

Fourth Series Vol. VII - No. 46

Saturday, July 22, 1967  
Asadha 31, 1889 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 41-50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

## C O N T E N T S

No. 46—Saturday, July 22, 1967/Asadha 31, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
<b>Re. Questions of Privilege</b>	<b>13851—56</b>
<b>Business of the House</b>	<b>13856—65</b>
<b>Demands for Grants, 1967-68</b>	<b>13865—14064</b>
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	13865—13980
Shri P. Ramamoorthy	13868—72
Shri Prem Chand Verma	13872—80
Shri R. S. Vidvarthi	13880—91
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji	13892—96
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	13898—13904
Shri K. N. Pandey	13920—25
Shri Nihal Singh	13925—28
Shri Sheo Narain	13928—33
Shri Ganesh Ghosh	13933—38
Shri Iqbal Singh	13938—46
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma	13946—50
Shri Sequeira	13950—52
Shri Srinibas Misra	13952—55
Shri Ramji Ram	13955—56
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	13956—58
Shri Dattatraya Kunte	13959—60
Shri R. K. Amin	13961—63
Shri Jaganath Rao	13963—80
Ministry of Health and Family Planning	13981—14047
Shri S. K. Tapuriah	13983—89
Shrimati Tara Sapre	13989—93
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal	13993—98
Shri P. Anthony Reddy	13998—14001
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath	14001—04
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	14004—07
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	14018—22
Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh	14022—27
Shri Ganpat Sahai	14027—30
Shri Shiv Charn Lal	14030—33
Shri G. Kuchelar	14034—35

## COLUMNS

Shri Mohan Swaroop	.	.	.	.	14035-37
Dr. S Chandrasekhar	.	.	.	.	14039-47
<b>Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967</b>					
Motion to Introduce	.	.	.	.	14064-92
Motion to consider	.	.	.	.	14064-92
Shri Morarji Desai	.	.	.	.	14075-78
Shri S. M. Banerjee	.	.	.	.	14078-80
Shri Madhu Limaye	.	.	.	.	14080-87
Shri K. K. Shah	.	.	.	.	14087-88
Shri Y. B. Chavan	.	.	.	.	14088-89
<b>Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule and clause 1</b>					14092
Motion to pass	.	.	.	.	14092

## LOK SABHA

13851

### LOK SABHA

Saturday, July 22, 1967/Asadha 31,  
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री नवू लिम्बे (गुरें) प्रध्याय  
महोदय, भाज कवरलन प्रवार नहीं है, विवेपा-  
विकार भाना चाहिए ।

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) .  
प्रध्याय महादय, मेरा एक ज्याइट भाक प्रार्डर  
है—

श्री नवू लिम्बे मैंने एक नाटिम दिया है।  
मुझे आप सुन नीज़िज़ । भाज कवरलन प्रवर  
नहीं है इमराला विविले ज का जो मैं ने नाटिम  
दिया है, उसकी बर्ची पहले हानी चाहिए

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: On a point  
of order

Mr. Speaker: How can a point of  
order be raised now? There is nothing  
before the House yet. There is no  
point of order. This is why some  
Members feel that only those who  
should get a chance. I think they are  
justified in saying that

श्री नवू लिम्बे इसो के बारे में आप ।।  
द्यान मे नियमो की तरफ दिलाना बाहुत  
है ।

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He cannot  
bring it like that. I have got that  
notice. There are 40 other notices.  
Does that mean that all of them can  
get up and raise those matters just  
now?

श्री नवू लिम्बे आप सुन तो ले ।

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त मैंने भी (इंटरप्रेटर)

श्री राजसेवक यादव (बारावकी)

प्रध्याय महोदय, भ्यानावर्पण का... (इंटरप्रेटर)

Mr. Speaker Just now I was seeing  
all those calling attention notices,  
privilege notices, adjournment  
motions. There are about 30-40 of  
them. I dispose of some of them,  
then I send some to the Minister, I  
must hear the version of the other  
side also. Immediately I receive  
something, I cannot place it before  
the House and ask the Member con-  
cerned to make a speech. There  
must be some method.

श्री नवू लिम्बे इसी के बारे में मैं आप  
का ध्यान नियमो की तरफ दिलाना चाहुता  
है ।

Mr. Speaker: That is not before  
the House at all. I have not allowed  
it. How can it arise now?

श्री नवू लिम्बे कौन सा स्वीकार नहीं  
दिया है? आप ने कहा है मैं ने भ्रमी कोई  
फैलाना नहीं किया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I have not disallowed  
it either. He is referring to his notice  
regarding a discrepancy between the  
statement made by the Home Minis-  
ter and the Governor's statement

श्री नवू लिम्बे मैं विविले ज की बात कर  
रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it. I  
will have to get the other side's ver-  
sion. Then I will discuss it with him  
and then place it before the House.

13852

भी मधु लिखे : आप मूल सुन ले, मैं आप का जो भी निर्णय होगा उस को मानूंगा। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं आप के निर्णय को नहीं मानूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise a question like this.

भी मधु लिखे : बात सुन लीजिये।

भी लिख नारायण (बल्ली) : इन को निकाल दीजिए। ये सदन की गाड़ी चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

भी मधु लिखे : निकालने की क्या बात है, प्लाइट आफ पाइंट उड़ा रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not prepared to hear him. It is not proper to bring it up like this. Only two minutes ago, I had seen it. I am not prepared to hear him on that now.

भी मधु लिखे : आप का यह देखना है कि क्या त्रिमा केला जान है या नहीं है। उस में मर्डी से क्या बात करना है। कल शाम हा को मैं ने नोटिस दिया था। किनार परने दिना चाहिये वा इस के बारे में नियम बदलिये। बिल्सेज मौजन एक घरेंवाली का प्रस्ताव होता है। कल शाम को दे दिया था।

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. I must also get that statement and consider it.

भी मधु लिखे : यहां वह मफाई दे दे। उम के बाद आप निर्णय दे दे।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुरा) : इस मामले में आप किस तरह आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। आप के पास ये जो चाहत आए हैं

Mr. Speaker: I will tell him. He has pointed out that there is a discrepancy between the Home Minister's statement and the Governor's state-

ment. Naturally I will have to ask the Home Minister how he accounts for it. If the Chair is not satisfied, naturally I will place it before the House, not before that. A motion cannot be moved even before all that.

भी मधु लिखे : इस में गृह-मंत्री को सुनने की बात आशी नहीं उल्टी। आप को देखना है कि त्रिमा केली केस है या नहीं है...

Mr. Speaker: Even then, for my own satisfaction, I have to do it.

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मूह मंत्री को सुने। लेकिन रिकार्ड क्या कहता है? वह तो आप के पास है। अगर रिकार्ड यह कहता है, उपर से देखने से मालूम होता है कि परस्पर विरावधी बकलाय दिये गये हैं तो फिर इस मामले को आप को लेना चाहिये। आप रिकार्ड देख सकते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Then *prima facie* case is there.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider all the facts. He has quoted the Governor's statement. Naturally I must get from the Home Minister or someone else an authentic version of it.

भी मधु लिखे : मैंने नहीं कहा है कि गृह मंत्री को आप सुने नहीं। जबकर सुने लेकिन सदन में सुने। गृह मंत्री ने मामले की रूपरेखा के पास है। गृह मंत्री क्या करने वाले हैं। गवर्नर साहब का बयान भी गृह मंत्री का यहां पर जो बकलाय है उम में बया टकराव है, यह मैं आप का बताना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Now Dr. Ram Subhag Singh

भी मधु लिखे : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वह टीव्हार है सफाई देने के लिए। आप को क्या ऐंतराज है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow the call attention.

भी मधु लिखे : वह कहते हैं मैं सफाई

मूर्गा ! ये धर्मी बात कहूँगा, वह धर्मी बात कहे ।

Mr. Speaker: If the Home Minister is ready to make a statement, I have no objection. It is not as though I am blocking him. Let not that be said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On item 1 I want to say something.

अर्थ: धर्मी लिखये . पहले तो आप दूसरे से, हाँ कह रहे थे । धर्मी आप क्यों चुप हैं । आप धर्मी तकाई हैं, हम धर्मी बात कहेंगे ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri V. B. Chavan): The point is, it is not a question of my being prepared, because I stand by every word of what I have said. I do say that I stand by every word of what I have said. What the Governor said, whether he said it, I will have to find out because we are going by the press report.

अर्थ: धर्मी लिखये आप क्यों, स्पीकर माहबूब कांठ चाट करेंगे । आप क्यों करेंगे, मुझे भर्जी यह करनी है कि धर्मी भर्जी यह करनी है कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था ।

Mr. Speaker: At least you admit I must find out. Let us talk about it.

अर्थ: कंवर साल गुप्त धर्मी भर्जी यह कहा है, आज मुझ ही प्रधान भर्जी ने यह कहा है ..

Mr. Speaker: Mr Gupta, I ask you to sit down. I am not going to allow. The House will take up discussion and voting on Demands.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is most unfair. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made a statement. We are not allowed to say something on that. This is extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: So many people are getting up and shouting. Every day it has become a terrible headache now, and I am very glad the independent members pointed out yesterday

that those who shout alone are getting a hearing, and I think they are partly right. Some of them cannot get up and shout, that is what they said yesterday, and there is some truth perhaps in that.

अर्थ: धर्मी लिखये . नाउंटिंग का क्या सबाल है? इस पर मुझे महत एतेगाज है। हम धर्मी धर्मिकारों दे रखे नियमों के शास्त्रार्थ पर लड़ रहे हैं। इस में चिल्लाने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। बार बार चिल्लाने की बात की आती है। चिल्लाने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। हम धर्मी धर्मिकारों के लिए लड़ते हैं। नियमों के आधार पर लड़ते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. They too have a right. The adhikar also must be within the four corners of the rules, not simply getting up any time.

अर्थ: धर्मी लिखये . नियमों के अन्दर बाल रहा है। यिस पैसी केम के आधार पर प्रिवेनेज बीमन भा सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: First of all on item No 1 my submission is that we have not heard him at all.

Mr. Speaker: Let him read it.

11.00 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th July, 1967, will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of:
  - (i) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967.
  - (ii) The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
  - (iii) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Extension to Kohl-

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]  
 'ma and Mokchung Districts)  
 Bill 1967.

2. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1964-65.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): We are surprised that even after the completion of the grants there is not going to be a discussion on the DA. Commission's report as we were assured in this House. I requested the Finance Minister that if he was not prepared to give a reply at least we should be given an opportunity to discuss. Though there is a motion initiated by Mr. M. L. Sondhi, myself and others on the DA Commission's report, we shall not be able to take up that discussion next week. May I submit that this is a very important matter on which we should have a discussion.

Secondly, you remember we raised a controversy about the distortion of facts when Mr. Chagla announced in this House that Pakistan occupied five villages in Latitala-Dumabari area in 1962-63. Immediately it resulted in a controversy. You in your wisdom said that you were prepared to grant a discussion if somebody initiates it. We have initiated it. This has become a very important matter before the country. So, we want a discussion on that.

Thirdly, he has not said anything about the discussion of the Hazari report. Even yesterday Mr. F. A. Ahmed while replying to the debate said that there would be a discussion on it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Hazari report and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes report have both been allotted some time before we adjourn.

**श्री ए. ए. जोशी (पुनर्नाम) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भर्ते सम्बन्धी आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में

हमने बार बार सवाल उठाया है। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि इस बारे में अपना फैसला करने से पहले हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे। हम तो इस बात के लिये भी तैयार थे कि चाहे वह अपना फैसला न दें, लेकिन कम से कम वह हम लोगों की बात तो सुन लें। कल प्रश्न-काल के दौरान मैं ने कहा था कि जब 1960 में जनरल स्ट्राइक हुई थी, तब एक जायंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी बनाई गई थी, जिस का मकसद यह है कि मजदूरों के नुमायन्दे और गवर्नमेंट के नुमायन्दे एक साथ बैठें और जो कोई सवाल खड़ा हो, उस पर चर्चा कर के कुछ फैसला या समझौता कर लें। वित्त मंत्री जो फैसला करने जा रहे हैं, उस से पहले न तो यहां बातचीत होगी और न वह जायंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी के साथ बैठेंगे। तो फिर उन के फैसला करने के बाद मजदूरों के लिये क्या रह जाता है, हम लोग क्या करेंगे? हम समझते हैं कि अगर हम को डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से काम चलाना है, तो एक दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करने और कन्विन्स करने की जो मशीनरी उपलब्ध है, उस को इस्तेमाल करने का हम को मौका भिलना चाहिये। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि न तो यहां चर्चा का मौका दिया जाता है और न जायंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी के अन्तर्गत। अगर वित्त मंत्री द्वारा फैसला करने के बाद कोई चर्चा होगी, तो उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। टाइम इज दि एसेन्स।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा कि प्रायः प्रत्येक शुक्रवार को जब संसद-कार्य मंत्री अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही की घोषणा करते हैं, तब आप का ध्यान इस सदन के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों में से उस नियम की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है, जो कि नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशन्ज के विषय में है। आप ने कुछ अनियत दिन बाले प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किये थे। उन प्रस्तावों में से किस किस को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई है। उस कमेटी ने एक उस प्रस्ताव को

प्राथमिकता दी है, जो कि अमरीका और अन्य पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दी जाने वाली शस्त्र-सहायता के सम्बन्ध में है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान का युद्धोन्माद जाग उठा है और हमारी सीमाओं पर एक भयंकर तनाव पैदा हो गया है। कमेटी की उस बैठक में संसद-कार्य मंत्री स्वयं उपस्थित थे। जब सदन में इन अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा के लिए समय नहीं देना है, तो काहे को हम ये प्रस्ताव देते हैं, काहे को आप उन को स्वीकार करते हैं और काहे को उन के लिए यह कमेटो बना रखी है? इस से अच्छा है कि इस सदन के नियमों में से अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों से सम्बन्धित नियम को निकाल ही दिया जाये। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी ने जिन प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता दी है, उन में एक या दो प्रस्तावों को तो लिया जाना चाहिए।

चूंकि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस नहीं हो सकेगी, इसलिए कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा के लिए इस सत्र के अन्त तक अवश्य समय दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह भी बतायें कि क्या संसद का अधिवेशन नियत समय पर समाप्त होगा, अथवा उस के एक ग्राध सप्ताह बढ़ने की सम्भावना है?

**श्री भव निमये :** (मुंगेर) : हालांकि समय बहुत कम बचा है, लेकिन दो प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा के लिए समय अवश्य निकाला जाये, जिस के लिये बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की उपसमिति का और पूरे सदन का आवश्यक है। उन में से एक प्रस्ताव है हिन्दुस्तान के सिकुड़ते हुए क्षेत्रफल श्रिंकिंग एरिया आफ इंडिया—के बारे में और दूसरा प्रस्ताव है फिजूल खर्चों और विलासित और खर्च पर 1500 रुपये तक की रोक लगा कर पूंजीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध करने के बारे में। इन दोनों प्रस्तावों के बारे में कुछ समय देने

का वादा भी किया गया है। इस बात की सफाई होनी चाहिए कि इन दोनों प्रस्तावों को कब लिया जा रहा है और उन को नियम 184 के मातहत लिया जा रहा है या नियम 193 के मातहत।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। लाठीटीला और दुमाबाड़ी क्षेत्र में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस के बारे में इस सदन में जल्दी से चर्चा करने की आप को इजाजत देनी चाहिये। हम लोग तो आशा करते थे कि आप स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पर मंजूरी देंगे। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर इसी सप्ताह चर्चा होना जरूरी है। इस बारे में नोटिस दिए गए हैं।

डो० ए० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में चर्चा होना भी आवश्यक है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कह सकेंगे, लेकिन इस चर्चा के द्वारा इस सदन के सदस्यों को अपनी प्रतिक्रिया से उन को परिचित कराने का मौका मिलेगा। लाखों केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित हैं और इस बारे में सदन में चर्चा होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

**श्री बलराज भधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :** पिछले सप्ताह प्रधान मंत्री ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन के बारे में एक बयान दिया था और हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि उस पर विचार किया जाये। आप ने कहा था कि समय निकाल कर उस पर चर्चा करेंगे। इस संबंध में रूल 193 के मातहत नोटिस दे दिया गया है और इस विषय पर चर्चा के लिए समय निकालना आवश्यक है।

**श्री हुरम चन्द राजवाय (उज्जैन) :** इस सदन में व्यापार मंत्री ने दो-तीन बार यह घोषणा की है कि इस समय कपड़ा उद्योग बड़े संकट में है और काफी मजदूर बेकार हो रहे जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

श्री शिव नारायण (बहस्ती) : पापण आफ आर्डर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम तीनों सदस्यों में से जनसच का नेता कौन है। (ध्यावधान)

एक भाननीय सदस्य : बैठ जाइये (ध्यावधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : क्यों बैठ जाऊँ मैंने पापण आफ आर्डर उठाया है। मैं प्रध्यक्ष महोदय से यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि वे तीन-तीन सदस्यों जो बढ़े हुए हैं इनमें से जनसच का नेता कौन है। (ध्यावधान)

श्री अद्वाल विहारी वाजपेयी : तीन नहीं हम तीस सदस्य बढ़े होगे। इस पर पापण आफ आर्डर रेख नहीं हो सकता है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधार काप्रेस पार्टी श्री शिव नारायण को अनुशासन में नहीं रख सकेगी तो सदन में काम चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

श्री शिव नारायण साह (फिरोजाबाद) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप्त से निर्वेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि प्राप्त भाननीय सदस्य श्री शिव नारायण को कुछ अनुशासन में रखिये। जब भाननीय सदस्य प्राप्त के सामने प्रसन्नी बात रख रहे हैं तो श्री शिव नारायण को इस तरह बीच में टोकना नहीं चाहिए। इस प्रकार सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चल सकती है।

श्री कुमार चन्द्र कक्षयाय मैं कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में कह रहा था कि उस में देश के हजारों सालों मन्दूरी के बेरोजगार होने की चाचका है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर चर्चा कि लिए कब समय दिया जायेगा?

मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल द्वारा काप्रेस पार्टी के दबाव में प्राकर जो विधान सभा का सदावसान किया गया है उस के बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Regarding the Gajendragadkar Commission report, as you yourself know, I myself had proposed that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has written a letter, and the Business Advisory Committee in its wisdom thought that this matter should be discussed only after the Government has taken a decision in the matter.

श्री अद्वाल विहारी वाजपेयी : वह तो पोस्ट-मार्टिम होगा।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. What am I to do? Then, regarding Lathitilla-Dumabari, as you know, the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry were only recently discussed. The hon. Minister of External Affairs is out of the country. So, I am not in a position to say anything in the matter, it can be said only when he returns and I consult him.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने नौ-डे-प्रैट-नेट्वर्क को लिये जाने के बारे में कहा है और श्री मधु लिम्बे ने सीलिंग आन इन्डियन्स-विजयल एक्सप्रेडिक्शर सबवी प्रस्ताव को लिये जाने के बारे में कहा है। मैं उन को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने इस डिस्काउन्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया है। श्री मधु लिम्बे ने "विकिंग एरिया आफ इंडिया" सबवी प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के लिए भी कहा है। चूँकि विदेश मर्दी यहा नहीं है इस लिए मैं उस के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कल्पीन) : वह तो विधा मर्दी का—सरवे आफ इंडिया—मायता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस को लिया जाना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बात तो असम है। मर्दी महोदय उस प्रस्ताव को अस्ती से।

भी कंबरलाल मुख्य (दिल्ली चरण) :  
उस के बारे में मैं ने भी प्रस्ताव दिया है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह . मानवीय सदस्य  
डा० लोहिया का "सीकिंग मान इन्डिप्रेन्युल  
इन्कम" सरबंधी प्रस्ताव आ रहा है।

भी कछवाय ने कपड़ा उदांग की रिप्पिं  
पर चर्चा के लिए कहा है। इस समय उस को  
लेना समझ नहीं है।

जहाँ तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट्स  
कमीशन सरबंधी चर्चा का प्रस्तुत है मध्यस्थ  
महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि समय की बहुत  
दिलक्षित है। सभी सवाल पूछा गया है कि क्या  
यह देशन एक या दो सनातन बड़ाया जायेगा।  
अधिकारी सूची के नेता इस बात पर महमत  
है कि यह देशन जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त किया  
जाये। देशन की समाप्ति 11 मई या 12 मई  
को जरूर होगी यह सम्भाव अब तक है।  
इस लिये जो दूसरे विषयों पर दिलक्षण है  
वह लेने की सम्भावना जायद नहीं होगी।

**Mr. Speaker:** We are having meetings of the Business Advisory Committee every week, but unfortunately the leaders are not attending it. Probably they are busy outside. Otherwise, you can adjust all these things there itself. Not that we did not discuss them. For instance, we allotted 7 hours for the discussion on the Hazari Report, 7 hours for the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. About the DA question, we discussed it and said, let the Deputy Prime Minister take some time and next week or before we adjourn we shall discuss it once. About the boundaries, instead of discussing them piecemeal, we decided that we can have a discussion on one day about all the boundaries. These were discussed in the BAC. It is not that the whole House knows it. 7 or 8 members attend it and only they know it. The others may not be

knowing it and therefore they raise those points here. Again next Monday, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting. I appeal to the leaders of the various parties to attend it. Let us fix up the programme in consultation with the Deputy Prime Minister and other ministers concerned with these subjects which were mentioned now.

I am only hoping that by August 11th we shall adjourn or at least on Saturday, the 12th August, we shall adjourn. We have been sitting for 3 full months and members have to go to their constituencies. I have told the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also that we shall adjourn on the 12th. We shall again meet, I mean, the Business Advisory Committee can meet on Monday and decide what we shall discuss and what we shall postpone.

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):** Is there any religious sanction attached to the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that it is always taken at the end?

**Mr. Speaker:** 7 hours have been allotted for it. Whether at the end or beginning, it is the time that is allotted that matters. I do not think the Constitution permits that we can postpone the budget and take up these things. We must be happy that at least after 2 years we are getting sometime for that.

डा० राम सलोहर लोहिया : आप जितना  
ऐठना चाहे बैठ से, यद्य पायद आगे जल्दी  
ऐठने का योका नहीं रहेगा, ऐसी अवस्था हो  
गई है।

भी राम सेवक यादव (बाराबकी) :  
मध्यस्थ महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी  
चाहता हूँ। अब तक यह परम्परा रही है कि  
जब कोई इयान साकर्यव इयादि देता है तो  
उसको सूचना मिलती थी कि उसको क्या  
विदा जावेगा। मध्यस्थ प्रदेश का भागला बहुत  
ही महत्वपूर्ण था। गृह सभी जी से मुक्का

[बी राम लेकर यादव]

मर्ही और राज्यपाल की बात हुई है उसके बारे में हमें पता नहीं है कि वह 5 बजे लिया जायेगा या कब लिया जारेगा ?

Mr. Speaker Every member should be satisfied After Mr. Madhu Lalwani raised it you want to raise it again

बी राम लिये वह तो विस्तैर बे बारे में था । ये कह गए हैं कि इन की मूलता नहीं मिली है ।

बी राम लेकर यादव मैं आजकी बजाना के बारे में बह रहा हूँ ।

Mr Speaker Madhya Pradesh was discussed for more than 3 hours I am prepared to give time for discussing any reasonable thing the difficulty is I must satisfy not only the leaders sitting in the front row, but also the other members I must satisfy Mr. Kashwai whatever might happen I must satisfy not only Mr. Lalwani but Mr. Yadav also Naturally in the midst of all this Mr. Sheo Narain also wants some enlightenment There is nothing wrong in it Why should Mr. Sheo Narain alone be blamed" I cannot understand that I am glad there is at least one member on this side who is saying something equally interesting as our other friends on this side do

Shri S M Banerjee Sir the representatives of the Central Government employees met the Cabinet Secretary and requested that the DA Commission's Report may be discussed in the Joint Consultative Machinery Even it has been refused by the Cabinet Secretary That is why Sir this matter has become more important and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have it discussed here in this House

12.30 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.  
MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 87 to 90 103 to 105 and 138 to 140 relating to the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply for which 4 hours have been allotted

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

DEMAND NO. 87—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

Mr Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,07,000 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 Works and Housing"

DEMAND NO. 88—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,87,000 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 Public Works"

DEMAND NO. 89—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,23,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President

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 'Stationery and Printing.'

DEMAND No 90—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,07,67,000 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 Works and Housing'

DEMAND No 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 48,53,000 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 the 'Department of Supply'

DEMAND No 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,76,97,000 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 'Supplies and Disposals'

DEMAND No 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,41,000 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 Supply'

DEMAND No 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,37,61,000 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 'Delhi Capital Outlay'

DEMAND No 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,00,00,000 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 on Public Works'

DEMAND No 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 70,98,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'

Shri P. Ramamoorthy (Sivakasi): Mr Speaker, Sir, when I contemplate the achievements of this Ministry over

the last twenty years, I am driven to say that Government itself is responsible for fostering and protecting disparities of all kinds—disparities between region and region between class and class. In towns, multi-storeyed government offices and buildings great the eye. In the villages, there is no change from the time when Gandhiji wrote that the average Indian village can be smelt before it is seen, that the average Indian village degrades the human personality, because it literally reduces man to the level of beasts.

I do not wish to appear unduly critical. I prefer to face government with the logic of its own statistics. Although it mouths pious sentiments about the necessity for slum clearance, it has failed to realise that the fundamental problem is to prevent the drift from villages to towns. It is in the villages that 82 per cent of our people reside in sub-human conditions, and it is there that the Ministry should concentrate both its efforts and its finances if it wants tangible results to be spread over the widest spectrum of human society.

I would like to ask why the programme for rural housing has manifested such poor follow-up action. It was undertaken after a study of Puerto Rican conditions which approximate very close to our own. If the housing schemes implemented there could succeed, why should similar schemes in our country fail? According to government's own statistics a target of 133,000 new constructions was to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan. Actually only, 7,185 were built. During the Third Plan the target was 125,000 units. The actual number built was only 25,788. Think of that, Mr Speaker! Can a Ministry justify its existence when it fulfills barely 20 per cent of the targets it sets for itself? The funds allotted have not been as generous as those allocated for steel mills which serve no one, but even these have been utilised up to only 37.5 per

cent of the total funds available during the Second Plan, and 34.7 per cent during the Third Plan. A Ford Foundation grant for the construction of model houses amounting to \$200,000 was under-utilised in the same way. Can the Ministry explain why these defaults have occurred? No doubt, it will be urged that the State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the scheme, but it is surely part of the Centre's duty to call for progress reports, and to evolve some measures for activating the work being done in the States.

