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

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

13111

13112

### 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 Ranga:** 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 रामराव रामोक यश महोदयः  
बौद्धरी श्रीबन्द हरिया के सर्व निक

जीवन के अद्वार मानो एक इस्टाइट्यूशन थे । नगरपाल पिछले 50 साल से उन का बहा के सार्वजनिक जीवन के अन्दर एक बहुत बहा स्थान रहा है । वह यूनियनस्ट मिनिस्ट्री के एक बहुत बड़े स्तम्भ थे और याजदी के बड़े जब भारतीय जनसंघ ना रा तो सब से पहलाजी करने वाला थी य जनसंघ का जालन्ध म आ और जिस म न्हीं, उजाव और हिमाचल प्रदेश का जनपथ बना वह उस मे थे और जनसंघ के पहले सदस्य बने । उस के बड़े भी उन का हमारी पार्टी के साथ नकट का संबंध रहा था और आभी इन चुनों वो के बड़े जो बहा पर गुनाइट्ट फट बना और जिसकी कि आज वहा पर दुःमत है उस के भी वह एक बहुत बड़े स्तम्भ थे ।

वह एक किसान परिवार से थे । उन की एक ननिक परम्परा थी और किसानों के लिए, सोलजांस के लिए, जब । के १८ उन का जीवन बना । स्वर्गीय श्री स्ती जी ने देश को जय जवान और जय किसान का नारा दिया और बौद्धरी साहब उन दोनों के लिए प्रथमत किसानों और जवानों के लिए जीवन भर लड़े । मैं उन के प्रति अपनी अद्भुत भूमिका भेट 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 shortwhile.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Indian Oil Corporation

<sup>+</sup>  
 \*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 Ramaih) (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 Ramaih. 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 Ramaih: 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 Ramaih: The refineries are at Koyali, 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 कर्मनिया जा याए मनमाणी १२ वर हरा है उन के अंत मा राई डम का कट्टोल है या नहीं यह म जानना चाहता हूं दोसरे यह

कि हमारी इंडियन ओयल कारपोरेशन क्रब तक इन विवेकी कम्पनियों को रिफ्लेस कर कर देती ?

**Shri Raghu Ramaiah:** 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 Ramaiah:** 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 U.P. 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 Ramaiah:** 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

बी ओयल सिह बेस्टर्न ऑफिशियल म जो डिपार्टमेंट है प्रारोधन कर्टोज वा उस की वजह से हिन्दूस्तान म पेट्रोलियम की बरी तो नहीं पड़ती ?

**Shri Raghu Ramaiah:** 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 Ramaiah:** 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 Ramaiah:** 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 Ramaiyah:** 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.

**Shri Rama Bhuparashar Bhattacharya:** श्री भट्टाचार्य ने बताया कि तेल की स्थिति में

पहले से बुधार हुआ है। अतः 'मैं जानता आहुता दूँ कि जब स्थिति में बुधार आया है तो बिहार के तेल के कोटे म जो कमी कर दी गई है क्या उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार बिहार कर रहा है ताकि बाढ़ आने से पहले यहाँ की सरकार बाढ़ एरिया में टीक से उसकी तज्ज्ञाइ कर सके?

**Shri Raghu Ramaiyah:** 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.

बी भारतीय सिंह भारती जो यहारे लेती का प्रोप्रोप्राय है उस के अनुसार पम्पिंग सेटेस के लिए, ट्रैक्टर के लिए, पावर इंजिन के लिये 6 जल की बही अभियान द्वारा जा रहा है जो गाड़ी के अन्दर किरातीन की थी। अब जो ऐड्यूल पम्प है उन के ग्रामावां जैसे बिरासिन को गाड़ी के अन्दर बाटन की एजेंसिया होती है उसी तरह ज्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने प्रेरण के देहानों में तेल रहनाने और उस के बाटने का कोई व्यापक व्यवस्था नहाई है?

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

**Shri S. R. 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 Ramaiyah:** 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-

pension of our business fit 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 Ramaiah.** 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 Otherwise, 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. Sam 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 यहीं जो का ध्यान धारियासिया और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो कमिशनर की ताजा रपट है उसके एक बाप्त 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."

इह हरा साल

**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 कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ रही है, और ऐसे भी साल है जब कि यह प्रतिवार चढ़ा है। जैसे 1961 म. 1 44 परसेंट था कलाम। मैं हरिजनों का और दूसरे साल वह चढ़ कर 1.27

पर्सेन्ट हो गया। इसी तरह आदिवासियों का मैत्रे देखा कि 1962 में 27 परसेन्ट और 1963 में वह घट कर 23 परसेन्ट हुआ है। मर्वी महोदय के जबाब में ऐसो कोई बात नहीं आई कि इस स्थिति को सुझावों के लिये सरकार कौन कौन से कदम उठा रही है। वह इस की जानकारी दे क्यों कि बहस होने वाली है। मैं परसेन्टेज की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने दो उदाहरण भी दिये हैं कि हारिजनों और आदिवासियों दोनों का परसेन्टेज 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 मन्त्री लिखते :** कुछ जो जगह अस्थायी नीति है, टेप्सोरेटी उनको शीरिजनर करने के बारे में कुछ लिखायो हैं इस ने कहा गया है कि मंत्रालयीं द्वारा ऐसा करने के लिये यह कारण बनाया जाता है :

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

इन्होंने कहा है कि कई देशों में यह स्थिति आये है कि नोटर विविध वर्गों तक की जगह को शीरिजनर कर दिया गया है और उस बे बड़ी जाति के लोगों को भरा गया है। इसके बारे में कमिशन ने लिखा है कि एम्सायमेट इंडियन जिविंग के पास करीब 23000 इंडिक लोग हैं 1800 में से 20 लोग हैं हारिजन और आदिवासी। पिछली इस तरह के जो काम होते हैं इसके बारे में कुछ तो जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये। यह कहते हैं कि क्षम पर अमल 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 मन्त्री लिखते :** मुझे इससे क्या मतलब है? इस सदन में कृपा परिपाठी बन जानी चाहिये। मैं उनको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कि गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित यह व्यक्ति है, गृह मन्त्रालय का कोई सबाल नहीं। लो वह कहते हैं कि वित्त मन्त्रालय का मवान है। प्रधान मंत्री नों सदन में रहती ही नहीं है। अब भी मैं उनको नहीं देख रहा हूँ। दो या तीन मंत्री जो सम्बन्धित होते हैं उनको भी यहा रहना चाहिये। अदब के साथ मैं उन्हा चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रणाली को खत्म किया जा रहा है। पता नहीं इस देश की सरकार का कौन चला रहा है। संसदीय लोकतान में प्रधान मंत्री का जो दायित्व होता है उसको उन्हे निभाना चाहिये अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है तो उनको इस पद से हट जाना चाहिये। किसी न जमीदारी नहीं की है मेरे प्रस्तुतों का उत्तर नहीं मिलता है। मुझे उत्तर प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। गृह मंत्री दे, वित्त मंत्री दे, मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा गैर हाजिर रहती है और प्रधान होती भी है तो कही जाना नहीं देती है।

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Singh 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  
मत्रालया का जब मामला आता है तो  
किस का दायित्व है? आपको मिन  
चिट्ठो भी इसके 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 मुर पर आप  
द्यवस्थः द। यह संसदीय प्रणाली की  
दुनियाद म बात जाती 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 मुकम्म चन्द्र कल्याण उपराजान  
मन्त्री बैठे हैं वह जान वे।

**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.

जी यह लिये अप्रैल मे प्रसन 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

जी यह लिये . कल पाडे कमीशन  
के बारे मे जैसे किया है उसी तरह।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यहा० सामाजिक  
कल्याण भवी० महोदय ने इस बात पर आम

दिया है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों लोगों के लिए वीस प्रतिशत मुरीजित स्थान होते हुए भी नीकरियों में उन को अधिक से अधिक एक या दो या तीन प्रतिशत स्थान मिलते हैं? इस का कारण योग्यता है। आज जो योग्यता की कसीटी 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 कसीटी को छोड़ कर के अवसर की कमीटी को आवायाया जाये जिस से यह वीस प्रतिशत की प्रतिशता दूरी हो—महसू 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?

ओ प्रधानक भेहता: जैसा कि मैं ने पहले बताया है जो लोग मुक्तसिलिक इमतहानों में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आते हैं उन को पूरी योग्यता देने के लिए कई इस्टीट्यूशन्ज बलाए गए हैं जिन को हम कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम उन लोगों को ड्रेनिंग फॉसिलिटीज दे रहे हैं जिन को बढ़ाने का हम भोव रहे हैं जिस से ये लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में योग्यता के साथ इमतहानों में बैठ सके। मैं आनंदा हूँ कि सर्विस में आने के बाद भी शिड्यूल कार्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को मदद देनी चाहिए क्योंकि..

(अवक्षान)

बी रामसेवक यादव: सवाल दीगर जवाब दीगर। (अवक्षान)

एक माननीय सरदर, मंत्री महोदय सवाल को समझे नहीं हैं। (अवक्षान)

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of misunderstanding it.

बी प्रधानक भेहता: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस हाउन की कार्बनाही को आप कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं या न कर रहे हैं।

यह सवाल पूछा गया है कि क्या गवर्नरेट इन लोगों को परसेटेज बेसिस पर लेने के

लिए तैयार है या योग्यता की कसीटी पर लेने के लिए तैयार है।

बा० राम सबध तिहः: माननीय सरदर ने पूछा है कि उन लोगों का कोटा भरा है या नहीं।

भी प्रधानक भेहता: वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि योग्यता न होने की वजह से वे परसेटेज बेसिस पर सर्विस में नहीं आ सकते हैं इस लिए उन को पूरी योग्यता देने की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है ताकि वे आसानी से इमतहान में पास हों और सर्विसिंज में अपने परसेटेज को पूरा कर सके।

बा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवक्षय का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का विलुप्त ही उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष लहोदय: हम ने यह डिसिजन लिया है कि बनेस्वन-आवार में अवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जायेगा।

बा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, भगर मैं आप से यह कहूँ “प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझ को देखिए” और आप यह समझ जाये “प्रध्यक्ष महोदय आप मुझे मत देखिये” तो सोक 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 कसीटी को छोड़ दे और अवसर की कसीटी को अपनाये। हमें उन लोगों को अवसर देना है—वे अयोग्य हैं किंतु भी हमें उन को अवसर देना है और अयोग्य होते हुए भी वीस परसेट हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ऊचे स्थानों पर रखना है जिस से वे नेतृत्व के लायक बने। यह प्रश्न आप ने समझ लिया क्योंकि आप इस देश की ओड़ा को जानते हैं। मंत्री महोदय बेचारे को पता नहीं है। इ लिए मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप लोक द्वारा को

जी तरह से चलाइ कि जिस में कम से कम ५ लाख-सामने कुछ समझ की बात बात हो वर्ता यह होगा कि हम कहेंगे कि आम खाने चाने और बै बहेंगे कि इमली 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)

जी भवु लिये सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है उस का परिणाम उस का लेखा-जोखा देख के साधने है। (ध्वन्यान)

**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.

जी भवुहर लोहिया भव्यक भवोदय, मैं इस पर अपना विरोध प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो ममी भवोदय गहरी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ नाल आँखें दिखाते हैं। यह क्या तमाशा है।

जी एजेंट लिह उप नक्फ ज्यादा नाल आँखे दिखा रहे हैं।

जी शिव नारायण: अध्यक्ष भवोदय, मैं आप के हारा इस सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हरिजन लड़के एम० ए० पास कर के जो कि बूनियादियी की हाईस्ट दिली है, और ताक्षत में ५५ फीसदी

सारसं ले कर भी आज बीराहे पर ठाकरे छा रहे हैं तो इस बहरमेंट और शिनिस्टर साहब के रास्टे मे इन लोगों को सर्विस दे लेने मे क्या टेक्निकल लाकाट है।

जी भवुहर लोहिया भव्यक किया शिव नारायण! शाब्दान्।

जी भवुहर लेहता भिसान के तौर पर मे बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक पार्लियार्मेंट के भेदभाव ने अभी मुख चिट्ठी लिखी कि एक हरिजन नौजवान को जिस ने अच्छे मास्ट से एम० ए० पास किया है दिल्ली के एक कालेज मे नैकचरारिशिप नियनी चाहिए। वह भवर्नमेंट कालेज नहीं है एक प्राइवेट कालेज है लेकिन हम उस को आट देते हैं। हीम शिनिस्टर मे ऐरी यह बातचीत हो रही है कि जिन सत्याग्री को हम आट देते हैं उन के निए एक यह भी कन्फीशन रख दी जाये कि उन को भी शिव्यूल्ड कास्ट्रस और शिव्यूल्ड ड्राइवर मे भवालिफाइल लोगो की एक खाम परसेटज लेनी पड़ेवी। इस तरह ने जहा जहा हो भक्ता है वहा हम कन्फीशन डाल रख इन लोगो का नौकरी दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जी शिवचरण लील इस नवाल से जिस सदस्य वा मम्बन्ध है, उम्मा आप भवाल करन का अवमर नहीं दे रह है। इस सवाल का मुझ से मम्बन्ध है, नेकिन प्राप भव अवमर नहीं दे रहे हैं।

जी हृकम चन्द्र कल्पवत्त क्या वह भी है कि पर्याप्त मल्या म शिव्यूल्ड कास्ट्रस के शिकित लेंग होने पर भी उनका कोटा पूरा न किये जान के कारण यह है कि अफसर लोग ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं, वे अपने भव ने आदमी रखना चाहते हैं वे शिव्यूल्ड कास्ट्रस के लोगो को अपने पास नहीं रखते चाहते हैं, और इस सम्बन्ध मे उनकी तरफ से दबाव डाला जाता है?

जी वास्तव मेहमान। अक्षयतरों की तरफ से कोई आवश्यकी न हो पाए, उस बारे में भी कोईवाही हो रही है।

जी कांवरलाल गुप्त। क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है? सरकार ने ऐसे कौन से पारिषिद्ध स्टंप्स लिये हैं, ऐसे कौन से बात क्षेत्र उठाये हैं, जिससे अक्षय लोग मर्मानी न कर सके और लिंग्यूल कास्ट्रस के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके?

जी असोक येहां : जहां तक कलास परी और कलास फोर का सबाल है, वहां इस बारे में शिकायत बहुत कम है। कलास बन और कलास टू में शिकायत काफी है। जसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, कलास बन और कलास 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 भ्रातावा जो और जगहे हैं, पर्लिक से पटर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, प्राइवेट कालेज में, जिनको हमारी तरफ से कुछ ग्राट या मदद दी जाती है उनके लिये हम इन बारे में कन्दीशन्ड कलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जिनको हमारी तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं दी जाती है, जहां 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?

जी शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि हरिजनों के नाम पर जा सुविधाएं या सहायताएं—पड़ाई, मकान, नीकरी, इत्यादि की मिलती है, वे ज्यादातर जो कामों के लिये जाटव हैं, उनको मिला करती हैं, बालमोक्ष, ककर, धार्मी, पासी, कोली, आदि गतिया उन सुविधाओं से वर्चित है? 20 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी बालमोक्ष वा अन्यों तक मैला मिल पर ढोता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बालमोक्ष, धोबी, धानुक आदि में से क्या कोई हाई कार्ट का जब है, या इन में से कोई कहीं का राज्यपाल या राज इन्ड है। यह कारा ढोग है कि हरिजनों के मुश्ताने के लिये काम किया जा रहा है। महाल्या गांधी भगियों को दोपड़ी में भरे, लेकिन 20 वर्षों के बाद भी सरकार ने इहां स्थिति को मुश्ताने के लिये कृद 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 राजदूत, 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 जा० मतलब लगाया है, उस कां० साफ़ करके मै॒ं पूछता चाहता हू॑ं अब लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि कितनी जगहें वहां पर थीं, वे हम भर मके हैं—मतलब मै॒ं कि 100 जगहें मान लीजिये भरने को हैं, तो 12 कैन्डीडेट मिल गये। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि मानलोजिये उसमें 20 आदमों ऐसे हैं, जो मिनिमम योग्यता रखते हैं तो क्या आप उन 20 आदमियों को चांस दे कर अभी जो बैक-लोग हैं उसको भरने की काशिश करेंगे या नहीं?

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** बैक-लोग भरने की जरूर काशिश 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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\*1284. **Shri M. Sudarsanam:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Kajna 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.

**बी यशपाल सिंह** क्या सरकार बताता सकता है कि दिल्ली के जिन नागरिकों से पाच लाख गज जमीन खरोदी गई थी, वही जमीन बाद में 350 रु. गज बेची गई, लेकिन उन नागरिकों को उस में से कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला—इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार ने क्या उपाय साचा है?

**बी इकबाल सिंह :** किसानों से जो जमीन लो जाती है, उन को उस का कम्पेंसेशन

दिया जाता है। परं उस से उनकी उम्मीद न हो तो वे अदालत में जा सकते हैं और काम्पेनसेशन बढ़ा सकते हैं। जहाँ तक जमीन के बेचने का ताल्लुक है, जमीन 25, 30 और 40 रु. गज बेचो गई है, इस पर दूसरे खंड भी पड़ते हैं . . .

**बी यशपाल सिंह** मेरा यह सवाल नहीं था। जिन सारों ने काम्पापरेटिव बनाई है, उन को सरकार ने प्राइवेशन दी है। उन्होंने 5 रु. गज जमीन खरोद कर 50 रु. गज में बेची है और इस में किसानों को कोई नुनासा नहीं हुआ—इस पालिसी को बेंज करने का क्या उपाय है ?

**बी इकबाल सिंह** . जहाँ तक कोम्पापरेटिव का ताल्लुक है उन को जमीने 8 रु. गज दी जाती है। परं मानवीय सदस्य कार्इ बाल केस बतायेंगे ता उस में एन्कवायरी 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.

**बी नांद स्वर्णी :** कोम्पापरेटिव सोसायटी बनाकर जो ग्रन्ट दासों पर जमीन खरीदी जाती है और बाद में उसे मुआफा कराया जाता है—क्या मिनिस्ट्री इस बात की जाव कराने का कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

**बी इकबाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक कोम्पापरेटिव सोसायटीज का ताल्लुक है जो सन् 1960-61 से पहले बन चुकी है, उन को जमीन दी जाती

है। सन् 60 से पहले कुछ सोसायटी<sup>१</sup> बाबीन एक्वायर की थी, वह उन को भी गई, कुछ के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने एक्वायर करने के लिये कदम उठाया। लेकिन सन् 60 के बाद को नईसोसायटीज़ को जमीन नहीं दी जाती है, सिफ़े पुगानी सोसायटीज़ को ही दी जाती है....

भी कल्परताल गुप्त। यद्यु महोदय आशा जवाब दे रहे हैं, आशा जवाब नहीं दे रहे।

भी कल्परतालमधोक भव नीति बदल चुकी है।

भी इकबालसिंह जा भी सोसाइटीया मन् 1960 के पांने मे बनी होगी उन्हीं को जमीन दी जानी है मन् 60 के बाद बनी हुई नई सोसाइटीज़ 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

भी कल्परतालमधोकः जब यह दिल्ली का मा टर पन् । बनाया ग। था और उम का डेवलप करने का काम ३००३०० ए. को दिया गया था उस समय फ़ ला की आवादी लगभग 16 लाख थी। मास्टर प्लान बनाने वालों का यह यदाया था कि 1980 तक दिल्ली की आवादा 30 लाख हो जायगी लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि दिल्ली की आवादी अभी 30 लाख ही गयी है और जिस अदाजे पर, जिस एस्टेट के ऊपर वह प्लान बनाया गया था वह सारा भदाजा गलत निकला है और उस मे जो लैंड यूज बताया गया था उस नें दूँज के मुताबिक अगर चला जाए तो दिल्ली जो आगे नहीं है उससे भी अधिक

नहीं बन सकता है। इस बात को देखते हीर कि दिल्ली की आवादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और जो मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था वह किसी ऐयर कंडिशन बदले मे बैठ कर आमंद नेबर गलों ने बताया था जिनको कि पना नहीं कि क। किस इसके मे कौन लोग बम रहे थे तो क्या सरकार हारे भास्टर प्लान के ऊपर पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा और दिल्ली के घन्वर सैड यूज का इस दंग से प्रबन्ध किया जायगा जिससे कि दिल्ली की तेजी से निरस्तर बहुत हुई आवादी की आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जा सके और यहां इस बहुती हुई आवादी के आवादम के प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से लोगों को मकान बनाने के बास्ते जर्मीन दी जायेगी?

भी इकबाल सिंह जहा तक मास्टर प्लान बनाने वा ताल्लुक है यह कोई 6 साल पहने बनाया गया था। उस समय जो भी दिल्ली मे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स थे, वाहे वह कारपो-रेशन हो, मिट्टी इन्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट हो जोकि बाद मे ३००३०० ए. की एक्सारिटी हुई, वह और जो यहां मे मैन्यर्स पालियामेंट थ उन सब आदमियों वे माथ सलाह भशविरे के बाद यह बनाया गया था। उस के बाद भी प्लास बन गह है और उन जोनल प्लांस को स्वीकार बनाने के लिए कारपोरेशन है, जोनल करेती है और ३००३०० है। उस के बाद वह गवर्नमेंट दे पास आता है। इमलिए यह बहता नहीं गही होगा कि यह मास्टर प्लान सिफ़े ऐयर कंडिशन बदलों मे बैठे हुए चढ़ आमंद नेबर लोगों ने बनाया है।

जहा तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि मास्टर प्लान के अदाजे से दिल्ली की आवादी बही ज्यादा बढ़ी है, उसे मे भानता हूँ। यह सही है कि दिल्ली की आवादी उस अदाजे के हिसाब से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है और बढ़ती जा रही है और इस चीज को ध्यान मे रखते हुए इस बक्त हम सोच रहे हैं कि उस को किस दंग से बदला जाये और जो जीनल लान है

उस को भी उस के हिसाब से बदला जाये। दिल्ली का जो बास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था वह दिल्ली को एक अच्छा, खूबसूरत और साफ सुधारा बाहर बनाने की गरज से बनाया गया था। बदलते हुए हालात के मुताबिक दिल्ली का जो विकास, उत्तरनि आदि हो वह एक बाकायदा प्लान के मुताबिक हो।

श्री बु नेश्वर शील एम० पी० ब० की हाउस बिल्डिंग कोप्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बनी हुई है और वह एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी है जो क्या सरकार ने उस सोसाइटी को भी उस के बैम्बरों ११२ मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देने की वारं सोची है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: यद्यो तक ऐसा कोई प्रयोगल सरकार के सामने नहीं आया है बाकी प्रगत वह आयेगा तो उसे जहर एग्जामिन फैया जायेगा।

श्री हु नम बन्द कल्याण प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, करीब १५०—२०० राज्य सभा और लोकसभा के मिला कर इस कोप्रापरेटिव हाउस बिलिंग सोसाइटी के बैम्बर है जिन्होंने कि उस मे जैयर 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 ब्रह्माचारी शास्त्री: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के भावी विकास कार्यक्रमों को लेकर दिल्ली के भास्तपास जो उत्तरप्रदेश, हरियाणा का भाग पड़ता है जिसमे 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 कि-नहीं ताकि उन को आपने विश्वास में लेकर दिल्ली का विकास कार्यक्रम समान का से तैयार किया जा सके और दिल्ली पर ही वह बोध न पड़े?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: जी हां, इस सिलसिले में एक हाई पावर कमेटी है जिसमे हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, दिल्ली के उप-जियपाल दिल्ली के चीफ एजेंटस्ट्रिटिव कॉर्सिलर और इस मंदानय के बैम्बर है, और होम बिनिस्टर उस के बैयरमन है। उस मे यह देखा जाता है कि जहा तक सब की तरफकी का सवाल है स्कीम जो बने एक किस्म की बने, पालिसी जो हो एक किस्म की हो इस के लिए इतमें गैर किया जाता है।

जहा तक दूसरी बात का ताल्लुक है एक नेशनल प्लान कौर नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन टैयार हो रहा है और हम उन स्टेटों से कहेंगे कि उसी के मुताबिक उनका विकास और तरफकी 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 आकड़े मेरे पास इस बक्त नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य प्रगत अलग से इस के बारे मे नोटिस देंगे तो मैं जरूर वह बतला सकता हूँ।

श्री ब्र० ल० आक्षयल : दिल्ली की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए और यह पर भूमि की कमी को महसूस करते हुए क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है कि वह पर बहमजिली इमारतें, १०, १० और १५-१५ मजिने मकान बनाये जाये ताकि लोगों को आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधा हम पूँचा सके?

श्री इकबाल सिंह जी हां, दो किस्म के मकान हम बनायेंगे। एक वह ऐरिया जो कि हाई डेस्टी ऐरिया और कमशियल ऐरिया होगा और दूसरा रेजीडेंशियल ऐरिया होगा और हम ऐसा ऐरिया जी रखेंगे जहा कि आवास के लिए १०-१५ मजिने मकानात बने होंगे।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त मास्टर प्लान में यह कहा गया है कि 1981 के बाद लिंगी में कोई स्लम्स नहीं रहेंगे और वहाँ की बड़ी हुई मालावी के हिसाब से 30,000 टैनामट्स हर साल बनने चाहिए और जो बना लिये गये 30,000 मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से लेकिन क्या यह कोई है कि बजाय 60,000 टैनामट्स के बाद फाइर इयर प्लान में जो कमी की उस के करीब डेंड लाल टैनामट्स की और अधिक कमी हो गई और जब यह स्थिति हो तो सरकार या दिनंनी का हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम तेजी से बढ़े उस के लिए क्या कादम उठा रही है, क्या कौनकोट स्टैप ने रही है और क्या मत्ती महोदय इस चीज के ऊपर भी विचार करेंगे कि जहाँ सीबर, बिजली न भी हो वहाँ पर भी मकान बनाने की इजाजत दे दें ?

