That is the very basis of democracy. So, he should not talk so glibly about Lok Tantra.

As I was saying, it will be a dangerous precedent if this House takes to itself the prerogative of pronouncing verdicts on the propriety of a government in a State.

Shri S. Kandappan: What is the purpose of keeping the Governor there?

Shri A. K. Sen: Let the hon. Member please sit down.

Shri S. Kandappan: He is such a great constitutional pundit. He should tell us the purpose of keeping a Governor there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: I remember that when the first communist Government was established in Kerala and we referred the Education Bill to the Supreme Court for its opinion about the validity of the provisions of that Bill, serious apprehensions were expressed on the floor of this House by hon. Members opposite saying that there had been an entrenchment on the field of the State Government, on the ground that it was not for us to judge the validity of a State action but it was for the State legislature. I hope my hon. friends will remember that now. We may give our moral verdict here, as I said, I shall be unhappy, if it is proved tomorrow that the Chief Minister has taken this step only for the purpose of manoeuvring. But I oppose this adjournment motion. While we may give our moral verdict, as I have said, as a matter of constitutional propriety, for the defence of State autonomy, and for the proper functioning of the State Governments, it will be our duty to oppose this adjournment motion.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Ever since this news came to us yesterday it was a very pathetic sight to see the fallen faces of our friends on the other side.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Umanath: First of all, I would like to request you to permit me to convey to the Prime Minister through you, and through her to her colleagues and through them to the other Members and through them to the MLAs

of the Congress Party in Madhya Pradesh my condolences for the fall of the Congress Government.

Some Members from this side as well as the other side, not many from the other side, expressed shock, surprise, agitation and excitement. As far as I am concerned, I was not at all shocked, and I shall tell you the reason for it.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore): He is used to it.

**Shri Umanath**: I was not agitated because from the beginning we in our party have been saying, that as far as the Congress Party is concerned, the moment it faces a situation when it cannot retain power or it cannot get power through democratic or parliamentary means, it will not hesitate to subvert the Constitution of the country. This has been our stand. That was why I was not shocked. What has happened in Madhya Pradesh was an additional instance, that has confirmed our conviction. That was why we were not surprised.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan** had said in his statement that there were certain pressurisations and intimidations and they constituted a threat to the parliamentary institution there. That was one of the premises. I would like to know where his wisdom was when in Madras they did not have the majority and brought in **Shri Rajagopalachari** and used all sorts of pressurisation and got over so many members of the Opposition who had won their elections on other tickets. In 1952 they did this when they did not have the majority there. They used all pressure tactics and purchased members. Did they not realise then that this was a danger to parliamentary democracy?

Seven times Ministries in Kerala were subverted. In order to do this, how many times did they use pressure tactics, intimidation and other reprehensible tactics? They did it in Orissa. Now they say this is a threat to democracy. Do you know why?

Because it is not possible now for them to pressurise and get people this way. At that time, this was possible for them. Now they are losing people because these tactics are being used by some other friends. So they now and then speak of danger to parliamentary democracy and other things.

**Dr. Govind Das** and others were philosophising on the morality of crossing the floor. You will be surprised to know that one party in this country recently removed all restrictions on admission of members from other parties, who crossed the floor. Recently a party in this country has removed such restrictions and opened its gates to members of other parties who would cross over. It was none other than the Congress Party. Its working Committee has done this. And they now talk and philosophise about political morals. I say all this is sheer hypocrisy and nothing else.

What is the result of this action? The result of this action is a very dangerous and serious thing. Here is a State where the Budget session of the Assembly was going on. But it has been prorogued. Now the Budget of the State cannot be passed by discussion. It has to be passed by an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor and it is going to be passed in that manner. It can neither be discussed here nor can it be discussed on the floor of the Assembly there. Here is a horrible position resulting in the action of the Congress Government that in our country for the first time since the establishment of parliamentary democracy, a Budget of a State amounting to crores of rupees has to be passed by a sheer Ordinance without any check on it by the people's expression of views.

**Some hon. Members**: No, no.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan**: No, no.

**Shri Umanath**: This is the despicable conduct of the Congress Party. By restoring to such action somehow or other they want to cling to power.

{Shri Umanath}

What happened? On the day previous to the prorogation, the members were asking for a one hour extension of time to vote on the Education Demands for Grants. That was refused. The next day, that is, today, the Assembly met and it has been prorogued without a vote being taken. If the Assembly had been allowed to proceed with its business a vote would have been taken and the results would have been known. But it was prorogued.

What does it amount to? It was the Assembly's right to discuss the Demands. But this right has been denied to it, by the act of prorogation. By this act of prorogation, the Congress Party has suppressed the right of the Legislative Assembly to have a discussion on the Budget demands.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: They have murdered democracy.

Shri Umanath: This is their way of clinging to power at any cost. By this act they have not only suppressed the fundamental right of the elected legislators but also clipped the right of the elected organ of the State. Still they talk and philosophise about morality. I say all this talk is nonsensical philosophy.

Now the Law Minister was saying that it is not true to say that this prorogation was meant as a means of somehow catching people. I will prove it was meant for this purpose only. Two things happened. Yesterday, the day previous to prorogation, when the announcement was made that 34 members had crossed the floor in the Assembly, Shri D. P. Mishra came out with a statement to the press. His statement was, 'Tomorrow I am going to verify whether the majority is with me, whether the 34 members have crossed the floor or not. If I find that they have crossed over, I may advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and have mid-term elections'. That was his first proposal. Now, within a few hours of this, he advised the Governor, as I understand

from Shri Chavan's statement, in a different manner and he is adopting a different position. Why has this change of position occurred? First by announcing that he will ask the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and have mid-term election, he thought he could threaten those members and win them over to his side. When he found that that was not possible, he adopts this tactics of having the Assembly prorogued and gain time and purchase all those members, 34 or 36. That was the reason for this second move.

Coming to the constitutional aspect, articles 163 and 164 give a system for the functioning of the Legislative Assembly. The system evolved in these two articles is that the Government must command the Council of Ministers must command the confidence of the House, and that Council must advise the Government. So, the Governor performs his executive functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers which shall be responsible to the House, which means it enjoys the majority in the House. From Mr. Chavan's statement I understand that it was the Chief Minister who advised. When the Chief Minister advised the Governor to prorogue, he had lost the majority, thereby he had lost the authority under the Constitution to advise the Governor. This is the position.