There is perhaps a complete lack of perspective regarding the problems of rural housing. It is traditional with the Government to pamper the city-dweller and treat the villager only as a producer for the towns. We, of the Swatantra Party, believe that the man behind the plough is the backbone of our culture with a God-given right to live like a decent human being. Do not excuse neglect with the argument that he would prefer to use any subsidy to improve his fields and not his home. If this is true it is only because he has not been encouraged to rise above the soil in the village, offer a prize for the best house in it and you will awaken in the villager both the competitive spirit and the inborn human instinct to be 'house proud'. Another possibility which could be explored, is that of co-operative housing, which has trebled the rate of house constructions in cities and towns. Why should not such an experiment be tried in our villages also?

If I harp on this subject of rural housing, it is because I believe that it is also the golden key to the solution of our economic problems. It is not appreciated that house building is not an isolated activity. It provides work for at least 16 ancillary industries. It is, therefore, the only way to employ our idle man-power, which has been estimated at 70 million, by foreign experts. By engaging them in

our sluggish village economy.

Sir, we have been reading in the papers of mysterious fires in Madras. We are told that their origin is being investigated. I make bold to say that they represent the distress, rather the despair of those who see no prospect of ever having a roof over their heads. If this is true, I cannot commend the method they have chosen to draw attention to their plight. I even concede that the strategy may have been incited by those elements who have a vested interest in creating a chaos. But I do understand the frustration that triggered off this manifestation of violence in a docile and long-suffering people. And I do not hesitate to lay the blame at the door of the Housing Ministry. I charge it with the sin of indifference. I pray that it may expiate these sins before it is too late.

I now come to another point which deserves the attention of the Housing Ministry. It is the practice of extending the time for the completion of contracts I wish the Minister could point out even one major project which has been completed according to schedule. What does the extension mean? It means that the payments are correspondingly escalated to keep pace with the level of prices, it means scope for corruption and collusions between officials and contractors, it means that the people have to go without sorely-needed amenities. I know of one case where a single contract has been escalated from Rs. 15 lakhs to 50 lakhs. I am told the Accountant-General is looking into the matter, but I venture to wonder whether any action will be taken. I feel indignant at such atrocities, because the people pay for it with higher taxes and prices. I suggest that in all cases of delay where no proper explanation can be furnished, those concerned should be penalised, and not rewarded for what is either an infraction of rules, or a breach of contract.

I come, last of all, to government's costly experiments in the field of hotel management. I shall say nothing about the merits or demerits of the hotels themselves, but I do question whether it is socialism to spend lakhs on a revolving tower at the Asoka when money is grudged for rural housing. I do question whether it is socialism to charge Rs. 300 for a suite, when there are Indians without a roof over their heads. I do question whether it is socialism to claim Rs. 25 for one meal when there are millions going hungry to bed. If the Government is to enter this field, let it run hotels which are comfortable without being exorbitant.

Sir, I have spoken with heat but I have also spoken from my heart. If the Minister sitting opposite will accept some of my suggestions, I can envisage a new India blossoming out of the dust—an India of neat houses and smiling villages, of villagers engaged in meaningful work, the children growing up in that atmosphere of cleanliness, space and security which is their birthright.

अंग्रेज ब्रिटेनी (हरीपुर) . यात्रियों द्वारा, मैं आप को सम्मान देना हूँ कि आप ने मूँहे बोलने का प्रत्यर्थ दिया है।

मैं निम्नलिखित, आवाम तथा पूर्ण मतालय की मार्गों का नामबंदर करता हूँ। इन मतालयों ने अन्दर वार्षिक मैं बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है। इस की जिन्हीं मरणों की जांच करें। आप दिल्ली में किसी दौरे भी जले जायें, वहाँ सौर आप को बड़ी बड़ी बिलियों दिल्ली देगी। हमारी गवर्नर ने बिलियों के मामले में उत्तराशील देनों को भी बीचे छोड़ दिया है। दिल्ली के व्यापार के लिये कई मार्कें भी बनाई हैं जिस में व्यापार धरणे बहु सके। मैं इस के लिये मतालय को सम्मान देना हूँ कि उसने सड़कों के बारे में भी बहुत काम किया है।

[भी ब्रेम बन गया]

पर मैं तस्वीर के दूसरी ओर आना चाहता हूँ। इस मवालय ने दिल्ली बबलपेट बघारिटी के नाम से एक बघारिटी यहा बना रखी है, जो राजाजानी का सब से बड़ा संग्रहालय है। यहाँ हमें ज्वार की बात कर सकते हैं तो दी० दी० ए० सब से ज्वार है। इस ने हमारे बहुत से किसानों की जमीने १ क० गज से लेकर ५ क० गज तक बहुती और उन को ४० क० गज से तेरे कर २५० द० गज तक देती है। एक तरफ तो हम बोहालियम का नारा लगाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह पोर्जाजन है कि किसानों की जमीनों को उनसे किलियों के साथ छीरिया है और इनमें महांगे दामों पर बेचा है। इस मवालय की इस बघारिटी ने यही रिपोर्ट दिल्ली मार्ग दिल्ली की ओर जिन्हीं कानूनियाँ हैं जहाँ पर जो जमीनें नीतानन की है वह २५० द० गज तक बिकती है। किंतु जब की बात यह है कि उन लोगों ने इनकी रकम लेने के बाद आपी दसगुणी न ल कर पवास गूँही सक कीपते बमूल करने के बाद भी जो बिलियों बनाने वाले लोग हैं उन को कोई सहृनियत नहीं दी है। उन वाँ न तो पानी की सहृनियत है, व बिलियों की ० और न गड़ों की है। वह बिलियों भी प्रकार की सहृनियत नहीं दे रही है। ८० दी० ए० ने लोगों में जाकों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये बमूल कर लिये हैं, लेकिन कोई सहृनियत नहीं दी है।

इस के अनियक्त रामकृष्णपुरम् वे यह सरकार अपनी आठ मिनीं और बारह मिनीं बिलियों बना रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर जो प्राइवेट नाय है उसका चार मिनीं इकायत भी। पांच मिनीं द्वारा बनाना चाहता है जो कि इकायत नहीं देते।

11.38 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] जब हमके बारे म कहा जाता है तो यह जवाब दे दिया जाना है कि कमस इमारों के ज्वार नहीं देते। ये इसको नहीं समझ सकते कि मदक के एक ओर नी बारह मिनीं

बिलियों बन सकती हैं लेकिन साइक के दूसरी ओर पांच मिनीं बिलियों भी नहीं बन सकती। ऐसी बात आखिर क्यों है? मवालय कहता है कि दिल्ली मे ३१ लाख वर्ग कोट ज्वार दफतरों के लिए चाहिए। इतनी यहा ज्वार की कमी है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर मवालय और यह ३० दी० ए० नोगों को इकायत नहीं देती कि वह अपनी बिलियों मे चार या पांच मिनीं बना सके और उनका बासरैल तीर पर इन्हें बन कर लाए। पांच मार्ग सरकार की इतनी कमी यहाँ की यहाँ पर दिखाई देती है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जब सरकार एक तरफ आठ और बारह मिनीं बिलियों इकायत बनाती है तो इसकी नक्काश को यहाँ पर दिखायी देती है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जब सरकार एक तरफ आठ और बारह मिनीं बिलियों होती है वह कामरैल तीर पर भी इन्हें बनाती है और यह भी मार्गों की नामी का नामरैल नीर पर इन्हें बनाती है और यही जगह होती है वह दफतरों के काम या सकती है क्योंकि सरकार का ३१ लाख वर्ग कोट ज्वार की ज्वारन दरपत निये हैं।

मवालय की रिपोर्ट न बतलाया गया है कि १९६५-६६ मे ३११२ ब्लाउंड बने हैं और १९६६-६७ मे रिप ४३१ ब्लाउंड बने हैं। पांच और चालाक नायाद कि १९६५-६६ मे ३११२ बनते हैं और १९६६-६७ मे ४३१। मवालय की रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि जनरल पूल मे ५६.४७५ यूनिटों की जकरन है। इस रकार के तो आपद पवास साना ने भी जा हमारी बकरने हैं वह पूरी नहीं हो जाती।

जब मैं आपका इच्छाएक बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण मामले की ओर रिकाना चाहता हूँ। यह मवालय इतना अधोग है कि नोक-सचर के नए चुने हुए सदस्यों को पांच महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी रहने के लिए ज्वार नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि कई माननीय मवालय इस सदन के हैं जो कि इस

मतालय की कार्बनकुलता के कारण यहाँ तक भी रहने के लिए जगह बाने के लिए तकरै जाते फिर रहे हैं। मतालय की ओर से कहा जाता है कि जो हाउस कमेटी है उसने सदस्यों को जगह देनी है। हाउस कमेटी कहती है कि मतालय ने जो जगह देने वी की यह हम सदस्यों को दे चुके हैं जिनकी हमारे पाम जगह वी उसको हम एकाठ कर चुके हैं हम और जगह कहा से हैं। मैं मर्दी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह अपना बाबू है तो उसमें यह भी बाबू कि धगर वह लोक मध्या के मददयों नक को जगह नहीं दे सकते हैं तो दूसरे जो बाबू हैं माध्यम जो जाग है जिन को उन्हें जगह देनी है उनको यह कैसे दे पायेंगे उन जोगों की क्या हालन होती होगी।

एक मानवीय सदस्य हाउस कमेटी के जो सेवक है उनको भी नहीं मिली है।

ये प्रेय बाबू बर्वा मैं मर्दी मददयों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि जो दूसरे जाग है उनको ऐसी स्थिति में रहने के लिए कहा जे और कैसे ये जगह दे जायें। जो इन मतालय के बाबू है वह जानदार बालों में रहते हैं। उनको मददयों की तकनीक से क्या बर्व है? अगर यह सदस्यों को नुसारनदगों करने हे तो मैं उनसे अब करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारी इन बालों को मुने और इस तरफ ध्यान दे। मैं यह भी अब करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको किसी तरह भी मददयों का पास है तो आप जगता छोड़ कर बैंट जाकर रहे ऐसी स्थिति में आपको जानदार बालों के प्रनदर आराम से रहने का और आराम से जाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आप उन लोगों को देखे कि उनकी क्या तकनीके हैं उनके बच्चों की क्या तकनीके हैं, उनका कुछ प्रबन्ध करे जिनके पाम रहने तक के लिए जगह नहीं है। जब तक आप उनके लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध नहीं कर देते हैं तब

तक आपको जानदार बालों में रहने का स्था हक हामिल है? कोई नहीं है।

बाबू मैं मरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए स्कार्टरो की बात करना चाहता हूँ। 1952 तक जिन बरकारी मुलाजिमों के स्कार्टरो के लिए एन्जीकेबैब दी भी उनको भी आज नक स्कार्टर नहीं मिले हैं बाद में जिन्होंने भी हैं उनका नो गवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। यह इतना बड़ा मतालय है इसनी बड़ी स्कैम्स इस मतालय में बनाई जाती है इतना बड़ा बर्वा इस पर किया जाता है लेकिन धगर आप देखे तो आपको यान्मृत होना कि मिर्क 13। स्कार्टर ही इन्होंने पूरे साल में बनाये हैं। एकार्पिनिटेशन पर जिनका बर्वा हुआ है, सरकारी लोगों पर जिनका बर्वा हुआ है, अकली पर किनका हुआ है, यह देखें बासी बात है। जब नाराजों बासिनियम का जागते हैं लेकिन ऐसे भी जोका की कोई कमी नहीं है जिनके पाम सोने तक के लिए जगह नहीं है। जिनके पाम सिर तक लिपाने के लिए जगह नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं जो पाच पाच एकड़ की कोठी में रहते हैं वडी बर्वी कोठियों में रहते हैं। हमारे मर्दीगंग भी बार बार एकड़ की कोठी में रहते हैं। धगरकोग की बात है कि सामनियम का नारा जगह बालि जम लोग भी बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में रहते हैं और उम हालत में रहते हैं जब कि दूसरे जोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नक नहीं दी जाती है।

गवाली बस्तियों, बुगाई झोपड़ियों का भी जिक किया जाता है। इनके लिए हमें कई स्कैम्स भी बनाई हैं और कहा है कि जिनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है। गवाली बस्तियों को साफ किया जा रहा है, बुगाई झोपड़ियों को हम जगह देने जरीब देने मालान देंगे। पन्डह बाल बुवर गए हैं हम इन बुगाई झोपड़ी बालों को हटा नहीं सकते हैं। हम गवाली बस्तियों को भी साफ नहीं कर पाए हैं। अगर हम पन्डह बालों में इन दो कामों तक को नहीं कर पाए हैं तो हमारी इन स्कैम्स का कामदा क्या है यह ऐसी समझ में नहीं

## [भी प्रेम बन्द बर्मी]

आता है। जबाहरलाल जी कहते हैं यह यह इन बस्तियों में जाते थे कि इल हुक्मत के अन्दर इन तरह की गन्दी बस्तिया जहा पर लोग रहते हैं उनको नहीं रहना आहिये और हम तब तक आराम और बैन नहीं ले सकते जब तक कि इनको हम साफ नहीं कर देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। इनको साफ नहीं किया गया है। नई दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि बारह बार्ग और बीस बीस मजिला इसारते बन रही है। दूसरी तरफ अजमेरी गेट के अन्दर जाकर आप देखें वहाँ एक बचर के अन्दर पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मादमी रहते हैं। एक ही कमरे में बीबी भी रहती है खाविन्द भी रहता है जबान बेटी भी रहती है बहू भी रहती है बेटा भी रहता है और मधी उस एक कमरे में सोते हैं। उस सुमी के अन्दर एक बचर के अन्दर भागी कैमिनी सोती है। इस तरह की बातों की तरफ हम तब जहाँ नहीं देते हैं। किर भी हम बहुत हैं कि हमारी स्कैमे बहुत बढ़िया है हम बहुत बढ़िया काम करते हैं, हम बहुत बढ़िया पाच बाला प्लान बना रहे हैं। जहा तक इन गन्दी बस्तियों का सम्बन्ध है और सुमी स्लोपडियों का सम्बन्ध है आप पड़ गए के बाद यह पता चला है और आपने भी इस को माना है को-पारिशन प्रार ढी० ढी० ए० न भी हम बाल क माना है कि 1960 में जित री ये सुमिया स्लोपडिया भी जिती ये गन्दी बस्तिया भी 1966 में इनकी नावाद दुगुरी हो गई है। यह जो सम्बन्ध है यह रोज़-रोज़ बद्धीर होनी जा रही है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में जो लाग सुमी स्लोपडियों में रहते थे उनके बाद आपने को सुमियों और स्लोपडियों डालने दी? आपने कहा था कि हम और सुमिया डालने नहीं देंगे और किर क्यों आपने डालने दी? क्या इनका इसलिए डालने दिया गया कि कारपोरेशन और ढी० ढी० ए० के सरकारी सुमाजिमों की इनमें जेंडर भरती है? ये हजारों सप्ता इनके निवासियों से लेते हैं हर

माह? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वे नाजायज नौर पर उनसे इसका किराया बहुत करते हैं? क्या वे ही लोग नहीं हैं जो कि इनको डालने देते हैं? सरकार को देखिये कि यह टास में भस नहीं होती है। कोई एकान उनके बिलाफ़ यह नहीं लेती है। इस तरह जब सरकारी जमीन पर बे कळा करते जायेंगे तो किम तद्दृ से यह समस्या हल होती है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो नाजायज कायदा उठाते हैं वहमों आप देखें और उनके बिलाफ़ सज्जी से पेश आये।

पहाड़ी मुकामात के बारे में यह मैं कुछ धर्जे करता चाहता हूँ। यह पर अभी तक सरकारी मुलाजिमों के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है और न ही सरकार ने उनके लिए कोई जगह का प्रबन्ध किया है। वहाँ पर सरकारी मकानों कर्मचारियों के निए बनने वाहिये। जिमला में आप देखें धर्मशाला में देखें कुल्लू में देखें नैनीताल में देखें मधुरी में देखें सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए यहाँ रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। वहाँ पर मकानों की इतनी तगी है कि अगर वे अपनी मारी तनकाह भी किराये में दे दें तो भी उनको मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके निए आपको मकान बनाए चाहिये। साथ माथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदण की जो सरकार है उनकी भी इस काम में मदद करनी चाहिये ताकि बाज ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बन माक।

यह मैं फ़िर विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस विपार्टमेंट की बहुत शोहरत है बहुत क्याति है। इसमें रिस्वन चारी और बेर्माटी का दोर दोरा है। इस बात से हमारे मत्तीमहोदय भी इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस विपार्टमेंट में कोई भी काम आपको करवाना हो तो बिना पैसे के आप नहीं करवा सकते हैं। गलत तरीके प्रयोग आपका कोई भी काम नहीं कर सकता है। यह तक

सावधी देता नहीं देता है । उसका विस यास नहीं हो सकता है । जब वह वह देता नहीं देता है उसमें जो काम किया है उसका देता

उसको नहीं बिल लकड़ा है जब तक वह देता नहीं हो सकता है । उसका यास यास नहीं हो सकता है । उसको लेका नहीं बिल लकड़ा है । यास यास साथ में भी हम इन हालातों की बदल नहीं सके हैं तो भी कहुआ कि हम विल्कुल-निकाम साक्षित हैं हैं ।

जब मैं पूर्ण विचार के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मर्ली महोदय इस बात को लानेमें कि इस विचार में बड़े बड़े अंकड़े हैं । जो यास इसमें देता है वह पूरा नहीं देता है । विस पूरे दराते हैं कि यासवाली पूरी होती है लेकिन यास पूरा नहीं देता है । यासवाली और करोड़ों वयसा सरकार का जो है वह दूसरे लोगों की जेबों में चला जाता है । जब पूछा जाता है कि वह यासवाला या है तो कहा जाता है कि यास करे जीवे से लेकर ऊपर तक तक का हिस्सा है । युक्त नहीं यासवाली कि नीचे से कहा जे और ऊपर कहा तक ? इसका जवाब तो हमारे मर्ली महोदय हीं दे सकते हैं । लेकिन इन लोगों की ओर भी हमें देखना होगा और इनको रोकना होगा जो सरकारी देता है जो जनता का देता है । जब वह उन लोगों के हाथ में जाता है जो उसके हकदार नहीं हैं तो उसको हमें रोकना होगा ।

ई एक छोटी सी चिल्हाल देना चाहता हूँ । हमारे एक रिसेप्शन है । उन्होंने ए । उनकी का दिल्ला किती से सेटल किया । मेरे भाई साहब ने यूका कि कहा किया तो कहा यास कि बी०इन्डू०बी० मे ए । कर्कि है या औवरलीयर है उनके लाप किया है । वह बड़े यादी में । जब कहा यास कि तुम तो इतने बड़े यादी हो यह तुमने क्यों किया तो कहने लगे कि बी०इन्डू० बी० का जो औवरलीयर है उनकी ऊपर की यादी इस तुमा होती है । यास तो उपर यह यादी बोडे दिन की जात है । यास तो उपर यह यादी इस विलाईट के बारे में जनता में यादी जाती है । इस बात की तरफ हम

ज्ञान देने हैं हम्कार करते हैं तो है यादी ज्ञान है कि हम यासी करते हैं । इस तरह की जीव को हमें दूर करना होगा ।

धाय यासा सोसाइटी के लोगों को तथा दूसरे लोगों को ज्ञान देते हैं, 'सार ग्राम्पात करते हैं । यासवाल का जीव ते यह यिस्ता है व जरनलिस्ट है अध्यात्म नवीनी है । मैं कहुआ कि अध्यात्म नवीनी को भी जो सरकारी दूत के स्टार्टर है तो यान है वे रुक्ने के लिए दिये जाने चाहिए । कम मे कम जो एकड़ियिं रिप्रेटिव्ह हैं जो सरकार से यान्युक्त लोग हैं उन लोगों को तो यास याने वहा से सस्ते किएरे पर यान है । यास यास में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोगे और दम्यनि दर्जे के अध्यात्म हैं उनके दर्तारों के लिए यासवाल जगह देनी चाहिए । येत के लिए भी यासको जमीन देनी चाहिए । बड़े बड़े अध्यात्मों को यापने देखा होगा कि युक्ता रोह पर विलिङ्ग बनी है । हवारो यासा वे दिलाता का सेते हैं । छोटे और दम्यनि दर्जे के अध्यात्मों के दर्तारों के लिए जगह नहीं है । मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि मर्ली महोदय जब भी जोई यान मा स्कीम बनायें, तो वह इसका भी यान रखे ।

उपायक महोदय में धायका मस्कर हूँ ।

भी द० द० द० विद्याली (करोनवाग)

उपायक महोदय, मुझ से लौटे उधर से जा यानीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे मेरे उन का यावज बड़े यान से लून रहा था । वह यान है कि इस यिस्ती में बांग तरक दरकान और इस्तत जलता है ५६ नि सागलितम का नारा तो यासाया जाता है, लेकिन उस पर याम नहीं होता है । मेरी सदस्य में यादी याता है कि बदि वह इस प्रयोग करते हैं, तो वह उधर को बैठे हुए है । उन्होंने जो विचार प्रवाह किये हैं यास वह यासीय में उन पर विलास करत है तो उन दो वह यान द्वारा दर दर इधर या जाना चाहिए ।

हिन्दुस्तान यासावाल होने के बाद जनता की वह यासाया भी कि यासवाली के बाद दूर

## [बी रा० स्व विवाही]

एक भवित्व को बकान विलेगा और सरकार उस की व्यवस्था नहीं। अबिन यह यहे दुक की बात है कि बीत साल गुजरने के बाद भी आज केवल बेहत ही नहीं, बल्कि वहे बड़े गहरों में भी हर बजह हमें जुगिया और ज्ञापिया नजर आती है।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली का सर्वथ है उस को हालत तो और भी बराबर और नागृहनवह है। जब सरकार ने दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाया, तो उस ने यह ढोरोटा पीटा या कि 1981 में दिल्ली एक बूबन्हरून, नमूने का जाहर होगा और वह सारे बूल्क के लिए एक जो-विडा का काम दगा। लेकिन इसने सालों के बाद भी आज दिल्ली की हालत बड़ी बराबर है और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर यहाँ रफ्तार रही, तो 1981 में दिल्ली, जिस का एक जो-विडो बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, एक ज्ञामी-ज्ञापिया का बहुर बना कर रख दिया जायगा। दिल वक्त मास्टर प्लान बना, उस वक्त दिल्ली में माड हजार के करीब ज्ञामी-ज्ञापिया थी। लेकिन हर साल दिल्ली ने कराब ढें नाल जनता और आती है। यदि यह मन्त्रालय बाहरा है कि दिल्ली एक बूबन्हरूत बहुर बनाया जाये, तो उस को कम से कम 35,000 इक्विटी मूनिट्स हर साल ताकीर करने चाहिए। इस के अलावा मास्टर प्लान हे पहले के बैकलांग का खलम बनाने के लिए 25,000 पा 30,000 इक्विलिंग यूनिट्स हर साल और बनाए जाने चाहिए। लेकिन हर साल 60,000 इक्विलिंग यूनिट्स बनाने वे बजाये यह मिनिस्ट्री ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15,000 इक्विलिंग यूनिट्स बना कर देती है। अगर यहीं रफ्तार रहा, तो बेहतां ढाना जायगा और 1981 से यह हालत होगी कि दिल्ली में ज्ञामी-ज्ञापिया के सिवाये और कुछ नजर नहीं आयेगा। मैं बड़ी महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करे और हर साल के लिए

एक टारीट मूल्कर्ट करे वे उस को पूरा करे।

इस काम के लिए मिनिस्ट्री ने 65,000 एकड़ डॉलर एक्वायर की ओर डेवलपमेंट ने लिए 32.50 लौंगों को दे दी। यह प्रक्रिया से का मुकाबला है कि दस साल गुजरने के बाद आज तक दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एक्वारीटी के बेल 3,000 प्लाट डेवलेप कर पाई है, उस से सिर्फ़ 300 प्लाट पर ताकीट बुक की है और केवल 180 बकान बनाए हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे कि इन दस सालों में 32.50 लौंगों की एक्विनिटेशन पर कितना बर्च हुआ है, तो आप को बहुत आश्चर्य होना और आप के रोगे बहुत हो जायेंगे। दिल्ली के टेक्नोरेप्स को पिछले दस सालों में 32.50 लौंगों की एक्विनिटेशन के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया आदा बनाना पड़ा है, जब कि इस प्रक्रिया में केवल 180 क्वार्टर बनाए हैं। और उन मकानों की ओर यह हालत है कि उन में आज तक कोई आदानी आवाद नहीं किया गया है।

जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है, 32.50 लौंगों एक करप्सन का भ्रम्हा है। मैं यही महोदय को तो इस ने लिए जिमेदार नहीं ठहराना चाहता है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि यह तक उस की यही स्थिति रही है। 32.50 लौंगों एक के बोग सोचते हैं कि कीन हमारा आदानी है, हमें किस में लाभ होगा और उसी को सिदेना का प्लाट या पेट्रोल पम्प की जगह दी जानी है। एक एक आदानी को भीत तीन, चार चार दुकानें एकाट कर दी जाती है। इस प्रकार से यह 32.50 लौंगों लंबना रहा है। मैं आप के द्वारा मकान महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह 32.50 लौंगों से कुछ सुधार करने की तरह लिये ध्यान दें। अगर वह दिल से चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली का नवाचा स्थल ही और वह नहुने का जाहर बन सके, तो उन की चाहिए कि वह 32.50 लौंगों से कम से कम दिल्ली की चार पार्सियामेंट के बैम्बर लाभित करे और दिल्ली के लिए एक हाउसिंस कमेटी का नियमित करे, ताकि वह

श्रीमंति को मच्छी तरह से देख लें और इस बात को बता दें।

वैसा कि जाहिर है, इन बह भालो में बी० बी० ए० कुछ नहीं कर पाई है। जब वह 65,000 एकड़ जमीन की डेवलप नहीं कर पाई है, तो मर्दी महोदय को सकोव न करते हुए वह तिक्कर करना चाहिए कि बी० बी० ए० अपने पात्र भालो में जितनी जमीन को डेवलप कर सकी है, उसको वह अपने पास रखे और भाली की जमीन को वह कारपोरेशन, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी या प्राइवेट इन्डिपेंडेंट को दे दे, ताकि वे उस को डेवलप कर के बहाए पर नकार लगे कर सकें।