श्री इकबाल लिखे जहाँ तक मकानों की कमी का तालिका 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 इस कमी की बजह यह भी कि गवर्नरमेंट वे इस सफियाण्ट फाइनेशियल रिसोर्सेज नहीं दे। मूलक वे हालात हूँसे थे और मकान बनाने के बास्ते लोगों को कर्जा नहीं दे सकते थे और जाहिर है कि अगर कर्जा न दे तो मकान लोग नहीं बना सकते थे। इसलिए इस में कमी हुई। अब सरकार फिर से मकान लोगों द्वारा बनाने के लिए कर्जा व अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के बारे में गैर कर रही है और शोडे दिनों में सरकार बतलायेगी कि वह लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये क्या क्या क्या सुविधाएं देने जा रही हैं।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त भेरा सबल यह है कि जब हर साल 40,000 मकान के बजाय केवल 10,000 मकान बनते हैं तो मत्ती महोदय उस पैस को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कौनकोट स्टैप उठाना चाहते हैं यहाँ स्लम्स बनाना चाहते ?

मैं ने इक स्पेशल सबल भी पूछा था कि अगर कहीं पर सीबर और बिजली न भी हो

तो भी ऐसी बगूह पर क्या आप यहाँ बनाने की इजाजत देने ? मैं भी जनरल कर्क राज से पूछते हुए कहा चाहूँगा कि लिंगी के साथ उम्मी इस तरह से बिलबाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य है ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath 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 सरबू पाण्डेय कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि हास्सर्चिंग इंग सोमाइटीज जमीन की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरबाजारी करती है। सस्ते दामों पर यह जमीने वह सोमाइटीज खरीदती है और जनता को काफी महंगे दामों पर बेचती है। अखबारों में यह समाचार प्रवाणित हुआ है कि इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य का भी हाथ इन सोमाइटीयों में है।

श्री हु एवं जननीय माननीय सदस्य का नाम तो बतला दीजिए।

श्री सरबू पाण्डेय उन का नाम सारा देश जानता है, श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश है। मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मत्ती ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि यह बात सच है या नहूँ है, और यह कि इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

मी इच्छाम तिथि : जाहू ताफ़ कोलाहलरेटिव सोसाइटीदों वाली जमीन देने का सवाल है मैंने बहला किया है कि तम्ह 1960 के वर्ष की जो हाउस विरिंग कोलाहलरेटिव सोसाइटीज रजिस्टर हैं उन को ही हम ने जमीन दी है उस के बाद की नवी सोसाइटीज को जमीन नहीं दी है और जिन सोसाइटीज को हम जमीन देते हैं वह किसने उन सोसाइटीज के मैम्बर्स होते हैं उन के मूलाधिक ही जमीन की जाती है और सोसाइटीज के लिए यह भी लाभिम है कि वह यह जमीन सिर्फ अपने मैम्बरों को दे सके। यहां वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और इस को बदलते हैं और दूसरों को जमीन दे देते हैं यहां इस हिस्से की शिकायतें जाती हैं तो उन पर चीर किया जायगा और मुनासिब कार्यवाही उन सोसाइटीज के खिलाफ की जायगी। यहां माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस में जैसे कोई केस हो तो वह हमें बतलाये और हम उन पर गौर करें।

मी सरग् पाण्डेयः सारे अखबारों में आता है कि सारा देश जानता है यद्य प्राप 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, Bhir 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 deve opment 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 miser able 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 pro vide protection and the minimum amenities o 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 Mahandiyani 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 alter native accommodation under the Scheme, as they squatted on Gov ernment 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 Govern ment land after the 31st July, 1960, and they were not, therefore, entitled to alternative accommodation under the Scheme. However, on humani tarian considerations these ineligible squatter families were shifted to the village Hastsal 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 Hastsal vil lage where they have put up their huts. For water supply, in addition to the two wells already existing in the Hastsal area, 14 hand-pumps have been installed there. Such of them as wanted Sikki, we e 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 Hastsal 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 state ment, 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.

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**श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याणी:** मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन लोगों को हम ने प्लाट दिये थे वह बेच कर चले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने ऐसे कितने केसेज आये हैं जो लोग प्लाट को बेच कर दूसरी जगह चले गये। क्या सरकार इस बात की धोषणा 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 की उजाड़ती है और रोज बसाती है। सरकार ने पहले 80 गज के प्लाट 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 प्लाट हैं। एक ८० गज के और दूसरे 25 गज के। जो एलिजिवल स्क्वैटर्स हैं उन को पहले 25 गज के प्लाट पर ले जाया जाता है उस के बाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन को 80

गज के प्लाट दिये जात 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 हुक्म चन्द कछाय:** 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 जानता चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि जिनको आप ने 80 गज देने को 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 नालुक 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 तालुक है करीब 18,000 आदमियों को दिये गये हैं।

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछाय:** 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 क्युमी झोपड़ी 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 स्कैटर्ज बतलाये उनको आपने क्या क्या अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो इनएलिजिबल हैं उनको क्या वया अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो यह स्कैटर्स की प्रावेम है उसको कैसे साल्व करना चाहते हैं?

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

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

**श्री इकबाल सिंह:** जहां तक एलिजिबल लोगों का तालुक है जब सीम 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. Soni:** 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 मधोळ:** श्री मंत्री महोदय ने फिर्ज दी हैं कि पांच हजार को अस्सी गज के पलाट 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 स्कॉर्टर्ज की संख्या अब बहुत अधिक हो गई है और पिछले दिनों के अन्दर ही लगभग हर एरिया के अन्दर पांच हजार से दस हजार स्कॉर्टर 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 स्कॉर्टर्ज को हटाने की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर है और उनको बसाने की किसी और पर है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि लेफ्टिनैट गवर्नर ने गवर्नमेंट को कहा कि इन सब स्कॉर्टर्ज के बारे में सारी नीति उनको बसाने की, उनको हटाने की एक ही के पास होनी चाहिये, इस सब चीज को एक ही आयोरिटी कंट्रोल करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस सारी समस्या

का कल्पना एक ही आधारिती के हाथ में देने का नियंत्रण किया है या नहीं किया है ? क्या आपने कोई डेफिनिट डायरेक्टर दिया है या देना चाहते हैं ताकि नई शृंगिया बनना बढ़ हो सके और जो पुरानी बनी हुई है उन सबवे निवासियों को बदलने के लिये स्थान मिल सवे ?

**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?

प्राप पन्द्रह हजार लिये कर रहे हैं लेकिन सबवटज़ की मध्या दो लाख के कमर हैं। क्या आप इन दो लाख के लिये कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ?

**Shri Jaganath Rao :** दो लाख का कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

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

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO (QUESTIONS)

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

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

**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpeyi:**  
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

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

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. Gujarat	46
5. Haryana	168
6. Jammu & Kashmir	126
7. Kerala	293
8. Madhya Pradesh	458
9. Madras	564
10. Maharashtra	9 51
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.

Re-organisation of Planning Commission

\*1268. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
Shri Bedabrata Barua:  
Shri T. A. Prasad:  
Shri Parthasarathy:  
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given on 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 पंसे के सिक्के का दुरुपयोग

\* 1270. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रीः :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिवकुनार शास्त्रीः :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्रीः :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया :

श्री नरदेव स्नातकः :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरीः :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) यदि हाँ, 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 भैं 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 गरमी से पिघलने वाली मिथ्र धातुओं का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जब कि उन मिथ्र धातुओं को पिघलाने के लिए ज्यादा गरमी की ज़रूरत 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. श्री 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. श्री 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 Chanda:**  
**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. Nayyar:**  
**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. Nayyar:  
 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) if 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 Brothers & Co., London

बिहार राज्य को विद्युतीय सहायता

1276 श्री रामावनारायणस्त्री :

श्री कृष्ण मिशन बहुकार :

श्री भैरवनाथ सिंह :

क्या बिहार मर्दी यह बताने की हृषि करेगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के लिये ग्रामीण सलाहकार ने बिहार में अकाल को स्थिति के बारे में बेन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा है जिसमें महायता वालों के लिये 30 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक व्यय बरतने का परामर्श दिया गया है,

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

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

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

बिहार सरकार में राज्य मर्दी (विद्युत बहुकार) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सहायता कालों पर 7 जलाई 1967 तक सालांग 26 06 करोड़ रुपये बच्चे हो चुकने का अनुमान है।

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

(घ) 10 करोड़ रुपये तक के अत्यन्त नवार 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

माराय स्थिर उंचरक कारबाने में "धेराव"

\*1278. श्री रवि राय :  
श्री एस० म० ओडी :  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री नवनीत सिंह :  
श्री जार्ज कर्लेफील :

क्या पंद्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मद्रास स्थिर उंचरक कारबान को "धेराव" की ओर दिलाया गया है,

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

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

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

योजना, पंद्रोलियम तथा रसायन और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक बेहता):

(क) विशाखापत्तनम स्थिर उंचरक कारबाने में एक धेराव ढाला गया, मद्रास में नहीं।

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

(ग) 18 अमरीकन तकनीशन चले गये हैं।

(घ) कार्य की अव्यवस्था के कारण उंचरक सन्तुल को चालू करने में हो रही दैरी पर सरकार काफी विरतित 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**

\*1280. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** 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) (i) 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, Sibsagar 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 ONGC Commission has already granted recognition to the ONGC Employees' Union, Sibsagar 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 Bedabrata Barua:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

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 Jagannath 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 Bedabrata 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. C. 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 Recessions

**'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 136,125 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)

(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 425 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 1967-68, 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 1967-68 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 Ramalih):** (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 1967-68,

(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 वै.च० दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इस योजना के प्रन्तर्गत योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के हेतु कितनी व्यवराशि नियन्त्रण की गयी थी, और

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

योजना पेट्रोलियम और रसयन तथा सालाल कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक नेहता) :

(क) 46 72 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) मूलना एकवित की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी, मध्य प्रदेश पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

## मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ रोग उपचार केन्द्र

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इप समर छुट रोग उपचार के किन्द्र 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 अवधार दिये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति बनकर्तेर) : (क) इस समय राष्ट्रीय कुछ नियवण कार्यक्रम के प्रन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 6 कुछ नियवण

एकत तथा 40 सर्वेक्षण, जिनका एवं उपचार केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं। इनके प्रतिरित भारत सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से प्राच्य में विसंजन आश्रम नामक एक स्वैच्छिक संस्था एक कुछ नियवण एकत चला रही है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक एकत से 1200 से 1500 कुछ के रोगियों का पता लगाने तथा उनके उपचार की अवस्था करने की यथा की जाती है।

(ग) 1966-67 में भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ नियवण कार्यक्रम सहित विभिन्न स्त्राम्य योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये कुनै 60 92 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया। राज्य सरकार ने इसमें से विशेष रूप से कुछ केन्द्रों पर कितनी रकम खर्च की है यह बताना समझः नहीं है क्योंकि बताना कार्यं पद्धति के अनुमार राज्यों को महायाना योजनावार नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि सभी योजनाओं के लिये एक मूल दी जाती है।

1966-67 में फ मर्जन आश्रम अप्पा के एक कुछ नियवण एकत के लिये 12,800 00 रुपये का एक और सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है।

आयोगों तथा नियवण बोर्डों का स्थापित किया जाना

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

(क) एसे नये आयोगों तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्डों की नीत्या क्या है जिन्हें स्थापित करने के लिये यत पाच बर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को मंजूरी दी थी; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन अवय हुआ है ?

उप प्रधान बड़ी तथा वित्त बड़ी (बी मोरारजी देसाई): (क) भीर (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है भीर यथासम्बन्ध शीघ्र सदन के मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अधिकारियों द्वारा विभाग से याचना

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

(क) वित्तमंडल स्टर के बड़ी को ऐसे अधिकारि, को सरकारी खर्च पर विभाग द्वारा याचना करने की अनुमति देने का अधिकार है जो कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत सरकारी खर्च पर विभाग द्वारा याचना करने का हकदार नहीं है ।

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

(ग) वित्त परिषाम स्वरूप कितना अतिरिक्त धर्य दुमा ?

उप प्रधान बड़ी तथा वित्त बड़ी (बी मोरारजी देसाई) (क) जिन अधिकारियों को दीरा करना 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 अधिलमनीय तथा आवश्यक थी हवाई जहाज से यात्रा कर सकते हैं । भारत सरकार के महालयों को ऐसे मामलों में हवाई यात्रा की मजूरी देने का अधिकार दिया गया है ।

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

सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई अवालित वस्तुएं

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

(क) 1965-66 भीर 1966-67 वें सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली में कितने मूल्य की आयालित वस्तुएं पकड़ी थीं ।

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

(ग) ये वस्तुएं उनके मालिकों को देने समय कितने मूल्य की थीं ।

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या बारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान बड़ी तथा वित्त बड़ी (बी 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 उमका मूल्य इस प्रकार है —

	1965-66	1966-67
रुपये (लगभग)	रुपये (लगभग)	
बम्बई	2,29,95,000	4,13,61,000
मद्रास	34,49,000	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 अधिश्वेषण के प्रत्येक मामले में अलग अलग होती है जो इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि व्याय निर्णय

बीर/प्रदूषका प्रदाताती कार्बोवाही के पूरा होने में किनता समय लगता है। बन्वई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली में अधिवेशन के मामलों की संख्या सापारणत हर साल कई हजार होती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता से अधिक समय तथा अधिक व्यय किये जिना यह सूचना एकत्रित करना समव नहीं है कि अधिवेशन के प्रत्येक मामले में इस्त माल किनते समय तक रोक रखा गया।

(ग) से (ड) जिन मामलों में पकड़ा गया भाल पार्टीयों का वापस कर दिया जाता है उन मामलों में भाल के पश्चिम समय आके गये मूल्य से भिन्न होके मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाता है। इनके अलावा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उनको प्राप्त कानूनी अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए भाल को रोक रखते हैं। इसलिये सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा भाल को रोक रखने की अवधि म भाल की बीमत गिर जाने के कारण मालिकों को इन बाली हानि का मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न हा नहीं उठता।

कुछ केन्द्रीय मर्जीयों के टलीकोनो आदि पर लाग्ते

6158 श्री राम सेवक यात्रा  
श्री जार्ज फर्मेंटीन :  
श्री बल्लू ब्रसाह :  
श्री रवि राय :  
श्री बहुराज सिंह भारती -

क्या रिपोर्ट, आवास तथा प्रूति मंत्री यह बताने को क्या करेंगे कि नये मन्त्रिमंडल की स्थापना से शत नक वैदेशिक-कार्य वाणिज्य और गह-कर्ग मंत्री के टेलीफोन विजली और फर्नीचर पर किनता धन व्यय हुआ है?

विवरण, आवास तथा प्रूति मन्त्रालय में उपलब्धी (श्री इकबल सिंह)। सामर, एकत्रित की जा रही है तर ममा पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

Shri R. R. Singh Deo;  
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 coa 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 Desai):** (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 Phulreenu 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 Phulreenu 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 de-requisitioned 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 derequisitioning 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 refurnishing 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 तिचाई और विद्युत परि-  
योजनाओं के लिये सहायता**

6167 ओ वेवराज पाटिल क्या तिचाई और विद्युत भवी यह बताने की हुपा करेगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य को चौथी पच-  
वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण तिचाई और विद्युत 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 व्यौता क्या है ?

तिचाई और विजली यज्ञी (दा० क० ल०  
राष्ट्र) (क) और (ख) चौथी पच-  
वर्षीय योजना को अभी प्रत्यन्त रूप दिया  
जाना है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का मम्बन्ध है,  
सुरक्षित और सहायता के बहुत कोयना परियोजना  
के लिए दी जा रही है। 1966-67 के  
दौरान कोयना परियोजना के लिए 88 लाख  
रुपये का और दिया गया था और 1967-68  
के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये को प्रबन्ध का प्रस्ताव  
किया गया है। भव्य मिलाई व विजली  
परियोजनाओं का खंड योजना में सम्मिलित  
स्थीयों की कार्यान्विति के लिए उपलब्ध  
समस्त संसाधनों से किया जाता है भव्य  
राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधनों से तथा  
दोजना में सम्मिलित सभी स्थीयों के लिए  
दी गई केन्द्रीय महायता में 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 of em- ployees	Gujarati 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 सिवे चौथी योजना में निम्नलिखित

6172 श्री रामचन्द्र चौरस्या :  
श्री ज्ञा सुन्दरलाल  
श्री न० च० इंदित

क्या योजना मध्ये यह बनाने की हृष्ट करेग कि

(क) सरकार न चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योग बढ़ावने के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की है,

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ; भौत

(ग) इन्हें किन स्थानों पर सुरू करने का विचार है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलिनम और रसायन तथा समाज स्वत्वान नंबर, (श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र मेहता)।

(क) ऐ (ख) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, मध्य देश में नये उद्योगों को बढ़ावने के लिए भारत सरकार ने चौदह वर्षीय राशि निर्धारित नहीं की है। इह हाल चौदह

परियोजना समिति में, कल्याण प्रदेश में नेत्रनील कोटि के बातचीत कई परियोजनाओं का शूरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन परियोजनाओं के स्थान-निर्धारण दूर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के ज्ञान की स्परेक्षा के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध परियोजनाएँ ताकि नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं—

परियोजना का नाम और उसका चौथी पंच-स्थान-निर्धारण वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप की स्परेक्षा में उपलब्ध परियोजना

(करोड रुपये)

1 भिलाई स्टील सवत्र भिलाई का विस्तार	110 50
2 भोपाल भारी बिजली के सामान की परियोजना का विस्तार	27 55
3 नेपाल नेपा भिल्स का विस्तार	6 00
4 मुमुक्षा वागांज भिल्स, होशगांवाद	6 00
5 कोटवा अल्पमिनियम परियोजना, कोटवा	42 54
6 नया अलकालायड कर्काना, नीमच	0 60
7 भीमन्त कारखाना, मनधर	पर्याप्त अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में बड़े तथा मझोले उद्योगों के लिए 10 35 करोड रुपये के तथा ग्राम्योदयों के लिए 7 करोड रुपये के परियोजनाएँ की घोषणा की गई है। इस परियोजना का एक अन्य राज्य में नए उद्योगों

को प्रोत्तराहित करने तथा उन्हें सहभाग प्रदान करने के लिए किये जाने की मन्त्रालय है।

#### Petro-Chemical Technicians

6178. Shri D. R. Patel: 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 बेतनकम

6175 श्री राम सिंह अवरबाल -

श्री हुकम जान कङ्गड़ा

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 24 जून 1966 के अनुग्रहित प्रबन्ध संख्या 2317 के उत्तर के मन्त्रनालय में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सब है वि उनके मतालय में प्रयुक्त होने वाली कारे हल्की मोटर गाड़ियों की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आती है किन्तु इन कारों के ड्राइवरों को भारी मोटर गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों का बेतनकम, अर्थात् 100 से 180 रुपये है ,

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

(ग) यदि हा, तो एक ही मतालय में दो बेतनकम होने के क्या कारण हैं ; भीर

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

सवाल्य सवा परिवार निवेदन मंत्री (शा० श्रीराम चन्द्रसेन) : (क) जी हा, किन्तु प्रेष 110 में 180 रुपये तक का है ।

(ब) जी हा ।

(ग) और (ब) छोटी माड़ी के बालक का बेतन-मान दूसरे बेतन मायोग की सिक्कियों के अनुसार ही निश्चित किया गया था तथापि केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न मतालयों में इन जगहों पर अधिक जिम्मेदारी का काम होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार के मतालयों तथा विभागों में 12 जून, 1964 में स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों को ऊंचे बेतन मान प्रदान किये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा का बेतन जाना

6176. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाः  
श्री राम सिंह अवरबालः

क्या विस मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1967 के अन्तराकित प्रश्न संख्या 27 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा बेतने वाले व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में जाच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ,

(ब) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी अंतरा क्या है , और

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

उष प्रबल मंत्री सवा विस मंत्री (श्री नूराराजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच अधूरी द्वारा की जा रही जाच-मताल मध्ये पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

(ब) और (ग) ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

नागर्जुनसागर बांध पर तुर्पटना

6177. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाः  
श्री राम सिंह अवरबालः

क्या दिल्ली और विद्युत मंत्री 23 मार्च 1967 के अन्तराकित प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागर्जुनसागर बांध पर हुई तुर्पटना में वे व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा जमीन व्यक्तियों को मुश्किल देय दिया गया है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो किनना मुश्किल दिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन मुश्किलों की विद्यायगी में किनना मध्यम बगने की सभावना है ?

सिंबाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (शा० कु० स० राव) (क) मे (ग) राज्य सरकार ने मूचना दी है कि 10 मरले बालों में से 6 के सम्बन्ध में मुश्किल निर्धारित तो कर दिया गया है परन्तु उसकी अभी अदायगी नहीं हुई है । बाकी चार के सम्बन्ध में देय मुश्किल अभी कर्मक मुश्किल द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाना है । 53 जलमी व्यक्तियों में मे 47 के सम्बन्ध में निर्वाह भूति निर्धारित की जा चुकी है और 692 23 रुपये की राशि भूत्यश के रूप में दे दी गई है । पाच को मुश्किल देय नहीं है क्योंकि वे व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छा से तुर्पटना के दिन ही नीकरी की तलाज में आये थे । बाकी एक के सम्बन्ध में मुश्किल अभी कर्मक मुश्किल द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाना है ।

सीधा सालक अधिकारियों की वर्तमानी।

6178. श्री हुकम सिंह कल्याणी :  
श्री राम सिंह परिवार :

क्या विस भवी यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि महुआ बीकी पर तैनात सीधा गुरु विभाग के दो अधिक रियो—एक नियोक्त तथा एक सहायक नियोक्त—का प्रनालार के आरोप में मार्च 1967 में बर्वास्त कर दिया गया है।

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

(ग) गवन की गर्भ धनराजि में कितनी धनराजि उनमें अब नक वस्त्र की जा रही है?

उत्तरान भवी नवा विस भवी : (श्री भोरारजी देसाई) . (क) और (ख) महुआ में तैनात दो कर्मचारी अर्थात् एक नियोक्त नवा एक उप-नियोक्त का दुराचार नवा गत्यनियां वे अभाव दे तिथा अनाजाम-निक कार्यवाही किय जाने से कारण जरवरी 1967 में नावरी म बर्वास्त कर दिया गया था।

(ग) चूंकि इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी धन का कोई उत्तिनियोग नहीं किया गया था इसलिए वस्त्र के मद्दत पैदा नहीं होता।

नई दिल्ली से नवी करीम कवरिस्तान

6179. श्री कवर साल गुप्त :

क्या नियमानि, आवास तथा पूर्ति भवी यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नई दिल्ली के पहाड़गढ़ में नवी करीम कवरिस्तान 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 मार्गदर्शन है?

नियमानि, आवास तथा पूर्ति भवालय में उपचारी : (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) कादम शरीफ ग्रन्टर के नवी करीम जल में कई काहिस्तान हैं। 1959 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार ऐसी भूमि पर लगभग 2500 परिवार अनधिकार कर रहे थे। 1959 के बाद कुछ और परिवारों ने इस क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण कर लिया है।

(ख) और (ग) इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास के निए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। क्योंकि नवी करीम की अनधिकारित भूमि मरकार वंशी ह अनावृत वहा अनधिकार बनाने वाले परिवार वे माय सुमी-झोपड़ी इटाने की योजना वे अन्यांग कार्यवाही वाले जायेंगी। इस योजना के अन्यांग भरकारी नवा मार्ग-निक भूमि पर 31 जूलाई 1960 में पूर्व अनधिकार करने वाले व्यक्ति किंगडम के आधार पर वैकल्पिक वास के पाव वाले हैं।

#### Electricity for Agricultural purposes in Haryana

6180. श्री राम किशन गुप्त: 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 निधि

6181 श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याणाय :  
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

(क) इस मर्जी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) इस निधि में किनने कर्मचारियों ने शराबान किया, और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री ओंकार सिंह देसाई) : (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 13.51 करोड़ रुपये की रकमे निकाली गयी और इत तरह बास्टिक रूप से 15.60 करोड़ रुपया जमा हुआ।

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

(ग) सामान्य भविष्य निधि में जमा कराई गयी रकमों का अलग से निवेश (इन्वेस्टमेंट) नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ये रकमों का हिस्सा होती है और हमें

विकास योजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था 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.