They mentioned Punjab. As far as my party is concerned, when the Punjab Assembly was adjourned for a few days, I would like to tell Mr. Ram Kishan that our politburo was meeting, we immediately took the position that this was wrong. We asked the party representative in the Committee not the ministry, to immediately ask the Chief Minister to convene the Assembly. We were not a party to it, we pressurised them.

If the Congress Party has got any sense of propriety, any constitutional sense, if it has any sense of democracy.

at least now, after hearing all these things let them intervene. Central intervention is not meant to kill ordinary peasants in Naxalbari and workers in various other places. Let them use that power and see that Mr. Mishra resigns, and that the Assembly is recalled, and let the party which is prepared to form the Government be given the chance.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I want to know who did the killing.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पता बंदी बैठी माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रही थी। अभी मैं ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री उमानाथ, का भी भाषण सुना। जो कुछ मैंने यहां सुना, उस से मुझे वाइबल की एक कहानी याद आ गई। किसी ने जैमस काइस्ट से कहा कि फला औरत बड़ी बदचलन है, बड़ी बदनाम है। (ध्वजवाज) माननीय सदस्यों का औरत के नाम पर इस तरह फटकना नहीं चाहिये। कुछ लोगों का औरत के नाम से विभाग खराब होने लगता है। जैमस काइस्ट से यह शिकायत इस लिये की गई थी कि उस औरत को सब लाग पत्थर मार रहे थे और जैमस काइस्ट ने उन को ऐसा करने से रोकना चाहा था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन पत्थर मार रहे थे ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इन जैसे सब लोग मार रहे थे।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाब : क्या कोई पत्थर लगा है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पत्थर तो लगाता ही है, लेकिन इस वक्त परधर हमें नहीं लग रहा है, इन के घरों को लग रहा है, जिस की नुमायश ये कर रहे हैं।

लोगों ने जैमस काइस्ट से यह शिकायत की कि वह औरत बदनाम है, हम इस को पत्थर मारेंगे, धाप नहीं रोक रहे हैं। इस पर जैमस काइस्ट ने कहा कि इस औरत को वही धावनी परधर मार सकता है, जिसने बिदगी में कभी कोई पाप नहीं किया हो। (ध्वजवाज)

कांग्रेस को पत्थर मारने वाले ये कौन होते हैं? कांग्रेस ने चाहे जो कुछ भी किया हो लेकिन इनके हाथ परधर मारने के काबिल नहीं है। (ध्वजवाज) हम अपनी बदनामी गुप्त करने में, हम मार भी खा सकते थे, लेकिन इनके पत्थर से नहीं—इनके हाथों में पत्थर शोषा नहीं देते, क्योंकि वे हाथ रंगीन है।

कहा जाता है कि एक गलत काम हो और उसके बाद दूसरा गलत काम हो तो किसी डिक्शनरी में सही नहीं होता है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I perfectly agree with the lady. Adultery has been committed, but we have no right to throw stones.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कुछ माननीय सदस्य उस तरफ से नैतिकता की बात कर रहे थे बड़े जोरो में, इस लिये मैंने यह कहा है। दादा से मैं बड़ी बिनती के साथ कहती हूँ कि वह पिता के समान हैं, वह नृपचाप बैठ जायें।

मैं यह कहती हूँ कि इन के हाथ में वह पत्थर नहीं है कि जिससे ये कांग्रेस को मार सकते हैं। और फिर यह नैतिकता की बात नहीं है यह सविधान की बात है। एक सविधान तो संविधान-बनाने वालों ने बनाया और दूसरा सविधान ये लगातार बनाते रहते हैं। मधु लिये जी बनाते हैं, राम सेवक जी बनाते हैं, रामकृति जी बनाते हैं, उमानाथ जी बनाते हैं, और

(श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा)

यह संविधान बनाने का कार्यकाल सवातार चलता रहता है ।

श्री राम सेवक बाबू : बदलन नही बनाते हैं ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जिसकी वैसे चीज होती है, शक भी उसकी वैसे ही दिखाई देती है ।

श्री राम सेवक बाबू : आपकी जगह हमको अच्छी लगती है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : राम सेवक जी को देख कर मुझे एक गैर याद आता है—क्यों पोल खुलवाते हैं —

बाइज जो मस्जिद में इमाम बना, आज देखा था मीनाने में इस मदखुदा को चुप रहिये पोल न खुलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मविधान की बात हो रही है, चर्चा का विषय है कि संविधान के अनुसार कितनी ने क्या काम किया और क्या काम नहीं किया । इसमें नैतिकता का कोई खवाल यहाँ पर नहीं है, यहाँ पर मविधान का खवाल है और मविधान की धारा 163 (2) में लिखा है—श्री गोविन्द वैनम ने जिन बातों को कहा है, मैं उसी को दोहराना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सुनने के बाद भी इनके कानों पर जु तक नहीं रैगती है इसमें लिखा है कि—

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final

इसके बाद जिस कदम में ध्यान दिखाना चाहती हूँ, वह यह है कि :

and the validity of anything done by the Governor

"एनीथिंग" का मतलब क्या है ? इसका मतलब यह नहीं है जो वह कहें, एनीथिंग का मतलब है कि जो गवर्नर सोचते हैं —

shall not be called in question on the ground

श्री पीनू मोदी : इस में चोरी नहीं आती है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मविधान आपने नहीं लिखा था । चुप रहिये ।

"—shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion"

जरा ध्यान से सुनें । हम क्या डिस्कम कर रहे हैं । उन को यह करना चाहिये था या नहीं करना चाहिये था, इस बात पर बहुत करने का हमको कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खग 355 धारा को पढ़िये ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इस बात पर बहुत करने का मविधान न अधिकार नहीं दिया है और मधु लिमये जी का मालूम है कि मविधान डम नग्न में नहीं चल सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 355 धारा में पढ़-कर सुनाइये ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : एक ही धारा मत पढ़िये । पढ़िये तो चारों धाराओं को एक-साथ पढ़िये, उस के बाद उसके बाद अपना विमान तपाइये, अपनी धाराये मत बनाइये । मविधान में यह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है कि पाँच