दिल्ली में सूची-सोपानिया का यात्रा बहुत गम्भीर है। उमे सोबता चाहिए कि एक यादीय क्या सूचा में रहता है। क्या उमे सूचा में रहने में आनंद आता है? हर एक यादीय चांगा है कि उस को रहने के लिए यम्भा स्वातंत्र्य दिले, लेकिन हालात में उन लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिए मन्त्रालय कर दिया है। मर्दी महोदय मुझे याक करे यदि मैं कहूँ कि उस तरफ बैठें बाल जो मानवीय सदस्य है, उस के साथियों और अनुयायियों ने दिल्ली में बहु-सूची-सोपानिया बहा करवाई है और लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिए उत्साहिया है।

मर्दी महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मसले का यान्त्रिकता से पर उत्तर करे। सूची-सोपानियों के रहने काने भी बिहिर भूमिका है। मर्दी महोदय के बाबू कम की जगह है वह से भी कम जगह सूची-सोपानी लोगों की दी जा रही है। बरकार को तरफ से कहा जाता है कि उन लोगों को पर्याप्त बदल का दावा किया जायेगा। इन्हीं जगह से यादीय किस तरह मैं परवा निर्भाव कर सकता है? एक तरफ को वह बरकार कहती है कि हम सरकार और

सूची-सोपानियों को खत्त भरते और बहुती तरफ बह नये सरकार बिल्ड करता चाहती है, नई सूची-सोपानिया बनाका चाहती है। इस लिए मैं यही बहोदय है यह प्रायोगिक कामगार कि पर्याप्त यज जमीन देने की बात को छोड़ दिया जाये।

याद बहता है इस बात की है कि सरकार प्लाटस को डेवलप करे, मर्दी स्टोरीज हाउसिंस बनाए और वहाँ इन लोगों की एंटोपोडेट करे। उन को इतनी जगह तो वीं जाये जहा से यम्भी तरह से यम्भा निर्भाव कर सके। वहाँ सरकार ने यह यकीन दिलाया था और इस बात का बड़ा डॉरा पीटा था कि वह हर सूची-सोपानी वाले को यासी यज जमीन देनी दिलन लाव हव बात चाही रही थी हो गई है।

इस नवयन से एक भी रिपोर्ट बात यह है कि इन सवालों में इन सूची-सोपानी वालों की दो कंटेनरीज बना रखी है। उस में एक डेट निर्धारित कर के कहा है कि बी० लोग उस से पहले याएं ये वे एनिमिल द्वारा भी उन को यम्भी यज जमीन देंगे हालांकि वे रहे हैं जिन्हें पर्याप्त यज और बी० लोग उस डेट के बाद में याएं वे इनएनिमिल हैं और उन को कुछ नहीं दिया जायेगा। सवाल यह है कि सूची-सोपानियों के लिए यह यात्रा यहाँ बहा रखने जा रहा है। वह इस बारे में अपनी यात्रियों का निर्धारण करे। यिल्ले दिल्ली में एक बवडर बहा हो गया था। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट (कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट) के हारा जो यात्रियों तक की रही थी जब उन के हास्तीयेटेशन के सिलसिले में दिल्ली एनिमिल्डेशन की तरफ से बिल पर जन सभ का प्रभुत्व है कुछ बदल उठाए गए, तो उन कांग्रेसियों ने, जो कि इस नीति निर्धारण में सामिल थे, कहा कि यह भरताचार हो रहा है।

इस लिए मैं मर्दी महोदय से यह चाहूँगा कि वह इस बारे में समीकरण करें इस यात्रियों

## [बी रा० स्व० विद्वानी]

का निर्वाचन करे और बतायें कि वह भूमी स्वीकारी वालों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करें जा रही है जाहे वे एकाराइज्ड हैं या अनएकाराइज्ड, जाहे उन के मुद्राविक से एतिहिकल हैं या इनएविविवल।

उपायकल महोदय घर मैं एक दो सूझाव मर्डी महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिवंगी के प्रबन्धन एक हाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन बनाई जाय और उसे 10 करोड़ रुपये का पर्सेटिंग लोन दिया जाय तथा उसके जिम्मे लगाया जाय कि वह भकान बना कर हायर पर्सेट बेंच पर लोगों को दे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था से काफी हद तक वह समझा हूँ हो सकती।

एक बात मुझे बहु दुख के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है : क्योंकि वह जोड़ मेरे इसमें मेरे हूँ चूर्च में दिवंगी मेरे रहता हूँ—कि इस महालय का उपयोग हमेशा जनता से बोट प्राप्त करने के लिए होता है।

बी रा० स्व० रजन (परारी) नमी तो आप जीत गये।

12 hrs

बी रा० स्व० विद्वानी वह भपनी करतातो के कारण होते। जब जनता बड़ी होती है तो बाबूली नहीं बलती है जनता आज जागरूक है। जितनी भारतीय भाषणे बनाई है जब उनकी एनीमेट वा वक्त आता है उस वक्त देखा जाता है कि कौन हमारा कहा है इनीशन परपरेज के लिये कित की फिल्मी कीमत है और जो हमेशा परपरेज के लिये उपयोगी होते हैं उन सोएक नहीं दो-दो और तीन लीन दुकाने एकाट कर दी जाती है। जितने सो० पी० डब्लू० डी० के कान्डेक्स हैं उन को इनीशन परपरेज के लिए बूटिलाइज मिया जाता है। उन को जिले इनीशन मे बूटिलाइज किया जाता है—यह देरे इसमें मैं हूँ। यही तक बस नहीं होती है—बड़ी महोदय से पहले जो भवी इस व्यवस्था के इचारे से उन्होंने इनीशन हारने के बारे

जहा और मदिलों से इसीसे है दिये वह एक वायदा किसी से कर बैठे है—कर्जन रोड पर एक मर्ली स्टोरीज विलेज बन रही है उस के कान्डेक्स के लिये एक बादबी का टैक्सट 17 परसीट एवं बैडमूल यादा, उस को कान्डेक्स न दे कर, एक दूसरे लेकेडार को जिसक्क 30 फील्डी एवं लोडपूल वा, दे दिया जाए इस तरह से गवर्नमेट को 20 लाख रुपये कह जाता होगा। इन लिये वह मर्ली महोदय चाहते हैं कि इस विभाग से कुछ सुधार हो तो इस नगर की जगते की जीवे नहीं होती जाहिये।

एवं आत मैं और मर्द करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे कांसेसी भाई शायद इस से कुछ नारज होंग। सरकार का यह नियम है कि जब गवर्नमेट एकामोडेशन किसी प्राइवेट भाद्रभी को दी जाती है तो उसे एकीमेट किया जाता है और उस एकीमेट से यह आरा होती है कि हर महीने की पहली तारीख को विराय एवं व्यवस्था दिया जायगा। लेकिन ज्यादातर महोदय, मुझे दु बड़े साथ 11 ला पठाता है फि 31-3-67 तक इन एक मर्लाइज दल के प्रधान प्रबिल भारतीय कांसेस से जिम्मे यानी श्री कामराज के जिम्मे 8 हजार रुपया जाकी था। इस तरह के किराये की बरूली के लिये जहा गवर्नमेट भूमी-कांसेसी वालों से इनकीबोरोडाइज लोगों से डेमेजज जारी करती है श्रीटिस भेजती है लैंड रेवन्यू के तौर पर बरूली करती है लेकिन इन के लियाफ गवर्नमेट ने क्या एकलन लिया?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): May I interrupt the hon Member to say that that is not correct?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): He might have paid now. What were the arrears due on 31st March, 1966? I will challenge you. If the dues on 31st March, 1966 were not less than Rs 4,000, are you prepared to accept my challenge?

Shri Jagannath Rao: Nothing is due from him.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त। इब सवाल गुप्त  
कवा या उसके बाद जमा करवाया है।  
३१-३-६७ को ६ हजार रुपया कामराज  
काहर की तरफ रखा था। भाष मेरे बेंज  
को एक्सीट कीविये इस सदन में बेंज  
करता हूँ।

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pal):** Say that nothing was due on 31st March, 1966

**Shri Jagannath Rao:** Nothing is due

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त ३१-३-६७ को  
६ हजार रुपया श्री कामराज की तरफ था  
भगर मेरे स्टेटमेंट को बेंज करते हो तो  
बचायो।

**Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West):** The date of 31st March is a financial fiction. Dues are not collected according to 31st March. So long as it is recovered within the period of limitation, it is not due. My learned friend should know this.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त एक्सीट मेरे यह जाते  
है कि जो मकान सेवा वह एक महीने का  
एडवान्स कियाया देता लेकिन इनकी तरफ  
६ हजार रुपया बाकी या किर श्री सरकार  
ने कार्ड नोटिफ नहीं दिया। उन को एडवान्स  
नोटिफ देना बाहिये था भगर उन्होंने एडवान्स  
परे नहीं निया तो बाली करना चाहिये।

**Shri Jagannath Rao:** No, there is no due

**Shri A. K. Sen:** You take today's date

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Let there be an enquiry. If I am wrong, I will resign, otherwise the Minister should resign.

**Shri Jagannath Rao:** No enquiry is needed, I have said there is no due

**Shri A. K. Sen:** If you take today's date, we may be debtors

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त भाष मुद्रीम कोट  
मेरे बकालत करे।

श्री ४० से० सेव। हम यहां भी करेंगे  
भाष से ज्यादा करेंगे—भाष जब तक  
ऐसी बात करेंगे।

श्री ४० स्व० चिलार्डी। ३१ शार्द  
१९६७ को श्री कामराज के जिम्मे इस  
मिनिस्ट्री का ६ हजार रुपया ६ हजार रुपया बाकी  
था। भगर यह गलत है तो मैं उन से प्रार्थना  
करूँगा कि वह मार्च १९६७ से पहले उन की  
तरफ बिताना एक्सीट पा यदि उसका  
ऐमेट हो गया था तो उसका बातचर दिखाये  
भगर ह्रास्ट के बरिये भेजा था तो उसको  
हाउस मे पेज करे यदि बैंक के बरिये भेजा  
था तो उनका बैंक एकाउंट पेज करे।  
मैं उपाध्यय महोदय यह कहना चाहता हूँ  
कि डिप मिनिस्ट्री मे भासेबाबी बहुत ज्यादा  
है। इस लिये मरी महोदय से प्रार्थना करना  
चाहता हूँ कि इस महकमे मे जो कुछ जब तक  
होता रहा है जिस तरह से फोरेंटिम होता  
रहा है उस को बत्य करने के लिये सी० बी०  
प्राई० को नियुक्त करे ताकि इस का कुछ  
सुधार हो सके।

इम डिपार्टमेंट मे एक और बड़े भारी  
कर्तव्य का मामला है जिसकी तरफ मे  
भाषका इयान दिनाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली  
मे इनके घरेको होटल है—जैसे जनपद  
होटल है भ्रांक होटल है, लोटी रोड पर  
है वहा पर ये भ्रांक भाद्रियो को प्रॉलिटिकल  
बैनीफेट देते हैं। चूंकि सू० पी० एस० सी० का  
इन होटलो की नियुक्ति मे दबल नहीं होता  
है इसलिये वहा पर बड़े बड़े यादिकारियो के  
पदो पर भयने उन भाद्रियो को नामजद  
कर देते हैं जिनकी कोई बालीकेशन  
नहीं होती है। ऐसे भाद्रियो को नियुक्त  
किया जाता है जिनको कैरिए का पता नहीं  
होता है, बेंजमेंट का पता नहीं होता है। मैं  
चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी एन्कावरी  
करे और इस मामले को भी सी० बी० प्राई०  
को रेफर करे।

## [बी घ० स्व० विवारण]

जहाँ उक सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट का संसंग है जिसके लिये उच्चर से आवाह आई थी कि वह करपाल का भ्रूँ बना दूषा है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे नोटिस में एक बात प्राई है कि २०० पी० की एक कामशियल कमं ने सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट की मारकत लाई और टोट विविधन को रोट-टोलर सप्लाई करने का कानून लिया थीर ....

Shri Jagannath Rao: May I interrupt him? The other day a question appeared on this matter and it was not allowed because the matter is before the P.A.C. If he mentions the details, he will be offending rule 41.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He is not putting any question. (Interruptions). We do not know what is going on in the P.A.C. He is also within his rights to refer to it.

Shri A. K. Sen: If a matter is before the P.A.C., it should not be raised in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is our usual procedure.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He is not asking a question; he is stating facts.

Shri Jagannath Rao: If he says something, I will have also to reply to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is examined by the P.A.C. and the Chairman is from your side. You must have full faith in him.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I rise on a point of order? It has been a long-standing convention. The hon. Member does not possibly know it.

श्री रा० स्व० विवारण १०८० वहा पर वपना है। अगर मन्त्री महोदय आहते हैं कि हाउस म यह चाँड न पायें, तो यह उनकी मर्दी है।

इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे एक प्रिटिंग एफ एटेंडर वरो डिपार्टमेंट है। मुझे वहा दुःख दूषा जब मुझे बाजूम दूषा कि किसी कारोन कम्पी ने इस मिनिस्ट्री को कागज भेजा है, इसलिये

फि विस्ती के लितने विवारण है उहैं लितावे छाप कर बहुता किया जाये। बिटिंग प्रेस के अन्दर वह कितावे छापी, लेकिन बायां इसके कि सिर्फ कालाई के द्वाम लिये जाते, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने कागज की कीमत भी लगाई थीर 35 पैसेंट मुनाफा लेकर विवारियों को कितावे हैं। मैं आहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इसकी एनव्हायरी कराये थीर जो अफसर रिसार्वेसिलस हैं उनके किलाक मुकदमे चलाये ताकि आइन्डा इस तरह की बाते न हो सके।

गोविन्द रेहडी कवीशन रिपोर्ट प्राई ही। इसमें साल, विवर समय इस डिपार्टमेंट पर बहुत हूँ है उस वक्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सारी रिपोर्टेशन्स हमने मान ली हैं, सिर्फ तीन बार बाकी हैं। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी मसिरेट इजीनियर जो है, जिनकी इस से पहले साल, उनकी कम्पनी नहीं किये गये हैं, उनकी सकला ३७१ है, जिनकी भाठ माल से ज्यादा की सवित है उनकी सकला ६६१ है, पीर जिनकी सांबंध पाप साल की हो चुकी है उनकी सकला ४४४ है। इसके बावजूद कि इस हाउस म ऐश्वर्येन्स दिया गया कि उनको बनकर्म किया जायेगा लेकिन आज तक नहीं बिया गया है।

यही हाजत वक्त चाँड इस्टमिलशाम्पट की है। उसके प्रबंदर भी बहुत कम लोगों को कम्पनी किया गया है। वक्त चाँड इस्टमिलशाम्पट के बारे में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी लोग वक्त चाँड इस्टमिलशाम्पट म हैं, अगर बदलिसमती से वह रिटायर हो गये, तो उसके बाद वक्त उन को घबके आने पड़ते हैं। उन्हें न तो पेशन मिलती है, न प्रेवृद्धी मिलती है। एक कंस भेर नोटिस में आया जिसमें सन् 1960 में एक आवासी रिटायर हुआ। उसे लगातार तीन साल तक बफ्तारों के बचकर काटन पड़े, लेकिन उसे कुछ नहीं मिला। एक राज एक कार से टकरा कर उसकी मृत्यु हो गई थीर उसका परिवार तका है।

गया। मैं आहुगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस घोर विसेष अवसरे में तात्काल सोगो की उकलीक दूर हो सके।

मैं धन्त में एक बगल घोर अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह से दिल्ली के धन्तवर एम्बी-एन्डीटीपी कौशल के धन्तवर जनसंघ का अधिकारी है, उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया कि जीवन की अवधि कम हो : उन्होंने एकाश किया कि 300 गज तक के प्लाट जितने ही ये वह आवाहन नहीं होंगे । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रारंभन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बड़े नेक भाई ही है, वह इस हिमाया दौ मान ले और वह से कम 300 गज तक के जितने प्लाट है उनको पर्वतक आवाहन पर न रखें, उन्हें बंद ही भ्रमण करें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will you kindly let us know the time when the hon. Minister will reply because we would like to be present here, and secondly, when will the next Demands, relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, come up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker We have allotted four hours for this Ministry. How much time will the Minister require for the reply?

Shri Jagannath Rao Both of us will require 45 minutes to one hour 45 minutes will be all right

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, at 4 P.M.  
I could call on the Minister

Shri Jagannath Rao: Yes, at 4 PM

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will therefore take up the Ministry of Health and Family Planning at 4.30

Shri Jagannath Rao: My colleague will intervene for 15 minutes

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah) How much time for this Ministry, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just four hours

**Sard Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply before the House. I have to make certain observations to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain aspects of our housing problem.

It has been reported in the *Statesman* dated 19th July,—a copy of the photograph is also seen printed along with the report—that 4,000 vacant flats in Ramakrishnapuram, a colony of Government employees,—rows of flats—have been ready for quite some time. The picture is appearing in all its vividness

" Rows of flats have been ready for quite some time, some of them since 1963. And at a time when there is a great shortage of accommodation in the capital this appears rather strange. But it is true, the 4,000 and odd flats have not been allotted as these are without power and water connections."

Who is to blame? Is it the Works and Housing Ministry or somebody else? The Works and Housing Ministry lays all the blame on the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and Water and Sewage Disposal Undertakings and the Delhi Municipal Corporation, whereas, *sur*, the DESU version is there, *sur*, the Ministry was asked to make advance payment for electric connections. It was a very small dispute which should not be given so much importance. DESU claim that cent per cent payment should be made by the Ministry to give the electric connections. But the Ministry said that DESU should make 50 per cent of the payment. This kind of fight is not proper on such vital matters. It is said here

"The Water and Sewage Disposal Undertaking officials on the other hand say that they have done their job but it is for the

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]  
Central Public Works Department  
to pick up the thread.

The officials explain that water connections cannot be provided to Sectors VIII, IX, X, XI and XII because the CPWD has not constructed the overhead tanks and booster pumping stations. The CPWD is yet to lay the internal grid-supply lines and where these have been laid, they have not been flushed and disinfected which is also the job of the CPWD. We cannot supply water unless the CPWD sample of water is tested by the Chief Water Analyst and that cannot be done unless the CPWD disinfects the lines, said an official."

Knowing the working of the CPWD, I feel that perhaps the time has come when we should think of winding up the CPWD altogether. They are so dilatory in their work and as has been found so often, they are full of so many bottlenecks and other things that they cannot function properly.

The annual report of the Ministry says:

"The Ministry continued to serve as the experimental Ministry in the matter of reorganisation of work on the 'officer oriented' pattern. The Works Division of the Ministry was re-organised accordingly and completed one year of functioning on this basis in October, 1966. By and large the experiment has been a success, though certain difficulties continue."

The difficulties are quite apparent from the facts that I will be narrating now. During the period from August 1966 to February 1967, 14 junior-most Executive Engineers of CPWD were reverted to the grade of Assistant Engineers on the plea that there are no vacancies. In the Parliament, it was stated by Shri Bhagavati, the then Deputy Minister of Works,

Housing and Supply Ministry as follows:

"These officers have done good work. We have nothing to say against them. But reversion has become necessary because there is no vacancy at present. When there is any opportunity, we will avail of it, because we have sympathy towards them and we want to adjust them as far as possible."

The Deputy Minister gave this promise in this august House. Now it is learnt that there are a few vacancies in the post of Executive Engineers due to promotion of some Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers, but even then there is no attempt to get these reverted Assistant Engineers promoted as Executive Engineers.

This kind of functioning at least makes it perfectly clear that something is wrong somewhere. So many officers whose efficiency can never be challenged are still in the reverted position.

The report says that they have thought, in addition, of employing directly 30,344 persons. Of these 30,344 persons, 14,000 are on work-charged establishment basis. Sir, in the present time, when in this country after freedom we have been talking so much of bringing about our economic framework on socialist lines, this kind of workcharged establishment being run by any of the central ministries is some kind of a scandalous position which should no longer be tolerated. We have so many people, almost half, nearly 50 per cent, on this basis. Not only that; when this department creates employment potential, about 80,000 skilled and un-skilled workers on an average were engaged by the building contractors for execution of work. This is rather strange. When this department, a part of Central Government, is undertaking so many housing

works, it is getting it done through building contractors who employ nearly 80,000 skilled and unskilled workers. Most of them are engaged in such a manner that they lead an existence miserable to describe. The Housing Department should also consider whether they should undertake these housing schemes on some other basis.

Sir, when the Santhanam Committee brought about a report to check corruption, bribery and other things that are prevailing in this department, a study team was appointed with Shri Govinda Reddy as the Chairman. That Study Team reported to the Government. Out of the 80 recommendations that they made, very important recommendations have been left out. I would request the hon. Minister to look into those recommendations. Why these 80 recommendations could not be accepted by the Ministry is something which is creating some intriguing position in the minds of Members of this House. This point also should be looked into.

Housing for the government employees is in such a state of affairs that only yesterday I found a couple, a government servant and his wife, roaming about in North Avenue, where I live, in search of a room to live in. The miserable part of the whole thing is that they are newly married couple. They were working in Lucknow and recently transferred. Their position moved me so much that I was about to offer them my rooms for a temporary shelter. This is the state of things. Even after twenty years of independence we cannot provide our employees with any rooms to live in, some shelter, something underneath the sky. This state of affairs can no longer be tolerated. If we want the Housing Ministry to function properly, merely on the question of financial insufficiency we cannot avoid this responsibility. After freedom, we ought to provide the essential things for our people and more so to our government employees. When the govern-

ment employees are put in such a position can you expect from them any efficient service, any service where they can be free of the charge of corruption and other things? I would suggest that the Housing and Supply Ministry should not only be alert about the duty of their own but they should see that the whole Cabinet takes up this question very seriously. Our employees are facing such a situation that unless you provide them accommodation very soon, we will find that our government offices are run by a set of people who are dissatisfied and disgruntled, who cannot give efficient service. Even our policemen have not been provided with accommodation, and hence we have the spectacle of restlessness in the form of demonstrations and agitations on the part of the policemen, who are otherwise very loyal and efficient in the discharge of their work. They are deprived of any habitation. They live in conditions which are sub-human which can no longer be tolerated, if we want to function as a free country.

Though I wanted to deal with some other departments under this Ministry also, for want of time I am not able to do it. So, in the end I would again urge the hon. Minister to pay early and serious attention to the housing condition of the people, particularly government employees.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri R. Shastri.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal):** May I know when the Ministry of Health and Family Planning will be taken up?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It was announced earlier that it would be taken up at 4.30 P.M.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Then what would be the time allotted for its discussion?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At 4 P.M. the Minister will reply to the Demands of Works and Housing. As soon as

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

it is over, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning will be taken up. I know that a number of hon. Members are interested in that Ministry. But there is no time.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** If this debate collapses, they can have more time for that Ministry.

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):** If this discussion is over by 3.30 P.M. or 4 P.M. then we can have 2 hours for the Health Ministry.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** We can sit up to 7 o'clock today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, the guillotine time is fixed at 6 P.M.; so, it cannot be extended.

**Dr. S. Chandrasekhar:** If my colleague could finish his reply by 3 or 3.30 P.M. we will have 2 clear hours.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** If the debate collapses, I can reply earlier. I have no objection.

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri R. L. Chaturvedi):** If it is the general wish that the Ministry of Health and Family Planning should have more time, then it is better that we conclude the discussion on the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry early.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I entirely agree. A number of hon. Members have already approached me in this connection, saying that they are very much interested in participating in the discussion on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. So, what I would suggest is that I will call more Members from the opposition on this Ministry, but with a time-limit.

**Shri B. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central):** Holding uneven balance is not good.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The balance is always in their favour, because the

time of the Ministers is always included in the time of this side.

**Shrikranti LakshmiKanthamra (Khammam):** But they are also in power now in some States.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will try to accommodate as many hon. Members as I can. Now, Shri R. Shastri.