#### हैदराबाद में सोना पकड़ा जाना

6184. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याणाय :  
श्री जगद्वाय राव ओंकारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भ्रैल, 1967 के उत्तरार्द्ध में हैदराबाद में गोधालीगुडा बस घटडे पर 15 जार रुपये के मूल्य का 100 तोले सोना, वित्त पर निवेश किया गया है; पकड़ा गया था;

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

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

उत्तराखण्ड अंतर्गत तथा वित्त अंतर्गत (बी और एसी बेसई) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन बुल्क 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 "जानसग मेंबी, लंदन" भार्का की बीतबा बोय तीन "नेशनल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया" भार्का की थी इन सब सिल का कुल वजन 100 लोला या नया अन्त डिग्रीय दर पर इनका मूल्य 9842 रुपये था।

(ब) तथा (ग) जिस व्यक्ति के पास से सोना पकड़ा गया उसने कहा कि उसने वह पोना हैदराबाद में किसी भ्राता व्यक्ति से लगीदा था। मामले की जाच पड़नाम 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:  
Mr. 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. Morarji 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 8th April, 1967 relates to the 'first hundred violators' referred to in part (b) of the same question and not to the 2650 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 8th April, 1967

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

6188. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai  
Shri Omkar Singh:  
Shri Brij Bhushan 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 Sridheshwar 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

6182. 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

6183. 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

6184. 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 Karo-closely-held companies had not adversely affected the rate of their formation or growth

Indian Banks in Foreign Countries

6185. 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 अफौस पकड़ी जाना

**6197. श्री राम सिंह ग्रायरवाल :**  
श्री ह्रकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित 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 अफौस पकड़ी जाने के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

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

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

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

(ब) तथा (ग). इस मामले में गिरफतार किये गये चारों व्यक्तियों का अफौस 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 हकीम चन्द्र कछवाया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 709 के उत्तर के मम्बन्ध 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 हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

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

उप-प्रवान 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 मूँह और व्यापक जांच-पड़ताल आवश्यक है।

Plantation Ayurvedic Herbs

6200. श्री 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. श्री 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. श्री 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 Devghat:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Hukam Chand Kachawal:**

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 Phulreenu Gehra):** (a) and (b). The approved outlay was Rs 207.35 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  
लैटाई जाना

**6208. श्री ब्रह्म नन्द जी :**  
श्री दुर्गम चन्द्र कछवाय :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 25 मई, 1967 के अतारांकित 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 अनिंगित मामलों को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

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

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

उप प्रश्नान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहले वाला प्रश्न संख्या 276 दिनांक 25 मई, 1967 को पूछा गया था । इस तारीख को कर की वापसी के अनिंगित 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 अनिंगित पड़े वाकी मामलों की संख्या गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । इस्थित संख्या LT—1127/67] शंख 11 कार्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में व्यौरै अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं । प्राप्त होने पर, इन कार्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना कालान्तर में सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कर के अनिंगित पड़े बकाया माम किस विशिष्ट तारीख तक निपटा दिए जायेंगे क्योंकि यह कई अलग अलग बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे कर निधारितियों द्वारा अपेक्षित व्यौरे पेश होना, तथा जांच-पड़ताल की आवश्यकता आदि । अनिंगित पड़े मामलों में से कुछ में निधारितियों 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 अनिंगित पड़े मामलों में से अधिकांश मामलों पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय दे जाएगा ।

## Foreign Owned Oil Companies

6208. Shri S. S. Kothari:  
Shri S. K. Tapariah:  
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 Raghuramaiah): (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	Capital employed	Profit prior to interest & taxation	Profit as %age of capital employed prior to interest & taxation.	1964		1965	
				1	2	3	4
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	(—)3.18	..	

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 बोला॒ प्रसाद :

श्री रवि शर्मा :

श्री बहाराज लिलू भारती :

क्या दिनांक, घावात तथा प्राप्त मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1947 से लेकर यह 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) यह तक कितना बड़ा व्यवस्था बना रखा है; और

(घ) बरकारी तथा गैर-बरकारी

मताधीशों के नियमों का अनुदान किया गया है?

विवरित, जातीय तथा गृहिणी वंशालय में उन्नती (वी इकानान तिहाई): (क) से (व). 1947 से अब तक बनाये गये स्मारक तथा उन पर दृष्टा वर्चा नियमानुसार है:-

वर्चा दृष्टा		
(i) राजभाट समाजि (महाराष्ट्रा-गांधी का स्मारक)	49.39 लाख	रुपये
(ii) भातिवन (भवाहलाल नेहरू का स्मारक)	6.82 लाख	रुपये
(iii) विजयभाट (लालबहादुर शास्त्री का स्मारक)	1.73 लाख	रुपये
(iv) मौलाना भाजाद का मजार	1.06 लाख	रुपये

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

दिसंबर नगर नियम द्वारा 2 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत पर चार मूर्तियाँ स्वापित की गयी हैं। स्मारकों के बनाने पर गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के द्वारा किये गये वर्जन की कोई सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है।

Absorption of Homoeopathic Practitioners in various Health Schemes

6311. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Nimbkar:  
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 अफीस पकड़ी जाना

6214. **Shri Prakashwar Shastri :**

**Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri :**

**Shri Arun Dass :**

**Shri Shiva Kumar Shastri :**

**Shri Yashwant Singh Kuswaha :**

**Shri Hukum Chand Kothiyawala :**

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 अफीस पकड़ी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्ति की गिरफतारी करने से एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह का पता चला है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस गिरोह के साथ एक राजनीतिक नेता का भी सम्बन्ध है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

(क) प्रौद्योगिकी वित्त मंत्री (जी शर्मा देवेश) : (क) दिल्ली बूलिंग ने 18 जून 1967 को इनिहेन एंडर लीहस कार्लोरेन के एक अधिकारी के पास से 5 किलोग्राम धकील बरामद की ।

(ब) भारत की जात प्रदान की जा रही है ।

(ग) अब तक प्राप्त खबरों के अनुसार कोई भी राजनीतिक नेता इसमें छर्ट नहीं है ।

(द) प्रस्तुत ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Embossing Portraits of Leaders in Indian Coins

6215. Shri Samar Guha: 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.

(क) विदेशी और दीर्घकी के लिये साधने

6216. जी गं० घं० दीर्घकी : यह दीर्घकी मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करती है कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये राज्य के परिव्यवस्था साधनों के बारे में व्यौरा तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल किलता धन व्यवस्था प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) (न) केन्द्रीय सरकार किलती धन राशि की सहायता देगी ;

(च) इस वार्षिक योजना के किलान्विन करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार किलती धन की व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(इ) प्रत्येक नाधन से पृथक पृथक किलती धन की व्यवस्था होने का अनुमान है ;

(ब) साधनों से प्राप्त धन में तथा मूल प्रावक्षणों में किलता धन तर रह जायेगा ; और

(छ) मध्य प्रदेश की 1967-68 की योजना के मूल प्रावक्षण तथा पुनरीक्षित प्रावक्षणों की रकम क्या है ?

योजना, वेदोलियम और रसायन तथा साधन कल्याण मंत्री (जी शर्मा देवेश) :

(क) मे (छ) जी हा । योजना आयोग ने राज्य की 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 60.38 करोड रुपये के परिव्यवस्था का अनुमोदन किया है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सहायता 49.5 करोड रुपये और राज्य साधन (जिस में सरकारी उदानों का अंशादान भी शामिल है) 10.88 करोड रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए हैं । गैर-योजना अन्तराल 6.2 करोड रुपये

का है, कामू वर्ष की योजना का आकार निश्चित करते समय इसकी गणना नहीं की गई है, अपेक्षा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकार इसकी पूर्ति उपस्थित उपायों से उदाहरणार्थ वैरायोजना व्यव में करी करके, बाकाया की बहुती में सुधार करके, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वीकृत प्रतिरिक्ष महंगाई अते के एक अंश की गणना उनकी भविष्य निष्पत्ति में जमा करके प्रोग्राम प्रतिरिक्ष करायान (राज्य के साधनों के प्राप्तकलन में अनुमानित स्तर से ऊपर) करके, करेगी यह सुचना यिली है कि राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे प्रत्यावर्ती वार्ताएँ हैं जिन से 6.2 करोड़ रुपये के इस अन्तराल में से 4.6 करोड़ रुपये को पूर्ति हो जाएगी और अब अन्तराल की पूर्ति के उपायों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है जिस में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले अनुमानित और राज्य अधिकारियों से विचार विवरों के बाद अनुमानित राज्य साधनों के प्रमुख घटक दिखलाए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रत्यक्षालय में रखा गया। देखियेतरसा LT-1128/67]

दिल्ली में बंगलों में आली भूमि में जेती

6217. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्वाचन, आवात तथा पूर्ति अंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके अंतराल ने विली प्रकाशन को निवेदा दिया है कि उन के अंतरालिकार वाले बंगलों की सारी आली भूमि में जेती की जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमानतः ऐसी भूमि किनने एक हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रकाशन में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

निर्वाचन, आवात तथा पूर्ति अंतराल में उपलेखी (बी इक्वाल जिह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). प्रमाण ही नहीं उल्लंघन।

दिल्ली में बलत किरते अधिकारियों

6218. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : 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 किरते अधिकारियों आरम्भ किये गये हैं, जो दिल्ली से बहुत दूर रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इन अधिकारियों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली से किनने भील दूर तक के स्थान आते हैं; और

(घ) इन अधिकारियों से प्रतिदिन किनने रोगी लाभ उठाते हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (दा० अधिति अन्नदेवर) : (क) जी और (ख). जी हां। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की तिथाएँ पुर, भोटी नगर तथा जाहदरा स्थित डिस्पैन्सरियों के क्षेत्र में दूर दूर रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी-कर्मचारियों की विकिस्ता आरम्भ करतार्थी को पूरा करने के लिए तीन बलती फिरती डिस्पैन्सरियों कार्य कर रही है।

(ग) तीन बलती फिरती डिस्पैन्सरियों में से प्रत्येक डिस्पैन्सरी प्रतिदिन 7 से 8 भील तक का बेरा तय करती है।

(घ) इन तीन बलती फिरती डिस्पैन्सरियों में प्रतिदिन भरीजों की औसतन उपस्थिति 850 है।

Chlorine for Hindustan Organic  
Chemicals, Bombay

6228. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Nambar:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayakar:  
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 Baghuramalai): (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

6229. 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 Desai): 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

6231. Shri D. N. Patel: 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

6232. 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 दुर्घटनाएँ

6224. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री शा० श्व० शर्मा :  
श्री श्रोकार सिंह :  
श्री बेंजी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या तिकारी और विद्युत मन्दी यह बताने की हुए 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?

तिकारी तथा विद्युत मन्दी (शा० श्व० श० शर्मा) : (क) श्री, नहीं। हाल के बायों में नहीं।

(ख) कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मनुष्यवित वातियों और मनुष्यवित वादियों के लिये आवास दोषनाएँ

6225. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री शा० श्व० शर्मा ;

भी धोकार निःः  
भी देशी धोकर नर्वः :

क्षा साक्ष लक्षण नमी यह बताने  
की कृपा करें कि :

(क) 1966-67 में अनुसूचित  
जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदित्य जातियों के  
लोगों के लिये आवास योजनाओं के लिये  
किसी असरादि अंजूर की रई है ;

(ख) यह तक कितनी बन राशि बचन  
की जा सकती है ; और

(ग) अंजूर की गई पूरी राशि का  
उपयोग न किये जाने के क्षण कारण है ?

साक्ष लक्षण विभाग में राज्य नमी  
(भीमती कूपरेचु गुह) : (क) 1966-67  
के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित  
आदित्य जातियों के लिये क्रमशः 10.69  
लाख और 102.81 लाख रुपये की बन राशि  
अंजूर की गई ।

(ख) और (ग), वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-  
67 में आवास योजनाओं के बचन से अन्वन्धित  
प्रगति रिपोर्टें, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ  
राज्य-सेवाओं के मानी हैं, की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा  
है ।

एक और क्षिते हुए नोटों का परिचालन

6226. भी धोकार लाल द्वेराम :

भी व० व० श० शर्वी :  
भी धोकार निःः :  
भी देशी धोकर नर्वः :

क्षा वित्त नमी यह बताने की कृपा  
करें कि :

(क) क्षा एक इनवे और दूसरे इनवे के  
कुछ करेंती नोटों की एक और किसी छपाई  
नहीं हुई है तथा इनका परिचालन बाबार में  
कामों के बाहर सोक दिल्ल रक्षा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्षा सरकार ने ऐसे  
में नोटों की अधिकारी को जांच करने के लिये  
किसी अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया है ;

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

(घ) ऐसे करेंती नोटों को यदि बापिस  
नेने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (भी  
बोरारकी देसाई) : (क) ऐसे करेंती नोटों के  
बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है जो सिर्फ़  
एक ही तरफ़ छपे हों तो लिखा है जो सिर्फ़  
एक हरये और दस रुपये के कुछ ऐसे नोट भारतीय  
रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालयों में पेश किये गये हैं  
जिन के कुछ हिस्सों पर छपाई नहीं हुई थी ।  
उसके बाद उन्हें फिर से जारी नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) से (घ) नातिक के भारतीय  
प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय (इंडिया मिल्डोर्नेटो प्रेस)  
में जो नोट छापे जाते हैं उन्हें, जारी करने के  
लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में बजने में पहचने,  
मुद्रणालय में हर मोर्के पर अच्छी तरह से जाचा  
जाता है । जिन मामलों का ऊपर जिक्र किया  
गया है, उनके बारे में जाच की जा रही है  
लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि ये बाराबिया उस बहुत  
पैदा हुई जब छपाई करते समय कानून मुड़  
गया । जब कभी ऐसे बाराब नोटों का पता  
बलता है, तो उन्हे बलन में बापस ले लिया  
जाता है ।

प्राप्त धोकोगिक परियोजनाएं

6227. भी व० व० श० शेखित : क्षा  
बोलना मंत्री 22 जून, 1967 के भावाराकित  
प्राप्त संक्षय 3262 के उत्तर से अन्वन्ध में यह  
बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्षा बोलना के उत्तर पूर्व नीमाड़  
क्षा तहसील हरयुद में स्थित विकास बाल  
प्राप्त धोकोगिक परियोजनाओं में कामित

लिये जाने के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरी तरह पूरी करते हैं;

(क) क्या तहसील बरहामपुर के विकास बाबू जो कि हृषि की दृष्टि से विकसित है और जहाँ हृषि के विकास की ओर अधिक गुआइचा है याम औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में खण्डों के शामिल किये जाने के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो यह भेद भाव बरतने तथा इन खण्डों के ग्राम्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

मोजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री: (की अधीक्षण 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 प्रीत होता है। यह राज्य गरकार का काम था कि उनको शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव फरती, परन्तु उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। सम्बद्धतः उसने ऐसा इसलिए नहीं किया कि इससे परियोजना का क्षेत्र याजना आयोग द्वारा परिकलिप्त आकार, यानी 3 से 5 खण्ड जो जिले की लगभग सामान्य सीमा बाले हों, से अधिक हो जाता।

भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में बैंक निधान की रिपोर्ट तथा वित्त बैंक द्वारा जध्यवन

6228. श्री चन्द्र लिखदे :

श्री स० ब० बनर्जी :

क्या वित्त निधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण निधी ने वित्त बैंक को भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति

प्रधारने के लिये धन्दे तुकाब देने का अनुरोद किया था;

(ख) क्या बैंक वित्त द्वारा की गई सिफारियों तथा अन्य सिफारियों इसी का परिणाम है

(ग) क्या उल्लेख ऐसी सिफारियों पर आपत्ति की है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की अन्तिम नीति क्या है?

उत्त-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त बैंकी (बी बोरार्डी वेताई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(घ) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होने।

#### Estate Duty on the Properties of Erstwhile State Rulers

6229. Shri Nathu 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.

विली में सार्वजनिक इमारतों पर नाम-पट्ट

**6231. जी भाल बाल :**

जी प्रकाशदीर भाली :

डॉ तूर्य प्रकाश तूरी :

जी पर्मुतालिह भरोरिया :

जी ला० तुम्बरलाल :

जी यालकन्द तिह चुम्बाल :

जी रामदीर तिह भाली :

जी हुक्म चम्ब चालाल :

जी रामालाल भाली :

इस विवाच, भालाल तथा चुम्ब भालाल भी उल्लंघनी (जी इक्काल तिह) : (क) जी हा, यह भन्नालय छारा ऐसे भालेग जारी किये जावे दे :

(क) इस गृह-कार्य भन्नालय ने कोई 1480(A1) LSD—1.

ऐसे भालेग जारी किये हैं कि जारी नाम-पट्ट भालेगी तथा हिन्दी दोनों में होने चाहिये;

(ब) या यह तथ है कि नई विली में पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट वित्त भरदार पटेल हाउस तथा एकी मार्ग पर विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस के नाम-पट्ट केबल भालेगी 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 भाविकारियों के विष्ट क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विवाच, भालाल तथा चुम्ब भालाल भी उल्लंघनी (जी इक्काल तिह) : (क) जी हा, यह भन्नालय छारा ऐसे भालेग जारी किये जावे दे :

(ब) जी हा ।

(ग) भीझ ही हिन्दी नाम पट्टों की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

(घ) नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है । ब्राइंग भारि के बनाये जावे में कुछ देर हो गयी है । किसी भी भाविकारी के विष्ट कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं ।

**Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme**

6232. Shri Sradhakar 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.

## Categorization of Drugs

6233. 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 Lekur Committee has failed to treat them on par with the same community in the erstwhile Travancore 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 Phulrenu Guha): (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

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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 Ramaiyah):** (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 Suseela 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.

**शासीज गृह-निवास योजनावें**

**6243. श्री नानू राव अहिरवार :** क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति भवनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में शासीज गृह-निवास योजनाओं के लिये कितनी राजि भंजूर हो गई;

(ख) इस राजि के बोग के लिये योजनाओं की प्रावेशिकता कैसे निर्धारित होती है; और

(ग) 1967-68 में इस काम पर कितनी राजि जर्चर करने का विचार है?

**निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति भवनालय में उत्तराधी (श्री इकबाल तिह) :** (क) 1966-67 के दौरान शासीज आवास परियोजना स्कीम के लिए, विविध सरकारों के हारा पूर्व अनुमति जर्चर के आवार पर 41.02 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विविध कार्यक्रमों की प्रावेशिकता का निर्वाचन स्थानीय प्रावश्यकताओं के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें स्वर्ण करती हैं।

(ग) 1966-67 के नियतन को अभी प्रस्तुत रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

संसद-सदस्यों के घोटे के कृष्ण पंडित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कल्पे में

**6244. श्री निहाय तिह :**

श्री हुकम चन्द बहादुर :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति भवनी 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2343 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रब तक संसद सदस्यों के कोट से पैसेट दिये गये हैं;

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों में प्रब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को कैट बाली कर्मचारियों के नोटिस दिये गये थे और कितने कैट बाली किये गये;

(ग) कितने संकृत सदस्यों के संबन्ध बाटर इस समय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये हुये हैं और वे फिल-किल तारीके से दिये गये थे;

(३) यहां ये क्लाउंटर विवरित कर से (सामाजी तीर पर) दिये जाये हैं अब यह भास्यामी तीर पर;

(४) क्या सरकार इन क्लाउंटरों को बाली कराने का विचार कर रही है; और

(५) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

विवरित, आवास तथा पुर्ति बंदोलत्य में उपलंब्धी (बी इकायात सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सोकसभा तथा राज्य सभा की आवास समिति ने सप्तद सदस्यों से आग कम होने पर नार्थ तथा साउथ एकन्यू में समय समय पर 20 फ्लैट इत्य शर्त के साथ छोड़ दिये थे कि ये फ्लैट सप्तद के दोनों संचालयों के सम्म सदस्यों को आवंटन के लिए अब आवश्यकता होगी, अल्प सूचना पर उपलब्ध करा दिये जायेंगे। ये फ्लैट सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पूर्ण छपेण भव्यार्थी तीर पर आवंटित किये गये थे। 1967 की अंतिम के आरम्भ में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास 19 फ्लैट ये तथा इन फ्लैटों के सभी आवटियों को आली करने के नीटिम दे दिये गये थे। 13 फ्लैट आली करने जा चुके हैं तथा सम्बन्धित आवास समितियों को सीप दिये गये हैं। इस समय सप्तद सदस्यों के 6 फ्लैट सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वाल में हैं तथा आवास समितियों से अब कभी माग आयेगी इन्हें भी आली करा दिया जायेगा।

(ग) सप्तद सदस्य को आवटित किया गया कोई भी सरबेट क्लाउंटर सरकारी कर्मचारी को आवटित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) से (च). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नई विल्सी में रामकृष्णपुरम के बाजारों में हुकामे

6245. बी निहाल सिंह :

बी हुकम बन्द कालायम :

बी शिवद्वारा भास्यामी :

‘यहा विवरित, आवास भंडी पुर्ति भंडी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) नई विल्सी में रामकृष्णपुरम के बाजारों में किसी दुकानों के लिये भंडी तक पानी और विल्सी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का इस कारण हुकम हो रही है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन दुकानों के लिये कब तक पानी और विल्सी की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) इन दुकानों के कब तक अलाट किये जाने की संवादना है?

विवरित, आवास तथा पुर्ति बंदोलत्य में उपलंब्धी (बी इकायात सिंह) :

(क) रामकृष्णपुरम में सेक्टर । से VII तक में बही सभी दुकानों में विल्सी की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। सेक्टर V से VII तक में स्वच्छता का प्रबन्ध जिसमें स्तानबूह आयित है कर दिया गया है। सेक्टर I से IV तक में यह कार्य शीघ्र शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) से (घ). सभी दुकानों का आवटन हो गया है तथा तानि का प्रस्तु ही नहीं उठता।

#### Rural Housing Schemes

6246. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the financial provisions 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 7165 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. Chandrasekhar): (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 व्यवस्था

6249. श्री यसवन्त तिह चूडायाह :

श्री रमेश तिह चाल्ही :

श्री प्रकाश और चाल्ही :

श्री रामबत्तार चाल्ही :

श्री आलम दास :

श्री राम गोपाल चाल्हाली :

श्री शुभ प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कमार चाल्ही :

श्री महेन्द्र विश्वलल नाथ :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा बूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि जन, 1955 में एक गांव में रहने वाली सौ किलोमीटरों को उजाड़ कर सरकार ने दिल्ली के आवास कार्यालय के सामने वाली भूमि अपने अधिकार में ले ली;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि उक्त उजाड़ हुए परिवारों को यभी तक किसी और स्थान पर भवित्व नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्षण कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उक्त किलोमीटरों से किन दरों पर भूमि छारीदी थी तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा और क्या है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा बूर्ति बंचालव में उपसंचारी (श्री इकबाल तिह): (क) जी नहीं

(प्र) श्रीराम (ए). भूष, 1965 में 268 लोकसभासदीयों द्वारा उत्तरार्थों की, जो कि नहीं दिली गई थी उत्तरार्थों की विविहारित रूप के बाबत किये हुए थे, इन्हाँ दिला गया ताकि उन्हें लोकसभासदीयों की विवेकना के अनुगत वैकल्पिक स्थान में दिला गया था। 34 लोकसभासदीयों द्वारा ने वैकल्पिक रास सने से इनकार कर दिया है।

(प) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता :

Import of Caffeine

6849. श्री K. M. Abraham:  
श्री Vasudevan Nair:  
श्री 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. 36 to Rs. 44 per kg.

Manufacture of Caffeine from Tea Waste

6851. श्री K. M. Abraham:  
श्री Vasudevan Nair:  
श्री 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.

6252. **Phyto Chemical Industry at Neriyamangalam (Kerala)**

**Shri E. M. Abraham:**  
Shri Vasudevan Nair;  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Phyto-Chemical Industry at Neriyamangalam 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. P. 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 Patel:** 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 Shantivan. 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 samsadhis and also Rajghat will form part of the proposed integrated development of the entire area from the

Johnson Bridge to the 'C' Power Station. Further expenditure on works at the smadhis will be required after the plan of integrated development is finalised. This expenditure cannot be estimated now.

**Western Kosi Canal**

**Q253. 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 1968. The actual digging of the canal will start soon thereafter.

**High Power Committee for Family Planning Bonus Scheme**

**Q254. 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 Chairman  
Ministry of Health and Family Planning
- (ii) Smt. Avabai B. Wadia, President, Family Planning Association of India Member
- (iii) Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose, M.P. Vice-President, I.N.T.U.C., New Delhi Member
- (iv) Shri Ram Nath A. Podar, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi Member
- (v) Shri C.H.S. London, Employers Federation of India, Bombay Member
- (vi) Shri A. K. Jain, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi Member
- (vii) Smt. Maniben Kara, Hind Mazdur Sabha, Calcutta Member
- (viii) Smt. Usha Gupta, General Secretary, All India Medical and Health Employees Federation, Calcutta Member
- (ix) Smt. Lakshmi Raguramiah, General Secretary, All India Women's Conference, New Delhi Member
- (x) Shri D. Paul Chowdry, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi Member
- (xi) Shri N. F. Kaikobad, Honorary General Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay Member
- (xii) Dr. J. N. Tiwari, Director, Socio and Research Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi Member
- (xiii) Secretary, United Union Congress, Bombay Member
- (xiv) Dr. Bholu Nath, 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 बतमान 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 व 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 एसी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकार करने में व स्वयं सक्षम हैं। योजना के अंतर्गत किए गये खर्चें के आधार पर उन्हें प्रत्यक्ष 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 Kamleshwar 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 Raghu 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 कम्पाउण्डरों के बेतन-क्रम

6263. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

श्री धात्म दास :

श्री रघुराम रिह शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त रिह शुक्लाह  
श्री लिल कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या विवर नहीं; यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि

(क) रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कम्पाउण्डरों के विभिन्न पद-क्रमों के बेतन-क्रम क्या हैं और वे कब से लागू हैं तथा उनके लिये पूरक वृचक क्या अहंतारण निर्धारित हैं;

(ख) एक पदक्रम से दूसरे पदक्रम में पदोलाति के नियम क्या हैं तथा उनके निर्धारित कर्तव्यों तथा अहंतारण में क्या अन्तर है,

(ग) क्या ये बेतन-क्रम एक ही श्रेणी के नगरों में जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में स्थित रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले समान अहंतारणों वाले कम्पाउण्डरों पर समानरूप से लागू किये गये हैं,

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(इ) क्या एक ही प्रकार के कार्य के लिये कुछ ऐसे भी बतन-क्रम हैं जो एक नगर में तो लागू किये गये हैं परन्तु उसी श्रेणी के अन्य भागिकाश नगरों में लागू नहीं किये गये हैं;

(झ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ञ) इस पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यकारी करने का विचार है?