कारणें यह कर लड़ी द्वारा अपने विमान से बना ही । संविधान ने यह अधिकार दिया है कि सब सरकारों को यह कर हम उनके मुसलमानी बने, हम को सरकारों के प्रतिपादन का अधिकार नहीं है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को है, आपको नहीं है । इसलिये एक द्वारा मत पड़े ।

मैं द्वारा 174 के हिसाब से भी कहना चाहती हूँ । 174 (2) में क्या लिखा है —

The Governor may from time to time

टाइम-टु-टाइम का मतलब होता है—यानी जब वह समझे तब, जब मधु लिमये जी मझें तब नहीं ।

“(a) prorogue the House or either House,

(b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly”

ये दो चीजें भिन्नी गई हैं । प्रेरोग करने का अधिकार गवर्नर का है और हमेशा रहगा चाहे कितना भी हल्ला मचाइये । मेरी सरकार से एक शिकायत है सरकार को इस हल्ले-गुल्ले के बावजूद भी इस बहस को यहाँ नहीं आने देना चाहिये था, बूँकि हम इस लोक-सभा के लिये ही परम्परायें नहीं बना रहे हैं, हम आगे आने वाली लोक सभाओं के लिये परम्पराओं को बना रहे हैं, आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये भी परम्पराओं को बना रहे हैं । और हम परम्पराओं को तोड़ते हैं और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये स्वस्थ परम्परायें नहीं बनायेंगे वह सचीय शासन है, केन्द्रीय शासन की परिपाटी नहीं है । हमको सोचना चाहिये कि सचीय शासन की मर्यादों क्या होती हैं ? हाउस आफ कामन्स की परिपाटी पर चक्के बाने लोगों को मैं यह कह देना चाहती हूँ कि हाउस आफ कामन्स की परम्परायें इस बात के सिद्धे हमको मार्क्सवादी नहीं

देती कि केन्द्रीय शासन और सचीय शासन के अन्तर को किस तरह से मर्यादा पूर्वक निभाना चाहिये । उसके लिये न हमको अमेरीका के संविधान से लेना है, न ब्रिटेन के हाउस आफ कामन्स से लेना है, हमें अपनी परम्पराओं को अपने ही निभाना है, अपने ही बनाना है और उनको बनाने के लिये हमारे पास एक कलौड़ी है और व' कसोटो है हमारा संविधान और उसी संविधान के अनुसार हमको अपने को चलाना है, अपनी भांगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों को चलाना है । इसलिये सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि चाहे कितनी भी इस के लिये लोगों की मांग आई थी—वह बिरोधी दल और कांग्रेस का मवाल नहीं है, वह शासक दल और बिरोधी दल का सवाल नहीं है— यह मर्यादा का सवाल है, संसद् की मर्यादा, सचीय मर्यादा, कैबिनेट की मर्यादा । राज्य और केन्द्र के अलग अलग अधिकार संविधान में दिये हुए हैं, यह कोई अलिखित नहीं है, लिखित संविधान है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सूचना गृह-मंत्री जी को देना चाहती हूँ, बल्कि मैं उन से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ क्या यह सही है कि एक सदस्य ने विधान सभा में उनका नाम श्री लक्ष्मण दास है एक प्रिवेलेज मोशन मूव किया है कि हमारे ऊपर जबरदस्ती और ज्यादाती हुई है—मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस का जवाब गृह-मंत्री दें । दूसरा सवाल—क्या यह सही बातें हैं कि होटल इम्पेरियल में और होटल अलीसाबरी में 22 आदमी बन्द कर रखे गये थे । इसके बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहती कि राज्य सरकार से सूचना मगाये वह हमेशा संसद् में कहा करते हैं कि केन्द्र का भी, अपना सूचना केन्द्र रहता है और केन्द्र अपनी सूचना मांगता है — क्या उन्होंने इस के बारे में अपनी सूचना मांगवाई है कि 22 आदमियों को इन दोनों होटलों में रात भर बन्द करके रखा गया ।



## [बीमती तारकरवरी सिग्हा]

तीसरी बात—प्रोगेन क्यों किया गया ? इसलिये किया गया कि जिस प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई देकर लोग बजट पास करने की बात करते हैं, जिसमें एक बोट की भी कीमत होती है। हम जानते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र में चुनाव होते हैं, चुनाव की जब पैटीशन हम देते हैं जिसमें चुनाव की जो मर्यादाएँ हैं अगर उनको नहीं निभाया गया है तथा उस का सक्स्टेन्क्यस रिजल्ट पर इफेक्ट होता है, तो वह चुनाव टूट जाता है। प्रजातन्त्र में एक-एक बोट का बड़ा महत्व होता है, प्रजातन्त्र की जिन्दगी उस पर निर्भर करती है। उसी तरह से जब विधान सभा में डिमान्ड पर बहस चल रही हो और जब उस पर मत देने का समय आये, तब सदस्यों को गलत तरीके से मत देने घाने से रोकना इस से बढ़ कर बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है। संसद् हो या विधान सभा हो न प्रोगेन करना ही गैर मुनासिब है और न इस तरह से रोकना ही मुनासिब है—दोनों परिस्थितियों में गवर्नर ने जो कुछ किया है, सही किया है, ठीक किया है। मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि गवर्नर को गुद्दा न बना दें। गवर्नर तराजू नहीं है, गवर्नर बुद्धिमान नहीं है, गवर्नर राज-प्रमुख है, न केन्द्र का है न राज्य का है, राज-प्रमुख की कुर्सी पर दण्ड लेकर बैठता है और विक्रमादित्य की कुर्सी को कुदित करने का न हमको अधिकार है और न उनको अधिकार है। इस लिये गवर्नर की मर्यादाओं की रक्षा का भार केन्द्र के शानन पर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

श्री जयु सिन्धवे : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। कई वक्ता कह चुका है कि आप डा० सोहिया को बोलने की छवि मैं अपना अधिकार उनको देता हूँ, आप वह भी नहीं मानते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is the last speaker. I am following the instructions of the Speaker. I am going to call the Home Minister after Shri Surendranath vedy's speech.