**श्री रमेश्वर शास्त्री (पटना):** उपराज्यमन्त्रीवाद, जब हम आवादी की नहाई लड़ रहे थे तब हमने इस बात को बड़े जीरे से कहा था कि अपेक्षा जब यहाँ से चले जायेंगे तो हम जनता की तीन बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं पर मवसे ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। वे तीन बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें हैं कि नर एक जाना, नम्बर दो कपड़ा और नम्बर तीन मकान। इन तीन बातों का प्रबाचर और प्रसार हम सभी लोगों ने अप्रेज़िट गजे ने बताने ने चिया था और जनता को ध्यान मात्र नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए को यहाँ में भगाया था। लैंडिन आजाद होने के बीम वर्ष के बाद जब हम इमारियाँ बांदा लिंग हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि भाज देश के अन्दर अकाल है, लोग भूखे भर रहे हैं, उनको पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है और जहाँ तक आवास का सम्बन्ध है, बरो का सम्बन्ध है, रहने विनिए मवानों का सम्बन्ध है, यह समस्या बड़े ही विकास रूप में हमारे देश के सामने उपस्थित है। पिछले बीस वर्षों का इस कालेस की मरकार का हम लेखा जोखा ले तो मालूम होगा कि इन्होंने नारा लो जहर समाजवाद का लगाया है लेकिन हर काम समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध करते रहे हैं।

मवानों का क्या स्थिति है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप देहातों की तरफ बेखें। हमारे देशमें सात लाख गाव हैं। हमारे देश के देहानों के अन्दर बेतिहर भजहर काम करते हैं, दिन रात मेहनत हमारे लिये करते हैं और हमारे भीर देश के लिए गल्ला पैदा करते हैं। उनकी आवादी पूरे देश की आवादी का 41 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन उनके लिए कहीं कोई मकान बना हुआ हो, ऐसा आप को देखने को वही मिलेगा।

इस विवाद को 1966-67 की रिपोर्ट की वें पद रहा था। इस में इन बातों की वर्णन है कि हम याचिकार गल्ले ने आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे। पर पता नहीं कितने लोगों में इन्हींने व्यवस्था की है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। सरकार की ओर से वाचिकार लोगों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था को जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में याचिकार सात साल है। अगर यही रिपोर्ट रही, तो हमारे देश के गरीबों के साथने मकान का जो संस्करण बढ़ा सकता है, वह हल नहीं हो पायेगा और उनकी दिक्कतें ज्यों की दो बड़ी रहेंगी। इसलिए सरकार को भवना याचिकार से ज्यादा ध्यान और पैसा उन लोगों के लिए खर्च करना चाहिए, जिनके पास न जमीन है और न मकान। उनको जमीन और मकान दिए जायें, ताकि वे सभ्य जीवन विता सकें और अग्रन दश की तरफ़ की म भवना याचिकार दे सकें।

इस रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलता है कि 1960 तक मकानों के लिए शतिर्वंश प्रोसेसन 18 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता रहा है। इसके बाद इस रकम में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी वह सत्तोषजनक नहीं है।

जहरों से जो बड़े बड़े मकान और भट्टाचार्यकारी बनती है, वे किन्हें भिलती हैं? गरीब और साक्षात्कारण जीवी के लोगों को नहीं, जिन्हें सच्चायुक्त मकान की आवश्यकता है, बल्कि पैसे वालों को, जिन के पास पहले से ही मकान होते हैं। सरकार जिन लोगों को जमीन एक्सायर करती है, उन लोगों को मकान करनी नहीं दिये जाते हैं। जिन लोगों से जमीन ली जाये, मकान देवे के सम्बन्ध में उनको आवधिकता भी जाये, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। उन लोगों को भुजावड़ा भी ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार विल्सन के प्रास-प्राप्त किसानों से जमीन ले रही है, लेकिन उनको उचित भुजावड़ा भी दिया जाता है। वह वहां पर लकड़ छापा जाता है, वो सरकार की बाज़ से कहा

जाता है कि भुजावड़े के लिए बुकवर्य कीजिए, वहां यो प्रैंसला होगा, उसके बहुतांश बुधावड़ा दिया जावेगा, वे सरकार से कहा चाहता हैं कि सरकारी या बैर-सरकारी बकान बनाने के लिए जिन किसानों की जमीन भी जाये, एक तो उनको ठीक बुधावड़ा दिया जाये और दूसरे, परवर उनमें से कोई बकान नेबा जाए, तो उन को इस बारे में आवधिकता भी जाये।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत से मानीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि सरकार भूमि-जोपरिदियों को गिरा रही है। सरकार को पता ही है कि यहां पर लोग लिस तरह से नारकीय जीवन अवृत्ति कर रहे हैं, जानवरों की तरह रह रहे हैं, सड़कों के किनारे पड़े हुए इन्नेज पाइपों में रहने हैं। सैनिकों और हवारों की तादाद में लोग जामा मस्तिष्क और दूसरे इलाकों में टिके हुए हैं। सरकार भूमि-जोपरिदियों को जबर हटाए, नेशन पहले वह उन लोगों को बसाने का बदो, स्त करे और तब भूमि-जोपरिदियों को हाथ लगाए—उससे पहने नहीं।

सरकार को पुरानी दिल्ली की हालत मालूम है। वहां के लोग नारकीय जीवन विता रहे हैं। जबरत इस बात से ही है कि सरकार का ध्यान पुरानी दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ़ जाए। केवल नई दिल्ली की तरफ़ ही उसकी निगाह नहीं रही चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर उन लोगों का मवाल हल नहीं होता है, तो सरकार के लिए यह सर्व की बात है और हमारे लिए ज्ञान की ओर गृने की।

सरकार का ध्यान मवसे पहने देहात की तरफ़ जाना चाहिए और उस बाद जहरों के स्तम एरियाज की तरफ़ उह लोग बहुत तकलीफ में रहते हैं, जहा न हबा का दर्जन हो पाता है और न भूरज का, जहा कोई तहुलिकते नहीं है, जबकि उह लोगों को टैक्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा देना पड़ता है।

## [बी रामाचार शास्त्री]

उसके बाद मजदूरों का सवाल भी है, जिसमें सरकार के कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं। आखिर हमारे देश में दीवत कीन सेवा करते हैं? देतों और कारबालों में काम करने वाले मजदूर। हम भीर आप जानते हैं कि शहरों में भी मजदूर नारकीय स्थिति में रहते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का व्याप देहात के मजदूरों, कारबालों के मजदूरों—दीक्षिणिक मजदूरों और जान के मजदूरों की तरफ जाना चाहिए, ताकि उन को कुछ महलियत दी जा सके और उनको एक सम्पूर्ण मुस्कूराने जीवन विताने का नीका मिल सके।

आज सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डॉ० (केंद्रीय लोक निर्बाचित विभाग) के कर्मचारियों की हालत क्या है? सरकार उनको रहने के लिए मकान नहीं देती है, नेकिन साधारण लोगों को नहीं देती है और आगर देती भी है, तो केवल कुछ लोगों को। दस दस बरा की नीकरी के बाद भी वे लोग बिना मकान के नारणारियों की तरह जीवन विताने के लिए मजबूर हैं। मरकार की तरफ से उन के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। मन्त्री महोदय अपने हिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को मकान दें और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी मकान दें। इस संसद् में काम करने वाले जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे हासारी और आप की सेवा करते हैं। जब तक हम बैठे रहते हैं, तब तक वे यहां पर रहते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए मकान की अवस्था नहीं की गई है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ये कमरे का मकान दिया गया है, उनके एक कमरे में पक्का है, लेकिन दूसरे कमरे में पंक्का नहीं है, जबकि तीन कमरों के मकानों में तीन तीन पक्के लगे हुए हैं। क्या तीन कमरे वाला सरकारी कर्मचारी हुआ का हुक्कादार है और दो कमरे वाला गर्भी का हुक्कादार है?

मेरे पास चार के कुछ नमूने आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यूजे मालूम है कि इस विनियोगी के सेकेटरी के पात पाने वो दो मकान हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने सरकारी मकान ले रखा है और उसमें वह रहते हैं। इस बात की एन्काउटरी होनी चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों होता है।

हमने यह भी सुना है कि सप्लाई विभाग के सेकेटरी, भी केवलराम, के पास सात लाख रुपयों का भवना मकान है, जिससे वह साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये किराया कमाते हैं। वह रुपया कहा से पाया? उन्होंने सप्लाई हिपार्ट-मेंट को बूस कर, लूट कर भवना मकान बनवाया और अब उससे रुपया कमा रहे हैं। इसकी भी एन्काउटरी की जाये।

Shri Jagannath Rao: He is making wild allegations. Under Rule 353, if any Member wants to make any allegation against any person, he must give previous intimation to the Minister. Then only he can make an allegation. He is making wild allegations against the Secretary of the Department.

बी रामाचार शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय इसका पता लगाये। अगर यह बात गलत है, तो कह दें। इन बातों की एन्काउटरी की जानी चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय बवराते क्यों हैं? उनके मन्त्रालय में बड़े बड़े गोल-माल और भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं।

मेरे पास यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्डियन सन्ड और वायरलैन के सेकेटरी का आमला 1957 से लटका हुआ है, लेकिन उस की तरफ व्याप नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार को उस तरफ व्याप देना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग सचमुच अच्छा जीवन विता सकें। वे लोग हमारे यहां दिन-रात काम करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनके सबालों की तरफ सरकार का व्याप नहीं आता है।

धकवर रोड पर जो 12 नम्बर का ब्लाटर है, वह विनिस्टर का ब्लाटर है। आयद पहले उस में हमारे देश के पुराने भकान मर्दी, जी एस० के० पाटिल साहब, रहते थे। इस बार जनता ने उनको सबक सिक्का कर यहां आने का भीका नहीं दिया। सुना है कि वह भकान जी बाबूचार्हे चिनाय को दे दिया गया, जो जगतप्रसिद्ध वहे लैपिस्ट और पूजीपति है। वह भकान उनको कायदे को तोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह कायदा नहीं है कि इन्होंने बड़ा विनिस्टर का भकान किसी सिस्प्ल एम० पी० को दे दिया जाये—वह राज्य सभा के नेप्वर है,—लेकिन इसके पीछे राज यह है कि उनके नाम पर भकान दिया गया है और जी एस० के० पाटिल जब यहा आते हैं, तो वहां पर रहते हैं।

वह भकान नियम से नहीं दिया गया है। जैसे और दूसरे सदस्यों को भकान दिये जाते हैं, उस नियम के अनुसार न दे कर बाबूचार्हे चिनाय को बड़ा भकान दिया गया है, ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इस की एन्कावारी होनी चाहिये, उन से वह भकान बापस लेना चाहिये। वह भकान जी एस० के० पाटिल के रहने के लिये दिया गया है।

प्रांकिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ? आप के यहा भट्टाचार्य क्यों पनपता है? आपके यहा एक ही काम के लिये दो दो अफसर बहाल कर दिये जाते हैं। मेरा यहां पत्ना में एक विदेशन के लिये अलग अफसर और वर्कम के लिए अलग अफसर लाये गये हैं, जब कि एक ही अफसर दोनों काम को कर सकता है—ऐसा क्यों किया गया? इसलिये कि टी० ०० और टी० १० कमाने का भीका मिलता है, इस में गोलाम होता है, ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां बिहार में हवारों सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनके लिये भकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप ने घपने दपतर के लिये को एक ६ महला भकान बनाया है, लेकिन इन हवारों कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई भकान

नहीं बनाया। जी जनता चाहता हूँ कि वे हवारों कर्मचारी जो आप के डिपार्टमेंट में काम करते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे विभागों में काम करते हैं। या वे भकानों के हकदार नहीं हैं। हमारे भी मर्टोदय तो राजसी ठाट बाट से रहे, लेकिन हमारे साहारण भवदूर कर्मचारियों को, जो हमारे और आप के लिये काम करने वाले लाग हैं, भकान के लिए दर दर की ठोकरे खानी पद रही है। हमारे पत्रकार भाइयों के लिये आपको कोई चिटा नहीं है। वहीं पर 150 की नावाद में पत्रकार भाई है, मैंने सुना है कि 60-70 के पास भकान है, बाकियों के पास कोई भकान नहीं है। ये रात दिन हमारी और आप की तस्कीरे आपते हैं, दुर्निया भर जे भेजते हैं, उनके लिये कोई भकान नहीं है। मैं अमरीकी पत्रकारों के लिये इस लिये बाल रहा हूँ कि मैं भी पत्रकार हूँ और उनकी कठिनाइयों को जानता हूँ। उन के लिये यह भी भी भकान बनवाइये और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बनवाइये। हमारे अमरीकी पत्रकार भाई जितनी कम तनखाव हर काम करते हैं, उन को देखते हुए यदि हम उन की भकान के आधारे में भी कुछ सहायता कर सकें तो वे हमारी और देश की देवा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें, क्योंकि इन्हें दुनिया की कोई स्टेट कहा जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि अधिक नमय नहीं है, तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का भीका दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Ramavtar Shastrī: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re 1".

[Need to reduce expenditure on high officials in C.P.W.D. (1)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check corruption and bureaucracy in C.P.W.D. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to sanction adequate grants to States for housing schemes. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to improve the conditions of workers of C.P.W.D. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need for giving more assistance to Bihar for construction of buildings and roads (21)].

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re 1".

[Need for improving condition of employees in Government presses (24)].

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re 1".

[Need for uniform pay scales and other facilities to the press employees. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for providing more funds for the scientific development of cities in Bihar. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for paying more attention towards development of villages. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Supply be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Import of fertilizers on high prices. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in rehabilitating Jhuggi dwellers. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need for construction of houses for low income group. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to pay adequate compensation for land acquired for development of Delhi (32)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to give preference to those people whose land was acquired in the matter of providing houses when completed. (33)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to check malpractices in the acquisition of land for construction of houses (37)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for paying adequate compensation for the land acquired. (38)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of adequate number of houses for Government employees. (99)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of houses for Jhuggi dwellers. (100)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for stopping atrocities perpetrated on Jhuggi dwellers. (101)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of houses for low income group people residing in Delhi. (102)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to build a residential colony for journalists in Delhi. (103)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide wash basins in the dining halls of M.Ps. residences. (104)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop old Delhi on scientific basis. (105)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for development of parks in old Delhi. (106)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for satisfactory arrangement regarding furniture at M.Ps. residences. (107)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for reduction in the rent of M.Ps. residences. (108)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for reduction in the rent charged from Government employees (109)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of Houses for workers working in factories in Delhi (110)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for construction of entertainment houses for workers. (111)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of houses in healthy surroundings for Delhi Police (112)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for construction of houses for hotel employees. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Unnecessary expenditure on constructing skyscrapers. (116)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give preference to housing schemes for the public. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of residential houses for the Central Government employees working in various cities in the country. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for construction of residential houses for the Central Government employees working in the Income-tax and central revenues departments at Patna. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to effect economy in the expenditure on general administration. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Damage of lakhs of rupees at the C.P.W.D. Depot at Khushak Road (121)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Wasteful expenditure on decorating the bungalows of Union Ministers. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for economy in expenditure on Ministers' residences. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to give more grants to States for housing schemes. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for greater investment in co-operative societies for constructing houses. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for greater investment in industrial establishments for constructing houses. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs 100".

[Wasteful expenditure on constructing posh hotels. (127)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar (Kesaria): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to revise the grades of electricians and wiremen in automatic vote recording system in Parliament. (128)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Continuous employment of workers on muster roll for maintenance work of permanent nature in each section of A, B, C and Parliament Works Divisions of C.P.W.D. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Delay in preparation of seniority list of work-charged staff of Calcutta Central Circle I of C.P.W.D. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to prepare seniority list of workcharged staff of Calcutta Central Circle II of C.P.W.D. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to prepare seniority list of workcharged staff Calcutta Central Circle III of C.P.W.D. (133)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to prepare seniority list of workcharged staff of Assam Central Circle of C P W D (134)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to promote Assistant Wiremen to the existing vacancies of wiremen in Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. IV of C.P.W.D. (135)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Irregularity in promoting junior and senior mechanics as Foremen out of successful candidates in the air-conditioning unit of C.P.W.D. in Delhi (136)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Continuous employment of workers on muster roll at Safdarjung Hospital under G Division of C P W D. (137)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to pay house rent and compensatory city allowances to workers of C P W D at Madurai Airport. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to fill up the vacancies of Selection Grade Clerks in Division and Circle offices of Northern Zone of C.P.W.D. (139)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to send ministerial staff of C.P.W.D. on deputation to Nepal who have opted for the same in order of seniority without reference to their confirmation (140)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to repatriate such ministerial staff of C P.W.D. who are continuously working on deputation in various projects in Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal for more than three years. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to abolish the post of Superintendent (B & M) in the C.P.W.D. (142)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to supply uniform to the lift staff employed at External Affairs Hostel under Electrical Division No. VI of C.P.W.D. (143)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to register Barber Green Plant of Mechanical and Workshop Division of C P W D under the Factories Act (144)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to implement five-year transfer rule in the case of workcharged staff of electrical Divisions of Delhi Central Electrical Circle I of C.P.W.D (145)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Need to transfer Khalasis and Assistant Operators of Heating and Cooling Plant Section of Air-Conditioning Division I of C.P.W.D. who are continuously working there for more than five years. (146)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Improper designation of Time Clerk as Khalasi in Construction Division VIII of C.P.W.D. on taking over the staff along with the Dragline from Punjab P.W.D. (147)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply uniform to the workers employed on the Dragline in the Construction Division VIII of C.P.W.D. (148)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to condone break in service for the period from 16-7-58 to 20-7-58 of the workcharged staff of F Division, C.P.W.D., who were transferred from Aymer Central Division. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to carry out departmentally all annual repairs and maintenance of C.P.W.D. through workcharged and regular staff. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Favouritism in grant of artificer allowance to workers of Electrical Division No. V of C.P.W.D. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Favouritism in grant of artificer allowance to workers of C. Division of C.P.W.D. (152)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy in respect to the wage and working condition of the class III and class IV employees of the C.P.W.D. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to abolish contract labour system in C.P.W.D. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bring forward legislation or make rules to safeguard the interests (wages, working condition, job security, etc.) of the contract labour engaged by the C.P.W.D. (152)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to eradicate corruption from C.P.W.D. (153)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to place Dhanbad Central and Patna Aviation Divisions of the C.P.W.D. under the same circle. (155)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to register transport section of the Mechanical and Workshop Division of C.P.W.D. under the Motor Transport Workers Act. (157)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to allot quarters to the C.P.W.D. workers from the existing Central Government accommodation at Tatanagar. (168)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to allot quarters to the C.P.W.D. workers from the existing Central Government accommodation at Bhubaneshwar. (169)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to transfer Provident Fund account of workers of Electrical Division V of C.P.W.D. to the Zonal office. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Employment of large number of casual labour for maintenance of M.P.'s residences. (171)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Transfer of workers of Madras Central Circle of C.P.W.D. from Gannavaram to Vishakhapatnam. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for Labour Officers of the C.P.W.D. to ensure implementation of labour laws in the Department. (173)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re. 1".

[Absence of job security for the employees in the Stationery and Printing Department. (174)].

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to shelve the scheme to decentralise the Stationery and Printing Departments. (175)].

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to eradicate corruption in the Stationery and Printing Department. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to abolish the contract labour system in the Stationery and Printing Department. (177)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1".

[Futility of constructing a revolving restaurant in the Ashoka Hotel. (180)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to abolish contract labour system in executing works by the National Buildings Construction Corporation. (181)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1".

[Absence of job security for the employees of the National Buildings Construction Corporation. (182)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy with regard to the work-charged workers of the National Buildings Construction Corporation. (183)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the

[**Shri Ganesh Ghosh**]

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to absorb in permanent job the work-charged workers of the National Buildings Construction Corporation after the completion of their stipulated project. (184)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re 1"

[Inhuman treatment, including physical assaults, meted out to the female workers of the National Buildings Construction Corporation (185)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to make regular payment of wages to the female workers of the National Buildings Construction Corporation (186)]

**Shri Ramavtar Shastri:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to execute departmentally all minor original works (187)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re 1"

[Policy regarding giving work on petty contracts by the National Building Construction Corporation (188)].

**Shri Kameshwar Singh (Khagaria):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced to Re 1".

[Policy regarding allotment of Government accommodation to Government employees owning their houses in Delhi and New Delhi. (189)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to pay equal attention to matters regarding providing of amenities and maintenance of lawns, etc, attached to Government residential accommodation at par with ministers and high officials. (190)].

**Shri George Fernandes (Bombay South):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Inefficiency and lack of responsiveness in the officers and staff of CPWD enquiry offices in Moti Bagh II, Dev Nagar and Netaji Nagar in attending to the complaints of the occupants of Government accommodation. (195)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the maintenance of lawns appended to Government residential accommodation (196)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to utilise vast area of un-covered land appended to Ministers' and Officers bungalows for construction of residential quarters for low paid employees (197)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have a rational and cohesive policy in regard to allotment of land to low and middle salaried Government employees for construction of Houses. (198)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to revise the policy of making allotments of Government residen-

tial accommodation to employees having their own houses within a radius of 25 kilometers from their place of duty. (199)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to allow change of accommodation to low paid employees near to their place of duty. (200)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have a thorough check up of services rendered by C.P.W.D. enquiry offices in Government accommodation in response to the complaints lodged with them. (201)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to evolve a suitable machinery to ensure the complaints about amenities provided in Government residential accommodation are attended to within two days from the date of complaints. (202)].

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The cut motions are also now before the House. Mr. K. N. Pandey. He will take just ten minutes.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अगर ये कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं तो बोलने का क्या फायदा है, जब कि इन के दो मिनिस्टर बोलने वाले हैं।

You can save the time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is working in the trade union.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** I have no objection.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** For once they are in power in Delhi. Why should they be afraid of any criticism

from this side? We have been facing it all these years.

**Shri Kanwar Gupta:** I will invite any criticism.

**Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna):** Apart from touching some points, I want to say something about the condition of the workers in this Ministry. This Ministry directly employs lakhs of workers, and apart from these people, they have to look after, and provide houses to, the employees employed by the Central Government. What I want to say is this. This Ministry is directly employing lakhs of workers and what is the condition of these workers working in this Ministry? Here it is mentioned in the Report:

"The Ministers and the senior officers of the Ministry held a number of meetings with the Unions and Associations of employees with a view to redressing their grievances and examining their suggestions."

But it has not been mentioned here as to out of how many disputes and grievances, how many they could settle as a result of these discussions. If every dispute has to go to the level of a Minister for discussion, then I do not understand how all those disputes could be redressed and settled. This is really beyond my comprehension. Taking into consideration the number of employees, the Ministry should have set up some departmental machinery to see that the grievances of the workers are looked into and dealt with properly, with the unions or associations of employees.

12.45 hrs. \*

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair.]

In this connection, I would like to point out the speed with which this Ministry acts in settling the grievances of the workers. The Second Pay Commission while making their recommendations had said that if there were any anomalies, the department

[**Shri K. N. Pandey**] concerned could find out some machinery to remove such anomalies. There are several printing presses under this Ministry employing thousands of workers. The anomalies in regard to their pay scales etc. were pointed out to the Ministry by me as well as others representing the workers of the printing presses. After a great deal of hard labour, after nearly one year we found that the Ministry had appointed a committee called as the categorisation committee. That categorisation committee took one and a half years to finalise its report, and the department has taken at least five years to remove some of these anomalies, there is still a Section named Reading Section from which some anomalies are yet to be removed. The case of the workers in the reading branch in the printing presses is a case which has been referred to a Committee. It has been stated that as the cases of these workers were lying before the High Court as a result of a writ petition, matters could not be taken up by the categorisation committee. But I had pointed out to the Ministry that the writ petition had been dismissed long before the Ministry having admitted that have again appointed a committee. That committee is looking into those cases. I do not know how long this committee will take to finalise the matter and find out a solution.

My suggestion is that the basic principle while appointing a categorisation committee to remove anomalies should be that some labour representatives also should be associated with that committee. In the Pay Commission there used to be some labour representatives, and even otherwise, labour had the full opportunity to put forward their case before the Pay Commission on which there were some judges normally. But this categorisation committee consists only of the officers of the Department. It would have been proper on the part of the Department to have included some labour representative also on the categorisation committee so that he could

put forward the views of the workers properly in the committee and the workers could be assured that justice is being done. It is not enough that justice is done but it should also appear that justice has been done. I hope that the hon. Minister will keep this in view in future while appointing any such committee so that the representative of labour could also be included on such committees.

Now, I come to the functioning of the Janpath Hotel. It has two other beautiful hotels, namely the Randit Hotel and the Lodi Hotel under it. The authorised capital of this hotel is Rs. 1 crore. The paid-up capital was originally Rs. 11 lakhs; later on there was some addition and it came up to Rs. 16.70 lakhs. With this investment we find that the profit is only Rs. 14 thousands.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu** (Diamond Harbour): Wonderful performance! It is a monument of corruption.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** The charges made by the hotel from the consumers are as follows: Ordinary tea: Rs. 1.75; Breakfast: Rs. 4; Single room: Rs. 36; American Plan room Rs. 47.25; Double rooms (Continental Plan): Rs. 61.5; American Style room; Rs. 84 and so on. Now these are very high charges. May be according to the department, they may not be so high taking into account other considerations while fixing the charges. In spite of such heavy charges, does the public expect such a meagre profit of Rs. 14,000 on an investment of Rs 16 lakhs? There must be something wrong somewhere.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Corruption, Stealing

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** The Tourist department is going to open a large number of hotels in the country. I think these hotels will be constructed by this department; it may also have a major hand in the running of these hotels. But I ask: after making such a huge mount of investment, if this is going to be the profit, what is going to happen in future? I think the Minister should make an inquiry into

the matter. He may appoint a committee of experts experienced in running hotels so that these hotels may be put on a proper basis and they may earn profit and at the same time give efficient service.

I have met many people who have stayed in Janpath Hotel. Some of them are government officers. I was told the service is so horrible; they go on ringing the bell, but nobody turns up. This is what is happening in the hotel. It is known to everybody that this hotel belongs to Government. If its efficiency is like this, what reputation are Government going to earn by this type of service?

The other thing is about MPs' flats. I do not want to make any complaint. But I expected something from the new Minister. The success of the Ministry lies not in following the old procedure in stereotype fashion. He must not sit in the same chair.

Shri Jaganath Rao: I have changed the chair

Shri K. N. Pandey: He occupies the same room in which his predecessor used to sit.

Shri Jaganath Rao: I cannot have another room

Shri K. N Pandey: He has to take a new line in order to satisfy the people. The number of bungalows is 134, flats in North and South Avenue 434, Houses in Meena Bagh 31, suites in Western Court 53 and so forth, altogether 617. So many MPs are now demanding bungalows because the flats in North and South Avenue like B class flats have got only 2 rooms. MPs have come here after getting elected; they have to keep contact with their constituents. When those people come here, they stay with their MPs. So the MP has to give one room for them and the other room he has to use. If he wants to have his family with him, where is the privacy with this accommodation provided? So, this B class type flats require one additional room.

Similarly the Central Government employees. Government have to look after them. I find that only 40 per cent of the employees are provided with quarters. The time has come when this approach has to change. The old ideas will not serve the new situation. You are talking of socialism. Times are changing. The idea that only 40 per cent of the employees have to be provided with quarters is wrong. Delhi is the capital. People from all over the country, from Madras, Maharashtra, Kerala, UP, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and so on come here. They cannot get accommodation here on their own without paying pурग. Therefore, they must be provided with accommodation by Government at any cost. We must have this as a policy that the Central Government employees living in big cities must be provided with quarters. Even if you give them city allowance at higher rate, that does not serve the purpose; they cannot get accommodation simply because you increase the city allowance from 10 to 15 per cent, because the rate of rents is going up higher and higher every day.

I have raised this point before in this House of MPs who have taken their flats with furniture. I find that I am using the same old furniture, and am charged the same amount every year. I do not know if there is any depreciation in this ministry or not. They are particular that the charge should be the same. I have the same sofa set, the same curtain, everything is the same, but the charge is also the same. After all, something should be done about this.

When I came to Delhi, there were no mosquitoes, no flies. Now you have plenty of them. We are not in short supply so far as flies and mosquitoes are concerned.

About the distribution of bungalows and also flats, there should not be discrimination, and the Minister should keep this thing in view that there should be a rational basis to allot bungalows and other things, so

[Shri K. N. Pandey]  
that there may not be difference between member and member.

There are some quarters in Punchkuin Road. Previously, keeping this in view that these quarters were not healthy, they were to be demolished. But now it has been decided to let them remain, and they have also been allotted, but there is no electricity, no water connection. Will they see that if the quarters are to be retained, the inmates are provided with electricity and also water supply?