उप-प्रधान भंडी तथा विस भंडी; (श्री बोराजी देसाई) : (क) से (ञ). रिजर्व बैंक में पूर्ण कालिक कम्पाउण्डरों के दो पदक्रम (प्रेड) हैं,

(१) अधिक बतन वाले केन्द्र (भारतीय बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मुमास,

नवी दिल्ली, कानपुर, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद और भृगुपत्तावाद) -

पदकल I के कमाउण्डर (बम्बई और कलकत्ता) : 155-5-165-8-181-10-211 कुशलता-रोप-10-221-12-305-15-350 रुपये।

पदकल II के कमाउण्डर : 140-5-190-6-220 रुपये।

(2) अधिक बेतन वाले केंद्री से विवर केन्द्र पदकल II के कमाउण्डर : 130-5-205 रुपये।

बम्बई और कलकत्ता में, जहां दो पदकल हैं कम्पाउण्डरों की घरती सामान्यतः निवले पदकल में की जाती है और उन्हें पदकल के वाली पदों को पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है प्रत्येक केन्द्र में इन दोनों पदकलों के लिए एक जैसे कर्तव्य और योग्यताएं निर्धारित हैं। इन पदकलों के बेतनमान, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक व्यायामिकरण (वैक विवाद) के फैसले के प्रभुतार निर्धारित किये गये हैं और ये बेतन मान 1 जनवरी, 1962 से लागू हुए थे, और इन्हें निर्धारित करने समय, सम्बद्ध पदकलों में शामिल पदों के कर्तव्यों उत्तरदायिकों और कार्यभार को ध्यान में रखा गया था। पर्यांत के इस प्रकार के वर्करिंग का यह किसी प्रकार का अद्वाय नहीं है जिसके लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई किये जाने की आवश्यकता हो। फिर भी, कामगार कर्मचारियों के विवरमें कमाउण्डर भी शामिल हैं) बेतनमानों में संशोधन करने का मामला, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की अंतर 10% के मध्यीन एक योग्यता को दीप दिया गया है।

#### Thogurupet Reservoir on Cheyyar River (Andhra Pradesh)

6264. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Andhra Pra-

desh laid foundation for the Thogurupet Reservoir on Cheyyar River in Rajampet Taluk, 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 Five Year Plan of the State.

#### Tungabhadra Project

6265. 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 Mundergi 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

6270. 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 Union 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 7.62 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 'utility housing'. Thus, maximum subsidy per unit would be Rs. 813.50. 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. M. Kaldor

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.

(e) 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 assessee.

**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

(e) 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-1181/67].

(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. 2,388 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 13.56 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 Umritra and Umiam 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 K. Baru:** 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 Ramalal):** (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 recommenda-

tions 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 Fertiliser 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, 1987 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 Ramalal): (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

6281. 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 Septem-

ber, 1963, there were 34,082 engineers employed in private sector establishments employing more than 25 persons. On the 30th September, 1964, 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

6282. Shri Hardayal Devgan:  
Shri Kamleshwar 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 Devgan:** 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 Panch-sheel 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.

वहे परिवार वाले व्यक्तियों के बिल्ड कार्ड बाहरी

5284. यो राज्योपाल जालवाले :

(a) सूर्य प्रकाश दूरी :

यो पश्चान्त तिह कुशालाह :

यो प्रकाशवीर गाली :

यो आस्त बाल :

यो रघुवीर तिह शाली :

यो शिव कुमार शाली :

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 वर्षे वाले व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया जायेगा,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रकार का आदेश केंद्रीय सरकार के आदेशानुसार दिया गया है, प्रीर

(ग) किस रूप में दण्ड देने का विचार है, या उमका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० अंतप्ति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) यी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग), ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते

योजना आयोग में इसपात का कर्त्तव्य

6285. यो राम चरण :

यो अर्जुन तिह भद्रीरिया :

क्या योजना मंत्री 29 जून, 1967 के अताराकित प्रस्त सभ्या 4077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध न यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन कर्बचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी प्रावस्थकाताएं पूरी करने के लिये 1965-66 और 1966-67 में

93,756 15 रुपये की जागत का इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया था तथा कर्मचारियों की निवृत्तियों की तिथियां क्या थीं हैं;

(ब) बांगाइस्पात के नये फर्नीचर को प्रयोग में लाने के बाद लकड़ी का पुराना फर्नीचर अनुप्रयुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया था,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उम्मीदी नीलामी को गई थी; प्रौढ़

(घ) याँद हाँ, तो नीलामी से सरकार को कितनी मात्र हुई?

योग्यता, पैट्रोलिन और रसायन तथा तवाद इस्पात वंशी (बी अशोक थेहुता):

(क) जिन कर्मचारियों के लिए 1965-66 और 1966-67 में इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया था उनकी संख्या 142 थी। परन्तु इनमें म 22-4 1965 से 1-3-1967 के दौरान विभिन्न तिथियों न। 117 वास्तविक रूप से नियुक्त किये गये थे। इन वर्षों में इन दो वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान पुरुषकालय और रिकार्ड रूप की सुविधाये बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त इस्पात के रैक खरीदने पर खर्च की गई 24,499 रुपये की राशि भी जामिल है।

(ख) इस्पात न कर्नीचर बनात 1965-66 और 1966-67 ने दौरान अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों न। मान्यकर्त्ताओं की सूति के लिये खरोदा गया था, न फि पुरानी लकड़ी के नामान पर प्रतिवापन रखने के लिए। अतः लकड़ी के फर्नीचर को अनुप्रयुक्त घोषित नहने की प्रकल्प नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) प्रकल्प नहीं उठते।

#### 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 Raghuramaiah): (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 बंध बनाना

6290. थी कंवरसाल गृह्ण :

थी राम जोपाल ज्ञालकरने :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बनाने की हुपा करेंगे कि ]

(क) क्या मरकार ने गर्भपात को बंध बनाने के बारे में अपने प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों तथा समाज सुधारकों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है ; और

(ब) यदि ना, तो उनके विचार सामान्यतया क्या है तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (दा० शीर्षित बन्दशेषर) :** (क) आगे (व). गर्भपात के कानून के वैधानिकण का प्रश्न महाराष्ट्र के भूतपूर्व जन स्वास्थ्य, विधि एवं न्यायपालिका मंत्री थी शान्ति लाल शाह की अध्यक्षता में स्वापित एक समिति को भेजा गया था। इस समिति को इस प्रश्न की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सामाजिक, कानूनी और नैतिक सभी पहलुओं से जाव करने तथा लिपारितें करने के लिए कहा गया था। इस समिति ने विजित अविकल्पों को प्रश्नावली भी भी, जिनमें चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ और समाज सुधारक भी हैं। इस समिति के सम्मुख प्रकट की गई रायों पर उचित विचार करने के बाद इसमें अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिसे प्रत्येक 21 जून,

1967 को सभा पट्टम पर रख दिया गया है। इस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के विचार पूछे गये हैं। उनके विचारों की प्राप्ति पर आगे की वार्षिक गाही निम्निचत 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**

6283. 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.

**Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye**

6285. Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Naymar;

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 Raghuramaiyah): (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 Prime 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 (Shrinati 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 Malapragada 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 भारतवार जाति**

6302. **श्री ८० विठ्ठल मधुकर :**

**श्री राधाकृष्णन शास्त्री :**

क्या सनातन कल्याण मन्दी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर तथा पूर्णिया जिलों में भारतवार जाति के लोगों की किसी जनसंख्या है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों में रहते हैं;

(ब) क्या वे लोग धन्य राज्यों में भी बस गए हैं और वहि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं

तथा धन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कितने भोग रहते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का बिहार इस जाति के अनुसूचित जातियों की पूर्णी से हटाने का है ?

**संनाय कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (अंग्रेजी गृह) :** (क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत जाति की जनसंख्या :

भागलपुर	12,693
पूर्णिया	5,740

मरन, मुजफ्फरपुर, और दरभंगा को छोड़कर वे सब जिलों में पाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) हा । 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
(भारतवार के रूप में; बेन तसी शामिल नहीं हैं ।	

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित वादिम जातियों की सूचियों के दोहराने का समूचा प्रश्न भवी विचारात्मक 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

बीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा जारी की गई पारिसियां

6308. श्री राधाकार शास्त्री :

श्री क० वि० अचुकर .

श्री भोगेन्द्र सा :

नया वित्त वर्षीय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछों दस वर्षों में जीवन बीमा नियम ने, अर्थात् इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात्, कुल कितनी पारिसिया जारी की ।

(ब) उक्त अवधि में जीवन बीमा कारोबार से जीवन बीमा नियम को कुल कितनी प्राप्त हुई ।

(ग) तीन महीने, उ. महीने और एक वर्ष के पश्चात् पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी जीवन बीमा पारिसिया व्यपात हो गई और उसके परिणाम-पूर्ण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई, और

(द) हानि होने के क्या कारण से और उन्हें पूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

उप-जवाब मंत्री: तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोगेन्द्र सेराई): (क) नियम द्वारा 1-9-1956 से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में जारी की गई बीमा-पारिसियों की कुल संख्या 122 लाख है ।

(ब) उपर्युक्त अवधि की कुल नुङ्ग घाय 1356.85 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) सूचना वालित है मेर प्रसव्य ही है, और इसे इकट्ठो करने मे काफी समय लगा अम सरोगा और प्रायः परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा । जीवन बीमा नियम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 29 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत नियम की टिप्पोट तथा उसके हिसाब का विवरण प्रति वर्ष सभा की बेज पर रखे जाते हैं, उनमे गल गई पारिसियों के बारे मे आकड़े दिये रहने हैं ।

प्रधानमंत्री द्वितीय से, गल जाने वाली पारिसियों से नियम को हानि नहीं होती ।

(ब) हानि के ऐसे कोई दूसरे कारण बरकार की जानकारी मे नहीं आये हैं जिनके मम्बन्ध मे उपचार की कार्यवाही प्राप्त होती है ।

#### Import of Medicines and Baby Food

6309. Shri 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. 13.17 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 Raghu Ramiah): (a) The contract for mechanical engineering works of the

Barauni refinery was awarded to Messrs 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 Bholanath: 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. Selski:

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

6.31: श्री शिव चतुर्थका प्रसाद : सभा स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन नदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका स्व.न 2 जुलाई, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' मालाहिक में प्रकाशित इस आलोचना के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कन्सर विशेषज्ञ तथा नेशनल ट्यूमर इंस्टीट्यूट, विलास के अध्यक्ष डा० कालौं सिटोरी को वह राय है कि तन्दूरी चपातियों, तन्दूरी मूँगी तथा सीख कचाब जाने से केल्मर रोग पैदा होता है, श्री०

(ब) यदि हा०, तो क्या तन्दूरी चोजन का प्रयोग बन्द करने के लिये सरकार का आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन बंडी (डा० अ० अंगति बल्लमेहर): (क) जी हाँ। तन्दूरी चपाती, बूग तथा सीख कचाब जाने का कैसर से सम्बन्ध प्रभी तक परिवर्त्त द्वारा स्थापित नहीं हो सका है। इगलिंग डेविल जनसंघ में ऐसा कोई सन्दर्भ नहीं है और उहाँ तक जात है भारत में कोई प्रयोगशाला इस विषय में कार्य नहीं कर रही है। महाराष्ट्र विकास के अनुसार ऐसा कोई प्रयोग नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि ऐसे आहार से कैमर हो जाता है।

(ब) यह प्रयोग 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 राम लोहर लोहिंगा (कन्नी०) : या० की विवाद सना क; प्रारोग कर दिया गया है, जा० ३२ दिया द्या दै।

Mr. Speaker: I know. That is why I say this is a constitutional point; whether Parliament comes into the picture

श्री मदु लिमये : (मुख्य) : उसी पर दोपां व्यवस्था का ग्रन्थ है। ग्रन्थ के बाब भाष्य निर्भय दीर्घित ।

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 prorogation 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 मदु लिमये : हम इनकी प्राप्ती इजाजत से उठाते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: If you begin discussing it now, there is no point in allotting time separately for it.

श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त : (विस्तीर्ण सदार) वहाँ तो कास्टीट्यूलन की हस्ता 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

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 मदु लिमये : एक बजे प्राप्त से मिल सकते हैं हम सोग ?

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 Ranga (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 मदु लिमये : प्राप्त एक बजे अपना केसला 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 prorogued 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

**Shri Hem Barua :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पांचांत आप आड़े हैं।

**Shri Hem Barua :** अध्यक्ष प्रदेश में कांस्टिट्यूशन की हस्ता 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).

**Shri Hem Barua :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप इधर के माननीय सदस्यों को बोलन की परकीयता दे देते हैं, तो हम को परमिशन देने में आप को बया एतराज है? यह मेरे प्रदेश का सवाल है।

हब आप से यह प्रारंभना करना चाहत हूँ कि मारब अक्षरारों में जो बबर आई है नि. क उसी के आकाश पर आप को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए (अवश्यक) सविक्षण के मुताबिक् अभी तक इस हाउस के पास कोई प्रूफ नहीं है। इस हालत में मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में यहा पर डिस्क्लेशन नहीं हो सकती है। अगर आपके पास पूरे फैक्ट्स हैं, अगर आप उन पास प्रूफ हैं, तो आप इस को न सकते हैं। (अवश्यक)।

**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).

धी: जार्ज कल्लेन्ड़ (वर्षाई-दक्षिण) : यह मत्ती बढ़े हुए हैं। वह बताये।

धी: हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण (उज्जीव) : प्रधान मंत्री बैठे हुये हैं। वह जानकारी दे।

धी राम चन्द्र कल्याण (बाराबकी) : प्रधान मंत्री, यह मत्ती प्रोग्राम भूमिका तथा प्रभारण मत्ती बैठे हुये हैं। वह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

धी: जार्ज कल्लेन्ड़ : वे मुझ क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं? उन को जर्म 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...

धी न० क० सालें : (बेनूल) : ये मानवीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, क्या वह आप की ओर लग रहा है? श्री भगवान जब कुछ कह रहे थे, तब आप ने उन को ढांटा। सबाल यह नहीं है कि जो धर्म प्रदेश ने हो रहा है वह सही है या गलत है? प्रभु वह है कि क्या सदन को अधिकार है कि इस विषय पर बहस की जाये? उन सदस्यों की बात को आप बर्दाशत 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 anything. I am surprised at the impatience shown here. (Interruptions). No, please; let us not get excited. What

I am saying is that the Home Minister has heard the request made by Prof. Ranga and also by Mr. Bal Raj Madhok and others. There is a certain amount of confusion in the minds of the people because of the newspaper reports.

Shri S. Kandu (Balasore): The All India Radio also announce it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Some of them have got confirmation. Some of them know hundred per cent truth. At least people 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... (Interruptions).

धी हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : उन से टेलीफोन पर बात करें। (व्यवसाय)

धी राम सेवक जालव : राज्यपाल मेरिया सभा को प्रोतोग कर दिया है, क्या उस की जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री या यह मत्ती को नहीं है? क्या राज्यपाल ने बीर इन से क्षेत्र के विषान सभा को प्रोतोग कर दिया है? (व्यवसाय)

धी हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : प्रधान मंत्री ने टेलीफोन पर मुझ मत्ती से बात की है।

धी न० न० ज० ज० (कासगढ़) : प्रधान मंत्री को सुनाया है? आपने प्रधान मंत्री को सुनाया है? और उसके सामने सदस्य बोले जारे रहे हैं। (व्यवसाय)

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.

बी बड़ु फ़िर्जे अध्यक्ष महोल्य, आपने कहा है कि हम बेस्टर जे आकर आप से जात करें। वजे आप इस के बारे में फ़ेसला देने वाले हैं। तो गृह बंदी डाई, तोन बजे तक इनकामण 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 a 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)

बी बड़ु फ़रमैलोइल : गृह बंदी इस बांग में आप बयान दें। (बाबतान)

बी बुलब बन्द कल्पान : बन्दर को विज्ञान सभा को जाग राते का आदेश यहां से दिया गया है। (बाबतान)

बी एवी राय (पुरी) : क्या राज्यपाल कैन्सीय सरकार से पूछे बिना विज्ञान सभा की प्रोतोग कर रही है? (बाबतान)

12.25 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. S.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. &amp; 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(6)/65-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 Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (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 Drawback (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. 1034 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].

SSP. How can we say that what is  
discussed at a party meeting can be-  
come a matter of privilege here?

12.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-  
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
NINTH REPORT

Shri Khandlikar (Khed): I beg to  
present the Ninth Report of the Com-  
mittee on Private Members' Bills and  
Resolutions.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया (कल्पज) :  
मध्यकाल महोदय, मैं ने आपके सामने एक  
विशेषाधिकार का प्रेषण उठाया था कि इस  
सदन के सदस्यों की बाणी-स्वतंत्रता का हनन  
प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है।

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : उसके बारे  
मैं आप कब बात करेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि  
आप उम पर पुनर्विचार करें।

कब आप उसके बारे मैं बात करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है,  
लेकिन पुनर्विचार तो करेंगे ! आपके कमरे  
में आकर.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : आप चाहें  
नो आपको किताबों से बता करता 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

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : परन्तु  
मध्यकाल महोदय, आप चाहे 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 Labour,  
Employment and Rehabilitation.

The hon. Minister will now reply  
to the debate

The Minister of Labour, Employment  
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 un replied 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 34,200 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 pies. 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 Hattal: 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 persons 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 15,000 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. Maitreyee Basu (Darjeeling): Gastronomy is more important.

Shri Hattal: Now I will deal with Mr. Dhullon 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 (Contd):** There are hundreds of such projects.

**Shri Mathai:** 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 2,500 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. Kandappan: 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 tomor-

[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 हथी बन्द कालावा : (उच्चार) सरकारी धोर गैर सरकारी लेटों में तब तक छटनी न की जाये, जब तक वह बजूटों से लिए पहले काम की कालावा 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 Kachwai 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 breadearner 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. Kashinath 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. Kandu: 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 advantageously. 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.

(विजय कर्मसुक्षम बनाई दिया) बनाई गया है—ऐसा मने नहीं करा या। मने करा या। काम का नहीं 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 18 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 100 cases where direct action as resorted

[Shri Hathi]

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 Hathi: 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 Hathi: 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 gherao's are not satyagraha.

Shri Hathi: 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 know that we have already a tripartite body, where the workers and employers sit together and arrive at decisions as a result of discussions.

Shri R. Kundu: That is a kichidi.

Shri Hathi: 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 Mathi: 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 18th 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 Mathi: 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 Mathi: It may be wrong but this is what they have said.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond harbour): You accept that as a ruling.

Shri Mathi: 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.

Shri Mathi: 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 Mathi: 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 Mathi: 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 Lala Prakhu: 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 Ploo 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.

बी हुक्म बन्द कालाव : पुरावाय मंडा-  
स्थ के नमंचारियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा  
है। उन ही खट्टनी ही रही है, इसके बारे में  
कुछ नहीं कहा गया। उन को स्वायी लिया  
बाए या नहीं इस जैविक, इसके 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. 66 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.

[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 respect the day when he accepted the office of the Minister

of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on that inauspicious day—15th 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 mills wanting assistance from the kindly Commerce Minister at the cost of the tax-payer of course, gheraos—349 gheraos 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 *mukti sahas* and *mukti 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. Anyways, I do not want to say anything harsh about that organisation, but

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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 for

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 fined 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, 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 Stateism, they believe in public sector undertakings; we believe in free enter-

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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 (Peddapalli): The public sector industries have been

described by some members who are opposed to public sector industries...

Shri P. N. 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. Mandappan: 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. 34 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

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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 Sarsik, the Surpur 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 defeating 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 expensively 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 manufacturers which we have entered into with Canada and the UK has this 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 कालेश्वर सिंह : (बगड़ी)  
उपायकार महोदय, मैं मंत्री यहोदय का व्यान सब से पहले जो प्राइवेट कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को अन्दा दिया जाता है उसकी ओर धारकवित करना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत ही गंदी प्रथा है और यहां बदलकर भी है।

## [बी कामेश्वर पिंड]

देश के लिए। इससे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति राजनीतिक अधिकारियों को खारीद लेते हैं और सरकार की नीति को अपने मन के मुताबिक बोढ़ लेते हैं। एक उदाहरण में आपको दूंगा। 1962 से लेकर 1966 तक कामेश्वर पार्टी को 1 करोड़, 96 हजार 365 रुपये बन्दा के मिले हैं।

इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि जनरात के नाम पर गठित होने वाली सरकार की नीति पूरीपति अपने अनुकूल बना कर गई में गदा काम करवाते हैं। म यही महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस गली प्रथा को जो कि जनरात के लिए बातक है एक बिल डारा, एक कानून डारा समाप्त करे। इस के अविलम्ब मध्यावन न होने पर राजनीतिक स्थिति देश की क्या होती यह में नहीं बता सकता हूं, आज के दिन।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सासार प्रेस हिन्दुस्तान अकेला देश है जहा पर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम प्रचलित है। दुनिया के और किसी भी देश में यह सिस्टम प्रचलित नहीं है। पहले इस देश में मैनेजिंगियल स्कूल की कमी के कारण यह प्रथा थी। परन्तु लिटिश साम्राज्यवादी लोगों के यहां से बाले जाने के बाद भी पूरीपति 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 उद्योगपति हैं, ये आर्क बछली से कम नहीं हैं। ये बराबर सरकार पर बाल डालते रहे हैं कि इस प्रथा को वह समाप्त न करे, ये बराबर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम के बाल होने में, इसका उन्मूलन होने के रास्ते में बालक बनते रहे हैं, बालक सिद्ध होते रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि यह मैनेजिंग एजेंसी ज्यादा दिन तक बाल नहीं सकती है। इसका बाल होना बहुत आश्वस्यक है।

मैं जब आपको इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग नालिसी के बारे में कुछ बताऊँगा। 1956 में एक इंडस्ट्रियल नालिसी रेलव्यूलन बना था।

उस रेलव्यूलन में एक प्राधिकरण यह भी था कि भारत में एकाधिकार को न बढ़ने दिया जाए। परन्तु यह बहुत और इसका पर्याप्तान था। हजारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक अगह 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 बिडला जी के लिए है। बिडला जी को बड़ाबा देने का काम आज शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यह नेहरू जी के समय में हुआ था। नेहरू जी को हवारे कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी-सेसिव मानते हैं। उन्हीं के समय में यह काम शुरू हुआ था। आज केरल की कम्प्युनिस्ट सरकार के जो मूल्य मंडी है, वह भी उनको बड़ाबा दे रहे हैं, उनको बाल नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी प्रवास्था में कैसे यह समझ लिया जाए कि ये लोग बिडला जी के रास्ते में बालक हैं। ये कहीं नहीं देखता हूं कि ये लोग उनके रास्ते में बाल डाल रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल नालिसी इस देश की बनाने में बिडला जी का सब से बड़ा हाथ रहा है। ये लोग देख लेते थे कि किस उद्योग में कितना माल तैयार होना है और कितनी कमता का लाइसेंस दिया जाना है और इसके देश कर सारा लाइसेंस ले लेते थे और जुद उस को लेकर किसी दूसरे उद्योगपति को उस बोत में नहीं आने देते थे। इसका नतीजा यह होता था कि कोई कम्प्यूनिस्ट उनकी ब्रोडबैट 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 बजह से बाल करोड़ के इस देश के उद्योगपतियों की बारत में बराबर बस्तु देना और जलिय-

उन काम उस पर लठाना, वही विडला जी को  
प्राप्ती काम रहा है। वह कोई भी लोका हाथ  
से नहीं जाने देते हैं।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।  
कुछ मंत्रियों का नाम इस सदन में आ चुका  
है कि उनका संबंध विडला जी से था।  
बहुत लोगों 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, विडला जी को ये रोल पर हम  
नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किर के इन  
लोगों का नाम आएगा और उन लोगों का ही  
नहीं आएगा और भी मंत्रियों का आएगा  
जिसमें ये लोग निकल नहीं पायेंगे और यह  
नहीं कह पायेंगे कि विडला से इन्होंने पैसा नहीं  
पाया। एक नहीं कई उदाहरण आपके सामने  
पायेंगे।

एक और बात मैं कहूँगा। अभी तीन  
आदमियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है।  
वह यह देखती कि हजारी रिपोर्ट विडला के  
लिए कहां तक अच्छी है या बराबर है। उसके  
बारे में विडला जी के लोगों का यह कहना है—  
मैं वह रिपोर्ट करूँगा—जो जो लोग हैं वे तो  
मैं देखेंगे हैं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि  
सरकार किस दिना में जा रही है? हजारी  
रिपोर्ट जो कहती है उसका कोई असर नहीं।  
1965 में योगोपोली इनकावायरी रिपोर्ट में जो  
कहा था कि योगोपोली हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी है,  
एकाधिकार वह रहा है और हजारी रिपोर्ट  
उसको पूँछी करती है, उसका भी कोई असर  
नहीं। इस सब के बाबजूद ये लोग कहते हैं  
कि मैं देखेंगे हैं। क्या यह एक भजाक है जो  
देख के साथ किया जा रहा है?