श्री जयु सिन्धवे : मैं अपना अधिकार उन को देता हूँ, फिर भी आप नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री सिधनारायण (बस्ती) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें बन्दे हो चुके।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): We the Independent Members do not get any opportunity to speak You must give us five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Dwivedy is the last speaker. Then I will call the Home Minister.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): May I know whether any of us would be given a few minutes to speak or whether our duty is merely to be silent witnesses? Can we participate or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the selection of speakers from the opposition is concerned, I am following the Speaker's instructions. On such occasions, only recognise party groups participate I am sorry.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Do we cease to exist? Whether you recognise us or not, we come from a constituency which is as good as the constituency of somebody else. Where is the question of recognition? You cannot kill democracy by recognition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a question of censure. If the censure element were not there, certainly I would very much like to listen to your views. Now it is a question of a different type.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: (हनुमन्) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ और लोगों को चांस देने में 15-20 मिनट या साढ़ बंटा और लगेगा और मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर सदस्यों के जो अधिकार हैं उन की आप रक्षा करें और इसलिए जो इंटरिप्टेंट प्रोपोजिब्युप के माननीय सदस्य वहाँ हाउस में बैठे हुए हैं उन को भी इस पर बोलने का अवसर निश्चित रूप से मिलना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: When the demands are being discussed, our group is given time, and our group is recognised. Now if you are not going to allow us 5 minutes, it will only mean you are going to smother the independent opinion in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request him to take it up with the Speaker.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: At this stage, you are the Speaker.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): Your ruling should be judicial, not arbitrary.

Shri F. Ramamurti: This is an invidious distinction not contemplated either by the Rules of Business or the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no use arguing with me. So far as recognition is concerned, you take up the matter with the Speaker, because I was not concerned with this recognition.

Shri F. Ramamurti: I want to protest against this ruling. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: How was Acharya Kripalani allowed to speak?

<sup>66</sup>Not recorded.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: In this opposition of about 250 members, we are as many as 54. If you are not allowing us time, it means you do not want to hear the independent opinion in this House (Interruptions). Do we take it that you do not want to give us an opportunity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Mr. Dwivedy, I am going to call the Home Minister.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Then I am sorry I have to walk out.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: You are acting most arbitrarily. (Interruptions). I am also walking out.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप का बड़ा गलत निर्णय है। इस प्राधिकार के स्थान पर बैठ कर आप को ऐसा निर्णय ही करना चाहिए था। मैं भी विरोध स्वरूप मदन से बाहर जाता हूँ।

19.45 hrs.

(Shri Dattatraya Kunte, Shri H. P. Chatterjee, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and some other hon. members then left the House.)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, is this the beginning or end of democracy, that everybody should go away like this? This has happened in Czechoslovakia. This has happened in Spain. Is it going to happen here also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will you please resume your seat (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record.

Interruptions\*\*

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I am sorry that it was not possible for you to accommodate one or two Members more. We could have sat for five or ten more minutes and accommodated them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope you will appreciate my difficulty. I wanted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to accommodate, but how can I accommodate four of them?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, after listening to the speeches made here in defence of the action that has been taken in Madhya Pradesh I feel, before I say anything, that I should move this amendment to the adjournment motion before the House:

"That after considering the adjournment motion the House urges upon the President to take immediate steps to remove the Governor of Madhya Pradesh from office for using his constitutional powers in a partisan manner to help the party in power in that State."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would like to inform Shri Dwivedy that there is no provision for bringing an amendment to an adjournment motion.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is there any bar under the rules?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So far as I know, you cannot move an amendment.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, kindly listen to me. We have never done that, but that does not mean that the rules prohibit moving an amendment to an adjournment motion.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Has the amendment been moved?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Yes, I have moved it.

Sir, I was really surprised when the legal pandits from the other side was defending the action of the Governor as constitutional. Apart from other issues that have been raised—I do not want to repeat them—according to article 174 there is a distinct difference between adjournment and prorogation. Here we are not questioning the right, the constitutional right

of the Governor. The constitutional right of the Governor is clearly defined in the articles of the Constitution. But the whole issue is, when would the Governor exercise that right. I can well understand if the Governor in spite of the advice of the Council of Ministers did something. The Governor has also the right to use his discretion and to say to the Council of Ministers that he is not prepared to accept their advice. That is also within his own right. In this case, what has happened? Actually, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has hinted last evening "I would advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly". Obviously, the Governor could not accept this advice because already before the Governor there was a list of a majority of members of the House, presented by the leader of the opposition, that they are in a position to command the confidence of the House and carry on the government. So, this advice could never be accepted.

In the matter of the prorogation of the legislature, he has acted in the most unconstitutional way. Prorogation is not mere adjournment. I could have understood it, if the Speaker had adjourned the House for two or three days, saying that there is some confusion about the strength of the ruling party, though even that too would have been objectionable. I say that if what has been done in Punjab is shameful, what has been done here is disgraceful, because the prorogation of the Assembly could come only at a time when there is no business before the House, when all the business of the House is exhausted. Then alone is the House prorogued. If there is more work, the duration of the House is extended. Here, am I to understand that the Governor passed this order because there was no business before the House? The Education demand had to be passed; after discussion for about half an hour they had to be voted.

The more objectionable thing is that this order was not passed last night. The Speaker was also not informed about this earlier. When the Speaker came to the House and the members started asking questions, the Speaker said "I understand that a prorogation order is coming; so, I cannot proceed". That means, this plan, this conspiracy was hatched when they found that probably if the Assembly met then it would not be possible for the Government to continue. So, they managed to get the House prorogued.

In such a situation, if the Governor was not partisan, if the Governor wanted to act as a constitutional Governor, forgetting his own party leanings, the only course he could have taken was not to prorogue the Assembly but to permit the Assembly to continue; let the government face the Assembly; the voting was to take place after discussion for half an hour; if the government could command the confidence of the majority, they could continue; otherwise, if they fail to get the majority, the other constitutional course should have been taken. So, the position is very clear. I do not want to repeat what has been said. I maintain that what has been done is unconstitutional and it is a rape on the Constitution. I want to say that this is a clear device, a ruse to bide time to purchase members. There is no other motive behind it. If the Assembly had met, the Ministry would have fallen. By taking recourse to this method, the Ministry continues. So far as the record of this Ministry is concerned, so many members have mentioned how it has functioned, how unscrupulous the Chief Minister himself is. So, there is no doubt that this step was taken to give an opportunity to the Ministry to continue in office.