बी भोला नाथ (मध्यपार) : यारी भाग्यने जो 2 लाख रुपये मजूर किये हैं उन से और भी बराबर टाइप को बैंड लगाई जा रही है।

बी निहायर रिहू (कर्नली) : समाप्ति अमोदवाद, भानव के लिये तीन बीजें भर्त्यावश्यक हैं। जोड़न, कपड़ा और मकान। हास्ती सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पूरे पेट भोजन तो दे ही नहीं पायी, लेकिन उन के रहने के लिये निवास भी नहीं दे पाती। आप ही सीखें कि जो गरीब दिन भर काम करने के बाद अपने यहां रहने का कोई लिंगाना नहीं रखता उस की बया हास्त होती होती। आज भारत सरकार की नीति भानववादी नहीं रह गई है, वह अमानववादी हा गई है। एवं तरफ वह बड़ी बड़ी भट्टालिकाओं का निर्माण कर रहा है, हूसरी तरफ गरीबों के रहने में नियंत्रण कर रहा है। जगह नहीं, कोई मकान नहीं। ऐसे जिम और जै से आता हूँ वह एक जगली इलाका है। मैं उन जगलों में जा कर देखता हूँ कि गरीबों के रहने का कोई लिंगाना बहा नहीं है। लीपड़ियों ने वह अपना निवास करते हैं। एक ही लीपड़ी के अन्दर बहु रहते हैं। उनकी जबान बटिया भी है जो बच्चे हैं वह भी रहते हैं। उसी में। वह अपनी जबान को भी नहीं लिया सकते। ऐसी हालत आज देश के अन्दर पाई जाती है। बरतात के दिनों में आप वहां आ कर देखिये कि वे अपना कपड़ा भी नहीं मुक्का सकते हैं। बरतात का सारा पानी उन्हीं लीपड़ियों ने टपक कर पड़ा रहा है और वे परेशान होते हैं। ऐसी हालत में उन का

स्वास्थ्य बराबर होता है और उन की जबान लिंगरी दूसरे हो जाती है।

ई जाहाज हूँ कि सरकार का ज्यान केवल वहाँ की तरफ न रहे, वहाँ की तरफ से हट कर रेहाँतों की तरफ भी जाये, उन जगलों की तरफ जाये जहां आज वह गरीब भानव अपना निवास स्वान बनाते हैं। सरकार उन सोचों की रहने की अवधिकारी को उप्रवत करे। और उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करे। उभी दोनों में समाजवाद भाग्येणा, समता भाग्येणी। कोरे कागज पर समाजवाद का नारा लगाने से समाजवाद हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आ सकता।

12.01 hrs.

मेरे दूसरी बात यह कहना जाहाज है कि गहरों को जमीन है उन के लिए भी कानून बनाना चाहिये। किसी के पास मारी की मारी जमीन पड़ी है और किसी को चार या चारों भी मकान बनाने के लिए न मिले, यह उचित नहीं है, 'रका' को एक ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये ताकि कोई भी आदमी अधिक जमीन अपने पास न रख सके। इसी तरीके से गहरों में मकानों के लिए भी कानून बनाना चाहिये। किसी अवधिकारी के पास दो, दो, चार, चार और दस दस छट्टालिकाएं पड़ी हों और दूसरी घर गरीब आदमी सहकर वर निवास करता हो, इस को बरदास्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए आप को कानून बना कर एक निश्चित सीमा विभागित कर देनी चाहिये कि किसी अवधिकारी के पास इतने मकानों से ज्यादा मकान नहीं हो सकते हैं, इतनी जमीन से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं हो सकती है। अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो एक तरफ तो भट्टालिकाएं बनती जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ गरीब लोगों को सहकरे वर रहने के लिये भवजूर होना पड़ेगा और अवीरों के पास इतने मकान हैं कि, जात में एक बार पूरे मकान में दीपक भी नहीं लगा सके।

लोकसभा अधीक्षण : माननीय प्रस्तुत के बाद अपना भावण जारी रखें।

12.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.  
MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND  
SUPPLY—contd.

श्री निहन निहन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोल रहा था कि शहरों के मकानों के लिये एक सीमा होनी चाहिये, वर्ता एक समय ऐसा आयेगा जब शहरों के बड़े बड़े लोग सारे शहर में अपने मकान बना लेंगे और गरीब सदृशों पर निवास करने लगेंगे। उस समय मकान की समस्या को ले कर एक बहुत बड़ी कानूनि छोटे का डर हो सकता है।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कह रहा था कि नौकरशाही के लिये बड़े बड़े मकान हैं और गरीबों के लिये छोटी भी नहीं। यह सिलसिला अब हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द होना चाहिये। छोटे मकानों का निर्माण होना चाहिये। सरकार का ध्यान छोटे छोटे मकानों की तरफ जा जाए और बड़े मकानों के निर्माण की तरफ से उस का ध्यान हटना चाहिये। मैं देखा है कि राजा बाजार में जल्दी शेषी के कर्मचारियों के मकानों ने चुनाव से पहले विलासी की फिल्म ही नहीं थी, लेकिन पहले आज तक वहाँ नहीं सगे हैं। गरीबों के लिये कोई गृहस्थ भी इस्तेवाल करने का अधिकार नहीं रह गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विलासी के अन्दर मैं देखता हूँ कि विलासी में जमीन का मालवाल कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग न कर के मुद्रों के लिये कारोग किया जा रहा है। ऐसा लकड़ा है कि त्रुट दिनों में विलासी बरस्ट का स्थान बन

जायगा। एक प्रश्नान मंडी नहीं, हूँ और प्रश्नान मंडी, तीनरे प्रश्नान मंडी और अविष्य में जितने प्रश्नान मंडी आयेंगे सब के लिए एक-एक बोल जमीन का स्थान निर्धारित किया जायेगा और इसी तरह से यह मरम्बट का स्थान बन जायगी और इस तरह से गरीबों के लिये जगह नहीं रह जायगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिये।

मैंने विलासी में देखा है कि रामा कृष्ण पुरम में साल भर से बवाटर बने हुए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन का एलाटनेट नहीं हुआ है। पता नहीं उन का एलाटनेट कब होगा?

मकानों की एलाटनेट के लिये मैंने मुना हूँ कि लाटरी के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस तरह से जो जहरतमन्द है उन को नहीं दिया जाता है, जो गरीब है, उन को नहीं दिया। लाटरी का मतलब हुआ कि जिम को जमीन की जहरत नहीं है, वह पा जाने, लेकिन जो जहरतमन्द है, उनको न मिले। यह सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिये और जिस को जहरत हो उस को जमीन दी जानी चाहिये।

माटस्ट्र प्लान ने जितनी जमीन ली जाती है, उस के लिये गरीबों को मुख्य बजा मिलना चाहिये और काफी मुमाला मिलना चाहिये। उन को मकानों की मुविधा मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वे दिन में काम करने के बाद राति में टीके से निवास कर सके और अपनी जिन्दगी बरकरार रख सकें।

अब शिव न. रायत (बस्टी) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष बहोदय, मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं अपने बामपंथी और अन्य मिलों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नरकार समाजवादी अवस्था में विवाह करती है और उसी स्तरीय के बरूबर हम जमीन लेते हैं और भकान बनाते हैं

जाकि इन बातों ही, ताहिन कीजो हैं

## [की शिवायनारायण]

जो संग राखत बने, तो कर राख असंग ।

इस काम में राजनीति का प्रयोग हमारी सरकार नहीं कर रही है। आज सब से ज्यादा दुखी मकानों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे अधिकारी बने हैं। मैं जब यहां पा रहा था तो 10 बजे एक अधिकारी मेरे पास आये और कहा कि मेरा ट्रांसफर हैदराबाद हो रहा है। आज सब दफ्तर आप के दिल्ली में हैं, सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दिल्ली में है। मैं आहता हूँ कि आप इन का विकेन्द्रीकरण करे, इन दफ्तरों को यहां से हटाप्रो तभी आप की मकानों की समस्या हल होगी।

यहां पर कहा जाना है कि एम० पीज को मकान की तकलीफ है। लेकिन हम तो ज्ञापड़ी में रहने वाले हैं, गाव से आये हैं—हम को वह दिन नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हम एक कमरे में गुरुर करते थे, आज भी गुरुर कर सकते हैं। हमारे डिप्टी चीफ हिप ने कहा कि नुम तो सीनियर मैम्बर हो, तुम को कोठी मिलनी चाहिये, कहा रेचेड-कंडीनेशन में रह रहे हो। लेकिन मैंने कम्प्लेट नहीं किया, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे लालों आदिमियों के पास आज घर-बार नहीं है, जैट फार्म पर सोते हैं, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता कहीं भी जा कर देख लीजिये, जैट फार्म पर सोते हैं। आज 800 ह० पाने वालों के पास भी मकान नहीं है, हमारा सिर इस बात से झग-न्तसलीम है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वडे चलो, जिनना हो नकता है इनकी मदद करो।

हरिजनों के निये, वही हमर्दी बहर्दी भाहब जो है, हम को भी है। लेकिन गरीबों की ये ज्ञापडिया हम ने नहीं उड़ाकी हैं, जनसंघ ने उड़ाई है . . .

श्री द्वृक्षन जन्म कल्याण (उच्चान) : श्री शिव नारायण का यह कहना गलत है कि जनसंघ वालों ने इन ज्ञापडियों को गिराया है। जनसंघ वालों वे दो महज कांग्रेस गवर्नरेट की ज्ञापड़ी ज्ञापड़ीयों सम्बन्धी

नीति को दिल्ली में अबत में लावा है और जनना बाजार में जो ज्ञापडियों दोहरी गई है वह कारबेस के प्रवास पर अमन करते हुए ही जोड़ी गई है . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : बड़ा नाज़ है गुमान है लेकिन इट की पार्टी के यह कारनामे हैं। और भाई लोगों जरा कलेजा बाम कर बैठो, अब मेरी बारी आई है।

मैं अपने भाई भी स० मो० बनर्जी से सहमत हूँ। और आपने हाउसिंग बिलिंस्टर से अपील करता हूँ कि सभी जगह के हरिजन भाइयों को विशेष करके दो, दो कमरे बाले या एक, एक कमरे बाले मकान बना कर दिये जाये। हम हरिजन लोग गरोब हैं इसलिये हमारे बच्चों भादि के आवास के लिए मवालय व्यवस्था करे, हमारे बाल बच्चों को रहने को मकान और खाने को दो। हम सब अम करते हैं और देश में तरह तरह के निर्माण कार्य करते हैं। यह जो बड़े बड़े भालीगांन दफ्तर और इवारतें बड़ी दिखाई देती हैं यह सारे हमने भेहत करके बनाये हैं। हमारे लड़के कारीगर हैं, जो ईट, पल्टर और चूना ले कर हमारतों का निर्माण करते हैं और इमलिये सरकार का जो कि जनना की सरकार है उस का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह हम गरीबों के आवास, का समुचित प्रबन्ध करे और छोटे छोटे एक, एक या दो, दो कमरे बाले मकान बना कर दे।

मैं एक बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो बालों के बैगन होते हैं कि जिवर मीका देखा उधर को ही लुढ़क गये। मेरे एक विद ने कहा कि विद नारायण तुम भी इस पार आ जाओ तो मैंने उन विद को कह दिया :

"I will be the last man to quit the Congress Party. Listen to me."

हमारे विरोधी भाइयों वे विज नहीं उड़ावा

और पंजाब आदि के सरकारें बनाई हैं उन के अब तक के कारनामों से पता चल गया है कि वह कितने पानी में है। दरप्रसंसक बात यह है : 'कहाता बहुता मिले, करता मिला न कोय।' ये अपने दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर गवर्नरेंट काम कर रही है और वह सही दिशा में जा रही है बाकी यह हो सकता है कि उस की काम की रक्षार में और तेजी लाने की गृजाइश हो और वह हम लाने की अवश्य कोशिश करें।

मैं इस अवसर पर अधिकारी वर्ग से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी इस काम में हमारे साथ सहयोग करे और यह अंग मनी पाला कितना वैसा दबाया हुआ है उसे वह निकाल दे। यह एक, मजिला या दो मजिला मकानात बनाने के बजाय 14-14 मजिले मकान बनावें और जो बड़ी आवास के हैं उन को बहा पर एकोमोहेंट कर के राहत पहुँचाये। गरोब हरिजन भाइयों की जास तौर पर खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान दें। हाड़मिंग के मामले का गवर्नरेंट को टोप प्राप्तिरिटी देनी चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा भगर ग्राउन्ड स्पेस की कमी है तो वह मजिले मकान बना दीजिए। मैं अपने अपोखिजन के भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालाकि हमारी गवर्नरेंट है तो भी हम लोग जब भी जरूरत होती है उस को हैबिल करने हैं और जनता के हित को सामने रखते हुए उसे क्रिटिसाइज भी करते हैं, उस के साथ रिक्वायत नहीं बरतते लेकिन हमारी क्रिटिसिज्म कस्टमिक्ट होती है अपोखिजन के भाइयों की तरह डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं होती : आप को भी गवर्नरेंट की गवर्नरियों को देखना चाहिए और समझना चाहिए। आखिर यह गवर्नरेंट किस की है ? हमारी और आप की है।

एक आनन्दी तथात्व : हमारी नहीं है।

और जिन वारावल : जब मैं इस में क्या कर सकता हूँ ? डेमोक्रेसी में भी आप को

बिलास ही नहीं है अर्थात् आप आवश्यक कम्पनिस्ट हो। लेकिन इस का हम की बड़ा अफसोस है कि दाढ़ी बाले भाई को पहले हमारे साथ बैठते बेगाज हमें छोड़ कर, साथेम छोड़ नह उस पार चले गये हैं। वह बड़े पाकदामन आदमी से लेकिन हम की छोड़ कर चले गये। उपायक महोदय आज हमें इस का बड़ा दुःख है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े कांगेसी नेता श्रीमोहिन्द आहाय त्वर्णवास हो गये। की श्रीमिन्द सह। म बहुत बिडान व कर्मठ कांगेसी नेता से और मैं परम्परा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह दिवंगत अ.स्प. को शनित प्रदान करे। हम लोगों को उन पर बड़ा तौर पर बढ़ा गई था। वह एक प्रातिशाली लीबर थे और यह कम्पनिस्ट सोशलिस्ट्स और जनता था। उन में बदराते थे। जब बोलते थे तो विरोधियों का करेजा कांप उठता था।

उपायक महोदय मैं और कुछ न कहते हुए इस मदालय के बजट अनुदानों का सम्बर्धन करता हूँ। मैं अपने हाउसिंग निमिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैम्बरों को आवास सम्बन्धी जो तकलीफ है उसे जल्द से जल्द वह रक्का करे। नये नये मैम्बर्स यहां पर आये हैं जिनमें कुछ ऐसे भी नये मैम्बर्स पायेहैं जिनको एकसरीरिएं नहीं हैं कि मैम्बर्स एक कमरे में कैसे रह सकते हैं ? उन को आग अवश्य मकान दीजिये।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा कि हमारे गोरखनाथ बाबा मैं तो उन की जागा बोरखनाथ ही जानता हूँ और एक स्वामी श्री बहालाल और उत्तर है उन की भी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ क्यों कि यह दोनों महानु-भाव कुम कार्य कर रहे हैं युविवरास्टी यह जलाते हैं कलिज वह भी जलाते हैं बहुत अहलपूर्ण काम यह दोनों कर रहे हैं इसलिए इन लोगों को मकान जिलना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट कितना कहती है उतना वह करे। मैं इस मदालय के

[श्री शिव नारायण]

वार्ष की मागो का समर्वन करता हूँ बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा यह गवर्नमेंट भले ही बर्थी उस की गति बीमी हो लेकिन 15 सही दिया मे बल रही है हम जोग और और हस्ता न मका कर काम करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट देव जो उच्चर आये हैं वह भी हमारा समर्वन करते हैं। राजाज्ञो को भी बड़े मकान दो। हमारे इन मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाल ही मे चार्ज लिया है, और जो पुरानी कमिया थी उन्हे वह ठीक कर रहे हैं। जब जाना साहब हार गये जाना साहब ने ठीक काम किया हुआ तो वे हारे न होते लेकिन मुझे यह बात अफसोस के साथ महा पर कहनी पड़ती है कि जो महाजय यहा पर बाजा साहब को हरा कर आये हैं उन्होंने और उनकी पार्टी ने दिल्ली में सुगी झोपड़ी बालो को उड़ाव दिया है। जबना बाजार मे बेचारे सुगी झोपड़ी बालो को इन्होंने बेचर और बेसहार कर दिया है और यहा दम भरते हैं गरीब जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का। मेरी मवी महोदय से प्राप्ति है कि इन गरीब सुगी झोपड़ी बालो की समस्या के प्रति महानगरपालिक विचार करे और उनके आवाम का मनुचित प्रबन्ध करे। और न हो तो एक दाक करारे कि ईमारत ही उन के लिए बनवा दे और वहा पर उनका आवाद कर दे। मैं इम मन्त्रालय को बजट दिमाहन को मपोट करता हूँ।

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the plan, scheme and policy of the CPWD in the sphere of house building do not deserve any credit and do not justify the money demanded. The Ministry should give this matter some more importance and priority.

It is stated that as against a total demand of about 1,66,000 residential units for Central Government employees in all the big cities, only about 44,000 are available and about one lakh and a quarter more are still in shortage. That there is an acute shortage of housing accommodation in

all the big cities goes without saying, and that the house rent alone eats away about 30 to 40 per cent of the salary of an employee is not unknown to anybody. But how are all these one lakh and a quarter Government employees living in these big cities, nobody cares to know, least of all the Ministry?

I will not mention about any other city; I will refer only to Calcutta. In Calcutta out of about 35,000 residential units necessary only about 1,000 are available. In this background when it is said that only about 334 units are under construction, it appears more as a joke than anything else. I would like to be enlightened by the Minister how he is going to provide accommodation to 34,000 Government employees when only 334 housing units are going to be built. The discontent of the Government employees on this matter cannot be dismissed offhand.

Coming to housing accommodation for the common man, it has been estimated that at the commencement of the Fourth Plan 114 lakhs houses in the urban area and 627 lakhs houses in the rural area are necessary. But from the performance of the Ministry during the first three Plan periods of 15 years it can be claimed with certainty that not even one half of one per cent of this requirement will be fulfilled. I would like the hon. Minister to deny this, if he can, with facts.

As against this imperative necessity of the common man, ultra-huge buildings are being constructed, on a priority basis, to give luxurious accommodation to offices. To speak only of Calcutta and Delhi, very huge buildings are being constructed in these two cities which will provide about 9 lakhs sq. ft. of office accommodation—about 8 lakhs sq. ft. in Delhi and about 1½ lakhs sq. ft. in Calcutta. Office accommodation is undoubtedly necessary but with a little common sense one can understand that 500 residential units can be built for the middle class and low income group.

employees with only 1 lakh sq. ft. with 200 sq. ft. of covered area for each house. Not only that. Recently I had occasion to look at one or two Central Government offices near about this Parliament House. It is appealing how much covered space is left vacant and with how much waste-oriented liberalism space has been allotted to each office.

Huge buildings have been erected. I understand that the Government of India might think it necessary to display luxury and pomp for the very many foreigners that come here. But such luxury must have some proportion with the standard of living of the common man in our country. Foreigners may very well feel impressed with the pomp and grandeur of the neo-Moghul court of present day Delhi, but when they go out of the city, when they go to the villages, particularly on their way to Agra and other places, and come across our people they feel convinced that this fabulous pomp and grandeur of the Congress court at Delhi has been built by squeezing our people, by keeping them starved and unlettered.

With the little that I have seen of the office buildings here I am of the opinion that the bulk of offices can be very easily accommodated within one of those huge Leviathans and there will be no difficulty if the Government and particularly if the Minister is seriously thinking of making some economy in both money and space. He should look into this. If he makes any real serious progress towards that, I am sure, much amount of cement and steel could be saved to build houses for the poor man.

As regards residential houses, I do not know much of Delhi but I know something certainly of Calcutta. It is now impossible for any middle class family of moderate income to get a residential house or flat within the city of Calcutta. They have been squeezed out of the city. In the Greater Calcutta area also, which is an indus-

trial area, accommodation is not so easy to get. There the employers, that is, the factory owners, get money from the Government—the Government also very liberally gives money on very easy terms—but they do not erect houses for the workers. They follow the example of the Central Government and of the hon. Minister. They are going to build 334 houses for 37,000 Government employees; they also do that—build one house for 1,000 people. There also housing accommodation is extremely acute and there is keen competition between the town ejected middle class people and the workers for housing accommodation. The accommodation crisis is equally very acute there also.

What pernicious effect this housing accommodation crisis is having on the middle class youth and particularly in the educational sphere, it is needless to say. How their morals are being affected? Perhaps the Education Minister knows something about that. There had been a commission some time back to find out the effect of the accommodation crisis in the educational field. You might know it. If the hon. Minister is interested, he might know something about it from the Education Minister.

In Delhi I have been told that the residential accommodation for the middle class people is also very acute. I do not find any middle class accommodation arrangement anywhere near about this office area. The thousands of middle class employees, who work in these offices, come from far off areas at no inconsiderable cost from the meagre pittance that they get. I have been told that in these areas also, which are five to seven miles from here, the houses are almost beyond their means. But the Government seems totally oblivious to all these. Office accommodation is undoubtedly necessary but a little shelter for the common man also is necessary if not more necessary. But it appears that the Government does not care to think about these things.

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

Now I want to speak something about the money that the Government takes and how the Government spends it. As regards the allocation and the expenditure of money for construction of houses, the performance of the Government, particularly of this Ministry, is equally miserable. In the Third Plan Rs. 122 crores were provided for various housing schemes out of Plan funds. In addition, Rs. 60 crores were provided by the Life Insurance Corporation. You will be surprised to know that out of Rs. 122 crores, only about Rs. 82 crores or 72 per cent only were utilised by the Ministry for building houses. A Government which cannot provide the most essential requirement of the people even when it has got money for the purpose deserves censure and condemnation. In the Fourth Plan, Rs. 163 crores have been provisionally proposed for housing schemes from the Plan funds. In addition, Rs. 150 crores are expected to be provided by the Life Insurance Corporation. We have yet to see how much money will remain unutilised at the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Then, I will say a few words about wastage, as to how the Government spends money in useless, showy and luxurious way while the people clamour for a little shelter. They propose to spend Rs 2½ lakhs in mere mural and sculptural decorations of office buildings on the Rajendra Prasad Road, in the Bombay Aayakar Bhavan, in the Central Government office at Nizam's Palace at Calcutta and in the M.Ps Club at Rafi Marg. The mural decorations for residential buildings are understandable but for office buildings such decorations do not reflect either a feudal taste or a bourgeois taste. Perhaps, it might be particularly a Congress idiosyncrasy. With this amount, more than 60 houses could be built in rural areas and more than 31 houses in the urban areas.

Again, Rs. 2 crores are going to be spent for the extension of the Ashoka Hotel building, for constructing an

Annexe, two revolving restaurants and one banquet-cum-meeting hall. I do not believe that when the foreign trade delegations come in February next, they will feel very much impressed by the evolving restaurants to energetically support the stand of our Government. I do not believe in that. With these Rs. 2 crores, the employment potential for thousands of people could have been created particularly for the rural unemployed.

About labour, a very large number of workers are employed in various departments of the Ministry. It seems the less is spoken about them, the better. The C.P.W.D. engages about 30,000 workers out of whom about 6000 are temporary on work-charge basis who have got no rights, no privileges, and nothing. In addition, the C.P.W.D. engages 80,000 workers from contractors. There is no justification at all for employing contract labour. I do not know how much labour is being employed by the Hindustan Corporation Ltd and the National Construction Corporation. We are hearing very disquieting reports about the treatment they receive. Even women workers in the National Construction Corporation are getting rough treatment, being assaulted and all that. They do not get regular payment. The irregularity in payment has become a regular feature.

I think the hon. Minister will very kindly give reply to all the points that I have raised, particularly about the condition of workers who have been employed by the various departments of the Ministry.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh):** Mr Deputy-Spe-Sir, some of the hon. Members have given some suggestions and some have even criticised some of the actions of this Department and even some of the other Departments. We will, certainly, be benefited by their suggestions and we will examine them in proper perspective. Wherever the fault lies, we will try to remove it. Regarding the other suggestions which hon.

Members have given, we will examine them and whatever can be possible, we will try to do it and will take some action also.

First I will deal with housing. Some hon. Members mentioned the condition of housing which is the third primary need of a human society. First need is food, second is clothing and third is housing. In State which is committed to the welfare of the people, the housing plays an important part in the welfare of the people. Our country has been a poor and a poverty-stricken country for the last so many generations due to foreign domination and the effects of that are still seen in some way in our human society. We are trying to remove those defects with great speed and with great strength also, putting all our resources in the most channelized way, in a planned way, but still, when I think of the housing problem, it seems to be colossal. As it has been mentioned in the Report, 1,14,00,000 houses are in urban areas and 6,27,00,000 houses are in rural areas. Especially in rural areas, excepting one crore houses which can be said to be good or proper, the 5,27,00,000 houses are kacha houses, which require change, which require replacement. Similar is the case in the cities. Out of 1,14,00,000 houses, so many require change, so many require renovation and so many require new construction. For this colossal work, even if we put up the minimum standard, it requires Rs. 30 to 40 thousand crores to replace them. If we are really interested in solving this problem, then the whole problem must be viewed in the proper perspective. It is not only the Central Government alone which has to do this. The Central Government will do its own part; we are of course doing it; whatever resources are being allotted, though these are not sufficient, we try to have more resources, we try to argue with the Planning Commission and with the Finance Ministry for allotment of resources, but there are other demands, more urgent matters, that take priori-

ties. If we take this housing problem and if we want to solve it, then; as I said, we have to have the proper perspective. This is a national problem. It is the third need of the human society and it can be solved only in a big way with the co-operation of the Central Government, State Governments, private institutions, co-operative societies, banks, financing bodies and others. If we really get the co-operation of all these, we may be able to solve it, if not in five years, at least in the next 10 or 20 years, and that will be a great achievement of this country and our society. But, as I said, for this we want the co-operation of all. For this, we should have the maximum possible avenues. Environments should be created where people may put more money in building houses, whether for themselves or for rentals, whether by the State Government or by the Central Government or by the Municipal Corporation or by the co-operative societies, so that more houses may come up.

Regarding the performance of the first, Second and Third Plans, whatever was allotted to the States has not been spent; we even tried that the allotment should be more. But even the allotment is not being spent. What is in the Central Government's purview? That is only construction of Central Government employees quarters. But more lies with the State Government, so far as housing is concerned. We are asking the State Governments to review this and give housing the proper priority, so that the results may be achieved and may come up to expectation.

Regarding housing, the first thing is finance. There are so many institutions. During the last 5, 6 or 10 years, we have tried to mobilise finances for housing in the shape of LIC loans or in the shape of grants by the Central Government or loans by the Central Government or even by private banks; we have tried to encourage the private banks also, but still finance remains a difficult problem. We have to give the

[Shri Iqbal Singh]  
under certain rules and regulations of Government. Still it has made good profit.