विडला को लाइसेंस की सिलता वा,  
लाइवाकाव के कारण मैं आप के सामने उसका  
केवल एक उदाहरण सहूँगा। वह जो उदाहरण  
लाई है विडला, उन्होंने लोगों के लाइसेंस  
के लिए लाइसेनस दिया। वह इस के लिए  
कैफी चूँकी औटर कारोबार, लाइव,

लाइसेंसोरेन्स चाहते हैं, लेकिन सेमरी के  
मनुसार, जो कनसलिटर इकोनिक और  
दिलाइनर्स है, उस इंस्ट्री में किसी कारेन  
कोलेक्टरेन की आवश्यकता नहीं की। इस  
के बाबजूद भारत सरकार जो भूतपूर्व उदाहोग  
भवी ने हस्तांत्र कर के लाइसेंस की बनवाई  
दी है।

भी राजी राव(पुरो) उस मंत्री का नाम  
बताइये।

भी कामेश्वर तिहाँ : उन का नाम सब को  
मालूम है। वह वह नहीं है। मैं उन का नाम  
चिपा भी कैसे सकता हूँ? वह है श्री बी०  
संजीवेन्द्र। उनके लिए विडला ने बीस जीवे  
देवी। विडला के लाइज़ा ग्राफिसर, श्री  
एन० धार० एस० राव

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 concer-  
ned is not here to defend himself and  
it is unfair to make allegations when  
a person is not here to defend himself

श्री कामेश्वर तिहाँ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
आप भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आए हैं और  
मैं भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आया हूँ। आप स्वयं  
सोच सकते हैं कि चार दोनों कांस्टीट्युएन्सी  
में दो व्रतांत्रिकाएँ हारा चालीस जीवे साईं जावे  
लो मैं उन्हीं जीवे कहां से लाऊंगा? दोनों  
इतनी जामता कहां हैं? यह सत्य है।

मैं कह रहा था कि श्री राव को कांस्ट्रेंस  
ने अपना टिकट इस लिए नहीं दिया, ल्यॉक  
कांस्ट्रेंस अपना बड़ी जाता साफ रखना चाहती  
थी और वह विडला चाहती थी कि हम ने  
विडला के आदमी को टिकट नहीं दिया है और  
उन लोगों से हमारा कुछ भी अताक नहीं  
है।

श्री रामेश्वर श्रावण तिहाँ (वरारा)  
वह राव कौन है?

बी कालेस्टर तिह : ए० बाई० सी० सी० काफिल में जा कर देख लीजिए। इस उदाहरण से यह चल सकता है कि कोरें कोलेस्टोरेलन में कितनी बोगत जाजी चलती है।

जहाँ तक कम्पनी ना विभाग का भवन है, इस में छाज तक जितने भी भवनी आए हैं, वे, तक देख की जनता की प्राप्ति में धूल झोकते आए हैं। समयाभाव के कारण मैं धारप के सामने तीन कम्पनियों के उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

काल्पनिक सिरेमिक्स के बारे में तीसरी लोक सभा की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है। इस कम्पनी ने बादा किया था कि 1963 में यह प्लाट कम्पनी का काल्पनिक व्यारेलाल जिन को हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा जानता है, इस फैक्टरी को खालू करने के बाये परमिट, कोटा, लाइसेंस का सब प्राप्त बेच कर खा गए। भवनी महोदय ने इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की? कुछ भी नहीं। कम्पनी ना भवालय सिंकं नाम के लिए है। उस के द्वारा किसी के विलुप्त भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

इससे उदाहरण दिल्ली की निवटी किनास कम्पनी का है। इस कम्पनी के मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और कम्पनी के विशद हाई कोर्ट के बजमेट के बाबजूद आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। कम्पनी में जितना भी इपथा विवाहित हो आया था उस का नी प्रतिशत रिवर्ट बैंक आफ इंडिया में जमा होना चाहिए लेकिन वह जमा नहीं हुआ उस के लिए वित भवनी और वित भवालय गुनाहगार और रेसपांसेल थे। कम्पनी ना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वित भवालय ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

इस सब कारों को बढ़ा। दो में १८ भवालय का भी हाथ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाई कोर्ट के बजमेट के बाब भी

कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाया तब विविहें जिलेश्वर क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या वह दिल्ली में बैठ कर सो रहे हैं? मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस कम्पनी के विषय में किसी भवनी ने रुपया लिया है वा नहीं लेकिन मुझे पता है कि आफिल लिविंग्स्टार ने इवरण बीत हजार रुपया लिया है।

जहाँ तक बर्थाई आकस्मीतन कम्पनी का प्रश्न है यह एक बहुत ही बजेवार कांड है और एक बड़ी ही अनाहोनी सी बात है। इसमें भारतीय पूर्जी पति और कम्पनिस्ट राष्ट्र, पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ का प्रश्न है। पूर्जीपति रूद्धिया पूर्वी जर्मनी में आकस्मीतन मर्लैंडरों का आवात करते थे और डिफाइ करने के लिए हमेशा मूल्य ज्यादा दिक्खाते थे। जब शेयर-होल्डरों ने जिकायत की तो उन्होंने अपना बड़ी खाता ठीक किया और जिस मूल्य पर दूसरी कम्पनियों बेचती थी, उसी मूल्य पर उन्होंने भी बेचता बुर किया। लेकिन इस कांड के पीछे तथ्य क्या है? यह भारत के पूर्जीपति रूद्धिया और पूर्वी जर्मनी की कम्पनिस्ट सरकार के बीच एक अपवित्र सम्बिधि है, जो कि भारत के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। यह औबर इनवायरेंस आफ इम्पोर्ट और मैनिपुलेशन आफ बुक एकाउंट्स का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। मैं भवनी महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस केस की जांच करके सारे भाग्यों जो इस सदन के सामने ख्यों नहीं लाते हैं। क्या उस को पूर्वी जर्मनी से ढर लगता है?

कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने गृह-भवनी से गह पूछा था कि क्या उस और के० जी० बी० का रुपया भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों को मिलता है। इस हउतर में भवनी महोदय ने कहा कि इस की इन्वेष्टी भी थी रही है। जब इस बारे में जाग्रत्ताल डाक्यूमेट जूचू थे तो जिए एन्वेष्टी करने की क्या इवरण लाता है? आक्षर यह एन्वेष्टी करने में सबसे ज्यादा ज्यादा है? इस प्रकार आक्षरी इन्वेष्टी करने की क्या इवरण है?

कम्पनिस्टों को विजय है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि मेरे पूर्णांचल धरमे स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए कम्पनिस्ट व्या यदि राजस भी आ जाये, तो उस का भी साथ देंगे। मैं कोई कोरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह बुक आफ एकाउट्स में है। अगर आप आकांक्षा दें तो मैं यह हाई कोर्ट की जर्नेट और दूसरे कागजात सभा-पट्टल 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.

**क्षेत्र कामेश्वर सिंह :** वह तो मैं भेज दूँगा। मैं यद्योग से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी जर्नली और कम्पनी आक्सीजन कम्पनी के इस कुकाड के बारे में, जिस में करोड़ों रुपया इस देश में आया है और जिस का कोई लेख-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.

**क्षेत्र विकास बालचंद्री :** (समैठी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की समुभाव बनाने के लिए उद्दोग हो एक देश ताक्षन है, जिस के द्वारा अननता वे समृद्धि साई जा सकती है। हाथारी सरकार का उद्देश्य विकासित समाज भवित्ति सोलालिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोलायटी है, जिस को अकार-कित्ता सहकारिता है। कभी कभी हम "सहकारी बेती की बात करते हैं। आज मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का व्यावर संवैधानिक आकांक्षा लैंग इंडस्ट्रीज, जिसका बोन-आपरेंटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, जो और आकर्षित करना और

बाद में लाईसेंट इंडस्ट्री आफ इंडिया के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा।

हमें देखना यह है कि सहकारिता और समाजवाद के आदर्श को कायम रखते हुए हम ने उद्योग-स्थानों में कितनी प्रवर्ति की है। समय सोडा होने के कारण मैं चन्द उन व्यवसायों की ही चर्चा करूँगा, जिन में सरकार का पूर्ण सहभ्योग होते हुए भी जो नियन्त्रित तनज्जुली की गार में ही गिरते जा रहे हैं। यदि हम ने समय रहते इस और व्यान नदिया, तो समाज से बड़ों हुई जागरूकता सरकारी कमंबारियों के द्वारा अधार्घंथ आधारी का अधिक दिन सहन न कर सकेगी।

मैं बड़ी महोदय का व्यान चमड़े और जूतों के उद्योग और व्यवसाय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एलैनन्य एनिवर्सरी नवम्बर, 1956-57 है, जो एम०टी० सी० की ओर से प्रकाशित हुआ है। इस में चमड़ा-उद्योग के बारे में मुगल साधारण से लेकर अब तक के भारत की तस्वीर खीची गई है। यह बास्तविकता है कि हमारा जितना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट इस बजे में होता है, उतना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट जायद और व्यवराय या उद्योग में नहीं होता होता होता। लेकिन इस का काम जिन लोगों के जरिये से होता है, उन की ओर मैं आप का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

10 लाख बूतों के जांडे, जिनमें मिलिट्री शूट शामिल नहीं हैं, इस देश से इस को आते हैं और ये जूते वे लोग बनाते हैं जिनको इसका कोई जान नहीं है, जिनका यह जन्मा नहीं है, पेशा नहीं है, यदि सरकारी अक्सरों से बिलभूब कर यह जन्मा हासिल कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से कारोगरों के द्वारा और पसीने की कमाई पर ये लोग बुद्ध मालामाल होते हैं और उन को बहुत कम पैसा देते हैं। ऐसी जितनी कम्पनियां हैं, मैं आपको उन के नाम पढ़ कर बताये देता हूँ—

## [भी विद्यालय बाजारेदी]

1. भारत कला केन्द्र प्रा० सि० है—  
विन्होने 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े बनवाये।  
इन का काम बढ़ावे का नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ  
और काम करते हैं।

2. नावल्टी शूज़ शोइवेट लि०—ये  
भी 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े देते हैं—लेकिन  
इन का भी यह प्रबन्धा नहीं है।

3. आगरा चर्च कला केन्द्र प्रा० सि०—  
ये 40 हजार जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—लेकिन  
उस में से चीजाई बुद्ध बनाते हैं और  
वाकी दूसरों से बनवाते हैं या बगीचकर देते  
हैं।

4. एटोल्सन शू फैक्ट्री—ये 80,000  
जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—ये भी चीजाई काम  
करते हैं।

5. चार० डो० रामनाथ कं.—इन्होने  
20,000 पेयसं बना कर दिये हैं, लेकिन इन  
का अपना कारबाना नहीं है, दूसरे कारबाने-  
दारों से, जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है, बनवा  
कर देते हैं।

6. प्रजाव एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि०—  
ये भी 40,000 पेयसं दूसरों से बनवा कर  
देते हैं।

अब आप देखिये कि 10 लाख पेयसं  
रक्षणा को जाता है, इनमें से 6 लाख, 80  
हजार जोड़ों का आड़ेर केवल उपरोक्त 6  
कंपनी को दिया जाता है जेव 3 लाख, 20  
हजार जोड़ों का आड़ेर लगभग 350 परेंट  
तका कुट्टीर उद्योगों में विभाजित किया जाता  
है। इस में बिल्ड्री शू लाभिन नहीं है।  
इन के बारे में लोगों ने किकायत की। इस के  
बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से जो पत्र  
आया है, वह यह 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 भीज सुनने के साथक है—

Under the said scheme, the benefit  
of the export orders is allowed to  
actual fabricators."

and so on.

Sd/ K. N. BALL,  
Joint Divisional Manager.

लेकिन यह होने के बाद भी उन लोगों  
को काम नहीं मिला। मैं एक विद्यालय और  
भाषणको देना चाहता हूँ। इसी दिल्ली में एक  
उद्यमी राम एण्ड संज का कारबाना है,  
जो पीड़ियों से यह काम करता है। पहले उनका  
कारबाना लाहौर में था तथा जिसने 60  
लाख हप्ते के मिलिट्री के शू बना कर भारत  
सरकार को दिये। लेकिन सिविलियन शूज़  
बनाने के लिये उन को नाकाबिल करार दिया  
गया, जब उन्होने इस का आड़ेर भाला लो  
कह उन को नहीं दिया गया।

Shri S. M. Basarjee: 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.

बी बुफ्फ चम्प कल्पनाः उन्हें से विशेष  
भवान् होगा ।

बी विद्यावाचस्पती : उपाध्याय  
महोदय, मैंने यह विद्यालय दी है कि काम  
करने वाले की काम नहीं मिलता है । अगर  
मैं कोई नाम नहीं बतलाकं तो इस से काम  
नहीं चलता है । मैंने तो इस बक्त एक विद्याल  
यो है, और जो कई विद्यालयों दे सकता है ।

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.

**बी विद्यावर बालवेदी :** उपाध्यक्ष बहोदय, मैंने तो सदन को जानकारी कराने के लिये दैसा किया था। मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ़ यही है कि जो इस का बास्तविक काम करते हैं, उन को काम नहीं मिलता है और जो बास्तविक काम नहीं करते हैं, उन की इन का आँदर मिल जाता है।

की ८० घो० बनतों : मैं की जरों के  
शहर कानपुर से याता हूँ ।

Shri Vidya Dhar Hajpal: I would request the hon. Member to keep silent. When his turn comes he may speak anything. He cannot interrupt me like this.

उपाय्यक महोदय, यदि मैं एक दूसरी  
मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।  
दिल्ली में एक संस्था है, जिसे सरकार भी  
अचली तरह के जानती है—काटें इष्टस्ट्रीड  
सूपोरियम—नाम बड़ा सुन्दर है, ऐसा  
जोकहा है कि कुछ जींपांडी जैसा होगा और  
वह में जींपांडी में रहने वाले लोही की बात है  
उम्मी(A)LED-3.

हुई थीजे विकती होंगी । लेकिन वह द्वा एक बहुत बड़ा एवर-कन्डोनेशन एम्पोरियम है, जिसमें काटेज बासी का जाना तो सूर, हम भी नहीं का पाते होंगे । इतनी ज्यादा कीमत पर वहाँ थीजे विकती है कि काम्यट आपकी भी हिम्मत उन को बारीदने की न हो । वहाँ पर ब्रोपियन, एंबो-इच्चिवन, एम्बेसीज के सोग काटेज का नाम मुनकर आते हैं, काटेज इण्डस्ट्री की थीजे वहाँ पर मिलती होंगी, ऐसा समझ कर आते हैं और बहुत बड़ी कीमतों पर थीजों को बारीदते हैं । इन के सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी मजेदार कहानी है—इनकी सेल 60 हजार रुपये पर-वे की है, सेल को सुन कर बूझी होती है कि इनका मुनाफ़ा भी बड़ा आदी होगा, लेकिन निरन्तर 60 हजार रुपये रोब की सेल के यह बाटे में चलता है । बाटे में क्यों चलता है? इस को पहले सरकार ने चलाया था, किर सरकार ने इस को इन काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज बालः को दे दिया । सेल तो बहुत बड़ी दिखाई देता है, लेकिन इन का बाल बारीदने के लिये 25.00 से 35.00 रुपये लाभकारी लड़किया एरोबेन से उड़ कर बम्बई आती है, और बहुत बड़े होटलों में ठहरती है इन को कोई तजुर्बा नहीं है, जितने का बाल नहीं होता, उतना तो उनके आने जाने और ठहरने पर बच्चे होता है । यह सब बार्चा इन में जोड़ा जाता है । हर साल इन के यहाँ शार्टेज निवलना है—वह बाटेज नया है, मिमजूल कर चारी होती है । उन चोरों को पकड़ा भी जाता है, लेकिन आज तक किसी को सड़ा नहीं दी गई ।... अब बाल... इतनी बड़ी जहाँ पर बाटेज हो, इतनी बड़ा सेल है और जिसन गवर्नरेन्ट का रुपया लगा हो, तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जा सहूकारिता के आधार पर चल रहा है, अगर इन लोगों का प्रोब नहीं किया जाता है, तो इस का कभी सुधार नहीं होगा । वहाँ एल० सी० जैन, एन० एन० दस्ता आर० कहगणमन्दिरम और देवी का एक हिम्मेट बना हुआ है, जो इस सब के लिये हिम्मेदार है, जिसकी बजाए ही इतना बड़ा

## [बी विद्यावर बालपेशी]

मुक्तान होता है। अगर देख में सहकारिता की इस प्रकार की विस्तरें देख की जायेंगी तो सहकारिता के जरिये हम कोई नाम नहीं उठा सकेंगे और कोणापरेटिव आवार पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल संस्थायें चलाने के नाकाबिल रहेंगे।

अब जिस इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—वह है फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री हमारे भूम्ल की एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है। जिस गवर्नमेन्ट की नालिसी सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आर्क सोसायटी की हो, वहा 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 आखदार में पढ़ा था।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : क्या आप ने उसे देखा है?

बी विद्यावर बालपेशी : मैंने अभी देखा नहीं है, देखने का अवसर नहीं मिला। मैं आप को बललाला चाहता हूँ कि आज जो अच्छे शायर है अगर उन्हें कभी बहा भौका फिल्म गया और उन की रोजी फिल्म में लग गई तो वह कोई मामूली सी बोर भी लिखे दें जैसे कि “इस चन्दी में बड़े बड़े गुन” तो उन को उस पर एक लाख रुपया मिल जाता है, लेकिन भावन 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 लाइन भी लिख देते हैं तो हिन्दी भनती है, जिस को जब तक मुनिया कामय रहेगी और पढ़ें, लेकिन उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता। यहां पानी की तरह अपका बरबाद होता है, पिक्कार देखने

बालों की इतनी भीड़ होती है कि नालूक होता है भालो देख में नरीनी है भी नहीं। क्यूँ लगते हैं, जेवें कटती हैं और आपस में कम्पिटीशन होता है।

उपायक भगोदय, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया और भावनीय संवैस्थानों 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.

बी बुम्ल चन्द भालवाय : मैं तो या पिछली हिमान्द के समय पर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When his turn came, he was not present.

बी कंधर लाल गुप्ता : यह बात सही है। मुझे इस पर भी ऐतराज नहीं है अगर उन्हें बोलने दिया जाये। लेकिन हमें जो उन्हें स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के बाद आता है। कल भी कछवाय यहां पर थेर। लेकिन इस के बाबजूद उन को तीसरे या चौथे नम्बर पर दुलाया गया था। यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब यह भावनीय सदस्य बोल लें तब भेरी पार्टी को दुलायें।

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.

भी यह बन कदाचित् : परसों स्था  
पुता था ? परसों भी यही दुमा था ।

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 1956. 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 39(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. Ramaani]

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 86 units in 1950-51 with a capital investment of Rs. 162.6 crores that is, 6.7 per cent and the

number of units was increased to 385 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 1960-61 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 2,94,830 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:** We 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 offtake 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 trouble

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-co-operation 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-co-operation 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 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—18 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 3,900, we now produce 23,700. Electric motors: as against 1 lakh, it is now 17 lakhs. Cement 27, lakh tonnes before, now 108 lakh tonnes—4 times. Paper: 1,16,000 tonnes in 1950-51; now, 5,80,000 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. Kandappaz (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-tilers 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, terylene 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 terylene 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 Ramavtar Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the

[Shri Ramavtar 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 Ruthassery 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 Kalamaasery, 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."

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[Need for location of a heavy machine tools factory under public sector in Ranchi (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 Shastri: 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. (55)].

Shri Ramavtar 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 Ramavtar 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 Tex-tool Engineering Company at Coimbatore. (74)].

Shri Ramavtar 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 Ramavtar Shastry: 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 Ramavtar 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. Radhini: 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 Re. 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 Kalmasseri. (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 gentlefolk.

Mr. Chairman: You are allotted 12 minutes; you can take two minutes more.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** 15 minutes.

सभापति महोदया, इडस्ट्रीयल डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में मेरे सामने वै, हुए यिन्होंने जो तस्वीर बीची है, बास्तव में स्थिति उससे बिल्कुल उल्टी है। न्यवन्तवता के बाद जितना इडस्ट्री के अन्दर आज गतिरोध है और रिसेन्शन है शायद कभी नहीं दृश्या है। बहुत सी भिले बढ़ रही है, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है, स्टाक इक्टॉन होता जा रहा है, मजदूर निकासे जा रहे हैं।

सम्भापति लक्ष्मीदया, भ्राप अगर स्टेटिस्टिक्स देखे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि तस्वीर का कौन सा सही रूप है। मैं आपको केवल बैस्ट बगाल के मुँह आकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। 1 जनवरी 1967 से 15 मार्च 1967 तक 23,000 बजूदों को ले आफ का नोटिस

दिया गया है और 1000 मजदूरों को विकास दिया गया है और 200 मजदूर इस लिए बेकार हो गए हैं क्योंकि आठ कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं। इसी तरीके से बन्दी के अन्दर भी जून 1967 तक सभ भग तीन हजार मजदूरों को जो आफ का नोटिस दिया गया है। जहां तक नवीन रोजन का मध्यवर्ष है करीब चार हजार इंजिनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जो कभी भी बन्द हो सकती हैं। उनकी अवस्था बहुत चराब है। इसी प्रकार से जो आइडल कैपसेटी है वह बहुती जा रही है। यहां तक कि जो फाउंड्री इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी कैपसेटी का केवल 25 परसेंट से लेकर 35 परसेंट तक ही घूंज होता है। जो स्ट्रक्चरल इंजिनियरिंग और रेलवे की जो बैंगंज बनाने की कैपसेटी है उम्म में से साठ परसेंट आइडल है।

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति शूगर के अन्दर है कि ११ ईप्पाइल्ज के अन्दर है। मैं शूगर प्रोडक्शन के आकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। 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 यह था कि 37 लाख टन शूगर पेंदा होवा चाहिये लेकिन उस की जगह सिर्फ़ 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 इंडस्ट्री में भी प्रोडक्शन ४३ परसेंट कम हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रॉल कंपनी में जिस का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है जनवारी 1967 में करीब छाई करोड़ रुपये का स्टाक पड़ा हुआ था। अब मैंने सुना है कि कुछ स्टाक बेक दिया गया है। बहां 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 गत आधिक 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 मालिका से बहुत कम हुई है। डी-बेल्यू-एशन के बाद उसका फालो-अप एशन कितने दिन बाद लिया गया? सरकार की फिस्कल मानिटरी टक्सेशन लाइसेंसिंग और कॉटिंग पालिसीज इस तरह की है कि हमारे देश की पैदावार आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है यह सब पालिसीज पैदावार में रुकावट ढालती है उस को जकड़ती है।

सरकार हमेशा समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है और अपने अप को समता का समर्थक बताती है लेकिन बानोपलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से लोगों की आब 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 विजिनस हाउसिंज की 1536 कम्पनियां हैं और इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए कुल 5 542 करोड़ रुपये के पह-अप केपिटल में से 2 605 करोड़ रुपया यानी 46 परसेंट और एसेट्स का 44 परसेंट इन 75 विजिनस हाउसिंज का है।

हजारी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया कि श्री बिलाला ने पिछले 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 एन्वायरी करेगी कि यह एक्यूमुलेशन आफ बेल्य क्यों हुआ है क्या इस में कैरिटिज तो नहीं बरती गई है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कहां गलती है और हमारी पालिसीज के इम्प्रीमेंटेशन

[भी कंवर भाल गृह]

वे कहा गलती हुई हैं। सरकार में लोगों की ओर से ये दूत जीकरे के लिए और उन को बोका देने के लिए सरकार ने यह कमेटी बनाई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में एडविनिस्ट्रेट्सन की या पालिसीज की इम्प्रीमेंटेशन की गलती नहीं है बल्कि यह कुछ पालिसी की गलती है। अगर एक प्राइवेस की या दो चार लंग्ह महीने की बात होती तो वह समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन दस साल तक यह सब कुछ होता रहा एक ही कर्म की 75 कन्सर्वेंस की लाइसेंस दिये जाते रहे और विनिस्टर साहब और यह सरकार सोती रही। मेरा अगला है कि वे सोते नहीं रहे बल्कि आगते रहे और उन लोगों की जेब भरते रहे। इस सरकार ने अपने पोलीटिकल इन्स्ट्रेट की पूर्ति के लिए यह सब कुछ किया है।

मैं मत्ती महोदय से यह मार्ग करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी बिलाने के बजाय इस सारे मामले की जुड़ि-बल एन्कारारी कराई जाए, जिस से यह भी देखा जाये कि यह जो मानोपसी कीएट की गई, यह जो एकुमुलेशन आफ बेल्ड हुआ, वे जो लाइसेंस बोरह दिये गये, क्या इन के पीछे पोलीटिकल रीजन्व थी और क्या इस में विनिस्टर्ज का हाथ था या नहीं। मैं विलास के लाय कह सकता हूँ कि अगर जुड़ि-बल एन्कारारी कराई जाये, तो हमारे लाभने जो लोग बैठे हैं, ये या इन के लाभी करीब करीब सभी मंत्री लोग, मुलजिम के कान्हारे में कतार बोल कर बैठे हो जायेंगे उस में बिलाना का नम्बर आए या न आए, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। उस ने अपने हितों और स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए सत्ताखंड दस के कुछ सीरों के पक्ष में अपने इनफल्युएन्स का लेमाल किया। जब प्राइव विनिस्टर का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो भी भोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि मैंने सुना है कि वह इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स प्राइव विनिस्टर को

बदल सकते हैं। वह के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बिला किसी चारण ही सत्ताखंड दस के लिए प्रपत्ता] पैसा] कर्व [करते हैं?