If a non-Congressman was the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, this thing would never have happened. This really raises the question of the appointment of Governors. If we really want that the constitutional provisions should be implemented pro-

perly, in conformity with our democratic principles, then the entire policy of the appointment of Governors in this country has to be reviewed and changed and no partymen should be permitted to accept this post.

It is no analogy, it is no justification to come forward and say that it happened in Punjab, so we could do it here. That may happen here also; so, it will be suicidal.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** In the case of Punjab, it was not the Speaker who adjourned the House. The House was adjourned by a motion of the House. If the Congress party members wanted it, they could have opposed that motion.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I will conclude my speech by saying this. Only two days back, in this House I expressed concern over some developments in West Bengal, that democracy and constitutional machinery are being subverted by actions of groups or elements who do not believe in democratic methods. But what I now want to say to the Congress Party here is that they are also responsible in this country by the way in which they have acted while implementing the Constitution for actually subverting the Constitution and that they are making room in this country for such elements which, if allowed to thrive, will give the go-by to the constitution, when democracy will have no place here. Therefore, as concern has been expressed by all sections of the House, let them forget their party advantage. I do not think in spite of the machinations, the Madhya Pradesh Congress Government is going to stay. It will fall today or tomorrow. There is no doubt about that. But let us establish some standards. Let this Parliament which is the real custodian of the constitutional rights not become a party to these machinations. I expect the Home Minister to tell us whether he has any responsibility in that or not, whether he has an answer to this aspect of the question or not and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

whether he really wants to tell us what this Government or the Congress Party is going to do in this matter.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as was explained by the Prime Minister in the beginning, we welcomed this discussion because we wanted to have an opportunity to consider the constitutional issues involved in it. That was the reason why we thought that this discussion was welcome. But on the merits of the case, I have no doubt that this motion was uncalled for and unnecessary.

The basic position that the mover of the motion, Mr. Madhu Limaye, took was that under Article 355, it was incumbent on the Centre to ensure that the administration of the State is carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution. I was trying to follow the debate to find out where exactly we have failed to see that the provisions of the Constitution were not abided by or were not accepted. I was trying to understand that.

**Shri Pileo Mody: Motives.**

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There is no objective test to find out motives. About what has happened since yesterday and today, I would like to correct Mr. Madhu Limaye if he wants to be corrected. There are some Members who are in the habit of making wild charges. He used the word 'स्वायत्त'.

फिर मैंने, I said 'स्वतंत्र'. I would like to repeat what I said this morning. When the question was raised about the prorogation of the Assembly, I said, "I have no facts about it. Unless I get the facts from the Governor, how can I say anything?". Till I talked to the Governor this evening, after I promised to this House to talk to him, I had not a word with the Governor in the last many weeks perhaps. There was no question of giving any direction to the Government. Certainly, I had a talk with the Chief Minister yesterday.

को बहुत लिखते: किस की स बात हुई न?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** So what? I would like to tell you, when yesterday I saw there was some news coming on the teleprinter that there was some kidnapping in Bhopal of M.L.A.s etc., I really wanted to know exactly what was happening in the State. Therefore, I took an opportunity in the evening to give a call to Mishraji which materialised sometime at 9 o'clock last night and, naturally, I wanted to know what was happening there. He mentioned to me that these things were not certain because he had not been able to contact the Members, etc. and that whether he had a minority or majority, he had to make the assessment. This is what he told me.

Now, I say, when we are sitting in this honourable House, one who speaks, certainly, considers himself an honourable man but I would expect from them that they would consider the others also equally honourable. Unless we have that position, the debate in this House is impossible. Democracy itself will be completely incompatible without this proposition. (Interruption). At least Mr. Banerjee need not tell me about democracy; certainly, Acharya Kripalani can tell me about democracy.

What happened yesterday was political and what happened today was constitutional.

20 hrs.

I have heard the speeches very carefully and I have found that speaker after speaker who criticised the Government tried to discuss what the Governor ought to have done or what he ought not to have done. They, really speaking, did not tell me that this was what the Central Government was entitled to do, and that the Central Government did not do. It was not pointed out as to what were the omissions and commissions of the Central Government. I certainly can say that this is a commission on their politics . . . (Interruptions).



Now we are discussing Constitutional issues. Let us not bring in politics. If we want to discuss politics, I am prepared to discuss politics, but when we are discussing Constitutional issues, let us not bring in politics... (Interruptions).

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Moral issues.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Even moral issues will have to be discussed.

Certainly Constitutional issues are impersonal issues; Constitutional issues are non-partisan issues. You cannot consider or interpret the Constitution taking into consideration the Congress Government once and then take the same Constitution and try to interpret it in another way taking into consideration the non-Congress Government. The same criteria will have to be applied to the non-Congress Government and to the Congress Government.

Now, what is the Constitutional issue? The hon. members raised a very important question. These discussions and these incidents have certainly raised an issue of the importance of the Governor's office in this country. I entirely agree with this because we are in a new phase of democratic life in the country where the role of the Governor becomes important. Therefore, let us try to find out what exactly is the Constitutional role of the Governor. I was trying to understand this question from the speeches; I discussed it with some of the legal pundits and I also referred to some books. The Constitution is very clear on this point. The Governor of a State is a Constitutional head except in three Articles. I have referred to the latest scholarly edition of the Constitution published by Mr. Seervai, the Advocate-General of Maharashtra, and he has said that only under three Articles the Governor of a State functions as an agent of the President. They are Articles 228(2), 200 and 356. Except in these three Articles, the Governor functions as the

Constitutional head. This position, we have to accept....