As regards the Janpath hotel, it has made a profit, though it is not much. But it gives us Rs. 7 lakhs as rent. If we include that, it comes to more than Rs. 7 lakhs profit. At the same time, we propose to improve its working. We do not say that there is no room for improvement. We want to improve it, in terms of efficiency of service, management and so on. Wherever there is a lacuna, we shall rectify it. There are high officials of this department placed in charge of its management. The managing directors of both these hotels are now of the status of Joint Secretary from Central Government service. They have been put in charge there because if high officials are there, they feel more responsible. They are part and parcel of this organisation of the Centre Government, and they try to give better results. The results show this. We propose to improve this further. There can be no end to improvement.

Regarding the revolving tower of the Asoka Hotel, if something is said out of context, it does not carry much weight. The revolving tower is an amenity, a facility. We want hotel to function efficiently and also in an economic way. It should pay the Government. If we do not create amenities and facilities in these hotels, nobody will come. If it does not give good service, why should people go to Asoka Hotel? So far they have maintained their reputation, and we want to increase it further.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That is why you gave an open tender.

Shri Iqbal Singh: On the 24th there is a discussion, when we will give you the full facts about that.

After taking charge of this ministry, by senior colleague and myself have been trying to improve things.

We have introduced what we call operation attendance. Practically we have checked the attendance of all our employees, that has given us a picture from inside, and we have tried to improve on that also. We have asked our people that they must be present, and present in time.

Regarding corruption, if there is any specific case, I will heartily welcome it, but there is no use generalising that there is so much corruption. If any case is brought relating to any department or any section of that department under this ministry, we will try to look into it, to go into it much more deeply, so that corruption may be rooted out.

The ministry has a fine team of officials. Some of them have been changed and we have tried to bring in new ones. They are dedicated men. If you still criticise them, it does not pay. Within three or four months we have changed the Secretary and Joint Secretary, and we have tried to bring in their place other fine men, and still they are criticised without knowing the facts, without any corroboration of facts in any way. The person who comes from Bombay is criticised, it is not fair. I hope those hon. Member who spoke about this will take due note of it.

I am thankful to you for giving me a chance

श्री राजाबत्तार शर्मा (म्बालियर) : उपायक महोदक, इस मिनिस्टरी की रिपोर्ट ने जो कृष्ण में गंदर कर सका हूँ उम के प्रत्युत्तर में कुछ मिनिस्टर महोदय में करना चाहूँगा।

म्बालियर की ओर से जो यह कहा गया है कि वह निलिङ्गस नियाइ की लागत में कभी नाले का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह ऐसी समझ में बिल्कुल गलत है। दिनों दिन इमरतों की संगत बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

दूर दूर यह यत्को होटल और राजीव द्वीप का विक यहां पर काफी ही चूका है और विन्टी निनिटर महोदय उस का उत्तर भी दे चुके हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बोका यत्का यत्का यत्का हूँ और वह यह कि मैं राजीव द्वीप में ठहरा जाहा के युताके के विवर में एक हमारे कालेसी बाई ने काफी यहा है कि इतना युताका होता है और इतने चार्चें होते हैं बाकी और उदाहरण देना हूँ रहा जो कि हम लोगों से चार्चें लिये गये मैं दिन भर यहा पालियामेंट हाउस में रहता हूँ जाम को बोकी दें को बहा राजीव द्वीप में आता हूँ। उस समय एक कूलर यत्का यावस्य दूधा या। यानीय सदस्यों को यह जान कर दुख तो होगा ही यायद कुछ हुती भी याये कि मुझ से 35 दिन के लिये जीवे पाव सौ रुपये कूलर के चार्चें याप गये हैं। मूले यानीम नहीं कि वह मुझे देना चाहेगा या नहीं मैंने कह दिया है कि यह प्राहरण मैंने निनिटी के नाम भेज दिया है।

ग्रामाय के सम्बन्ध में जो यानीय सदस्य अधिक बोलते हैं वह बते गये। मैं उन को कालेस का याहारी यानीम हूँ क्योंकि वह नव से यादा रखता देते हैं। यह कह रहे हैं कि यह नये मेल्लर या गये हैं उन्हे यत्का यानीम नहीं है। पर मेरा जो यत्का यानीम है उस के यानीमार में उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इनने दिन मुझ को राजीव द्वीप में रखा गया। जहां तक मुझ याद है मूले को यावाम संख्या 27 भी मेरहराया गया है। मैं निर्माण के लिये कहू कलिटी के लिये कहू मेरा यत्का यानीम हर जगह का यह रहा है कि उत्तें टपका करती है परन्तु मैं विवास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जो यानीय सदस्य देखना चाहें निनिटर साहू देखना चाहें देख लें कि मेरे निवास स्थान की दीवारें भी टपक रही हैं यारो तरक्कि है। यह दस्ता यहां पर है।

निर्माण, प्रभारित यत्का यानीम के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस में 14,400 यावितदो की संख्या है। यह 14,400 यावितदो का यानीम है या नहीं, मूले यानीम नहीं परन्तु उन का बोका या यत्का यानीम यूप को हुआ है। मैंने एक दिन कहा कि यहां इतनी यानीम है, इस को याक करका दिया जाये तो यहा यादमी देख गये। जब मैं यह देखने के लिये पहुँचा कि बाकी सकारौ हुई या नहीं तो पाया कि सात यादमी भेजे गये वे सेकिन वह भेरे दो छोटे बाप कम साक नहीं कर सके। जब मैंने बाहर देखा तो वह लोग यत्की साइकिल साक कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग या काम करते हैं इस की देख रेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो यहा उद्यान बर्गीरह का हिसाब है उसकी तो कोई बात ही नहीं करे इस निर्माण विवास में जो कुल बर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ऐक और दो बर्गीरह यिला कर के उन की संख्या है 30,613 जिन में से जैसा मैंने बतलाया प्रभारित यत्का यानीम के 14,400 है। इन याकिंडो से याप को विविह हो जायेगा कि यत्का यानीम के इरटेलिक्सेट का अर्थ 7,14,61,000 रु है और निर्माण कार्य के लिये 22 करोड़ रुपया है। सीधा इस का यत्का यह है कि निर्माण कार्य के कुल यार्च में से एक तिहाई उनके कर्मचारियों और स्टाफ के डपर अर्च होता है, जो कि किसी भी प्रकार से बहुत अधिक है। यदि याप किसी याकिंटेक्स को यह काम देते हो यह भी 10 परसेंट से यादा यार्च नहीं कर यायेगा। इतने स्टाफ रखने पर भी, इंजीनियर, उस का सहायक इंजीनियर, उस के डिप्टी इंजीनियर होने के बाबजूद यह देख कर दुख होता है कि याकी तक याप का याकिंटेक्स सेक्षन ठीक नहीं हो पाया। याप को याकिंटेक्स को युकरण से पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह इस निनिटी के लिये सज्जा की बात है।

[**Shri Iqbal Singh**]  
under certain rules and regulations of Government. Still it has made good profit.

As regards the Janpath hotel, it has made a profit, though it is not much. But it gives us Rs. 7 lakhs as rent. If we include that, it comes to more than Rs. 7 lakhs profit. At the same time, we propose to improve its working. We do not say that there is no room for improvement. We want to improve it, in terms of efficiency of service, management and so on. Wherever there is a lacuna, we shall rectify it. There are high officials of this department placed in charge of its management. The managing directors of both these hotels are now of the status of Joint Secretary from Central Government service. They have been put in charge there because if high officials are there, they feel more responsible. They are part and parcel of this organisation of the Centre Government, and they try to give better results. The results show this. We propose to improve this further. There can be no end to improvement.

Regarding the revolving tower of the Asoka Hotel, if something is said out of context, it does not carry much weight. The revolving tower is an amenity, a facility. We want hotel to function efficiently and also in an economic way. It should pay the Government. If we do not create amenities and facilities in these hotels, nobody will come. If it does not give good service, why should people go to Asoka Hotel? So far they have maintained their reputation, and we want to increase it further.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** That is why you gave an open tender.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** On the 24th there is a discussion, when we will give you the full facts about that.

After taking charge of this ministry, by senior colleague and myself have been trying to improve things.

We have introduced what we call operation attendance. Practically we have checked the attendance of all our employees, that has given us a picture from inside, and we have tried to improve on that also. We have asked our people that they must be present, and present in time.

Regarding corruption, if there is any specific case, I will heartily welcome it, but there is no use generalising that there is so much corruption. If any case is brought relating to any department or any section of that department under this ministry, we will try to look into it, to go into it much more deeply so that corruption may be rooted out.

The ministry has a fine team of officials. Some of them have been changed and we have tried to bring in new ones. They are dedicated men. If you still criticise them, it does not pay. Within three or four months we have changed the Secretary and Joint Secretary, and we have tried to bring in their place other fine men, and still they are criticised without knowing the facts, without any corroboration of facts in any way. The person who comes from Bombay is criticised, it is not fair. I hope those hon. Member who spoke about this will take due note of it.

I am thankful to you for giving me a chance.

**बी रामायराम (गवालियर) :** उपायक महोदय, इस मिनिस्टरी की रिपोर्ट में जो कृष्ण में गैंदर कर सका हूँ उस के अनुसार मैं कृष्ण मिनिस्टर महोदय में कहना चाहूँगा।

मवालिय की ओर से जो यह कहा गया है कि वह विलिंग्स निमाई की साथत में कभी जाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह वेरी समझ में विलिंग्स गलत है। दिनों दिन इन रतों की जगत बहुती चली जा रही है।

प्रत्ये यह भवोक होटल और रणजीत होटल का जिक्र भी यहां पर काफ़ी हो जाता है और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर भवोदय उस का उत्तर भी दे चुके हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बोका भवना भवन भवताता हूँ और वह यह कि मैं रणजीत होटल में ठहरा जहां के बुनाफे के विवर में एक हमारे काप्रेसी लाई ने काफ़ी वहा है कि इतना भुनाफा होता है और इन्हे बार्जेंड होते हैं बाकी और उदाहरण देना दूर रहा जो कि हम लोगों से बार्जेंड लिये गये मैं दिन भर यहा पालियामेंट हाउस में रहता हूँ शाम की ओर्डर देन को वहां रणजीत होटल में जाता हूँ। उस समय एक कूलर चलना आवश्यक हुआ था। माननीय सदस्यों को वह जान कर दुख तो होगा ही जायद कुल हूँसी भी आये कि मुझ से 35 दिन के लिये बीचे पाच सौ रुपये कूलर के बार्जेंड माप चले हैं। मुझे भालूम नहीं कि वह मुझे देना चाहेगा या नहीं मैंने कह दिया है कि वह प्ररुरण मैंने मिनिस्ट्री के पाग भेज दिया है।

आवाम के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्य अधिक बोलते हैं वह चले गये। मैं उन को काप्रेस का मठारणी मानता हूँ क्योंकि वह सब से उदादा दबल देते हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि ग्राम नये बेम्बर आ गये हैं उन्हे अनुभव नहीं है। पर मेरा जो अनुभव है उस के अनुसार मैं उहें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें दिन मुझ को रणजीत होटल में रखा गया। जहां नक्क मुझ याद है मुझे को आवाम संख्या 27 वी मे छहराया गया है। मैं निर्माण के लिये कहूँ क्लालिटी के निये कहूँ मेरा अनुभव हर जगह का यह रहा है कि उत्ते टपका करती है परन्तु मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जो माननीय सदस्य देखना चाहें मिनिस्टर साहब देखना चाहें देख ने कि मेरे निवास स्थान की बीवारे भी टपक रही हैं चारों तरफ है। यह सबा वहा पर है।

निर्माण, प्रभारित स्थापना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस में 14,400 व्यक्तियों की संख्या है। यह 14,400 यन्ति बास्तव में काम भी करते हैं या नहीं, मुझे भालूम नहीं परन्तु उन का बोका सा अनुभव मुझ को हुआ है। मैंने एक दिन कहा कि यहा इतनी गन्दी है, इस को बाप करवा दिया जाये तो वहां आदमी देजे रहे। जब मैं यह देखने के लिये पहुँचा कि बाकी सकारै हुई या नहीं तो पाया कि सात बादमी भेजे गये थे लेकिन वह भेरे दो छोटे बाप कम साप नहीं कर रहे। जब मैंने बाहर देखा तो वह लोग अपनी साइकिल साक कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग क्या काम करते हैं इस की देख रेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो यहां उदान बर्गरह का हिसाब है उसकी तो कोई बात ही क्या करे इस निर्माण विभाग में जो कुल बर्मंचारी काम कर रहे हैं ऐसी एक और दो बर्गरह यिला मर के उन की संख्या है 30,613 जिन में से जैसा मैंने बतलाया प्रभारित स्थापना के 14,400 है। इन आकड़ों से आप को विवित हो जायेगा कि स्थापना के इरटेंटिलसैट का खर्च 7,14,61,000 रु है और निर्माण कार्य के लिये 22 करोड़ रुपया है। सीधा इस का अतलब यह है कि निर्माण कार्य के कुल खर्च में से एक तिहाई उनके बर्मंचारियों और स्टाफ के ऊपर खर्च होता है, जो कि किसी भी प्रकार से बहुत अधिक है। यदि आप किसी आर्किटेक्ट को यह काम देते तो वह भी 10 परसेन्ट से उदादा बार्ज नहीं कर पायेगा। इतने स्टाफ रखने पर भी, इजीनियर, उस का सहायक इंजीनियर, उस के डिप्टी इंजीनियर होने के बाबजूद वह देख कर दुख होता है कि भभी तक आप का आर्किटेक्ट सेक्षन ठीक नहीं हो पाया। आप सो आर्किटेक्ट्स को बृचकर्प से पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिये सज्जा की बात है।

[श्री रमावतार शर्मा]

आप देखिये कि सप्पेन्स अकाउंट मैट्रिसियल आदि के लिये 24 करोड़ ८० रुपया गया है जबकि निर्माण कार्य 22 करोड़ ८० का रखा गया है। यह इतनी खुली छूट है करण्णन के लिये कि पूछिये मत। हिसाब की कोई चेकिंग नहीं। इस का क्या बनेगा, भगवान ही मालिक है।

एक और कलम रखनी गई है उस को आप देखिये। उसमें सुधार की दृष्टि से बतलाया जाता है कि बगैर जांच के ठेकेदारों को भुगतान करने की सहायक इंजीनियरों को विल्कुल छूट दी गई है। वाह वा, क्या अज्ञात वात वात है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि इंजीनियर और सहायक इंजीनियरों का क्या हाल है।

जहां तक रिहाइशी यूनिटों का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय मदद्य कह चुके हैं, इस लिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन जैसा मिनिस्टर महोदय के आकड़ों से मालूम हुआ चालू वर्ष में उन को 1,65,857 यूनिटों की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन कुल 431 वह बना पाये हैं। मालूम नहीं यह डिपार्टमेंट किस प्रकार काम करता है।

कहा गया कि संसद् सदस्यों के लिये कलव बनाया जा रहा है। कम से कम स्वतन्त्र सदस्यों को और जो महात्मा लोग बैठे हुए हैं, गेरुए वस्त पहन कर इन के ऊपर तो कृपा कीजिये। हम को कलव नहीं चाहिये। जो कुछ आप गरीबों और ज़ुग्गी ज़ोपड़ियों वाले आदमियों के लिये कर रहे हैं वही कीजिये।

सुना जाता है कि दिल्ली के बाहर कार्यालयों के भेजने का प्रश्न विचारधीन है। यहां से 20 कार्यालय भेजे जाने वाले थे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयम बतलाया

है कि कुल 5 भेजे गये हैं। मैं ग्वालियर का रहने वाला हूं आप ग्वालियर में दो चार बड़े से बड़े कार्यालय भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन बात क्या है? यहां आड़ा यह है कि किसी अफपर या किसी मिनिस्टर से यहां की रंगरेलियां छोड़ी नहीं जा रही हैं। यहां से जाने को कोई तैयार नहीं है।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन कहना चाहता हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय के सम्पर्क में थोड़ा सा आया हूं। मैं यहां पर स्टाफ के लोगों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जैसा कि मेरे अन्य मित्रों ने लिया है, हलांकि अगर नाम ले कर बताने की ज़रूरत पड़े तो मैं उस के लिये भी तैयार हूं। अपने निवास स्थान के सम्बन्ध में मुझ को इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। नैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बड़े सज्जन पूर्ण हैं, बड़े नेक आदमी हैं, लेकिन वह डिपार्टमेंट उन के लायक नहीं है, वह इन को जल्दी से जल्दी छोड़ दें नहीं तो जो यहां के कुछ अधिकारी हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं वह जब चाहेंगे उन को चांदनी चौक में बेच लेंगे।

**Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was looking for an appropriate description of the working of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and I found it this morning in my mail. This is the reply to the Starred Question in the Goa Assembly delivered on 19th July, 1967, with reference to the Mandavi bridge. I will quote the last sentence thereof: "It is not possible to say exactly when the bridge will be ready for use, because the bridge is a Central Government project." This is not a very nice thing to say, but unfortunately, it is true.

This bridge was started in 1964 and was expected to be completed in 1967. So far, only half the pier of

the bridge is complete; no superstructure; the other half of it, only 50 per cent of the work is over. As far as the approach road is concerned, not even the complete specification has yet been given to the PWD. I will tell you why this happens. In the Ministry here, there is one person in charge of the roads and another person in charge of the bridge, and in order to move one file from one table to the other, the Government of Goa has to send an engineer to Delhi. And two months later, he has to come to move it back again! May I suggest to the Minister that for the Central projects, there should be an officer in the Ministry who should be in overall charge of that particular project, in addition to his other duties (Interruption). Since Goa is a Union territory, this subject comes under the Central PWD. And then, this officer who is in charge of this particular project should have the authority to order and to enforce the action with reference to that particular project through whichever colleague of his is involved in that project.

I often hear complaints from contractors that in addition to what happens at the time they get the tenders, they have on many occasions, to subsidise the bureaucracy in order to get their bills passed. This is a very general statement to make. I do not wish to make it against any particular person, but I have often heard it and I am sure you will admit that in many cases it is true. I notice that authorisations have been given for lump sum advance payments also that in case of delay in payments, interest will be paid. I submit to you that this is not enough. I would request that as far as contracts are concerned, the Government should set a time-limit for payments and should penalise the officers in case of delay. It is only this way that you will be able to get rid of corruption.

Then, I would like to speak also about priorities, and here, I refer to priorities with particular reference to

the project which is on the way to the airport. There is a big housing scheme for Government servants; it is on the west end of the city, on the way to the airport. I have noticed that many of the houses under this scheme are already completed and others are nearing completion. But none of them are occupied and the reasons seem to be that plumbing is not ready, the water-tower is not completed, the roads have not been laid and so on. If in this case, the right priorities had been given, they could have been occupied. May I therefore suggest that the amenities should be built first, so that when the buildings are complete, they would probably be able to occupy these houses which the Government servants need very much faster than they would otherwise be able to have.

15 hrs.

I see from this report that this is an experimental Ministry as far as the officer-oriented pattern is concerned. May I suggest that the minister himself should suggest to the House that a committee of MPs, one from each of the parties and groups here should be appointed to watch this experiment as it is being carried out and to evaluate its result, so that we have an opportunity of discussing the results when the question of extending the experiment to other ministries comes up? I have made this suggestion and I would appreciate a reply to it.

Shri Srinivas Misra (Cuttack) Sir, the departments under this ministry are notorious for being called the repository of corruption, bribery, inefficiency and malpractices. It is admitted by the Central Investigation Bureau, because they have made these departments the special target of their investigation against corruption and other malpractices. The departments under this ministry have the pride of place in this matter. It is also admitted that one in every 30 persons in this Ministry is involved in vigilance cases. Of course, it is a

[Shri Srmibas Misra]

small satisfaction that in higher cadres there is no malpractice or corruption, because like an iceberg, 90 per cent of corruption is below the surface. The higher the cadre the higher the percentage under the surface. They say this is an experimental ministry in officer-oriented pattern. It is for the ministry to see whether this officer-oriented pattern has brought about with it officer-oriented corruption in the new experiment.

The quality of the performance of this Ministry is very poor. Everybody knows how Government houses and roads are maintained and how often they require repairs. The officers in this Ministry are more interested in the bills of the contractors than in supervision of the work.

Have they done anything for the employees? The Deputy Minister said he is trying to bring them on to the regular cadre, but 15,000 of them are still work-charged. After 30 or 40 years service, how long can they wait to become regular for getting the benefits of regular Government servants? Very recently the UP Government brought about 15,000 employees into the regular cadre. Why cannot the Union Government do it? The work is of a permanent nature. They work for long. Why do you want to deprive them of the facilities that they will be entitled to if they are made regular?

Similarly the conditions of service of Class III and Class IV employees, who are in large number, are also unsatisfactory. It has been said that regular meetings are taking place between the authorities of the department and the workmen. But have their grievances been removed? It should be seen that while work is done at minimum expense, workers get as much facilities as the Government can give.

In the Works Department, out of every Rs. 5 of expenditure, Re. 1 is spent on officers and establishment.

That is what is being done. What is the establishment? It consists of Secretary, Joint Secretary, Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Director-Generals, Directors, Personal Assistant, Assistant Personal Assistant, Personal Assistant to Minister and Personal Assistant to Deputy Minister also.

Sir, this department also administers such mammoths as the Ashoka Hotel and the Janpath Hotel. I have no quarrel with Ashoka Hotel so long as it gives profit because I am convinced, as the hon. Members of this whole House are convinced, that this is not for the people of India. Knowing our daily income, I know it is not for the people of India. Therefore, it is for others. So long as it brings profits it has a right to exist. As soon as it shows a tendency to lose, it is a drain on our finance and it has no right to exist. Hon. Members must have read in today's papers that the Delhi Administration or the NDMC is going to write off Rs. 2 lakhs on account of Ashoka Hotel. If profit is being shown on this account, by loss of revenue to other departments, then it is no profit and it should be looked into.

So far as housing is concerned, many criticisms have been made about the housing scheme. But what is being done? Are the rules being strictly followed in the matter of allotment of houses? The 'one-below rule' which was in existence has been abandoned. Still persons who are entitled to higher type of quarters are living in lower type of quarters. Under Secretaries who are entitled to type V are living in type II and other categories of persons who have their own houses in Delhi are letting them out on a higher rent and occupying government quarters.

Those persons who were transferred out of Delhi have come back. A large number of them have come back.

What is happening to them? They have served the Government, many of them, for more than 20 years. They are being considered for allotment from the date of their appointment—1943-44. It took three years to cover persons with their appointment dates spreading over a period of nine months. At this rate when will persons appointed after 1947 be considered for getting a quarter? It will take ten years more. Why arrange for a quarter after ten years, after ten years you can as well arrange for a burial ground for them

बी रामजीताम (भक्तपुर) मैं आपका भाभारी हूँ कि आपने मझे बोलने के लिए बोहा ना मन्य दिया है।

मृग्न भफ्फोस है कि आज के इस समय समाज के लोगों की नियाह नाः के गरीब लोगों, लेतीहर मजदूरों और गाव के बेवतन चमत्र मता, कहाली, तथा बाजारे जो दूर मे उच्चर चुम्ने किन्ने हैं, जो बाना बदोल हैं, उनके लिए कोई ज्ञातिर्गित्य का निर्माण करने की चांस नहीं गई है। यह यह समाज है जो आज भी गांव मे दसने पर मजबूर होता है, जिसके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, जिस को एक इलाके से हटा कर दूसरे इलाके मे प्लॉट्सरे से हट, कर तीमरे मे छकेन दिया जाता है वहा के सामनों की इच्छा के प्रनासर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भिनिस्टर साहब गाव के इन लोगों के लिए भी अपनी स्कीम मे स्थान दे और इनके लिए भी मजालों की व्यवस्था करें। गाव के पड़े लिंबे लोग जो कि वहा मकान न होने के कारण शहरों मे आ कर बस जाते हैं, उनके लिए भी आप वहाँ मकान बनाये। प्रग्न आप समाजवाद को सही दिशा मे भोड़ना चाहते हैं तो आप को अपनी चैरिसिंग स्कीम को गाव गांव मे फैलाना होगा जिससे गांव का वह सम्पर्क और प्रसारण समाज जो गहरों मे आरंभ सिद्धता जा रहा है, गाव मे ही रह सके और उसका आसानी से वहा एकमोडेन लिंग सके ताकि

वह वही रह कर समाजवाद की नींव मे उसने को एक ईंट के समान रखवा सके।

काशेती लक्ष्मत जे बीस ताल के राज्य मे उनके लिए, जिन्होंने इस हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण किया है, जो वह के भूत निगासी हैं और जिन को आदिगाती वहाँ जाता है, जो कभी भारत के बासन थे, और भारत मे के लिए मुहूर्तान और तरसते हैं, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि आपकी स्कीम मे कोई मुविद्या या कोई इस किस्म की जीव नहीं दी गई है जिसकी प्रत्यंता को जा सके। गिनाने के लिए मर्द। महोदय ने गिना दिया है कि हाड़सिंग मे गावों के लिए भी इनकाम है। लेकिन मैं गावों का रुपने बाना हूँ और गावों मे एक डाना से दूसरे इलाके तक मे बढ़ाना हूँ। वहा इस रिस्य की कोई बूँ बाल नहीं है। इस किस्म की कोई आवाना नहीं है इस किस्म की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं उपायक महोदय, आपके जरिये भंडी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कीम सम्पर्क समाज से हटा कर उस असम्पर्क समाज के लिए जिसके लिये समाजवाद लागू होने वाला है उसके लिए यह स्कीम लागू की जाय। बन्धव, ५

र्षी हुँ, जगद लक्ष्म (उच्चान)। उपायक महोदय, उप-मक्की महोदय ने आपकी हाउस मे इंटरवीन करते हुए एक तु वर भावण दिया लेकिन उनके भावण को मुझने के नाम कुछ ऐसा लगा कि आपद भंडी की आकड़ों के जाल मे उलझे हुए हैं और उलझना व्याप्त कहिये वह आकड़ों का जाल बहुत भक्ति फैलाना चाहते हैं। परन्तु आप कभी उल्जने इस बात पर विचार किए कि जो ऐसा रेन्ड द्वारा राज्यों को दिया जाता है आवास व्यवस्था के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए वह पूरा बच्च स्थान नहीं करते? इस बात की पूरी चैकिंग करना आप का काम है ताकि उसका ठीक डग से उपयोग होवे। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बात का विसेष व्यावर रखा जाय।

## [बी ट्रकम चन्द्र कल्याण]

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संसाधन के पास जो काम दिया जाया है वह काफी बड़ा काम है और इस संसाधन के काम के प्रतिकार परही यह देखा जाता है कि जिस देश ने जितनी सरकारी की है ? जिस देश के जितने अच्छे और अधिक वकाम बने हुए उसना अधिक जाता जाना चाहता कि उस देश ने हारकी की है । इसलिए यह संसाधन अधिक से अधिक यकान बनाये जिससे लोगों के रहने की अवस्था हो । देश में बहुत से ऐसे कारबाने हैं जहाँ पर कि लोगों के लिए रहने की मकान की अवस्था नहीं है । मेरी तीन, तीन बार चार और छाठ, छाठ भील से चल कर काम पर आते हैं, यदि सरकार प्रवाल करे, उकोपपतियों को कुछ दीपा देवे वा उकोपपतियों पर इस बात के लिए और डाले कि जो उनके बहाने के मंजूर काम करने वाले हैं, उनके आवास की अवस्था, रहने की अवस्था, बही काम के स्थान के पास करे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम काफी अवस्था इस लोगों के कर सकते हैं और काफी लोगों के रहने की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं ।

अब यहाँ तक सरकारी होटलों की बात है, इस पर काफी चर्चा की गई है । मैं केवल एक अल्पकाल होटल का किसान भुनाना हूँ । उसमें बाटा क्यों है ?