इस संसद-कार्य तक संचार भंडी (क०० रुप सुनाम लिह) : माननीय चाहूप [का यह चार्व बिल्कुल गमत है कि तभी मंत्री इस में जामिल है।

भी कंवर भाल गृह : मंत्री बहोदर तो नहीं है। वह तो गरीब भावकी है। मैं तो केवल इंडस्ट्रीज विनिस्टर भी बात कह रहा हूँ।

इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस मामले की जुड़ि-बल एन्कारारी कराये, तो दूध का दूध पानी का पानी हो जायगा। आब जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी वेतिक एपरोच को बदले, अपनी पालिसी को बदले और उस को री-प्रोरियंट और रीकेशन करे। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तब तक वह चाहे सधाजवाद की मस्ता जरूरी रहे, लेकिन उस से गरीबों को कोई कायदा नहीं होगा। इस बक्त तो उसकी पालिसी यह है कि राम नाम की बाला जपो और पाप करते जाएं?। सरकार की यह सोचना चाहिए कि वहे लोगों से कैसे बचा जा सकता है, क्लोटे क्लोटे लोग कैसे आगे आ सकते हैं। प्लार लासेंसिंग [भावी की काम्पलीकेशनन्व, पेचीवग्यों, को क्षर किया जायेगा, तभी सही मानों में इंडस्ट्री का डेवलपमेंट होगा।

सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी, प्लानिंग पालिसी और लाइसेंसिंग पालिसीज आडट-प्राफ-डेट हो चुकी है। उन से हजारे देश का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। एडविनिस्ट्रेटिव रिकार्ड्स कमीशन ने भी यही कहा है और हजारी रिपोर्ट में भी मही कहा गया है।

जहा तक फारैन कोलेजीरेल का सम्बन्ध है मैं मानता हूँ कि बाहरी देशों के सहयोग से हमें बहुत लाभ हुआ है हमें टैकिलक्ष

नो-हाऊ शिक्षा है, वैसा और महीनरी नियम है। हर एक देश को बूँद में बाहरी देशों की विद्यायता लेनी पड़ती है, वैसे इनकार नहीं करता। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि एसा किस हर तक किबा जाना चाहिए। आज फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन का इतना केज ही नाम है कि बिस्कूट, लिपस्टिक और दूसरी 'फोटो-मोटी चीजों के बनाने के लिए फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। और ये बिदेशी लोग क्या करते हैं? अपन को यह जान कर आश्वर्य होगा कि कई बिदेशी कम्पनियां अपनी प्राइवेट रिपोर्ट्स में ऐसी ऐसी महीनरी का सुझाव देती हैं, जो साल में केवल छः घण्टे बचत है, लेकिन जिसकी कीमत दस, पंद्रह, बीस लाख रुपये होती है, लेकिन वह महीनरी खारीदी जाती है, क्योंकि बाहर के प्रादूरियों ने कहा है। अै इस बारे में इन्स्टेंस बोट कर सकता हूँ।

इसके अलावा फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेटर्ज अपनी प्राइवेट रिपोर्ट को देर से देते हैं, ताकि उनकी सारी आउट-डेटिंग भागीनरी हिन्दुस्तान में बली जाये। आज हिन्दुस्तान एक तरह से आउट-डेटिंग और आउट-मोडिंग महीनरी का डिप्यू-आउट बन गया है। इस सीमा तक बिदेशों पर नियंत्र करना हमारे देश के विकास के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। हमारे देश का टैक्सिकल नो-हाऊ बड़ नहीं सकता है, उसमें इतिहासिटिव नहीं आ सकता है, वह डेवेलप नहीं कर सकता है, जब तक कि सरकार उस को अवसर न देगी। हमारे सोग बाहर से सीख कर आते हैं, लेकिन वे यहाँ बेकार रहते हैं।

मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के लिए प्राइवेट रिपोर्ट मंगाई, जिस पर चालीस विलियन रुपया बर्च हुआ। वह रिपोर्ट ठोक 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 बर्च सगा है और कितने बेसिंग में फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन किया गया है, आदि। इतना बतरनाक बेस प्राप बेस रहे हैं, कि देश को बुलायी की बंदीरों में बोकारो बांधना चाहते हैं। मैं फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन के बिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जितने फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन की जहरत हैं, उतना कीजिये, बाकी को बर्च कर दीजिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एसपर्स की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात की एनवायरी करे कि आज तक जो फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन हुआ है, उससे कितना साध हुआ है और कितना नुकसान हुआ है और किस तरीके से हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन को बर्च कर सकते हैं और कम से कम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

समाप्ति महोदया, एक चीज़ में पर्सिक सेक्टर के बारे में कहा जाता हूँ। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पर्सिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही, उनके मुह में हंसी आ जाती है, खुली होती है, कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि पर्सिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही उनके भुंह पर उदासी छा जाती है। लेकिन मैं दोनों प्रकार के वगों को गलत समझता हूँ। कुछ आस जगहो पर पर्सिक सेक्टर की भी जहरत है जास तौर से बेसिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज में जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं जा सकता, वहाँ पर्सिक सेक्टर को जाना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ऐसी इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं सौंपी जा सकती जैसे— डिफेंस का सबाल है, देश की कम्पनिकेशन्ज का सबाल है, कल को कहीं उनके दिवाया बदल जायें तो देश की रक्षा बतरे में पड़ जायें। इसलिये हमें पर्सिक सेक्टर्स की भी जहरत है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा पर्सिक सेक्टर ठीक तरह से बिहू नहीं कर रहा है और जितनी धार्वली भारत में पर्सिक सेक्टर में है, उतनी और कहीं भी नहीं है।

[वी कंवर लाल गुप्त]

1648 May

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

इसके बीच भी एक कह कर खत्म करता आहारा हूँ। वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में है। यह समझाता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के द्वारा

जितनी पारिविदी है, व बहुत ज्यादा है । इससे इन्स्टी डेवेलप नहीं हो सकती । उनके ऊपर टैक्सेज का रेट इतना ज्यादा है कि उससे कभी भी कैपिटल फारमेन्ट नहीं हो सकता, कभी भी वे आगे इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं कर सकते । आप उनको इनीशियेटिव दीजिये, उनका उत्साह बढ़ाये । आपको टैक्सेज के रेट कम करने पड़ेगे, कैपिटल फारमेन्ट के लिये उनका उत्साह बढ़ाना होगा, आप उनको बैंक की फ्रेंडिट फैसिलिटीज दीजिये, रा-ई-टी-रियल उनको सप्लाई करना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर वे दुनिया के मुकाबले में बढ़े हो सकते हैं, प्रभ्याया बढ़े नहीं हो सकते ।

एक बात मैं अपने इंडियानिस्ट भाइयों को भी कहना चाहता हूँ—उन लोगों को भी सोचना चाहिये कि केवल कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ बातें किया करे या वह इच्छा रखते हुए कि साम्यवाद देश में न आये, वे लोगों को सूझे जायें, उनका रवैया केवल नफ़ा कभाना हो, तो इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। उन्हे सोचना पड़ेगा कि देश के अन्दर ये जड़ चाप्रो-माप्रो बैठे हैं, उनको अगर रोकता हैं तो एक ही तरीका है कि भजूरों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध ठीक रखे, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसके अन्दर भागीदार बनायें, तभी यह चीज़ एक सकती है, बर्ना आपको समझना चाहिये कि आज हवा का एक बया है, उनको अपना हिस्सेदार नहीं बनायें, उन्हें साथ अपना अवहार ठीक नहीं रखें, तभी उसका एक ही नतीजा होगा कि कम्युनिज्म इन क्रिम्युनिस्टों की कोशिशों से नहीं आयेगा, बल्कि आप लोगों के अवहार से देश में साम्यवाद आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता है, मंडी महोदय इसकी तभाम डॉक्टरीयहै रियलिस्टिक् रियाइज करे, उसको रियलिस्टिक बनायें। तुगरको बिकन्दूलेकरे, रेलवे के लिये 30 हजार रूपये का बोर्ड

चार्डर आपने रोक दिया है, उसके बिना देश की इनीशियरिंग इंस्ट्रीज चल नहीं सकती और इस से इंजीनियरिंग सेक्टर को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

अन्त में मैं स्पाल स्केल इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी तरफ सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये ताकि कोटे छोटे कारबानेदार 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...

मैं जारी करनेवाल (वर्ष-दिलिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है। अवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जो आवास अभी आप से रहे हैं, वह एडजार्नमेंट मोशन के नीटिस के ऊपर से रहे हैं। हम यह आहेंगे कि जिनके नाम से एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया गया है,

उनकी ओर से यह आवास उठाने दिया जाय और एडजार्नमेंट के ऊपर 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)

बी हुकम चल काढ़ाय (उर्जीन) : वहां के राज्यपाल क्या मुख्य मंत्री के गुलाम हैं या कानून के गुलाम हैं?

Mr. Speaker: We have got a long way to go. This is not the way.

डॉ राम मनोहर लोहिया (काम्पीज) : क्या आपकी राय में यह बहुत दिन तक विद्यान सभा बहा रहेगी? लांग-बे-टू-गो दा या मतसब है?

बी हुकम चल काढ़ाय : यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है।

पहले एडजार्नमेंट 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 Govindrao Dabholkar (Kandrapur): What about the statement? Let us hear him; he has started.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षायादः हम उनका जालन सुनना नहीं चाहते। ऐडजन्मेट मोशन लिया जाये।

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 हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षायादः क्या सालों रखे दे कर लोगों को बारीका जायेगा?

Shri V. 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."

हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षायादः आज प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है। इसे बदलत नहीं किया जायेगा।

17.02 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 कल्पनालीला शास्त्री भौतो ने भी तो काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Sir, on a point of order'

श्री मधु लिमये (मुमेर) पाइल महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ। उसके बाद वह प्लाइट बाक आडेर रहें। इस बहर सहन 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 हुकमचंद कच्छवाय (उत्तरीन) : सरकार ने जातकारी नहीं ही। उसने नाम दूर कर इसको छिपाया है।

Mr. Speaker: You will have to sit down now.

श्री हुकमचंद कच्छवाय भव्य प्रदेश में प्रजातन की हत्या हो रही है। मेरा श्री बाबस्वामी के प्रकर 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 Chhagan 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 नंदु लिलवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर चुनाविचार 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 कंचन भाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं आप से भौंर श्री मंगाई से प्रारंभ करना चाहत हूँ।

Shri Hem Barua (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 taking up the motion that he be named and suspended cannot be an argument. It is a matter for the whole House; we, all the Members, control the House, in that sense.

श्री कंचन भाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि दूसरे म.सल बहुत डेलिकेट है उसकी वजह से ही भरता है। उनकी पेशन तेज हों और मैं मानता हूँ कि श्री कच्छवाय के पेशन बहुत तेज थे.... (अध्यक्षान) मुझे इस बात का दुःख है, और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से इसी मेंद्रवर को, जाम तौर से दूसरी पार्टी के मेंद्रवर को, इटरेट नहीं करना चाहिये, और इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमारे नेता श्री मंगोल ने यह कहा लेकिन मैंने श्री कच्छवाय 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 submission is that as Members of Parliament we are all equally concerned about the decorum here. A very grave thing has been done about which I am more agitated than perhaps 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 बल राज मधोदय, मेरे प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ, उसके बाद माननीय सदस्य अपना वार्षिक आर्डर उठाये।

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 R. 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 R. 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 R. 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 R. 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 R. 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 R. 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 R. 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 राम सिंहये . (मुमेर) . प्रध्यक्ष मंहोदय, चूंकि आपने आज मवेरे तय किया था कि आपस मे बातचीत करने के पश्चात् काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर विचार होगा, इसलिये जीसा कि इन नियमो मे लिखा गया है कि तुरन्त प्रस्तोतर के बाद इजाजत मांगनी चाहिये और सभय निर्धारित करना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो सका । इसलिये 388 नियम के मातहत नियम संख्या 60 तथा 61, जहाँ तक उनका मेरे प्रस्ताव के लिये अनुचित मांगने के बारे मे और सभय निर्धारित करने के बारे मे सम्बन्ध है, मैं लहल की अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि इन नियमो को स्वयंत्र 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 बायका करामोंकी हो रही हो ।

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 युक्ति अनुमति ही जाए ।

Mr. Speaker: Is any objection taken to this motion? No. Now, Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : आजम भहोदय, अब मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस सदन के कार्य को स्पष्टित किया जाये । वह प्रस्ताव मैं इसलिये रख रहा हूँ कि आज मध्य प्रदेश में जा बटनामे हो गई है, उन बटनामों ने और वहां पर जो निर्णय किया गया है कि विद्वान सभा का सदाबहार किया जाये, प्रोटोक किया जाये, इससे समूचे देश पर और लोकतन्त्र पर एक कलक लग गया है और इसीलिये यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ ।

आजम भहोदय, मुख्य बंदी के हारा राज्यपाल को जो सलाह दी गई, जिसके बारे मे कई व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये गये, उमकी मैं वर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मेरा सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार से है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो असफलता है, उसी को लेकर वह काम रोको प्रस्ताव है । आजम भहोदय, आप जानते हैं कि राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति राज्यपाल के हारा की जाती है और वह तक राज्यपाल उन को राज्यपाल के पद पर रखना चाहते

## [बी मधु लिम्बे]

है, उसी समय तक वह राज्यपाल रह सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में वह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है कि हर एक राज्य का काम-काज संविधान की अंतरा के अनुसार हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में जो 355 बारा है वह बिल्कुल साफ़ है और इस बारा 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 जावित करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के मद्द का अवसान करना—यह संविधान की ओर लोकतन्त्र की ओर हस्ता करना है और इसकी 100 फी सदी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधान सभा का मन किसीलिये बुलाया गया था? वह 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 बहस चल रही थी और कल मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सामने गिरा अंतःलय की भाँति थी। जब यह बहस चल रही थी तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक भृतपूर्व मदस्य बर्मा साहब ने सदन में एकान किया कि मैं भी मेरे 34-35 मासों कांग्रेस पार्टी से इस्तीफ़ा दे रहे हूँ किर उनके द्वारा मध्यपाति जी से कहा गया कि विरोधी दल में बैठने की हमको इजाजत दी जिये। नतीजा यह हुआ—अब बात साफ़ है कि मध्य प्रदेश की कांग्रेस पार्टी का अब बहुमत नहीं रह गया है। तब विरोधी दल के द्वारा वहाँ पर यह माल को गई कि हम दोनों छन्टे ज्यादा बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, आज ही गिरा अंतःलय की भाँति पर बहस पूरी हो जाये और अन्त में म परबोरे से लिया जाये, इससे विधान सभा

का भी पता चल जायेगा और उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को भी पता चल जायेगा कि अब डाइरिका प्रसाद मिश्र के साथ विधान सभा का बहुमत है या नहीं है।

एक अलगी बहस : बहुमत है।  
(अंतःलय)

बी मधु लिम्बे : कहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बहुमत होता ही आज इस काम टोको प्रस्ताव पर बहस नहीं करनी पड़ती। . . . . (अंतःलय) . . . .

सभी लोग समझते थे कि विधान सभा की आज बैठक होगी और गिरा अंतःलय की भाँति पर बहस पूरी होगी और इस बोट में सरकार की पूरी तरह से हार हो जायगी, सरकार को हटना पड़ेगा। ऐसा अलग है कि आज ओपाल में गैर कायसी सरकार द्वारा जब आयेगी अगर संविधान की हस्ता 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 जकर कोक्षक की होगी कि जो लो। कांग्रेस पार्टी से अलग हो गये हैं उनको तरह तरह के प्रलोकन देकर अपने साथ फिर ले आया जाये। लेकिन इसमें वह सफल नहीं हुए। और इसीलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार बोरे में आई।

आज सबोरे भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और गृह मंत्री जी ने भी बड़ा स्वांग रखा कि मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, मैं बातचीत करका और फिर सदन को अवगत कराऊंग़। लेकिन वह सरासर गत बयानी कर रहे थे, असत्य बचन बोल रहे थे। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कल से सेकर आज सबोरे सदन में जब मैं आये तब तक उन लोगों से उन्होंने कोई सलाह भविता नहीं किया? सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उनकी बाँतें हुई हैं। वही के समाप्ति जी से भी जावाह दो बटे

भी निष्ठ की बातें हुई हैं, और इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया कि वया सभापति विद्वान सभा को बैठक का स्वयंसित नहीं रख सकते। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि बहली बहलोंग 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 विद्वान गठा को प्रोटोग किया जाये, तकि उनको भीका विले लोगों को खटीदने का या लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करने का। ... (व्यवस्था) ...

जब से हीये चुनाव पूर्ण हो गये, हम लोगों ने बार बार वह भागला उठाया कि इस स्थिति में राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य क्या है, इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार विरोधी दलों के नेताशों के साथ बातचीत कर के संविधान की पूर्ति के लिये और लोकतन्त्र की प्रणाली को बदलने हेतु के लिये कोई नियन्त्रित नियम बनाये। लेकिन अच्छी तरफ भरकार के डारा कोई प्रणाली, कोई नियम या कोई पिछान्त नियन्त्रित नहीं किये गये। मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्यपाल को विद्वान सभा का समय समय पर सभावसान करने का, प्रोटोग करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन आज हम क्यों इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि संविधान की जो भारा 164 है, जो कि संसदीय लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली का भावार है, चुनिका द है, उस को खट्ट करने के लिये विद्वान सभा के सद का विवादन करने का फैसला किया गया है। इसलिये हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। 164 भारा में क्या है जिसके बिना हम एक कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। उस भारा में कहा गया है कि जो भवित्व परिस्थित है, जो सरकार है, उस का सामूहिक दायित्व विद्वान सभा के प्रति है, जिस प्रकार इस सरकार का दायित्व लोक सभा के प्रति है। इस भारा को अमल में लाने का एक ही तरीका है जैसा आपने देखा है कि विद्वान सभा की बैठक बुलाई गई। जिता 1480(AJ)LSD-11.

मंदालय की बागों पर बहस हो रही थी। उस पर बोट हो ने बाला था, और बोट के जरिये ही इस धारा पर अमल किया जा सकता है। वह बोट न देने के लिये जब प्रोटोगेशन का अधिकार इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तब मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि इस अधिकार का दुर्घट्योग हुआ है, लोकतन्त्र की हत्या की गई है। मैं आपके डारा सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौबे चुनाव के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में ऐसी घटनायें घटी हैं। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की जो घटना है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक बड़ा हुदूदित है ... (व्यवस्था) ..... एक शर्म का दिन है लोकतन्त्र के लिये और हमारी स्वाधीनता के लिये। ... (व्यवस्था) ...

मैं आपका व्यान संविधान की भारा 160 की ओर भी खीचना चाहता हूँ, जिसको लेकर सरकार को सिद्धान्त और नियम बनाने चाहिये थे। इसी के लिये जो हमारे संविधान के नियमिता थे उन्होंने यह इन्तजाम किया था। जो भारा 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 सकटकानीन या आपातकालीन या कोई विशेष परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तब उसमें राज्यपाल को किस दृंग से अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये, इसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति करेंगे केन्द्र की सलाह पर। लेकिन उन्होंने वह नहीं किया। आप लोग जानते हैं कि केन्द्र में लोगों को जेल में ठाने के बाद भी जब काप्रेस की हार हो गई तब गैर-कानूनी भरकार को केन्द्र में बनाने नहीं दिया गया, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लोगों को खटीदा गया और बन्दमानु गुदा की सरकार को सादा गया, राजस्थान में भी इसी

(भी चाहू लिखते)

तरह से जोकान्न की हत्या हुई। आज यथा प्रदेश में भी नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर का बर्ताव बिल्कुल साफ था। वह विद्यालय भाषा का सवालवान करने से इकार कर देते और कहते कि बोट होने दिया जाये अगर बोट सरकार के बिलाफ जाता हो तो क्या करना चाहिये? मैं बनाने की कोशिश करगा—और उसकी भी ऐसी सफाई चाहता हू, यह बात भी हमेशा के लिये साफ होनी चाहिये कि अब किसी सरकार का पतन हो जाता है यो? के जरिये तो, सब से पहने विरोधी दलों को भीका देना चाहिये, जो सब के बड़ा दल हो या मिला जुला दल हो, तो उसको भीका देना चाहिये, हारे हुए दल को नहीं, जिसका पतन हुआ है उसको नहीं—विरोधी दलों को भीका देना चाहिये। अगर कसी विरोधी दल अमर्फल हो जाते हैं तब उसके बाद नवे चुनाव कराने का सवाल आ जाता है। हमारे देश की जो विशेष स्थिति है उसको देखने हुए मैं आज यह अब ज़रूर कहूँगा कि किसी भी हालत में कावेशी मंदियों का प्रपनी स्वेच्छा से, जब उनकी तबियत हो तब, यह कहना कि हम चुनाव करायेंग, बदौश नहीं किया जाना चाहिये अलवारों में बाहर आई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कांग्रेस पार्लियामेटरी पार्टी की कार्य कारिणी में जब बहस हुई तब कहा, जो उनको चुनने वाले सोए हैं उन से ही, कि देश हमारे साथ है। कब देण आपके मायथ था?

Mr. Speaker: That is irrelevant to this discussion.

भी चाहू लिखते : मैं कहता हूँ कि आज भी नहीं है। .... (व्यवहार) .... इस भीमे आग चुनाव में केवल 3 प्रदिव्य बोट उनको मिले हैं। उनको बहा पर बैठने का कोई अविभार नहीं है। .... (व्यवहार) मैं उनके सभ्य प्र में बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान थंडी घबड़ी दे रही है कि देश उनके साथ है, लेकिन मैं यह

कहता हूँ कि उनके साथ देज नहीं था। जीवे आग चुनाव में आपको केवल 38 प्रदिव्य बोट मिले हैं। इसलिये आपको बहा बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Let him address the Chair.

भी चाहू लिखते : यथा प्रदेश को लेकर ही बादबिंदात है। जिस तरह से भी विधि को एक सेकेंड के लिये भी बहा बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है, उसी नरह से मेरी राय है कि इनको भी एक मिनट के लिये यहाँ बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है।

इस लिये मेरी राय है कि यथा प्रदेश सरकार को नत्कान निकाला जाये और संविधान की धाराओं पर अमल किया जाये। शोपाल में आज ही 12 बजे के पहले मैर कावेशी सरकार बनाने के लिये राज्यपाल से यह कहा जाय। केंद्र सरकार आदेश दे कि आज ही वहा गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार सत्ताग्रह 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. Banerjee (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

भी राज सेवक यादव (वारावकी) :  
वह मासूम है याप !

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 Pai (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 (Contd): 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 गुवाहाटी मंडी के दबाव में या 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 act, 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 amused 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 यात्रा : मैं भासूल विवि मंडी जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ

Mr. Speaker: No, please Let us have a hearing at least.

Shri J. B. Krigalani: May I also request the Law Minister to be a little brief in his remarks?

Shri Nath Pai: 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 जार्ज करनडोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण):  
बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है।

श्री वन्दू लिमये : और क्या कारण है ?  
एक एम्बूजेंट की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह  
संजित 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 वन्दू लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल  
ही तो यहां श्री बिमल भोपाल का भाषण उठाया  
गया था और आज मंडी महोदय कहते हैं कि  
यहां पर स्टेट्स से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर बहस  
नहीं करनी चाहिए।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): 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 equibyles 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 hon. 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. Mathok." 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 in

[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 initiate 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 आवाजीय सवाल : जब पंजाब में यह हुआ 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 राम किशन (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बहुत गौर से श्रो० रंगा, आवार्ये हुआलाली और श्री मधु लिये की तकरीरों को सुना। जिस समय मैं उनको सुन रहा था उस समय फारसी का एक मकूला भुजे याद आया कि :

"दीनरा नसीहत, चुद नियां फ़ज़ीहत"

इस के माने यह है कि दूसरों को तो नसीहत करते हैं लेकिन उस के ऊपर चुद अमल नहीं

करते हैं। जो कुछ अध्य प्रबोध में हुआ है उस के बाक्यात एक या दो रोज़ में हमारे साथने आयेंगे। लेकिन इस बक्त कुछ बुनियादी बातों पर गौर करने की ज़रूरत है। आवार्ये हुआलाली ने जो मारस्स का सबक हम को दिया है मैं उस की भी कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन आप के ज़रिये 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 कोलिशन बजारत है उस के भन्दर वह भी हिस्सेदार है। आज हम को हिन्दुस्तान के सेकेन्ड कास्टिट्यून की ओराओं की याद दिलाई गई है। 5 अप्रैल को जिस दिन पंजाब गवर्नरेट की डिकीट हो गई थी, और डिकीट भी किस इश्यू पर हुई थी, वह कोई सिम्पल इश्यू नहीं थी, गवर्नर के ऐटेस पर डिस्केशन हुआ और डिस्केशन के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के दो अमेडरेट थे, जो कि अपोजीशन पार्टी थी। अमेडरेट यह थे कि पंजाबी लंगवज, जिस की बिना पर पंजाब का बटवारा हुआ है उसको सेकेन्ट्रियट लेवल पर लागू करने के लिये सरकारी भाषा करार दिया जाये। दूसरा अमेडरेट यह था कि जहां तक फूडेन्स का ताल्लुक है उस को स्टेट ट्रैडिंग में लाया जाए। यह दर्जनों कंडामेंट्स इश्यूज थे, पालिसी इश्यूज थे। वहा गवर्नरेट की डिकीट हो गई। डिकीट होने के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पूरे जोरो से कहा कि कास्टिट्यूनली और लोगली यह गवर्नरेट फरवरी नहीं कर सकती। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि नहीं, हमारी कोई ऐसी डिकीट नहीं हुई है कि गवर्नरेट नहीं रही। हम इस के बारे में असम्बली को फेस करेंगे।

दूसरे दिन फिर हाउस का इजलास हुआ। वहां जो विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है वह स्ट्रीकर से मिली। उन्होंने कहा कि तीन दिन के लिये इजलास मूल्तवी किया जायेगा। उन के बाद बाकी विजिनेस पर अमलदारमंद किया जायेगा। एट लास्ट जब

## [स्त्री राम किशन]

उन्हें पता आया कि गवर्नरमेंट की फिर डिक्टीट होने वा रही है तब उस के बाद स्पीकर ने औडर आफ दि हाउस के कहने पर कहा कि हाउस को साइन डाइ एडजर्न करते हैं। (अंतर्काश)

An hon. Member: There was no crossing of the floor there.