**An hon. Member:** By whom is he appointed?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Once we accept this Constitutional position, the point is whether in this matter the Chief Minister ought to have given him the advice that he gave him or he could have given him some other advice. Let us certainly argue in a theoretical way; possibly I may agree with you or may not agree with you. But once having received the advice from the Chief Minister, let us not take into consideration whether the Chief Minister is Ajoy Babu or Mishraji; let us not go into the names because then the matter becomes subjective; let us be objective. The point is when a Chief Minister gives an advice to a Governor, as Members of Parliament, as politicians, as democrats, as the supporters of the Constitution, what is our position? When an advice is given by the Chief Minister to a Governor, the question is whether the Governor is bound by his advice or not. My answer to that is that he is bound to accept that advice.

**Shri Bai Raj Madhok:** The only question is whether Mr. Mishra was at that time the Chief Minister. He had forfeited the confidence of the majority.

इस राज्य में लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यक्तित्व का प्रश्न है।

आप 163 धारा को पढ़िये इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है।

"163 (1): There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अभी इन्होंने सिर्फ दो बातें बताई हैं वा तो गवर्नर एजेंट है इनका या गवर्नर वहाँ की सभी परिषद की सलाह और मन्त्र से काम करने वाला है। संविधान में एक तीसरी भी थी। गवर्नर स्वयंसेवक में काम करता है। मैं अभी तक इन्तजार कर रहा था कि कोई इन में से बतायेगा कि जो काम मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है वह गवर्नर ने स्वयंसेवक में किया है या सभी परिषद की सलाह और मन्त्र से किया है या इनकी एकता में किया है। ये यहाँ पर सारी बातें चलत बताते हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the difficulty. He can say that possibly he does not agree with us. But then he has said that what we are saying is 'galat'.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मैं नहीं जानूँ कर रहा हूँ . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am answering his point. Why should he not listen to me?

Probably he did not listen to me when I had made my original statement. I do not know whether he was present when I made that statement. I had said that in view of the state of general tension, abnormality etc., the Chief Minister had requested the Governor to consider etc. etc. This was the advice of the Chief Minister.

That is why I say that it is much better to look to the basic facts that I have stated in my original statement.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If the Governor had consulted the Speaker of the Assembly also, it would have been more decent.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now, we are considering the constitutional and legal position. The basic facts are that the Chief Minister requested him and he gave him some advice, and the

Assembly (A. M.)

Governor accepted his advice. But then the later facts are also very important. He says that he had said that there was some sort of abnormality, and a state of normalcy should be expected soon and his intention was, because this prorogation was only for a brief period, that he wanted to call the Madhya Pradesh Assembly again for a session so that the budget could be passed before the end of the month.

Shri S. K. Taparia: But the month is going to end very soon.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He can certainly have different views about that matter. The point is that where a Governor accepts the advice of the Chief Minister....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should not have accepted.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ....whether this Parliament can make a grievance out of it or whether they should say that they support the Governor. That is the main point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He had acted wrongly.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When a Governor constitutionally accepts the advice of the Chief Minister, does my hon. friend want me to interfere in that? When the Governor of Bengal comes here, it is said that it is a bad thing, but when we do not talk to somebody else in the Congress Government it is considered to be a bad thing. I really do not understand what the standards that they try to apply are. Shri J. B. Kripalani had raised a moral question. Now, let us keep the constitutional aspect aside. If anyone wants to argue on the political ground, I am prepared for it. For, what happened yesterday was a political thing because a certain number of people had left a certain political party and gone over to the other side. Are we going to accept this as something very moral? I find that

hon. Members are angry because they had certainly some presumptions in their mind.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Do you think that the Congress Working Committee's resolution removing the ban on Members joining the Congress Party is moral?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am prepared to argue that point. This is not the forum where I can argue it, but certainly on some other forum I shall be prepared to argue it with him. I am prepared to argue it with him whether that is good or bad.

But the point is that when a moral position is taken, then this is what it comes to. These people, it appears to me, have come to the conclusion that those who leave the Opposition Parties are a bad lot but those people who leave the Congress are heroes. If that is the moral standard that they have ..

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Let us put the record straight. We are not in favour of this thing. But the Congress set the ball rolling in Rajasthan

**Shri Piloo Mody:** There is absolutely nothing wrong in it because when a person leaves this side and becomes the Home Minister it is immoral, but if the Home Minister leaves that side and comes this side, we shall say that he has courage, because he has given up his office.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** If Shri Piloo Mody supports the other thing, and if that is his standard, then I can only say that that is not our standard. But I do not want to go into that.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I am sorry I raised the question of morals. I withdraw it.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** My only point is that if moral standards are to be applied, they should be applied to all.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I made a mistake in talking about morals. I withdrew it.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** My main case is whether the Government of India have failed in their duty and if so, where. I have heard all the arguments. I am prepared even now to hear in which matter we have failed. What was I expected to do? To call the Governor and tell him, 'Disregard the advice of the Chief Minister and behave like a Badshah or Sultan'? Is that the role of the Governor? When he was taking certain steps to facilitate a proper discussion in the Assembly, his intention is to call the Assembly back and facilitate a further discussion of the budget.

**Shri Ranga:** Completely *mala fide* intention.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** That is very wrong. I did not expect this from Prof. Ranga, to call a person's action *mala fide* just because he does something with which he does not agree. That is very wrong.

श्री कंसलाल गुप्त : मान ए पायट  
आक आदर । हाउस को ।। बजे प्रोरोग  
किया गया । इस वक्त तक की खबर यह है  
कि जो सदस्य कांग्रेस दल को छोड़ कर गए  
हैं, उन के समेत सभी विरोधी सदस्य अभी  
तक हाउस में बैठे हुए हैं । वे मेजरिटी में हैं  
और उन को गिना जा सकता है । इस अवस्था  
में सर्वर में जो कदम उठाया है, उस की क्या  
मार्ग जस्टिफिकेशन है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not want to go into those facts because I have not got those facts.

श्री शिव नारायण कापरे के जो 22  
सदस्य महासभा के महल में रखे गए हैं,  
यह सभी उन के बारे में भी बतावे ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not want to go into those facts. But if anybody takes the position that only



[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

because some people have left a political party, therefore, they are good people, I am not prepared to accept it. It was certainly right for the Chief Minister of a State when he knows that some hon. Members of his party...