बी इकायल चिह्न चाटा नहीं है नका है ।

बी ट्रकम चन्द्र कल्याण मैं इसी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो सौग उद्घार आ गये होटल में कोई 12 लाख 36 हजार 176 रुपया उद्घार आ गये वह आज तक बहुत नहीं किया । मैं इस संवाद्य द्वारा जिन ठेकेदारों को ठेका दिया गया उन ठेकेदारों को 63-64 मे । कर्नाटक 81 लाख रुपया पेंट अधिक कर दिया, जितना करना आ उससे भी ज्यादा कर दिया । इसके अलावा जो पट्ट र जमीन दी गई थी ।

उष जनील के जिसने ऐसे उससे बहुत किये के । उसमें से 27 लाख लकड़ा उससे जाक तक बहुत नहीं किया । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस लोगों ने इस भवालब को ऐसे दिये वह जैक समय पर नहीं भुनाया गया और इसलिए उसका बूब गया ।

यहाँ पर कुछ सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया कि दिल्ली के अम्बर जमसंब के लागे ने कुम्ही लोपडियों को तोड़ा । जिस समय इस कुम्हार के पहुँचे कोरोने के हाथ में दिल्ली की नगरपालिका भी और ज्व जमय 17,000 कुम्ही तोड़ी गई में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उम समय जनसंघ कहा था ? लेकिन अभी यह जो जमनाभावार में कुम्ही लोपडियों अपे मिराया गया तो वह तो कायें क । उम के लिए प्रस्ताव वा जिसे कि जनसंघ ने अमल में जाया और इसलिए जनसंघ का इस के लिए दोब देना उचित नहीं है । मैं पूछना हूँ कि मान नो यदि कायें आज कोई प्रस्ताव करती है, कायेस सरकार मेहर जी का स्मारक आदि बनाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव करती है और कल को आगे जनसंघ की सरकार को इसे आ जाय और वह उम प्रस्ताव पर अमर न हरे । उमका बहुत बड़ा गणिताम होगा ।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मानस्य के अधिक में अधिक मकान बनाने चाहिए और यह कुम्ही लोपडियों की समस्या जल्द हन की जानी चाहिये । उनके आवास की समिक्षा व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

Shri Dattatreya Kuante rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, Shri Kunte is not aware that in order to provide a little more time to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, we have curtailed the time allotted to this Ministry. However, I

will permit him to speak for five minutes on these demands.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for being so kind and lenient to me. This Ministry, among its multifarious activities, is concerned with housing not only at the Centre but also in the States. In the States it has two types of housing, urban and rural. As far as rural housing is concerned, we can say that it is just an eye-wash.

When more than 75 per cent of the population of this country is living in the rural areas—I am not suggesting that this department might build houses for them—have they really ever applied their technical knowledge for developing or making plans so that cheap and durable houses could be built by the use of material that is locally available?

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** Yes.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** I know what you have done.

Every time advice is given, use steel, use cement. I can tell him that in the old times when such departments were not in existence, even the trunks of coconut trees were used as beams and the houses are in existence for more than 150 years; they are not eaten up by termites and the building stands quite well. Without cement, the local mud had been treated in the old times in such a manner that the walls are standing even today, after 100 years.

As far as this department is concerned, I am afraid, because the rural areas are not able to bring pressure upon them, the rural areas just get a scanty reference somewhere so that the people in this country might feel, "All right, we are being looked after." It is a very dismal state of affairs in this country that in the twentieth year of our independence and democracy we talk of democracy, we swear by democracy, we talk of

the people of India and we ever say, "We, the people of India", but when it comes to loaves and fishes it is only you and I who are considered and the poor people who vote for us are absolutely forgotten.

Coming to urban houses, what is the condition in industrial housing? I am pained to find that industrial housing which is there was first meant for people earning less than Rs. 250 but the limit was raised to Rs. 350, then to Rs. 500 and the other day there was an agitation in Bombay that it should be further raised. I do not mind if the Government wants to extend it. These are all subsidised houses. The poor men in India, 20 crores of whom live by three annas a day, have contributed money to the building of these houses. Why does this Government allow these persons, when they have exceeded that income limit, to stay in those houses thereby depriving poor workers of those houses? The poor workers are today staying in hutments in the city of Bombay only because these houses are not being vacated by these people. Why is it so? It is so because this department has not the courage, neither has the State Government the courage, to stand against them and evict them. I from my experience will tell them that a large number of persons staying in these so-called industrial houses own motor cars. I am not going to talk of radios and transistors. What is the department doing? There will be a demonstration and they will yield to that. Therefore if this department is going to bring out some plan, they could as well advise those people that they could build their own houses through their provident funds. But instead of doing that, I simply find that the department like other departments of this Government, only yields to pressure, shouting and those sorts of activities, and does not take into consideration the poor man in the country, whether in the urban areas or in the rural areas. It is a very dismal state of affairs.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandaika): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of this Ministry.

My main charge against this Ministry is that it lacks in imagination. When we started with planning in our country it was very well known that in a developing country income is increasing and, as you know, after food the most important demand of an individual is housing. As income is increasing a greater and greater portion of our income is being spent on housing because it is an income elastic demand while food is an income inelastic demand. If that fact had been taken into account by the Ministry from the very beginning, they would have planned otherwise.

In the use of resources you will find two main defects. Given the investment, the investment has been wrongly put. Investment has been put greatly in the urban area, among the urban area in the big cities, among the big cities in the metropolitan cities, among the metropolitan cities not in the slums but in the residential buildings, even among the residential buildings, it is office buildings and sky-scrappers. We have used most of our resources for our buildings. The process should have been otherwise. If you ask a question to yourself, you have increased the consumption of cement by four times over a period of 15 years. Where is the cement being used? It is being used in the residential buildings and in sky-scrappers rather than somewhere else. Given these resources, therefore, they have been wrongly used. Even whatever resources have been used, wrong type of resources have been wrongly used. You should have utilised, as suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Kunte, the local resources. I know of a case of the University Grants Commission that when the plan of a building was put up in which bricks were to be utilised, they said, "you don't use bricks; you use cement and

iron and steel." They, on the contrary, compelled them to use more of cement and more of iron and steel; they did not allow them to use bricks the local resources.

Now, you have the Rural Housing Wings which have been instituted in this country. How many of the officers of the Housing Department have studied the reports submitted by them? What extension work you have done. You have told the Rural Housing Wing to do research and they must have done to do how to make the use of the local resources, how to make use of labour which is surplus in the villages, in the rural areas and what sort of a plan is required for the rural housing so as to make it adjustable to the common modern needs. If they have submitted the reports, what action has the Government taken on them. Have they ever studied the reports submitted by them? If they don't, what is the fun in establishing the rural housing wings all over the country. If they do not implement even at the governmental level, in the building construction programme of the Government, what can they expect from other? The demonstration has the most powerful effect in our country. If the Government begins that practice, it percolates to others. If the Government goes in for sky-scrappers and air-conditioning, how can you prevent others from having that how can you prevent an individual from having that. It is the Government which must set an example for others which they have failed to do.

Before I sit down, I would like to make a suggestion regarding the financing of the construction of buildings which has been adopted by the Government. In the name of cooperatives, the money has been given to those who do not deserve to have it. On the contrary, having their own buildings, they have constructed other buildings; having constructed them, they have rented them; having rented them, they charge exorbitant rents

from the other persons. Do you mean to say you are taxing the poor people even from tea and coffee in order to pay this money to those who are making profit from your subsidy? If you allow that, in the name of co-operative society, probably it is just a political nepotism and nothing else.

If you apply your imagination, why don't you start a buildings society as it was started in England when England suffered an acute housing shortage? They used their imagination and they started a buildings society in which one's own thrift, some elements of lottery and, at the same time, the loans and other things were taken into account. In the buildings society, the savings of the other people are also encouraged. The Government could invest in it; the Insurance could also extend its help. Has Insurance extended their help to the rural housing? Has banking system extended their help to the rural housing? Certainly, not.

In the end, I say that you have neglected 80 per cent of the people on whose votes we have come over here and that you have touched some tiny percentage of our population which is wrong on the part of the Ministry. That is why, my main charge is that it is lacking in imagination.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. This Ministry is a servicing Ministry and, therefore, there are bound to be lapses. I do not for a moment say that everything is well with this Ministry. When criticisms are levelled against the Ministry, I take them in a proper perspective because there are bound to be some criticisms because of lapses. Therefore, I am not disappointed when I heard the hon. Members criticising this Ministry. But I am sorry for one thing that some wild and vague charges and allegations have been made against the officers

of this Ministry saying that they are corrupt. I would have been very glad if any one single instance of such corruption or lapse on the part of any officer, however high-up he may be, had been brought to my notice on the floor of the House, I would have been happy to take action. It is easy to say that everything is bad, that a particular Department or a particular Ministry is bad.

This Ministry deals with works, CPWD. Unfortunately all over the country, the Public Works Department has a very bad reputation. This Ministry also deals with Supply Department. Whatever is done there whatever contract is finalised, whichever contractor is selected, people at once come to the conclusion that there is something wrong, something fishy about it. Therefore, to criticise in a general way is not very proper. Officers who are not present here to defend themselves would be at a great disadvantage if such allegations are made. However, I can assure this House . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Tyres and road-rollers.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Therefore, I say that they may point a single specific instance and criticise. It is no good showing an accusing finger at me saying that everything is bad. I take objection to this. I am prepared to answer, if the hon. members raise any specific instances. I can answer and if the answer is not satisfactory, then they can say that the Department has failed. Criticising everybody and the entire department is not proper. There should not be this vague allegation.

Therefore, with this perspective, I proceed to answer some of the criticisms levelled against the Ministry.

The first thing that concerns every one of us, every Member of Parliament, is accommodation. More than one Member has complained that for months they have not been able

[Shri Jagannath Rao] to get accommodation. I do appreciate the feelings of the hon. members when they demand greater accommodation, but I cannot appreciate every member, whether he is new or old, wanting to have a bungalow. Where from can I get bungalows for all the members? There are 523 members in the Lok Sabha and 240 members in the Rajya Sabha. Flats in North Avenue and South Avenue have been constructed. Later, some accommodation in Meenabagh flats has been given. Some accommodation in Vinaya Marg has also been given. (Interruptions) These flats have been constructed for the Members of Parliament. I do appreciate that Type A quarter which has been provided is really not sufficient in 1947-48, when these flats in North and South Avenues were constructed, the duration of the Parliament session was not so long as it has been now in recent years. (Interruptions)

भी भी यह बसाए (शानगाव) ये सभाले मनद मददारों के लिए तो वीरी भी दी है. यह कलाम के माध्यम बनाये हैं उन उन कलामों के लिए पदस्थर हैं, उनका वर्णन करना यह दीवारें।

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding. Moreover, we have no time.

भी हुएकम्ब कलाम ये मरियो वा भी भारत द्वारा यह दाता के सक नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये।

Shri Jagannath Rao: As I was saying, in 1947-48, when these flats for M.P.s were constructed, the duration of the Parliament session was not so long as it has been now in recent years. Now the session lasts for nine months in a year. Therefore, Members would naturally like to stay with their families. I quite realise that Type A accommodation is not at all sufficient. Recently a suggestion has

been made by the House Committees of both the Houses that 2 Type A quarters may be combined or 2 Type B quarters may be combined, so that greater accommodation can be given to Members of Parliament. This suggestion is under active consideration in the Ministry. I am prepared to look into that. I quite realise that Type A accommodation is sub-standard accommodation because Members have to live with their families, the session being for a longer duration. But every Member wants a bungalow; while making that request, they also complain that Ministers are in big bungalows. If everybody becomes a... (Interruptions).

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Every Member did not ask for a bungalow.

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am talking of those who have requested.

Shri S. Kundu: When a Minister says something, he must have a little caution about his words.

Shri Jagannath Rao: I know what I mean. I have got letters from Members of Parliament who have insisted on having bungalows. I am referring to those hon. Members who have made requests and not to Members who have not made any request. To give a bungalow to everybody is not possible.

Shri S. Kundu: What does he mean by saying 'Every Member has made a request'?

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am not yielding.

Shri S. Kundu: I am within my rights in interrupting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no interruptions. We have to take up another Ministry also.

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am not yielding...

Shri S. Kundu: I am within my rights. Does he know what a right is?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** Yes, I know that.

**Shri S. Kundu:** I insist on his withdrawing his remark that every Member has demanded a bungalow. He cannot pick up one thread from the entire discussion and reply to it on that basis.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** My remarks were related to the request made by Members who had written to me.

**Shri S. Kundu:** What does he mean by saying that every Member has demanded a bungalow?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** I am referring to every Member who has made a request, not to those Members who have not made any request.

**Shri S. Kundu:** But he said 'Every Member'.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** I meant every Member who had made a request.

**Shri S. Kundu:** He is inserting that clause 'who had made a request' only now.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** I have not inserted it only now. That is what I have been saying from the very beginning.

Hon. Members will appreciate that it is not possible to give bungalows to all. We are trying to do our best. Now, Members naturally want greater conveniences. Certainly, it will be considered, and whatever suggestions come from the House Committees of both Houses will be borne in mind.

**Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi (Bhopal):** What about penalty on the defeated M.P.s. who are still retaining the houses?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** There were 31 such cases. Now, the number has come down to two or three. We have taken eviction proceedings, and we have sent even police parties for effecting eviction. but when the police party goes there some friends come and say that the person may be allowed to stay. But I have been firm. I

do not allow anybody to stay, against whom eviction proceedings have been taken many times and orders obtained; I do not want that such persons should continue to stay.

**Shri S. K. Tapuraiah:** Have commercial rents been fixed for them?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** A request has been made by the House Committees for construction of more servants' quarters and garages. We are actually considering it, and whatever extra number of garages and servants' quarters are required will certainly be constructed.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul):** When approximately will that be done?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** Naturally, during the sessions, when the Members are there, no construction can take place. We had received this request only two or three days ago. It has to be processed, we have to prepare the estimate and so on, but we shall do it as quickly as possible.

The hon. Member who had initiated the debate this morning had referred to the fact that the lowest tenders were accepted but when the final payment was made, much more was usually paid. That is not actually correct. If extra items have been inserted later on after the acceptance of the tender, extra payments will have to be made for them. But a study had been undertaken on this in 1966 in respect of some of the contracts. This study reveals that the extra payment was only between 5 and 10 per cent. I had also got a study made about 16 items, and I have found that except in two or three cases, there has been really no extra payment.

A new clause has also been inserted in the contract forms now whereby extra payment can be claimed by a contractor only when there is an increase of more than 10 per cent in the price of materials as a result of amendment of any law. Where it is more than 10 per cent only will the

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

contractor be entitled to extra payment. The recommendation made by the Govinda Reddy study team has also been implemented and based on that, instructions have been issued and circulars have also been issued that no deviation should take place after an estimate has been finalised.

Constant attempts are being made to see that payment of Bills is made quickly so that there is no scope for corruption in the department. But corruption, again, is not an one-way traffic. There are persons who are ready to corrupt; there is a person who is willing to take and there is a person who is willing to give. So, it is only a question of human nature. We should all combine to see that corruption is rooted out in all branches of Government and at all levels. Whatever be the general impression in the country about the Public Works Department or about the Supply Department, from the experience I have had of these Departments, I can say with confidence that it is not correct to say that there is corruption in these Departments. The corruption is coming down in extent. It is bound to take some time. It is very difficult to change human nature. But the incidence of corruption at all levels is coming down.

Coming nearer home, to Delhi, Shri Vidyarthi mentioned that the Delhi Development Authority had acquired about 56,000 acres of land and that nothing has been done for giving plots. Only 56,000 acres of nazul land have been notified under sec. 4 of the Land Acquisition Act and of these, possession has been taken of only 25,000 acres. Of these, 25,000 acres, plots have been developed. The original procedure had been to auction these plots by allotment to low income groups and, for certain categories of people for whom reservation of plots was considered necessary, e.g. those persons whose lands had been acquired and alternative plots were to be provided, political sufferers, widows of defence service

personnel etc. This work started towards the end of 1963 and on account of initial work of development and preparation of the plots, the progress in the beginning was comparatively slow. However, the pace of development and disposal of plots increased with time and by now (June 1967), about 4,360 plots have been provided of which about 2,680 plots have been disposed of by auction, about 1,130 plots have been allotted to low income groups and other 550 plots have been allotted to others.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** This is after 10 years.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** From 1963.

**Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** How long it will take?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** The speed is increasing. Only 25,000 acres have been taken over and they are divided into plots and sold or allotted, as the case may be. Much depends also on the finances available to the administration....

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What was your target in the Third Plan?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** Let him hear me. What is achieved is the target. Why does he think of target?

The programme for the disposal of residential plots is now being extended to cover semi-developed plots because of the very long delay involved in the other process. We have been thinking of giving semi-developed plots to persons who are ready to build houses on them. The Delhi Administration proposes to dispose of about 1,500 plots in the next five months by auction. Besides this, an advertisement for allotment of about 250 plots to the low income group is shortly to issue. We expect to make allotments of 500 plots more by the end of 1967. Thus, there will be disposal of about 2,250 plots in the next five months, that is, by the end of this year.

It was pointed out that the cost of land in Delhi is very high. I will give some instances to show how the cost is coming down.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** After the Jan Sangh came into power in Delhi.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** No. Because Congress people are purchasing plots, it is coming down. In the Jhilmila Thairpur Residential Scheme, the average prices of land in the first few auctions was about Rs. 48 to Rs. 50 per sq. yd. which was reduced to an average of Rs. 38.50 per sq. yd. by January, 1967. In the Wazirpur Residential Scheme, the average price in the auction held on 18th June, 1967 was Rs. 70.50 per sq. yd. and after several auctions in the area, the average price was reduced to Rs. 53.66 per sq. yd. in the auction held on 16th July, 1967. So there is a downward trend.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** After the collapse of the Congress.

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** The allotment of industrial plots is made on reserved price and so far about 622 plots have been allotted to the industrial units and allotment in the case of about 300 plots has been approved.

The question of allotment of specific plots by draw of lots in 300 cases is in hand and is to be completed shortly.

To further expedite the giving of plots in Delhi, recently we had discussions with the Finance Minister, and we have come tentatively to some decisions. I may briefly mention the lines on which we are thinking.

We have decided to allot plots to middle income and low income groups—persons belonging to low income group to be allotted plots up to 125 sq. yards and those belonging to middle income groups should be given plots up to 250 sq. yards.

**Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** In what category do you put Members of Parliament?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** Up to 125 sq. yards all persons should be eligible for allotment; in the case of 126 to 250 sq. yards, 50 may be reserved for salaried classes belonging to the middle income group and the remaining 50 per cent to be made available for others in this group.

In the case of plots up to 125 sq. yards, the prices may be fixed for different localities taking into consideration the actual cost of acquisition and development plus a surcharge of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per sq. yard to meet expenses and incidental charges.

In the case of plots measuring 126 to 250 sq. yards, the prices may be fixed at nearly doubled the rate arrived at on the above-mentioned basis, the higher rate to be fixed for plots situated on main roads and at corners, and the lower rate to be fixed for buildings situated at the backside or subsidiary roads.

Allotment to be made by draw of lots: with a view to check the misuse of plots, it has already been stipulated in the leasehold deeds that no transfer of plots will be permitted for a period of ten years. This condition should be strictly imposed and permission should be given only in exceptional cases; where such permission is given, the plot should be disposed of by public auction, and 60 per cent of the un-earned increase in the value of the land should be taken by the Government.

Allotment of plots to slum dwellers on a priority basis: Persons with an income of Rs. 250 per month living in slum areas, declared as clearance areas, may be allotted developed plots of 80 sq. yards at pre-determined rates on a priority basis without putting them in the general lottery for the low income group persons, provided this helps in the clearance of slum areas. The same facility may also be extended to persons with an income of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Restrictions on the sale of plots applicable to persons in the low income

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

and middle income groups shall also apply to slum dwellers who are allotted plots at pre-determined rates.

Persons who own a plot or a house in New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment either in their own names or in the name of their dependents should not be allotted plots at pre-determined rates or allowed to bid in auction under the scheme. This restriction should apply also to persons who own properties in other cities and towns of India.

Very soon Government is going to take a decision on these lines, so that the tempo of development in India would increase, because the population of Delhi is growing beyond expectations. It was estimated that by 1981 the population would move up to 55 lakhs, whereas it will be much more. Therefore, the master plan is being implemented.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):** As I have said, in spite of the sale of such plots you will not be able to cope with the problem. There is a suggestion made again and again and made in the discussion on these demands also that there should be a housing corporation with some revolving fund which should build houses and give them on a hire purchase system. Have you any policy about that?

**Shri Jaganath Rao:** I am coming to that. We are trying to increase the land at the disposal of DDA which is very limited. We have now 56,000 acres of nazul land; only 25,000 acres have been taken possession of, and when the rest of the lands are taken possession of under the land acquisition proceedings and the lands are developed, even semi-developed plots will be disposed of to needy persons so that there is going to be a rise in the construction of houses in Delhi, so that the problem could be solved to some extent.

That is why the master plan has to be implemented with all speed. Under

the master plan, zonal plans have to be prepared. In the master plan about 136 zones are provided, of which about 80 zonal plans have been prepared. Some have been approved and some are still under examination. For implementing the master plan we have to clear certain areas which are occupied by these jhuggi dwellers. Under the original scheme as formulated in 1962, the implementing agency is the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Along with the Delhi Administration and the L&DO of the Government, it carries out the operations and gives alternative accommodation to the jhuggi dwellers. This clearance operation is being done under the master plan where the land used for the plan had been prescribed. When a certain area has to be cleared, naturally there is opposition not only from the persons who are the actual dwellers but also from persons who are interested otherwise. Recently we have seen two or three instances where some areas had been cleared. Large areas had to be cleared because they were urgently needed for development purposes. The other day the area near Maulana Azad Medical College was cleared. It was surprising to note that one dweller's belongings had to be carried in 14 trucks, he was carrying on a petty business. Such things happen in Delhi. Politics should not be introduced. Everyone of us, to whatever political party or ideology we may belong, should see that Delhi is cleared of these slums so that it can become a model and ideal city. Some of these dwellers—about 300 of them—came to me three days ago at about 8 O'clock in the night and they said they would not like to go to Hastal but would like to go to Seelampur. I replied that there was no vacant land in Seelampur. They insisted there was some vacant land. Then I replied that we had nothing to do with that in the Ministry and that it was the Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Administration which was concerned and that they could go and speak to them. It came as a surprise to me when I found in the newspapers a news that I wanted them to go to Seelampur I have nothing to do with

this. If I do not talk to the people, they get angry, if I talk they give an incorrect statement in the Press. It is important that under the master plan these jhuggis and jhompries are to be cleared and no politics should be introduced at any stage.

मा: कुंते जन्म कल्पादः राजसेस की ओर से राजनीति लाई जा रही है।

जी अवश्य रहेः जनसब की तरफ लाई जा रही है।

I was surprised to hear what Mr. Kunte said. He was the chairman of the Maharashtra Housing Board in 1962, when I was a deputy minister in this ministry. He took me to the various colonies including Parel and Chembur and other places. Wonderful colonies had been constructed. The Maharashtra Housing board had done a good job; that stands first in the country, next come Madras, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and then Mysore. He thinks that this ministry is responsible for doing less and it can do much more for the construction of houses. It is well known that this ministry the Government of India only provides finances to the state governments; they are the implementing agencies of the housing schemes; they are all plan schemes and it is for them to give priority when their annual outlay is fixed. But they give priority to agriculture and industry and transport which are productive and which give them returns. Housing and other social services are given a low priority. In the third plan the performance is only 72 per cent; 28 per cent remains unfulfilled. That is the reason for the shortfall. What can this ministry do? We can only request the housing ministers of states to see that the planned amounts are utilised. Mr. Kunte also spoke about the rural housing scheme and said that this ministry was not mindful of them but only looked after the urban schemes because the urbanites are vociferous and that the rural folk are not cared for because they are illiterate and are unable to bring any im-

pact on the government. It may be generally so, but not in the case of housing. The villagers who live in the villages are not interested in constructing good houses by and large; those who want, they are doing it, because when any villager has a little money, he tries to invest it and ploughs back into agriculture so that he can get more yield and sell his crop in the market and thus make more money. At least it has not come to my notice that the villagers could not build houses because they are not given loans. It is not so. The State Governments also are not taking much interest. Therefore, it is not correct to blame this Ministry if the housing programmes in the States are not coming up. Then, the Plan allocation is not also very large, it is being pruned from time to time.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Delhi is your responsibility.

Shri Jagannath Rao: Yes; it is; but the limiting factor is finance. Whatever finances are available, we are giving them. About Delhi, whatever finances are allocated for housing, they will be utilised. Then, you ask me next year if there is any shortage.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Are you satisfied with the progress in Delhi?

Shri Jagannath Rao: It is progressing; it is slowly progressing; it will progress further. What I would say regarding housing is that we are all anxious that houses should come up and that the housing shortage should go.

About accommodation for government servants, much has been said. I must concede that in Delhi itself, the satisfaction is only 40 per cent; 60 per cent of the employees are without houses. Those who have put in even more than 10 years' service are without houses, but what can we do? It is a shameful thing; shameful for the country also. Therefore, it is no good. The hon. Members were serious about it; true; but where are the finances? If finances are forthcoming, we shall

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

certainly do it. (Interruption). When we discuss housing, we should not forget about other fields of development which a country needs to boost our economy, and we should not forget agriculture, we should not forget industry or irrigation and power, and only concentrate the entire plan outlay on housing. It is not possible.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it not a fact that you put up enough houses for Class I and Class II government servants, and that it is the Class III and Class IV government servants for whom the houses are lacking?