स्त्री राम किशन : उस की तरफ भी आता हूँ। इस के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कहा कि यह उन लोगों को कास्टिट्यूशनल, लीगल और नाराल गवर्नरमेंट नहीं मानते इसलिये उन का उस के अन्दर बोर्टिंग का सवाल नहीं है। उस के बाद इजलास साइन डाइ एडजर्न हो गई। उस दिन लोक सभा का इजलास चल रहा था। लेकिन उस दिन किसी के मृत में नहीं आया कि यह गवर्नरमेंट की नाराल, कास्टिट्यूशनल और लीगल डिकीट हुई है।

हम लोग हाउस आफ कामन्स की मेज पार्लियार्मेंट्री प्रेसिडेंस के मुताबिक बलते हैं। हंगलैंड में 1924 में हाउस आफ कामन्स के अंदर एक सिम्पल अमेडमेंट पर, जब कि मोरान आफ चैक्स का ऐड्रेस चल रहा था, गवर्नरमेंट की डिकीट हो गई थी। उसी बक्त बाल्डवे ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। लेकिन अभी तो भय प्रदेश में उस को मौका ही नहीं आया। अभी यहां पर गवर्नरमेंट की डिकीट नहीं हुई है। जो कुछ वहां हो रहा है उस के मुताबिक उस को इस बात को हक है कि वह स्पीकर साहब से कहें... .

स्त्री हरेकाल देवेंद्र (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्याइंट आफ आडेर है। यह इजलास स्पीकर द्वारा मुत्तबी किया वा या गवर्नर, ने कियो था?

स्त्री राम किशन : यहां तो ऐसी बात हो गई है कि दोठों भीठों गंभीर और कहुँगा कर द्या दूँ। बात तिके वही नहीं है। मैं दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। संजाव की गवर्नरमेंट के

बाद विस दिन हरिहारा की गवर्नरमेंट द्वारा उस ने खिंत बिंत दीवारी संबंधी उस के दीवारी गवर्नर का ऐड्रेस होने वाला था। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में आजादी के बाद यह पहला भीका हुआ जब रांग दीवेल तिकू ने दीवर गवर्नर के ऐड्रेस के ऊपर डिस्केन के इंजेलीस की डेंडो महीने के लिये मूलतबी करता दिया।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: This is a bad precedent set by you.

स्त्री राम किशन : किस लिये मूलतबी किया जाये? (अध्यक्षान) अभी मैं ने पजाव गवर्नरमेंट का हवाला दिया...

Shri J. B. Krishnamurthy: Do Congressmen want to take their morals from the Opposition? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding.

स्त्री राम किशन : जहां तक पजाव गवर्नरमेंट और चोफ मिनिस्टर के एकाग्रण का ताल्लुक था उन्होंने सही किया या गलत किया, इस के साथ मेरा ताल्लुक नहो। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितना नेशनल प्रेस है, पार्टी प्रेस को छोड़ कर, एक भी अखबार आप मुझे बतलायें जिसने वहां के चीफमिनिस्टर के एकाग्रण को जस्टिफाइ किया हा। आज पजाव में पञ्चक श्रोपीनियन का इंटेलिजेंशिया का जो पेपर है "ट्रिब्यून" उस के बहु फिकरे में आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस से आप को पता चलेगा कि पजाव के अन्दर क्या श्रोपीनियन हुई है। (अध्यक्षान) .

स्त्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं अवस्था 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.

बी राज दिवक बाबू : यह सही है कि असामी तंत्रज्ञ पंजाब के मुख्य भारी रह चुके हैं। इस लिये वह पंजाब को विसाव तो दे सकते हैं। लेकिन यह यसला मध्य ब्रिटेन का है। इस लिये लिंग पंजाब के लिये ही योग्यता भर्तगत है।

Mr. Speaker: You want only Madhya Pradesh; you are not happy when Punjab is mentioned.

बी राज दिवक : "द्रियून" यस्कार 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 द्रियून ने लिखा था।

मैं यह दूसरी तरफ आपको योग्यता दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आकांक्षा कूर्तव्यानी हमारे बहुत भेत्ता है। उस के अर्थों में बैठ कर हमें आकांक्षा की लकड़ी लड़ी है। इन्होंने यारस्ज की बात की है। मैं इसको भासता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन यारस्ज कहाँ थे औं विजय दिलीपकांड के अस्तर पर्यावरण की विजय होने के बारे उन्होंने हाउस को भ्रष्टवाली कर दिया था? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि किस दिन एडब्ल्यूने किया और किस दिन बाद वे किय हाउस को बुलाया और किय तरह से अपनी बैठकिटी बनाई? जिन पांच बैस्टरों का जिक्र वहाँ हुआ उन्होंने प्लोर को कास नहीं किया था, कासेस के इन बैस्टरों वे प्लोर को कास नहीं किया था। किन सफेस्टार्मिन में इन्होंने प्लोर को कास किया, इसको आपको देखना होगा। मैं जो बात कहने लगा हूँ वहुत ही जिम्मेदारी से कहने लगा हूँ। मेरी स्पीकर साहब आपकी भारकृत मध्योक साहब से और रंगा साहब से तथा दूसरे जो अपोजीश के लोडर साहिदान हैं, उन द्वे दरबास्त हैं कि वे इस पर गौर करें और इसकी इनकायारी करें। मेरी इस बात को अगर गलत भावित कर दिया जाए तो मैं आपके सामने और हाउस के सामने पूरी तरह से एपालोखी और माफी मानने के निए तैयार हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह असैस्टली को एडब्ल्यूने किया गया और दूसरी बार कब असैस्टली बीट की? जो पांच बैस्टर असैस्टली के बे जो कि कांप्रेस छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ गए थे किन हालात में गए। इन पांचों को लिख कर दे दिया गया कि हम आपको मिनिस्टर बनाते हैं, एक एक को लैटर 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 बहत जिन भारत बैल्यूज का जिक्र किया जाता है जिन भारत बैल्यूज को दुहाई दी जाती है, वे कहा गए थे। क्या इस तरह मेरा आप देश की पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को कुर्स्ट करेंगे, क्या इस तरह से आप जासन की बागदोर सम्भालेंगे, क्या इस तरह से आप राजकाज को बलायेंगे? किस तरह से इन हालात में काम चल सकता है।

मैं आपको भारकृत स्पीकर साहब पर्यावरण करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स की किसीत का फैलवा राजाओं और महाराजाओं के महालों के लान्डर नहीं होगा। राजे जहाराजे और महाराजानियों पिट गए हैं। याजं दे किय राजं

## [बी राम किलन]

को बापि स लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसकी हम इजाजत नहीं देंगे। आपोजीशन के दोस्त का ईक्टर एसोसिएशन कर रहे हैं, नैशनल करेक्टर में कराइसिस पैदा कर रहे हैं, इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। भव्यत महोदय, आपको भारकें आपोजीशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इपये पैसे के ओर से, किंदैनिंग करके अगर आप समझते हैं कि आप काम चला लेंगे तो इन तरीकों से बात चलने वाली नहीं है। हम इस तरह की जो बातें हैं उनका जोरदार मुकाबला करेंगे। अगर आप इस तरह का बैलेज मुक्त के मामले फेंकते हैं तो मुक्त आपके इस बैलेज को मजूर करने के लिए तैयार है। हम इजाजत नहीं देंगे किंतु से महाराजाओं और महारानियों को आपना प्रभुत्व स्वापित करने की, बैंग्टन इटिरेस्ट्स 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 ढाल सकते हैं।

मैं इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का विरोध करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारतज की स्थापना देश में करनी है तो एक कोड आफ कडक्ट बनाना होगा और भारत बैलूज की कड करनी होगी। इसकी अवस्था आप करें ताकि देश का अविष्य उड़जबल 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 जाता मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Bal Raj Madhok.

Let us be brief.

बी बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सबसे पहले कायेस के मैम्बर्ज से और सोडर आक दी हाउस से मैं अपेक्षा करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इससे आप अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हम लोग डैकोरम मेंटेन करे तो आपको पार्टी वालों का भी फर्ज है कि वे डैकोरम मेंटेन करे और आपको अपनी पार्टी वाली को भी डैकोरम 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 कंचा हो गया था कि इस देश की लोकतन्त्रीय आत्मा जागी है। हम लोग लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करते हैं उनकी मुक्तकठ से निन्दा की थी। लेकिन आज जो उस दिन लोकतन्त्र का दावा कर रहे थे लोकतन्त्र को सुदृढ़ 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 सत्ताहृ उन्हीं के द्वारा इस देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र की हत्या की गई और की जा रही है। उस दिन बीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा था कि इस चर को आग लग गई इस चर के चिराग से। मैं हमलता हूँ कि वास्तव में आज इस चर के चिराग से आग लगी है और इस आग में यह चर चल 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 बूद्ध के समय, महाभारत के समय इस देश में गणराज्य हुआ करते थे, जिसमें लिखिती गणराज्य और संविधान लूपसे गणराज्य भी जापिल थे। हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र कोई प्रबंधनों द्वारा नहीं लाया गया है। लोकतन्त्र चलता है कानून के अक्षरों के द्वारा नहीं, संविधान के अक्षरों द्वारा नहीं, सोकतन्त्र चला करता है परम्पराओं के द्वारा, कन्सेंसस के आधार पर। इत्यर्थ याज एक सफल लोकतन्त्रीय देश है। उनका कोई रिट्टन कास्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। कुछ परम्परायें हैं, कुछ कन्सेंसस जैसे जिन के आधार पर वह चलता है।

याज हमारे विधि भन्ती ने कानून की बात की। मुझे शर्म आई उनकी बात को मुल कर। वह विधि भन्ती की तरह नहीं बोल रहे थे। एक बाजारी आदमी की तरह बोल रहे थे। विधि का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है? मुख्य भन्ती की सलाह पर गवर्नर अपना डिस्ट्रीक्शन इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय मिश्र जी ने उनको कहा कि असैमली को प्रोटोग करो तो क्या मिश्र जी उस समय मुख्य भन्ती थे? नहीं थे। इसका कारण यह है कि इस समय मिश्र जी अपना बहुमत छोड़के थे।

अध्यक्ष यहोदय, सारो स्विति क्या है? कल तीन बजे के लगभग जिस समय वहा असैमली में डिवाइज पर बोट होना था उस समय कांसेस के एक सदस्य ने एक शिवेलेज बोक्सन पेश की कि अपोजीशन के लोग कांसेसी बैम्बर को कैद किए बैठे हैं और दो बटे उसमें लगा दिये। यह इसलिए किया गया था कि डिवाइज पर बोट न हो सके। जब अपोजीशन में कहा कि हम हाउस की सिटिंग को एक्सटेंड

करने के लिए तैयार हैं, देर तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो वजे के बजाय सात और आठ बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं और आज ही डिवाइज पर बोट हो तो हाउस को एक्सटेंड नहीं किया गया, हाउस को इस दिन के लिए एडजन्ट कर दिया गया। आज सबेरे मुझे वहां से फोन आया था कि जिसमें मुझे बताया गया कि हमें पता लगा है कि कुछ मुख्य मन्त्री गवर्नर को कह रहे हैं कि सदन को प्रोटोग कर दो। परन्तु मैंने अपनी पार्टी के नेता भी सकलेजा को कहा कि मैं विश्वास नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि गवर्नर एसी गलती करेगा और गवर्नर मुख्य मन्त्री की एडवाइस को मान लेगा। परन्तु जब मैं यहां पहुँचा तो यह जान कर मेरे अवन्धे को कोई हृद नहीं रही जब मुझे पता लगा कि सदन को प्रोटोग कर दिया गया है। इसलिए यह कास्टीट्यूशनल प्रसन तो है ही। गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार नहीं था ऐसा करने का। गवर्नर कास्टीट्यूशन का कस्टोडियन होता है। उसका फर्ज था कि वह देवता सारी स्थिति को, बुलाता सदन को। अगर सदन में मुख्य मन्त्री जी मिश्र का बहुमत नहीं होता और वह हार जाते तो मिश्र जी हृद जाते और उनको जगह पर बूसरा अन्तिमध्यस 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 आदमी जायद हमारे देश के पालिटिक्स में और कोई नहीं है। इसलिए उनके विरुद्ध मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। शिकायत मुझे वहा के गवर्नर से है। शिकायत मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। इसने गवर्नर को ठीक राय नहीं दी। गवर्नर ने वहा गलती की। उन्हे कहना चाहिये था कि असैमली को प्रोटोग करना उचित नहीं है।

अभी पंजाब की बात कहो गई है। पंजाब में क्या हुआ? गवर्नर के एक्सेस के ऊपर वहा बहुम बस रही थी। एक एमेंडमेंट पंजाबी के

## (सी बलदाब भजोक)

बारे में आई । चार बैम्बरों ने उस एवेन्यूमेंट के पक्ष में बोट दिया । एवेन्यूमेंट पास हुआ गई । लेकिन उसी समय उन चार बैम्बरों ने वहां जाने होकर कहा कि हमने गवर्नरमेंट के विरुद्ध बोट नहीं दिया है केवल पंजाबी के पक्ष में बोट दिया है । हम गवर्नरमेंट के साथ हैं । मैं आनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीराम किलन इससे इकार कर सकते हैं...

सी राम किलन : सिर्फ एक बैम्बर ने येरा कहा था ।

श्री बलदाब भजोक : दूसरे दिन वहां पर राज्य सभा का चुनाव हुआ । उस चुनाव के अन्दर जो मतांकु दल था वह दम की बैजारिटी ने जीता, उनका आदमी जीता । इट बाज ए सार्ट आफ बोट आफ कन्फिडेंस । इसमें पंजाब की एनालोजी ठीक नहीं है । किर अगर पंजाब में कोई गलती भी हुई है तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूर राज्य बेक बत राइट । जो अपोर्वीशन पार्टी है वह अक्सर पार्टी है । आप सत्तांकु पार्टी हैं । आप बड़ी पार्टी हैं । आप बीस माल से देश में राज्य कर रहे हैं । आप जिन परम्पराओं को कायम करें उन्हीं परम्पराओं वा पालन होगा । आपने कैसी परम्पराएं इस चुनाव के बाद स्थापित की हैं ? राजस्थान में क्या हुआ है ? जिस प्रकार से वहा अपोर्वीशन के बीचों को बारीदा गया है, उसका जिक्र अभी अब लिये जी ने किया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको बारीदाने के लिए ही अब यह काम किया जा रहा है । चूंकि आपको उस काम के लिए समय की जरूरत है इस बास्ते यह काम किया गया है ।

हमारे विधि भली जी कहने लगे कि मैं पुम्पाइ दूँ । क्या आप इकार कर सकते हैं कि राजस्थान में यह बात हुई है ? क्या वह इकार कर सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बात हुई ? मैं कह सकता हूँ—हिम्मत से कह सकता हूँ—कि यह पंजाब में ऐसी बात हुई, तो अपनी पार्टी

के नेता के कप में भी उसी सदय अपनी पार्टी के बनियों को बुलाया और उनसे पूछा कि उन्होंने रिजाइन लिया नहीं किया । उत्तरकार इस बारे से सी० प्राई० डी० से एन्काप्सी करवा कर पता लगा ले । मैंने डा० बलदेव प्रकाश को यहां बुलाया और उनको कोरड रिजाइन करने के लिए कहा । उन्होंने मूँह बताया कि जिन चार बैम्बरों ने हमारे विरुद्ध बोट दिया था, उन्होंने उसी बक्से यह डिक्सेपर कर दिया कि हम गवर्नरमेंट के साथ हैं, हम उसके विरुद्ध नहीं हैं । उसके बाद पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट ने बोट आफ कान्फिडेंस ले लिया ।

य० पी० में हमारा बैजारिटी है । हम वहां पर माइनार्ट्टिंग नहीं हैं । हमने वहां पर कोई डिमाइड हारो नहीं है । लेकिन कौंसिल के चुनाव में हमारे बैम्बर हार गए । बेरे दल के महामन्त्री इस समय य० पी० में है । उन्होंने श्री चरण निह को बोट आफ कान्फिडेंस लेने के लिए कहा है ।

उस तरफ से बैजेलिटी की बात कही गई है । मैं यह बात समझ सकता था, अगर श्रीमती हन्दिरा गांधी और भी । चव्हाल मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री मिथ, को यहा बुलाते, उन को डाट पिलाते कि उन्होंने यह क्या किया है और उनको फोरन बोट आफ कान्फिडेंस हासिल 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 तत्त्व भी हैं, जो लोकतन्त्र को नहीं चाहते, जो इस देश में तानाजाही कायदा करना चाहते हैं, जो लोकतन्त्र को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में लोकतन्त्र कायदा रहे, परन्तु यह सत्तांकु 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 और आस्था है, जो रिक्षे चूनावों के बाद नहरी हुई है, सत्ताकङ्क दल इस प्रकार की हरकतों से उल्को धक्का पहुंचायेगा। अगर लोकतन्त्र पर से जनता को आस्था हट जायेगी, अगर देश में लोकतन्त्रीय अधिकारों को बढ़ावा दिलेगा, तो किर देश में क्या होगा, उसकी कल्पनाएँ देखे हो मैं परवराता हूँ, मेरे रोपटे लड़े हो जाते हैं।

यह मेरी पार्टी या मन्त्री महोदय की पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह देश का सवाल है। यह देश कैसे जलेगा? हमने यह निश्चय करना है कि क्या यह देश एक लोकतन्त्र होगा, एक महादृ, लोकतन्त्र होगा, जिसमें हमारी परम्पराएं जीवित रहेंगी, जिसमें अधिकता की स्वतन्त्रता रहेंगी, विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता रहेंगी, चलने फिरने की स्वतन्त्रता रहेंगी या यहाँ पर तानाशाही कायम होगी—यह तानाशाही क्रासिस्ट होगी, क्र्युनिस्ट होगा या सैनिक हुंगाएँ, यह साकाल 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 मृग आवश्यक है कि हम सब मिल कर स्वत्य लोकतन्त्राय परम्पराएं कायम करे और उनका पालन करे। इस नामने में अधिक जिम्मेदारा आने हैं सरकारी दल पर, सत्ताकङ्क दल पर, उस दल पर, जो बास साल से राज कर रहा है कि वह ठाक परम्पराएं कायम करे। लेकिन उसने यतत परम्पराएं कायम को है। उसने एक भ्रष्ट, पावर-हूपरी, सत्ता-नोलुप अधिकत के कहने पर मध्य प्रदेश में लोकतन्त्र को हत्या होने दी है।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इट हड नेवर टू लेट टू बेंड। सरकार भ्रष्टी भी उस मक्की का ठां भर सकती है और उसको कहना चाहिए। अगर गवर्नर हाउस को श्रीरोग कर सकता है, तो वह हाउस को किर बूला भी सकता है। गवर्नर तुलन्त हाउस को बुलाए और उस में बोट से लिया जाये। अगर

श्री मिश जीत जाते हैं, तो उत्तरो मुख्य मंत्री बने रहने का प्रधिकार है। और अगर वह हार जाते हैं, तो गवर्नर महोदय बहुतो के बिटेही दल के नेता को बुला कर उनसे मध्यसंघल बनाते की बात करें। सरकार से यह मेरी अप्राप्त है कि अगर उस से गलतों हो गई हैं और वे क्षेत्र परेशान हैं—उनके बेहरे बता रहे हैं कि वे पर्वेमान हैं—तो वह अभी भी अपनी गलती को दुर्घट्ट कर ले, इस देश के लिए, इस देश में लोकतन्त्र की सफलता के लिए।

द्वां गोविन्द बाल (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उसी बदकिस्मत मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जिसकी आज यहा पर चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे मन में कृपालानी जी के लिए बहुत अधिक आदर है। उनके साथ आब हम लोकों ने आजादी के सवाम में काम किया था। बैसा ही आदर मेरे मन में प्राकेसर रघु के लिए है। हम सब लोग मिल कर स्वतन्त्रता के सवाम में काम करते रहे थे। या मधु लिम्बे का भी मैं बहुत इज्जत को दृष्टि से देखता हूँ।

एक आजनीय सवाल सवाल : लेकिन?

द्वां गोविन्द बाल : अब यहा जितने माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण हुए हैं, उन मध्यने एक बात बहुत कही है कि वे इस देश को नैतिकता से बचाना चाहते हैं और नैतिकता ही लोकतन्त्र का आधार हो नहीं है। एक दूसरे पर दोबारोपण हुए हैं, लेकिन किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसी कोई बान नहीं कहा है, जिससे नैतिकता के भग किये जाने और लोकतन्त्र की जड़ में मट्ठा पिलाए जाने की आवश्यकता हो।

इस देश में जितने भी दल इस चुनाव में हुए हुए —मैं स्वतन्त्र नोगां का बात नहीं कहता—उन सभा दलों जो कोई न कोई प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र द्या। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उन प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रों पर हस्ताक्षर लिये थे और मैं तो 44 लोगों से कल्पीय अवस्थापिका

## [डा० बोधिन्द दास]

सभायों का सदस्य रहा हूँ और कांग्रेस दल का ही सदस्य रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैंने इस प्रकार का अनैतिकता आज तक नहीं देखा कि सदस्य प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रों को ताक पर रख कर, अपने दल को छोड़ कर दूसरे दल में सम्मिलित हो जायें।

श्री भग्नु लिमये ने कलक को बात कही—  
उन्होंने लोगों को लोभ में डालने की बात कहा है मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश का राजनीति से बांडा-बहुत मैं भा० ब० रुक्फियत रखता हूँ। कल प्रात काल ही मेरे बड़े पुढ़, मनमोहन दास, जो इस समय मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के सदस्य है का, टेलीफोन मुझे आया उन्होंने कहा कि सुना जाता है रात भर एक जगत बैद रख कर कुछ सदस्य अब छोड़ गए हैं औह उन्हें भी रात भर नग किया गया है उन्होंने पूछा कि ऐसी हालत में मुझे क्या करना चाहिए। मैंने उन से कहा कि हमारे शूटिंग और हम सब लोगों की एक परम्परा रही है कि जो बचन हम दे देंगे, जो प्रतिज्ञा हम कर लेंगे, उसका भन्त तक पालन करेंगे, तुमने कांग्रेस दल को प्रतिज्ञा पत्र दिया; अगर कांग्रेस दल से तुम्हारा मतभेद है, तो सोधा रास्ता यह है कि तुम विधान सभा का सोट से भी इस्तोका दे दो, कांग्रेस से भी इस्तोका दे दो, फिर स्वतन्त्र के रूप से छड़े हो या न छड़े हो, लेकिन जब तक तुम कांग्रेस ब्लैज पर, कांग्रेस से प्रतिज्ञापत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके विधान सभा के भवस्य हो, तब तक तुम्हे उस दल में रहना तुम्हारा कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

क्या श्री भग्नु लिमये इस बात को जानते हैं—वह लोभ और लालच की बाते कहते हैं—कि ये जो 35 या 36 सदस्य आज कांग्रेस के विरोद्ध में छड़े हो गए हैं, क्या उन्होंने किन्तु वहे अच्छे मिडान्टों के आधार पर ऐसा किया है, क्या उनको कोई लोभ या लालच नहीं दिया गया, क्या वे देखता हैं? अगर उन लोगों ने किसी लोभ या लालच के कारण नहीं, वस्तिक किन्हीं सिद्धान्तों के आधार

पर यह यथा उठाया है, तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस बीमीन 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 विशेष को दृष्टि से न करे, गणिक सारे देश की दृष्टि से करे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कांग्रेस बाले सब दूष के घोये हुए हैं लेकिन ये जो 35 या 36 सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में विरोधी दल में गये हैं, वे कांग्रेस दल की ओर से हो निर्वाचित हाएँ ते। लेकिन बाहर कोई कांग्रेस बाले हों या श्री भग्नु लिमये के दल के हों, या जनसंघ के हों, हम लोगों को यह बात तो किसी प्रकार कानून तय करनी पड़ेगी कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी को प्रतिज्ञापत्र देकर चुनाव में भक्त हो कर आता है और ब० ब० में ब० उस दल को छोड़ना चाहता है, तो पहले उसको अपनी सीट से इसीका देना चाहिए, तब वह अपना दल छोड़ सकता है। (व्यवस्था)

वैः तुरेन्टनाल विशेषी : मानवीय सदस्य को यह बात कांग्रेस विकिंग कमेटी और पालियांस्टरी बोर्ड को भी कहनी चाहिए जिसने दूसरे दलों के भवस्यों के कांग्रेस में शामिल होने की इजाजत दे दी है।

डा० बोधिन्द दास : मैं कांग्रेस पालियांस्टरी बोर्ड को भी यह बात कहता हूँ। हम इन दलों से मिल कर मारे बालों को बुनियादी वृष्टि में देखना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की नैतिकता का निर्याण करना चाहिए कि अविधि में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हों, नहीं तो इस देश में न प्रजातन्त्र चलेगा और न नैतिकता यही

ज० सम्बन्ध में श्री रामकृष्ण ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। मानवीय सदस्यों को 'माता भोड़ा गप्प, कड़वा कड़वा थू' की शीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए। हम इन दलों से मिल कर मारे बालों को बुनियादी वृष्टि में देखना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की नैतिकता का निर्याण करना चाहिए कि अविधि में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हों, नहीं तो इस देश में न प्रजातन्त्र चलेगा और न नैतिकता यही

गांधी जी के सारे सिद्धान्तों को हम धीरे धीरे भूलते जाते हैं, और भूलते जायेंगे तो यह देश ऐसे गर्त में जायगा, जहां से उसका निकलना असंभव हो जायगा।

मैं एक बात समझ सकता हूं कि यदि आर्तिक 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 बोट करने वाला हूं, जहां सचेतक का नोटिस हो। जो किसी की अन्तरात्मा का विषय है, वहां पर उसको नहीं रोका जा सकता, लेकिन प्रतिज्ञा पत्र देकर दल को छोड़ना और दल की छोड़ कर इस प्रकार की अनैतिकता करना किसी के लिये भी श्रेयस्कर नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिये आपको कोई न कोई निश्चयसूर्वक 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-

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 amandate 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 अबल सिंह (भागरा) : प्रधान  
कहो देय, यह बहस बढ़ न कर देनेगी ?