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He is no more Chief Minister.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** For him he is not. I am a person bound by the Constitution; for me he is Chief Minister. I cannot help it. That is the difference between those who accept the Constitution and those who are not prepared to.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब विधान सभा की मेजबानी इस समय भी हाउस में बंदी हुई है और उस में जो कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व सदस्य हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम कांग्रेस गवर्नर के खिलाफ हैं, तो फिर गवर्नर के ऐक्शन की क्या जम्बिफिकेशन है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am not going into those facts. But really speaking, the Chief Minister was entitled to meet his own people to find out what is the charge against him. The charge against the Chief Minister is that he has tried to get his colleagues back. What is wrong in that?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Nothing wrong.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Nothing wrong. If he is trying to get back into his party those with whom he has worked for years together, if he wants to talk to them for the purpose and iron out the differences, what is the wrong?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** He is perfectly justified to induce them to come back to the Congress. But he is not justified in getting the House prorogued on that account.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Quite right. As to whether he should have given

that advice, I am not taking any position on that. But when the Governor receives advice from the Chief Minister, was the Governor wrong or right in accepting that advice? That is the point. He was very much right in accepting it. There could be no other course open to him.

My mind is very clear. We have not given any direction to the Governor in this matter. We have absolutely observed all constitutional propriety and morality in this matter.

The Governor's office is a very important office. Let us not compromise the role of the Governor because sometimes it helps a political party. Let us accept this basic position. The Governor is the constitutional head of the State. He has to act on the advice of the Chief Minister, whether he heads a Congress Government or non-Congress Government. Let us act on that basis.

I am absolutely clear in mind that we have not failed in our duty, constitutionally, politically or administratively in any way.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : विधान सभा के 155 सदस्य अभी भी सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने यह निन्दा प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि गवर्नर ने गलत काम किया है। उस के बाद भी विधान सभा को प्रोरोग करने की क्या मारन जम्बिफिकेशन है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दल के सदस्य, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, को भी मौका दिया जाये, लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया। अगर आप इजाजत देते हैं, तो मैं अपने जहाज का अधिकार उन को देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आप को इस पर क्या एनराउ है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बक्का आप ने ऐसा किया भी था।

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not possible. Only the Mover can reply.

Shri Samar Guha: One information is very important, I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody wants information. No please. (Interruption).

श्री जयु सिन्धे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं विरोधी दल से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री राज्यपाल को एक मलाह देता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे क्या करना चाहिये था। यही सवाल था न उन का ? मैं बताता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ जो बहुत उठाई गई है, मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा राज्यपाल को क्या मलाह दी गई, वह उसको लेकर नहीं है। इसलिये श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने जो बात कही है, उस का यहाँ कोई मतलब नहीं है। यहाँ जो बहुत उठाई गई है, वह इस बात को लेकर है कि ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी और दायित्व क्या है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उस पर कोई जिम्मेदारी आती ही नहीं है।

श्री जयु सिन्धे : मैं अभी बताता हूँ।

यहाँ पर यह कहा गया है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 174 के भातहत गवर्नर को विधान सभा का समावमान करने का, उस को प्रेरित करने का, अधिकार था और राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की हिदायत पर इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल किया गया। मैं संविधान के तीन अनुच्छेदों की ओर आप का ध्यान बिसाना चाहता हूँ जिन में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्तव्य स्पष्ट रूप से बताए गए हैं। अनुच्छेद 355 का तो मैं उल्लेख कर चुका हूँ जिस के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की हर हालत में यह जिम्मेदारी है कि राज्यों की सरकारें संविधान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार चलाई जायें।

अब मैं अनुच्छेद 164 और 203 का उल्लेख करता हूँ। अनुच्छेद 164 में स्पष्ट है कि जिस सरकार को विधान सभा में बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त हो, उसी को सत्ता में रहने का अधिकार है। किसी दल को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त है या नहीं, यह देखने के लिए, यह तोलने के लिए संविधान में एक मात्र रास्ता यह दिया गया है कि विधान सभा में जो प्रस्ताव आते हैं, जो सुझाव आते हैं, उन पर वोट हो।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : वह होगा।

श्री जयु सिन्धे : वह तो आज होने वाला था। खुद गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि भाज शिक्षा विभाग की मांगों पर वोट होने वाला था। मेरा आरोप यह है कि गवर्नर ने इस तरह जो विधान सभा के सत्र का अचानक अवसान किया है, उस से विधान सभा को इस वोट देने के अधिकार से वंचित रखा गया है।

श्री अशोक सेन ने कहा कि हम विधान सभा के अधिकारों को कैसे ले सकते हैं। मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि विधान सभा का अधिकार था कि बारिका प्रसाद मिश्र की गर्दन पकड़ कर उन को निकाल दे। मेरा आरोप है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विधान सभा को उस अधिकार से वंचित रखा और इस लिये बहुत अनुचित ढंग से विधान सभा के सत्र का अवसान किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा अधिकार—  
आप धारा 203 को देख लीजिये—इस धारा में क्या कहा गया है... व्यवधान।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सबारे हम लोगों को प्रश्न दे रहे थे... (व्यवधान)...

Mr. Speaker: You will have to impose restrictions on yourselves. After all, for five minutes more, you should be patient.

की मनु लिखते : प्रायः धारा 203 को देखिये—

"The Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

किसी भी मांग पर अपनी स्वीकृति देना, स्वीकृति न देना या कुछ रकम काट कर स्वीकृति देना—यह विधान मन्त्रालय का बुनियादी अधिकार है। आज उस अधिकार पर विधान सभा प्रभल करने वाली थी और मुझे खबर मिली है कि आज केवल 130 लोग नहीं, बल्कि 158 लोग ऐसे थे जो इस अनुदान के खिलाफ वोट देने के लिये कटिबद्ध थे और इसीलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधान सभा के सत्र का अन्तर्धान कर के यह जो धारा 203 है, उसकी हत्या की गई है। सत्र में भाई बात—नहीं भाई। धारा 203 में प्राक्कलिप्ता है कि विधान मन्त्रालय यह अधिकार है, उस पर आज विधान सभा प्रभल करने वाली थी, लेकिन अपने इस अधिकार पर प्रभल करने से उस को रोका गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नैतिकता का मवाल उठाया गया है। ये 1947 से राज की बागडोर सम्भाले हुए हैं, बीस साल में हजारों मिलावे दे सकता हूँ—प्रकाशम माहम को मुख्य मंत्री पद की लालच दे कर प्रजासोशलिस्ट पार्टी में प्रवेश किया गया... (ध्वजवाज)।

सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने और दूसरे लोगों ने कहा कि हर एक विधायक अपने दल के प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके विधायक बन जाता है—नेकिन जब इधर से अनेकों लोगों को तोड़कर अपने में मिलाया गया तब यह नैतिकता कहाँ थी? अभी भी कई लोग इस सदन में ऐसे बैठे हुए हैं जो पहले आपके साथ नहीं थे—मुलसी दास जाधव, राजेन्द्र बरकात, अलकन्त मेहता, ई. एक. नहीं सुखरों उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जिसको विधान मन्त्रालय की सम्मति का त्याग न करते हुये कांग्रेस में दाखिल किया

गया—तब इसकी नैतिकता कहाँ चली गई थी?

यहाँ कुछ आचार संहिता की चर्चा हुई है—मुझे याद है सन् 1961—यह एक गृह-मंत्री की की बात कर रहा हूँ—प्रो० डी० चार० गाडगिल ने, जिनको एक उच्च न्यायिक योजना कमीशन का उपाध्यक्ष बनाया है, अक्टूबर में सभी महा-राष्ट्र के दलों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था और कांग्रेस पार्टी भी उसमें थी। वहाँ पर मैंने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और इसलिये पेश किया कि 1958 में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने आवाहन किया था कि एक में अध्यक्ष, राजनीतिक मुख्य और नैतिकता की रक्षा करने के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय। राजनीतिक दलों की जो समस्या होती है, जो खर्चा होता है, इधर से उठकर लोग उधर जाते हैं, उधर से उठकर इधर आते हैं—इसके बारे में ठोस और निश्चित नियम और परिपक्वी बनाने के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उसका कभी नहीं सुना। तो 1961 में जब प्रो० गाडगिल ने महाराष्ट्र के सियामी दलों का सम्मेलन बुलाया और मैंने जब यह सुझाव रखा कि इधर से उधर जाने, उधर से इधर आने, दल को छोड़ना, अपने मतदाताओं के साथ गद्दारी करना—इसके ऊपर हम लोग रोक लगायें तो उस बन्हाण साहब ने एक वाक्य कहा था —

"The political loyalties in Maharashtra are in a state of flux; I shall not accept this proposition before the third general election."

यही बोले केन, ठीक है न ?

श्री Y. B. Chavan: I did say that, and you had accepted the position.

श्री मनु लिखते : विमर्शुल गलत बोल रहे हैं। मैंने यह विमर्शुल नहीं माना था, इसके-बाद के लोगों ने माना था, शंकर राज गौरे के अन्तर्धान। आपने नहीं माना इसका कारण था कि महाराष्ट्र में जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद वहाँ की विधान सभा में कांग्रेस का केवल

की का बहुत बड़ा। जोड़िए साहब महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रीमंडल ने बैठे हुये हैं बहाल साहब बैठे हुये हैं, बाइलकर साहब भी बैठे हुये हैं, इनसे उन्होंने नहीं कहा था इस्तीफे दे दो, चुनाव लड़ी। इन्होंने उस समय कहा था कि निष्ठाएं बबल रही हैं। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर निष्ठा बबल रही है। जनता, कार्यकर्ता और विधायक बड़ी तेजी से कांग्रेस से टूट रहे हैं, इसलिये यह आचार संहिता का समय नहीं है।

आचार संहिता के लिये हम लोग कब तैयार हो जायेंगे, जब इनका 20 साल का एकाधिकार खत्म हो जायेगा। यहाँ और अन्य राज्यों में जैसे दूसरे दल हैं, उसी तरह जब यह कांग्रेस दल बनेगा तब समझ में आयेगा और तब हम आचार संहिता बनाने के लिये तैयार होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महाभारत का एक वृष्टांत सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जब जब भी भीष्म पितामह लड़ाई के बाद उत्तरायण सूर्य की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे, पाण्डव लोग उनके पास जाते थे और वे उनको धर्म की सीख देते थे। एक दिन जब धर्म पर चर्चा भीष्म पितामह ने शुरू की और नैतिकता के सिद्धान्त को लेकर जैसे सेठ गोविन्द दास और दूसरे लोग बोल रहे थे, उसी तरह से जब भीष्म पितामह बोलने लगे, तब द्रुपदी, जो तेजस्वी औरत थी, हँसने लगी। कुछ पाण्डवों को गुस्सा आया और उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों हँस रही हो—तो द्रुपदी ने कहा—पितामह, जब द्रुपदी का चौर हरण हो रहा था, कौरवों की सभा में, उस समय आपकी धार्मिकता और नैतिकता कहाँ चली गई थी? आज मुझे वही प्रसंग याद आ रहा है। जब आपसे लोग टूटने लगे, उत्तर प्रदेश में आप खरब हो गये, हरियाणा में खरब हो गये, मध्य प्रदेश में खरब हो गये और कल गोरारपी बाई के मुबारक में भी खरब होने

वाले हैं और अस्सी ही इन्दिरा गांधी भी जाने वाली हैं, यह सब होकर रहेगा, अब आप की नैतिकता याद आयेगी। इसी लिये आज कौरवों की सभा—मुझे याद आ रही है। इसलिये नैतिकता की बात करना बेकार है। जहाँ तक संवैधानिकता का सवाल है, कानून का सवाल है, इनका कर्तव्य है कि संविधान पर धमकें करावें—लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। इसीलिये यह कामरुको प्रस्ताव है और मैं हाउस से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करके इनको भी आज निकाल दे।

**Shri Bai Raj Madhok:** All the 155 opposition MLAs of M.P. have decided to come to Delhi to represent to the President, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

The motion was negatived.

20.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.  
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
 AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani**

**Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Gonda):** Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

**Mr. Speaker:** She may resume her speech tomorrow.

20.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 21, 1967/Asadha 30, 1889 (Saka).