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 Pilea 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 failing. 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 Lumaye 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 spirit away of the Members.

क्षी अवृ लिखे : याह, ये मन न था ।  
इसका जवाब देया करेगा ।

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 dacoits 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 Hanumanthaiya 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 in

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 decencies, 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 Maharani's 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 indi-

dual. 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 manœuvring. 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).

Those are the high principles of democratic Government. They should have the patience to hear me, when I am speaking. I had been listening to them with rapt attention.

मैं श्री लिमये लोकतंत्र को इनना  
मन्ता नहीं बनाइये।

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Madhu Limaye always protests. He is protesting now also.

मैं श्री लिमये सुन रहा हूँ लेकिन  
लोकतंत्र को इनना मन्ता मन बनायो।  
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 then?

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 Hanumanthaya: I want to know who did the killing.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी: सिन्हा (बाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पना बंडी बैठी माननीय सदस्यों के आवण न रखी थी। अभी मैं ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री उमानाथ, का भी आवण सुना। जो कुछ कैसे यहां सुना, उस से मुझे बाइबल की एक कहानी याद आ गई। किसी ने जैसस काइस्ट से कहा कि कला औरत बड़ी बदबूत है, बड़ी बदनाम है। (ध्यवधान) माननीय सदस्यों को औरत के नाम पर इस तरह फ़ड़कना नहीं चाहिए। कुछ लोगों का औरत के नाम से दिमाग खाराव होने लगता है। जैसस काइस्ट से यह शिकायत इस लिये की गई थी कि उस औरत को सब लाल पत्थर मार रहे थे और जैसस काइस्ट ने उन को देसा करने से रोकना चाहा था।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कौन पत्थर मार रहे थे?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: इन जैसे सब लोग मार रहे थे।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कच्छाय: क्या कोई पत्थर लगा है?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: पत्थर लो लगता ही है, लेकिन इस बहुत पत्थर हमें नहीं लग रहा है, इन के चरित्र को लग रहा है, जिस की नुसाया ये कर रहे हैं।

लोगों ने जैसस काइस्ट से यह शिकायत की कि यह घोरत बदनाम है, हम इस को पत्थर भारेंगे, आप बड़ी रोक रहे हैं। इस पर जैसस काइस ने कहा कि इस भौत को वही आवश्य पत्थर मार सकता है, जिसने बिंदासी में कभी कोई पाप नहीं किया हो। (ध्यवधान)

काइस की पत्थर मारने वाले ये कौन होते हैं? काइस ने चाहे जो कुछ भी दिया हो लेकिन इनके हाथ पत्थर मारने के काबिल नहीं है। (ध्यवधान) हम अपनी बदनामी गुरु न होने, हम मार भी जा सकते थे, लेकिन इनके पत्थर से नहीं — इनके हाथों में पत्थर लोडा नहीं देते, क्योंकि वे हाथ रगीन हैं।

कहा जाता है कि एक गलत काम हो भी उसके बाद दूसरा गलत काम हो तो किसी डिक्षानी में सूरी गही 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 नीतिकृती की बात कर रहे थे बड़े भोटों में, इस लिये मैंने यह कहा है। बादा से मैं बड़ी विलंगी के साथ कहती हूँ कि वह सिता के समान है, वह नुपवाप भैं जायें।

मैं यह बहती हूँ कि इन के हाथ में वह पत्थर नहीं है कि जिससे ये काइस को मार सकते हैं। और फिर यह नीतिकृती की बात नहीं है यह सविद्धान की बात है। एक सविद्धान तो सविद्धान-बनाने वालों ने बनाया और दूसरा सविद्धान ये लगातार बनाते रहते हैं। मधु लिये जी बनाते हैं, राम लिये जी बनाते हैं, रामलूट जी बनाते हैं, उमानाथ जी बनाने हैं, और

(बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग)

वह संविधान करने का कार्यक्रम लक्ष्यातार चलता रहता है।

भी राज सेवक वाक्य : बदलावन नहीं करनाते हैं।

बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग : जिसकी बैसी जांच होती है, जांच की उसको बैसी ही विकाई देती है।

भी राज सेवक वाक्य : आपकी मतलब को अच्छी लगती है।

बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग : राज सेवक जी को देख कर मुझे एक गेर याद आता है—क्यों पोल खुलवाते हैं—

बाइज जो वस्तिवद में इन्द्राम बना, आज देखा जा बैठाने में इस मददगार का चुप रहिये पोल न खुलवाइये।

अधिक महांदर, संविधान की बात हो रही है, बर्चा का विषय है कि संविधान के अनुसार जिसी ने क्या काम किया और क्या काम नहीं किया। इसमें नैतिकता का कोई संबोध यहां पर नहीं है, यहां पर संविधान का संबोध है और संविधान की बारा 163 (2) में लिखा है—श्री गोविन्द मैनन ने जिस बात को कहा है, जैसी को दोहराना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सुनने के बाद भी इनके कानों पर जु तक नहीं रैंगती 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 कान्द में व्यापार दिवाना चाहती हूँ, वह यह है कि :

and the validity of anything done by the Governor

"एलीमिंग" का मतलब क्या है ? इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह नहीं, एलीमिंग का मतलब है कि वो गवर्नर सोचते हैं—

shall not be called in question on the ground

भी चंद्र जोधी : इस में चोरी नहीं आती है।

बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग संविधान 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 डिस्क्रीम कर रहे हैं ? उन को यह करना चाहिये जा या नहीं करना चाहिये या, इस बान पर बहस करने का हमको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

भी चंद्र लिमये : जग 355 बारा को पढ़िये।

बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग : इस बात पर बहस करने का संविधान न अधिकार नहीं दिया है और चंद्र लिमये जी का मालूम है कि संविधान इस नगर में नहीं बन सकता है।

भी चंद्र लिमये : 355 बारा तो पढ़ कर सुनाइये।

बीमती तारकेश्वरी लिङ्ग : एक ही बारा मत पढ़िये। पढ़िये तो बारो बाराओं को एक बारा पढ़िये, उस के बाद उसके बाद आपना दिवान लपाइयें, जैसी जारी मत बनाइयें। संविधान में वह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है कि वांच

आरम्भ यह कर सकी आरा अपने विभाग से बना ही। संविधान ने यह अधिकार किया है कि यह आरम्भों के यह कर हम उसके अनुसारिक बने, हम को आरम्भों के प्रतिपादन का अधिकार नहीं है, सूचीम कोटि भी है, आरम्भों नहीं है। इसलिये एक आरा नह फैले।

मैं आरा 174 के फूसाव से भी रहना चाहती हूं। 174 (2) मे क्या लिखा है—

The Governor may from time to time

टाइम-टू-टाइम का मतलब होता है—जानी जब वह सभाओं तब, जब मध्य सिमये जी सभाओं तब नहीं।

(a) prorogue the House or either House,

(b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly "

मे दो चीजें निचो गई हैं। प्रोटोग करने का अधिकार गवर्नर का है और हमें गहना चाहे कितना भी हल्ला मचाइये। 'मेरी सरकार' से एक शिकायत है सरकार को इस हल्ले-गुल्ले के बाबजूद भी इस बहुम ओं यहा नहीं आने देना चाहिये था, चूंकि हम इस लोक-सभा के लिये ही परम्परायें नहीं बना रहे हैं, हम आगे आने वाली सोक सभाओं के लिये परम्पराओं को बना रहे हैं, आगे आने वाली पीड़ियों के लिये भी परम्परायें को बना रहे हैं। और हम परम्पराओं को तोड़ते हैं और आगे आने वाली पीड़ियों के लिये स्वस्य परम्परायें नहीं बनायेंगे यह सचिय जासन है, केवल यह जासन की परिपाटी नहीं है। हमको सोचना चाहिये कि संचय जासन की मर्यादियें क्या होती हैं? हाउस आक कामन्ज की परिपाटी पर उसे आने लोगों को मैं यह कह देना चाहती हूं कि हाउस आक कामन्ज की परम्परायें इस बात के लिये हमको मार्जिकर्तन नहीं

देती कि केवल जासन और संचय जासन के अन्तर की किस सदृश से मर्यादा पूर्वक नियाना चाहिये। उसके लिये न हमको अधिकार के संविधान से बेना है, न हमे लिये के हाउस आक कामन्ज से बेना है, हमें अपनी परम्पराओं को अपने ही नियाना है, अपने ही बनाना है और उनको बनाने के लिये हमारे पास एक कलीवी है और वा' क्लोटी है हमारा संविधान और उसी संविधान के अनुसार हमको अपने को बनाना है, अपनी आगे आने वाली पीड़ियों को बनाना है। इसलिये सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि चाहे किसी भी इस के लिये लोगों की मांग चाही थी—यह विरोधी दल और कालेज का मवाल नहीं है, यह शासक दल और विरोधी दल का मवाल नहीं है—यह मर्यादा का सवाल है, सदृश की मर्यादा, संचय मर्यादा, फैलेरेशन की मर्यादा। राज्य और केन्द्र के अलग अलग अधिकार संविधान मे दिये हुए हैं, यह कोई अलिंगित नहीं है, लिखित संविधा है।

आध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सूचना गृह-मंत्री जी को देना चाहती हूं, बल्कि मैं उन से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं क्या यह सही है कि एक मदद्य ने विद्यान सभा मे उनका नाम श्री सद्यग दास है एक श्रियेन्द्र भोजन भूव किया है कि हमारे ऊपर जबरदस्ती और ज्यादती हुई है—मैं चाहती हूं कि इस का जबाब गृह-मंत्री दें। दूसरा सवाल—क्या यह सही बते है कि होटल इन्डोरियल मे और होटल अलीबाबरी मे 22 आदमी बन्द कर रखे गये थे। इसके बारे मे मैं यह नहीं कहती कि राज्य सरकार से सूचना मिले वह हमेशा जासद मे कहा करते हैं कि केन्द्र का भी, अपना सूचना केन्द्र रहता है और केन्द्र अपनी सूचना मिलता है—क्या उन्होंने इस के बारे मे अपनी सूचना मिलाई है कि 22 आदमियों को इन दोनों होटलों मे रात भर बन्द करके रखा गया।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी लिख्टा]

श्रीमती बात—श्रोतेन क्यों किया गया ? इसमें किया गया कि जिस प्रजातन्त्र की मुश्तिंश्वर देकर लोग बजट पास करने की बात करते हैं, जिसमें एक बोट की ओर कीमत होती है। हम आनते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र में चुनाव होते हैं, चुनाव की जब पैटीकान्ज हम होते हैं जिसमें चुनाव की जो मार्यादायें हैं भगवर उनको नहीं निराया गया है तथा उस का सबस्टैन्क्यूल रिजिस्टर पर इफेंट होता है, तो वह चुनाव टूट जाता है। प्रजातन्त्र में एक-एक बोट का बड़ा भ्रष्टता होता है, प्रजातन्त्र की जिन्दगी उस पर निर्भर करती है। उसी तरह से जब विज्ञान सभा ने दिव्यान्तर पर बहस बल रही हो और जब उस पर मत देने का समय आये, तब सदस्यों को गलत तरीके से मत देने आने से रोकना इस से बड़े बड़े बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है। संसद् हो या विज्ञान सभा हो न श्रोतेन करना ही ही मुनासिब है और न इस तरह से रोकना ही मुनासिब है—दोनों परिस्थितियों में गवर्नर ने जो कुछ किया है, वही किया है, ठीक किया है। मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि गवर्नर को गुहड़ा न बना दें। गवर्नर तराजू नहीं है, गवर्नर गुहड़ा-नु़दिया। नहीं है, गवर्नर राज-प्रभुज है, न केन्द्र का है न राज्य का है, राज-प्रभुज की कुर्सी पर इष्ट लेकर बैठता है और विज्ञानादित्य की कुर्सी को कुटित करने का न हमको अधिकार है और न उनको अधिकार है। इस लिये गवर्नर की मर्यादायें की रक्षा का भार केन्द्र के लानन पर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

श्री नवृत्तिंश्वर : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। कई बात कह कुका हूँ कि आप डा० लोहिता को बोलने लीजिये 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 Dwivedy's speech.

श्री नवृत्तिंश्वर : मैं अपना अधिकार उन को देता हूँ, किर भी आप नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री जिवनरामण (बस्ती) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इर्द्दी 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 प्रकाशविर शास्त्री: (हाथ पर) उपायक भाषण, तुम और आपों को शांत रहे मैं 15-20 मिनट या अधूरे बाटा और जानेगा और मैं आदूला कि आप इस कुर्ती पर बैठ कर सदस्यों के बीच आविकार हूँ उन की आप रक्षा करें और इसमिए जो इंडिएट श्रीवेंसिंह शुप के बालनीय सबस्य यहां हाजर हो रहे हैं उन को भी इस पर बोलने का अवकाश निश्चित रूप से दिलाना 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 P. 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 P. Ramamurti: I want to protest against this ruling. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: How was Acharya Kripalani allowed to speak?

<sup>\*\*</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 प्रकाशविर शास्त्री: उपायक भाषण, यह आप का बड़ा गमत निर्णय है। इस आविकार 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 pundits 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 advise 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 goby 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 'स्वाग

किया थे', I said 'अस्त्य'. 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 क्या लिखे: लिख की स बात है 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).

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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 V. B. Chavhan: 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 238(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 V. B. Chavhan: 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 Balraj Madhok: The only question is whether Mr. Mishra was at that time the Chief Minister. He had forfeited the confidence of the majority.

श्री राज बलोहर लोहिया (कर्मीज) :  
प्रधान मंत्रीवाच, मेरा एक व्यावस्था 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 he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

## Assembly (A. M.)

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मंडी इहां तिक्क हो भीत चंताई है या तो मवनेर एजेंट है इनका या मवनेर वही की भीती परिवद की तत्त्वाह कीर मवद से काम करने वाला है। संविधान में एक तीसरी भी भीत : मवनेर तत्त्वावेद के काम करता है। ये यांती तक इत्याकार कर रहा या कि कोई इन में से बतायेगा कि जो काम मध्य भ्रैंट में हुआ है वह मवनेर ने स्वविवेक में किया है या मंडी परिवद की तत्त्वाह और मवद से किया है या इनकी एजसी में किया है। ये यांती पर सारी बातें गलत करती 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 में नहीं जात्ता कर रहा है . . .

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 constituted 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

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. Tapuriah: 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 Balraj 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 Medy 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 कंबलसाल गुप्त : आन ए पायट  
प्राक धार्वर । हाउस को ॥ वजे प्रोरोग  
किया गया । इस बहुत तक की खबर यह है  
कि जो सदस्य कांग्रेस दल को छोड़ कर आए  
है, उन के तमेत तभी विरोधी सदस्य अभी  
तक हाउस में बैठे हुए हैं । वे मेजारिटी में हैं  
और उन को गिना जा सकता है । इस प्रबन्ध  
में महानंद ने जो कदम उठाया है, उस की क्या  
माराल जर्सिफिलेशन है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not want to go into those facts because I have not got those facts.

श्री विव नारायण कांग्रेस के जो 22  
सदस्य अहालनी के महल में रखे गए हैं,  
मूरुभाली उन के बारे में जी बताये ?

**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 कांवर साल गुप्त जब विधान सभा की मेजरिटी इस समय भी हातुर में बैठी हुई है और उम में जो कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व सदस्य है, वे कहते हैं कि हम कांग्रेस गवर्नर के द्वितीय हैं, तो फिर गवर्नर के एकाग्रत की क्या जटिलिकेशन 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 कांवर साल गुप्त : विधान सभा के 155 सदस्य भी सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने यह निन्दा प्रताव पास किया है कि गवर्नर ने गमत काम किया है। उस के बाद भी विधान सभा को प्रोरोग करने की क्या भारत जटिलिकेशन है ?

श्री बद्र लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं चाहता था कि वेरे दल के सदस्य, डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया, को भी मीका दिया जाये, लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया। आप इजाजत देते हैं, तो मैं प्रपने जशाव का अधिकार उन को देते के लिये तयार हूँ। आप को इस पर क्या एनराइज है ?

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : एक दफा आप ने ऐसा किया भी था।

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not possible. Only the Mover can reply.

Smti Samru Guha: One information is very important, I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody wants information. No please. (Interruption).

श्री नमु लिखये : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्ये गृह मंत्री जो ने कहा कि मैं विरोधी दल से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री राज्यपाल को एक सलाह देता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे क्या करना चाहिये या । यही सवाल या न उन का ? मैं बताता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी थी ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वहा जो बहस उठाई गई है, मुख्य मंत्री के हारा राज्यपाल को क्या सलाह दी गई, वह उसको लेकर नहीं है । इन्हिये श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने जो बात कही है, उस का यहा कोई मतलब नहीं है । यहां जो बहस उठाई गई है, वह इस बात को लेकर है कि ऐसे समस्तों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी और दायित्व क्या है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उस पर कोई जिम्मेदारी आती ही नहीं है ।

श्री नमु लिखये : मैं आपी बताता हूँ : यहा पर यह कहा गया है कि सविधान के अनुच्छेद 174 के भातहत गवर्नर को विधान सभा का समावेश करने का, उस को प्रोरोग करने का, अधिकार था और राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की हितायत पर इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल किया गया । मैं सविधान के तीन अनुच्छेदों को और आप का व्याल विलाना 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 सविधान के उपर्यादों के अनुसार चलाई जावें ।

जब 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 तो लेने 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 बोट हो ।

श्री वल्लभसराव चत्त्वार : वह होगा ।

श्री नमु लिखये : वह तो आज होने वाला था । युद्ध गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि आज शिक्षा विभाग की मांगों पर बोट होने वाला था । मेरा आरोप यह है कि गवर्नर ने इस तरह जो विधान सभा के सब का अध्यानक अवसान किया है, उस से विधान सभा को इस बोट देने के अधिकार से बचित रखा गया है ।

श्री शास्त्रोक्त 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 या कि डारिका प्रसाद विध की गर्दन पकड़ कर उन को निकाल दे । मेरा आरोप है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विधान सभा को उस अधिकार से बचित रखा और इस लिये बहुत अनुचित ढग से विधान सभा के सब का अवसान किया गया है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा अधिकार—आप धारा 203 को देख लीजिये—इस धारा में क्या कहा गया है...व्यवधान.

एक आनन्दीय सवाल : आप सबेरे हम लोगों को प्रबचन दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ..

Mr. Speaker: You will have to impose restrictions on yourselves. After all, for five minutes more, you should be patient.

वही वापु सिलेंडे : भाषण कारा 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 भाषण पर विधानी स्वीकृति देना, स्वीकृति न देना या कुछ रकम काट कर स्वीकृति देना—यह विधान सभा का बुनियादी अधिकार है। आज उम्म अधिकार पर विधान सभा अमल करने काली थी और युले उच्चर भिली है कि आज केवल 130 लोग [नहीं, बल्कि 158 लोग ऐसे जो इह धनुदान के खिलाफ बोट देने के लिये कटिवद थे और इसीलिये, अम्बेल महोदय, विधान सभा के लिये अक्षसान कर के यह जो धारा 203 है, उसकी हृथ्या की नहीं है। सभात में आई बात—नहीं आई। धारा 203 में साक़ लिखा है कि विधान सभा का यह अधिकार है, उस पर आज विधान सभा अमल करने काली थी, लेकिन अपने इस अधिकार पर अमल करने से उस को रोका गया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, नीतिकाना का मदाल उठाया गया है। १९४७ से राज की बागडोर सम्भाले हुए हैं, बोस साल में हजारों विमाने दे सकता हूँ—प्रकाशम माहव को मुख्य नंती पद की लालच दे कर प्रवासोशलिस्ट पार्टी से अलग किया गया... (ध्वनिमाल).

सेठ गोविंद दास जी ने भी दूसरे लोगों ने कहा कि हर एक विधायक अपने दस के अतिशय-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके विधायक बन जाता है—वेकिन जब इधर से अपने को लोगों को लोडकर अपने में मिलाया गया तब वह नीतिकाना कहा थी? आज्जी भी कई लोग इस सदन में ऐसे बैठे हुये हैं जो पहले आपके साथ नहीं थे—मुख्यी दास जाधव, राजेन्द्र बहादुर, अस्त्रवन्त मेहता, जै पहुँच नहीं हुए तदाहृण है सकता हूँ, विजयो दिव्यन महानों की सदस्यता का लाभ न करते हुये कांगड़े में वाहिल किया

गया—तब हमारी नीतिकाना कहा जानी चाहिए?

यहाँ कुछ आचार लंबिता की वज्री हुई है—जूँहे बाद है सद् 1961—ईं यह गृह-नंती जी की बात कर रहा हूँ—प्रो० डॉ० आर० गाड़ियल ने, विनको यह उल्लेख योजना कमीजन का उपायक बनाया है, भारत-वर में सभी लोग राष्ट्र के दलों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया कर और कांगड़े पार्टी भी उसमें थी। वहाँ पर ऐसे यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया जा और इसलिये पेश किया जा है 1966 में डा० राज मलोहर लोहिया साहब ने ज्ञानाहूल किया बड़ कि वेळे में अद्वैत, राजनीतिक भूम्य और नीतिकाना की रक्षा करने के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय। राजनीतिक दलों की जो अमर्दानी होती है, जो जर्बा होता है, इधर से उठकर लोग उच्चर जाते हैं, उच्चर से उठकर इधर आते हैं—इसके बारे में डॉ० गोरे निश्चित किया और परिपटी बनाने के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय, लेकिन कांगड़े पार्टी ने उसका कही नहीं सुना। तो 1961 में जब प्रो० गाड़ियल ने भारतराष्ट्र के विद्यार्थी दलों का सम्मेलन बुलाया और मैंने जब यह सुनीजब स्कूल कि इधर से उच्चर जाने, उच्चर से इधर आने, दल को छोड़ना, अपने मतदाताओं के साथ गदाही करना—इसके ऊपर हम लोग रोक लगायें तो उस चक्षुण साहब ने एक बात्य 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 थे न, लेकिन है न?

Shri P. B. Chavhan: I did say that, and you had accepted the position.

जी वापु सिलेंडे : विजयकुल गलत बोल रहे हैं। मैंने यह विजयकुल नहीं माना था, इनके दल के लोगों ने माना था, उक्कर उक्कर गोरे के माना था। आपने नहीं माना। इसका कारण या कि भारतराष्ट्र में जेनरल इलेक्शन के बाद वहाँ की विधान सभा में कांगड़े का केवल

बी का चाहत था । जोहित साहब महाराष्ट्र के नंदीगंगा में बैठे हुये हैं चाहाण साहब बैठे हुए हैं, बाडिलकर साहब भी बैठे हुये हैं, इनसे उन्होंने नहीं कहा था इस्तीके दे पर, चूनाम लड़ी । इन्होंने उस समय कहा था कि निष्ठाएं बदल रही हैं । आज में कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय पैदाने पर निष्ठा बदल रही है । अनता, कार्यकर्ता और विद्यायक बड़ी तेजी से कामेस 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 बत्त हो जायेगा । यहाँ और अन्य राज्यों में जैसे दूसरे दल हैं, उसी तरह जब यह कामेस दल बनेगा तब समय में आयेगा और तब हम आचार संहिता बनाने के लिये तैयार होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महाभारत का एक दृष्टांत सुनाना चाहता हूँ । जब जर्मी भीम पितामह लड़ाई के बाद उत्तरायण सूर्य की प्रतीका कर रहे थे, पाण्डव लोग उनके पास जाते थे और वे उनको जर्म की सीधा हेते थे । एक दिन जब जर्म पर जर्मी भीम पितामह ने मृग की ओर नैतिकता के सिद्धान्त को लेकर जैसे सेठ गोविंद दास और दूसरे लोग बोल रहे थे, उसी तरह से जब भीम पितामह बोलने लगे, तब इंपदी, जो तेजस्वी ओरत थी, हँसने लगी । कुछ पाण्डवों को गुस्सा आया और उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों हँस रही हो—तो ब्रोपदी ने कहा—पितामह, जब ब्रोपदी का चीर हरण हो रहा था, कीरदों की सभा में, उस समय आपकी ज्ञानिकता और नैतिकता कहाँ लड़ी गई थी? आज मुझे वही प्रसंग याद आ रहा है । जब आपसे लोग टूटने लगे, उत्तर प्रदेश में आप बत्त हो गये, तुरियाणा में बत्त हो गये, अध्य प्रदेश में बत्त हो गये और कल बीरामी लाई के मुखरात में भी बत्त होने

वाले हैं और बल्दी ही इन्दिरा गांधी जी काने वाली हैं, यह सब होकर रहे गा, जब आप को नैतिकता याद आएगी । इसी लिये आज कीरदों की सभा—मुझे याद आ रही है । इसलिये नैतिकता की बात करना चेकार है । जहा तक संवैधानिकता का सवाल है, कानून का सवाल है, इनका कर्तव्य है कि संविधान पर धमल करदावें—जेकिन अध्य प्रदेश में आपने ऐसा नहीं किया । इसलिये यह कामरोंको प्रस्ताव है और मैं हाउस से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को पारित न करें इनको भी आज निकाल दे ।

Shri Bal 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).