Shri Jaganath Rao: That is not correct. (Interruption). It is true that employees in the various categories are without houses. But the employees in the higher categories—the Secretary's class—the number is not large, while in the lower classes the number is large, and therefore, the percentage of satisfaction among the lower classes is not much. Where the number is small—at the highest level—the satisfaction is higher. That is responsible for the difference. Not that we are concentrating more on building houses for Secretaries.

It has also been said that there are bungalows with four acres and that people are living in palatial flats, and that the poor men in Class III and Class IV are not looked after. I also agree that in course of time, in Delhi, we have to expand, and expand vertically. Land has become scarce, and these bungalows, I am sure, will disappear in course of time. But till such time, we should not cast an evil eye on the bungalows.

About Ramakrishnapuram, about 1,800 to 2,000 houses have been built, are ready, for the last 11 months or a year. We could not allot these houses to the employees because we could not get the connection for water and electricity from the Municipal Corporation. I have been pressing on the Corporation, and the Corporation, as you know, is short of funds. Recently, I think we had a talk with the

Lieut-Governor of Delhi and he is trying to do his best. We hope that we will get the required services from the Municipal Corporation, and in the meanwhile, we have also three generators from the P&T Department to pump water to the tanks that have been constructed. I was telling my Secretary that even if these services are not made available, at least we should allot the houses by providing public hydrants to those colonies so that the people who are willing can go and occupy them. It is four months since I have been here and we are trying to see that things improve and we do not go in the same old way but try to give a new look and a new thought to the Ministry.

मैं कंबलताल गृहों दिल्ली की हाथी  
झांपड़ी के बारे में अपनी पालिसी बताइये  
तथा प्राइवेट कट्टरों के बारे में भी बताइये।

Shri Jaganath Rao: I have answered it a number of times. It is a scheme of the ministry and we have been following it. We are trying to see that these jhuggi dwellers who are eligible are given 80 square yards of developed plot and till then, they will get 25 square yards of developed plot. There are three classes—government servants, servant of local boards and labourers and others. The labour do not need that much plot of land for their houses. But the other classes do need. We have to fix a deadline. Otherwise, it is impossible to deal with this problem. The deadline of 31st July 1960 has some historical significance also. There was a great influx of population after partition. By 1960, all of them who had migrated to India settled down. Only a few remained. The census figures revealed that only 50,000 families were residing in Delhi without accommodation and therefore, it was decided that they should be given some accommodation. But with the rise in construction activity in the city the number of these people has increased beyond expectation. The problem is growing in size, bafiling the Government. Therefore, we have to draw the line somewhere. Indebilities have to go beyond this periphery.

of the city. They cannot expect the same treatment that is given to eligible.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: In the Rajya Sabha, the minister said that those who had come till 1965 will be given accommodation.

Shri Jagannath Rao: What I said in the Rajya Sabha was that even the ineligible who will be taken out of the periphery of the city will be given basic amenities, because it is a human problem.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What are the basic amenities?

Shri Jagannath Rao: I have said it umpteen times. They are amenities like water and community latrines. (Interruptions).

A word about the Ashoka Hotel. Mr. Misra said that according to this morning's papers, Rs. 2 lakhs and odd was written off by the NDMC. It is not correct. There was a dispute about the quantum that the Ashoka Hotel had to pay them for the last 3 years. These relate to electricity and two other items. In a meeting it was decided that out of Rs. 95 lakhs, Ashoka Hotel should pay them Rs. 6.50 lakhs. When there is a certain disputes about any amount and when it is settled by agreement, it cannot be said that the balance was written off.

Sir, due to lack of time, I have not been able to answer all the points raised and I may be pardoned for that. I thank once again all the members for their comments and suggestions.

श्री रामाकाशर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया—मैंने बाबू भाई चिनाई के बारे में पूछा था, उन को प्यासे बढ़ा मकान क्यों दिया?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): The Minister had indicated that he would answer the question about the allotment to Mr. Babu Bhai Chini, with Mr. S. K. Patil as a permanent guest.

Shri Jagannath Rao: About the allotment of bungalows to MPs, there has been a practice all these years that ex-Ambassadors, ex-Governors, ex-Chief Ministers, ex-Central Ministers and Ministers of State should be given bungalows, as also leaders of groups in Parliament and eminent parliamentarians, as recommended by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Whatever allotment of bungalows was made by me, it was on the recommendation of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Interruptions).

श्री शोलह प्रस.द. : कितने लोग यही महत्वपूर्ण हे और कितने महत्वहीन हे, इसकी सफाई है।

श्री रामाकाशर शास्त्री : यह पाटिल साहब को रहने की जाल है, फेवरेटिजम है, भाई-भतीजावाद है, पक्षपात है। उन को यहा रहने का रास्ता निकल चाया है।

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House. 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 sums 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. 87 to 90, 103 to 105, and 138 to 140 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

14.01 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 38 to 40 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for which 3-1/2 hours have been allotted.

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.

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,94,000 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 Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 38—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,98,23,000 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 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,73,000 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 Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,63,93,000 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 Health and Family Planning'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have carved out two hours for this discussion. The Minister, I think, would take at least half-an-hour. The means we have hardly 1-1/2 hours.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, why should he take half-an-hour when the total time is only 2 hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members requested that we should find out some time, otherwise this would not have come up at all. Therefore, hon. Members would like to know what he wants to do about it

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Congress Members should give their time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall divide it between the Congress and the Opposition—one hour each. We should not look at the problem party-wise; it is a national problem.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Every problem is a national problem.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, the Member who initiates the debate should get at least 15 minutes; otherwise how will he be able to build up his arguments?

जी लिखकरत लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : उपर्युक्त भाषण, बेरा एक अवस्था का सवाल है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय सम्बन्धी जो बच्चट दिमांदस तदन के सामने आ रही है और काफी माननीय सदस्य उस पर बोलना चाहते हैं तो कुछ एसा कर दिया जाय जिससे काफी सदस्य थोड़े थोड़े मे अपनी अपनी बात रख सके और उस के लिए काफी सालों का समय कम कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उनका तो पास हो दी जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. I now call Shri Tapuriah to speak. I would request him to conclude in ten minutes. Others may take only five minutes each.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is exactly two months since this session commenced. During these two months we have heard about the hydrogen bomb explosion in China, a lot about the war and the situation in West Asia as also the explosive situation in our own Naxalbari. Unfortunately, Sir, we have talked nothing about another explosion, another big explosion that is taking place right in our own country, right in every home in our country. I am referring, Sir, to the population explosion—the other bomb. Twenty million babies are born in India every year which means that every minute 38 babies are born. By the time I finish my speech, in the time you have allowed me, we shall have an additional 380 babies in India.

16.04 hrs.

[Shri C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

Sir, eight million people die every year. Therefore, there is a net increase of 12 million in our population which again means that we add one more Australia to our population every year. And, if you want to come down to minutes, you will see that though

we produce or we create one touring cricket team along with the manager and a baggage master every minute still we are so bad in all the sports.

I feel that problems of such national importance should not be considered to be the responsibility of the Government alone. That should be principally the responsibility of the citizens, of all the parsons and all the organisations. It is no good having our individual policies for different parties, on the basis of religion or other out-dated feelings and thoughts that we have. We should take it as a national problem and support the government in whatever programme they are taking in this particular field. Let us all, MPs and MLAs, take the role of the missionaries for spreading the message of family planning in our constituencies. Unless we take up this work with zeal and unless we take up the role of the motivators for motivating the people entrusted with this programme, this programme cannot succeed. It cannot succeed if we have only paid officers, paid extension educators, as they call them in this programme; voluntary work with zeal alone can make this programme a success. We have to take up this programme on a war footing. If we do not, I dread the thought, the Malthusian theory might step into our country, a theory according to which if population grows unchecked we have epidemics, wars, famine, floods and what not. I do not think any one of us would want that to happen.

When we take up this vigorous drive, I would like to point out one thing. Over the years when we had this programme, we had, if I may use that word, very sterile Ministers, who did not themselves believe in this programme and we lost so many years, and added so many babies too. I am really happy over the appointment of the new Minister, who has been an expert in this field, who has made a great study in the field of demography, who knows the problem

- [Shri S. K. Tapurash]  
 inside out. This is one of the very few decisions of the government with which I whole-heartedly agree and I am sure all of us would put our shoulders to him to make his programme a success. The only place where we do not want a loop or sterilisation is in the thinking prowess of the government, or the thinking prowess of the Ministry. This is the one department where we have a Minister with bright ideas and I am sure this programme will definitely get on with the speed we want.

While speaking on this programme I would like, first of all, to congratulate the Government of Maharashtra for the bold approach it has made to tackle this problem realistically and I only hope that the Central Minister and the other States will take a lead from the policy of the Maharashtra Government and implement this programme further. One step already seems to have been taken in this regard, according to the papers, and that is that maternity benefits to industrial labour having more than three children have been stopped. One point that comes to my mind in implementing this programme is that we must take this programme in the right perspective. Just as, for example, the industrial companies or business organisations organise their campaigns to sell their products, our approach should be that the programme of family planning is one which we want to sell to the people, to motivate them, to bring it ideas into their heads, the same approach for selling goods with advertisement, publicity and so on. Now that the radio will also be allowing advertisements, we should use all fields, radio, press, hoardings and films to propagate the benefits of family planning.

Then I would like to say a word about spending money, the grants we give for organising camps. I would prefer that we should motivate the motivated people first, that is, the educated people, the people who know

this programme. Through them, through voluntary organisations, through chambers of commerce, industrial houses, commercial houses, through them we have to promote this programme. Otherwise, what will happen in many places is money will be spent on political games, or what you may call political nepotism, where grants are being given to particular organisations where money is wasted. Although such cases are rare, I know instances where money is wasted. I can tell you that in Rajasthan 15 per cent of the camps organised did not give any results at all; money was just wasted. In other places too, I am afraid, some mischief is taking place about the scheme announced by the Minister of payment for insertion of IUCD. I can agree about payment for sterilisation. But here in the case of IUCD you cannot put any check against removal and the same people may come over and over again and claim payment, just as we have the experience in the cities, of the blood banks where the same people come over and over again to donate blood, which is an unhealthy trend. But if that thing happens in the IUCD programme, it will mean that all our money will be going and we will have figures which will satisfy us but which will all be false figures.

The other bold projects about which we have heard—the projects are good but it will require a lot of working, a lot of thought creation and rousing public opinion—are about liberalisation of abortion and about raising of marriageable age. I am sometimes really hurt when I hear people talking against the programme of liberalisation of abortion and saying, "No, we do not want it". What the Ministry wants to bring about, to which we also agree, is liberalisation of abortion. Do not legalise it but make the laws less stringent on ground of health, say for instance on grounds of insanity or insipid TB or some other health reasons where the child or the mother

would be in danger of life and may not survive. As it is, the figures are too high. I do not know how many of us know that for every birth in India there are 1-1/2 abortions already taking place. When the figure is already so high, why do you not want to do something to reform these laws and bring them under proper law to better and recognised doctors so that unhappy cases or wrong abortions do not happen? It is just for the sake of health. I believe, if the Minister, instead of calling it liberalisation of abortion, had called it by another term, something like medical termination of pregnancy people might not have objected to it that much.

About the raising of the marriageable age, I think, we should move with the times. It is a very right proposition. Here again, from some quarters sometimes we hear objections. I would just like to suggest to the Minister to let him have more meetings organised by people who are involved in this programme, people of the age group whose age of marriage you want to raise. You should hear their opinion, find out what they want to say and not have just your old teams, committees and councils that you have which, according to me, are nothing better than an old women's sewing circle.

Here I am reminded that some time in August they had a meeting of some council where two people very strongly objected to the family planning programme and liberalisation of abortion. One was a man and another was a woman. On later inquiry it was found that the man who opposed it was a bachelor and the woman who opposed it had seven children. That means, one had no family and the other had no planning. So, what is the use of having such committees which just talk for the sake of talking?

Coming to the second part of the Minister's charge, health, though we have succeeded in cutting down the death rate, this programme still re-

quires to be taken up very strongly. Here I would like to speak something about my own State, Rajasthan. Though you may say that it is a State subject, still on a subject as important as health if a State is not moving forward with the speed that it should, I think the Centre should intervene. There is already a shortage of about 700 doctors there. There are hospitals, maternity wards etc. built over the years but have no doctors. I will give examples as many as you want. There is a hospital at Sadri built about seven years back. During these seven years they had a lady doctor over periods but if you add all the periods it will add up to only 2-1/2 to 3 years. It is a very sorry state of affairs.

Then, there is only one blood bank for the whole State with a population of 3 crores. A plasma machine was brought to Rajasthan but I do not know how it went over to Gujarat. Five medical colleges that exist need the number of seats to be increased because of shortage of doctors and the Centre should intervene. I am told that after the Chinese invasion an emergency scheme was taken up in the medical colleges to increase the number of seats but only this year the Rajasthan Government has abolished that emergency scheme for the admission of new students and 165 seats had been cut off as an economy measure. I personally feel that the threat of the baby boom or the threat that we have of bad health is no less than the Chinese or the Pakistani menace. It should be taken up on an emergency basis and continued.

Lastly, before I conclude, I would like to warn the Minister again about the rising drug prices. It is indeed a pity that though we have invoked the Defence of India Rules for so many things, his report says:—

"Consequent on the decision of the Government that the Defence of India Rules should not be employed for regulating the normal activities of the Government, the Drugs Order issued under the

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]  
Defence of India Rules was repealed."

Now they have taken out another notification by which they want every manufacturer to print the price on the carton. It is being done. But you can go to any shop in Delhi, you can go to any shop in India, you will find markings on the boxes but when you see the cash-memo, you will find different prices. On the things like food adulteration, and drugs prices, even if we have to invoke these rules, let us go ahead. I think, the right things, unadulterated food and medicines, should be made available to the people and that too at the right prices on which you want them to be made available to them.

Shrimati Tara Sapre (Bombay—North-East): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a Maharashtrian, I want to congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Tapuriah, who congratulated the Maharashtra Government for the bold actions taken by them.

I would like to speak on the family planning problem. Checking the growth of the population is no more a subject of controversy. Statisticians have come to the conclusion that at the present rate of birth, the population of India will be double within the next 25 years. Besides, improved hygienic measures and recent discoveries in medical science have resulted in the raising of the longevity of life and lowering of death rate.

It is not the rate of increase as such that causes the disquiet but it is the largest base on which the rate operates. India is the second largest populated country in the world. India's population is one-sixth of the world's population. Hence the family planning problem must be looked as a socio-economic problem. It is very essential to point out to the Indian public at large that family planning does not mean not to have children at all. Family means husband, wife and children. A married couple

without children will not constitute a family at all.

This problem has got two facets, (i) spacing of children and (ii) limitation of number of children. The first is achieved by contraceptives. I am particularly dealing with rural areas. As for cities and educated and sophisticated classes, the problem does not arise. They know where to go and what to do. But the real crux of the problem is village folk and labour class in cities. Men are, generally, less interested in family planning. They are dominant in the family matters. It is not possible for a woman to undertake contraception unilaterally. They are very reluctant to go to a clinic exclusively devoted to family planning. If at all they go, they become conspicuous and their action is discussed by village folk.

As a practical step, this clinic should be always connected with child welfare and maternity homes. One important suggestion I would like to make to the workers of this scheme is the following. It is not easy for the village women to always use the modern contraceptives. They are very messy and in the village houses there is no privacy and other facilities. It is found out by the social workers that village men, if properly advised, taken into confidence, are ready to take up to condoms. They are cheap and also less harmful as their use is external. There should be more stress on condoms.

Then we come to the widely-talked loop. I must point out to the hon. Minister that, from what I have gathered from my talk with many private lady doctors in Bombay, in urban areas and in big hospitals, the crash programme of loop insertion is not so successful as is talked of and the official figures indicate. I must point out that there are a large number of cases of removing of loops and loops falling off unnoticed and these figures are not recorded. Besides, officers in pursuance of fulfilling tar-

gets, have not given proper instructions to the patients. Follow-up of cases is not done with the same zeal. Many women suffering from different troubles after the insertion go on spreading their disbelief in this method. Some private practitioners of long-standing point out the defect in the manufacture and standardisation of the loop. The shape of the loop requires change. There was also the latest news of a woman going to five Centres for getting insertions for the sake of money. This is because the removal is very easy at present. This temptation of money should not be there. The desired effect will be there only after proper understanding. In short, the result achieved by this method is not very satisfactory.

Then I come to sterilisation: vasectomy and tubectomy are the two types of operation performed. Vasectomy is performed in the case of males; it is very simple and the patient does not require hospitalization. It should be performed after 35 years of age. Tubectomy is the operation for women. It is generally performed after child-birth and it can be performed any time. But in the case of women with anaemic conditions, it requires pre-natal and post-operation treatment.

Certain fears or apprehensions are naturally felt by the masses as regards these two operations. The best propaganda that we can have is from the persons who have already got themselves operated and have benefited by it. If such workers and farmers are taken to the villages, if these people talk to the villagers, then that will serve our purpose than a band of social workers going with all their paraphernalia. So, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that the co-operation of such men and women may be sought and if they are given some monetary help, I think we would get better results of our propaganda.

Now coming to the actual working of the Family Planning Centres, I would like to make a few suggestions. This problem is a peculiar one. It has got many aspects. Mainly it is an individual and personal problem. Hence, the social worker must consider his or her social and economic status as well as his or her psychological attitude towards this problem. Besides the usual staff of the Centre, for creating the psychological background, I think, the help of the primary teachers and the Post Masters and Sirpanches of the village should be sought. Men and women of the village often go to the teacher for guidance. He is supposed to be the wisest man of the village. If he is given some short-course training, he will be able to do a lot of ground work and also will be able to take up the follow-up of cases. Both male and female teachers, live in the villages and through their pupils, they are acquainted with parents. Then, the Post Master is also a highly honoured person amongst them. For M.O., telegrams, letter-writing, etc., they go to him. So, he can also give them advice. We can catch hold of Sanitary Inspectors also in the same manner. The local Sosi or Dai, who plays the important role of nurse is also a good agency to propagate this idea.

All these above-mentioned persons do live in the midst of villagers and the villagers, on their part, know them personally. Besides, these persons can very easily approach them in groups or singly for any number of times. Thus, they can be a good nucleus for our Family Planning Centres. They should be given some extra-payment. Contraceptives should also be given to them for distribution.

Now, I come to the legislation of abortion. At the outset I accept that abortion should be allowed legally in cases of rape and also in cases where women have had sexual rela-

[Shrimati Tana Sapre]

tions with people suffering from diseases like epilepsy, insanity or leprosy. But in all other cases it should be liberalised. If the abortion law is liberalised, gynaecologists feel that women would no longer have to place their lives in the hands of those who exploit them in their distress; and at the same time women coming for abortion after three or four children should be compulsorily sterilised, and thus there will be no free repetitions of such abortions. By liberalising abortions instead of legalising them, we can check the number of unmarried women going in for abortions, though this number is negligible in our country compared to that in western countries.

In the end, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to have compulsory sterilisation of men and women suffering from deadly diseases like leprosy, insanity and incurable diseases.

It is presently suggested by our hon. Minister that in order to make this programme a top success we should raise the age of marriage. We all ladies are opposed to this. He has suggested 21 as the marriageable age. But in our country it is not possible. There are so many factors in the case of marriage of girls, and as such it is an embarrassing problem to the parents already.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before I call the next speaker, I would request hon. Members not to take more than 5 minutes each, for otherwise some Members will be automatically dropped out.

**बी भीडा साल (सवाई माधोपुर) :** परिवार नियोजन पर जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं वे कम से कम इतना सो बता दिया करे कि उन्होंने कितना परिवार नियोजन का पालन किया है?

**बी बृद्धबालसाल (बरेली) :** मैं अपनी कट बोर्ड को सोचते करते हूए यह घर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हैल्प और फैमिली प्लानिंग के डिपार्टमेंट को इतनी इंस्ट्राईट और महत्व नहीं दिया है जितना उसको देना चाहिये था। यह इससे ताक जाहिर हो जाता है कि केवल 35 करोड़ रुपया हैल्प और फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए इस बजट में प्रोवाइड किया गया है।

जहां तक हैल्प का सम्बन्ध है, उसके दो पहलू हैं, एक प्रिवेटिव और एक पब्लिकिटिव किसी लेखक ने कहा है "हैल्प इव बैल्प" उद्योग में यह कहा है 'तनदस्ती हजार नियामत है'। इंडिविड्युल हो, नेशन हो या देश हो, प्रगर यह स्वत्स्य है, तगड़ा है, मज़बूत है तो प्रच्छा पैसा पैदा करेगा, ज्यादा उसको इनकम होगी। इस तरीके से वह अपने देश के लिए और भी ज्यादा कारामद साक्षित हो सकता है और अपने देश की तरकी कर सकता है।

जहां तक प्रिवेटिव मैनेजमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, जिन्दगी का दारोमदार प्राप्ति हवा पर है, पानी और हवा के ऊपर है। मैं देखता हूँ अपने देश के अन्दर पानी का भी बोन्यूलन होता है और एयर का भी होता है। हमारे देश में कोई एसा एनेक्टमेंट नहीं, कोई "सा कानून नहीं" जैसा कि फारन कन्ट्रीज में है यू० के० में है यू० एस० ए० म है ताकि यह बोन्यूलन न हो सके। एक मिसाल में पेश करना चाहता हूँ। जो फैस्टिरियां हैं इनके बाए से, इनके कोयले से हमारे खाने पीने की चीजें बराबर होती हैं जिससे हमारी सेहत बराबर होती है कोई ऐस्ट हमारे यहां नहीं, कोई कानून हमारे यहां नहीं जिससे कोई पाइन्डी लगाई जा सके

और यह कहा जा सके कि वे जाली  
सरायें और पील्हू द्वारा कोर जाते।

पानी के बारे में मैं यह चर्चा करता  
आहता हूँ। बीस साल से वह कांसेस की सरकार  
मुसलमाल हिन्दुस्तान के मन्दर हृष्मत करती  
जा रही है। यह आज तक प्योर डिकिंग  
बाटर का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है। बरतात  
के दिनों में कुछों धार्दि के पानी का लैबल  
ऊपर आ जाता है और बरताती पानी को  
ही देहातों में लोग पीते हैं। उनके पास कोई  
चारा और नहीं होता है जास तीरपर हरितन  
बस्तियों में रहने वालों के पास। नदीजा  
मह होता है कि बहुत सी बीमारिया जैसे  
डाइसेटरी, टाईफायड धार्दि गन्दा पानी पीने  
के हो जाती हैं, बहुत सी पेट की बीमारिया  
हो जाती है। कोई कानून नहीं हैं या कोई  
ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है जिससे इस किस्म  
की चीज़ को रोका जा सके। मेरा सज्जेशन यह है  
कि सरकार प्योर बाटर-सप्लाई को एक  
कूरल स्कीम जारी करे, जिसके जरिये से उन  
लमाम जगहों में शुद्ध पीने के पानी का  
इन्तजाम किया जाये, जहा इस बक्त मिल  
नहीं रहा है। मैं इस काम के लिये अलग से  
कोई पैसा छर्च करने का मुकाबल नहीं दूँगा,  
क्योंकि वह एक मुश्किल काम है, बल्कि  
बदलपमेट ब्लाक्स को जो पैसा एलाट कर  
रखा है, उसी में से इस काम के लिए पैसा  
ईमर-जाक कर दिया जाय। ऐसा हर आवादी  
में, जास तीर से हरितन बस्तियों में,  
जहा कुमा नहीं है, कुमा या हैंदपम्प का  
इन्तजाम कर के इस समस्या को हल किया  
जा सकता है।

जहा उक हैन्द के प्रिवेटिव बेडज़ का  
साल्कुक है, देश में हर एक जगह तीन,  
चार महीने के बाद "एन्टीफ्लूइ बीक"  
आवर्जन किया जाये। जो बीमारिया  
बस्तियों के हारा जैती है, इस तरह हम  
आवर्जन कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक क्यूरेटिक बेडज़ का सम्बन्ध है  
यह ठीक है कि डाक्टर्स की तादात पहले की  
निम्बत बढ़ गई है और जब कि 1947 में  
सिर्फ़ 18 डेडिकेशन कालेज थे, इस बक्त 90  
डेडिकेशन कालेज हैं। इस बक्त हमारे सामने  
एक जास समस्या यह है कि हमारे डाक्टर  
देहात में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसकी  
जब यह है कि देहात में हमारे डाक्टरों को  
कोई एस्ट्रा अलाउस नहीं मिलता है और  
वहां पर बच्चों की पढ़ाई बर्यंगह की फैसि-  
लिटीज भी नहीं हैं। मेरा हम्मत सज्जेशन  
यह है कि एन तो डाक्टरों को देहात में  
हाउस एलाउस, एस्ट्रा विलेज एलाउस  
और विल्डन्ज एब्लूकेशन कन्सेशन बर्यंगह  
दी जाये और दूसरे, एम० बी० बी० एस० के  
स्टूडेंट्स से यह एशोमेट भरवा लिया जाये कि  
परीक्षा पास करने के बाद वे दम साल तक  
चिलेज में सर्विस करेंगे। इस तरह हमारे  
भस्ती पा नवे परमेट देहात में हैन्द  
सर्विसेज का इन्तजाम हो जायेगा।

हमारे देश में जनसंख्या को समस्या  
इनी गम्भीर और भयानक हो गई है कि  
हर एक पार्टी और हर प्रेट्रियर को इस को  
तरफ प्यान देना चाहिए और फैमिली  
प्लानिंग को योजना में गवर्नेंट को सहयोग  
देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध म भवी महांदद्य  
का कहना है कि अगर हम अपने सब रिसोर्सज  
का भी इस्तेमाल करे, तो भी हम अपनी  
पालुकेशन के केवल पाचवे भाग तक फैमिली  
प्लानिंग का मैसेज पहुँचा सकते हैं। मैं  
उनकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। गर्नर्मेट  
जाम सभाओं, विलेज बर्यंग, पवायत  
सेक्टरीज, अध्यायकों, लेज़ी टीचर्स, जिला  
परिषदों और भुवनिसपल बोर्डज की  
एनेन्सीज के जरिये फैमिली प्लानिंग के  
मैसेज को डॉर टू डॉर पहुँचा सकती है।  
आज फैमिली प्लानिंग पर ही इस मुल्क का  
कुल दारो-मदार है। अगर हमने पालुकेशन  
को कट्टूत कर लिया, तो हम अपनी फूट की  
प्रावस्था को भी हूँ कर सकें। कूट की

## [श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

प्रावलम को हल करने से हम ने केवल फूड के मामले में सेल्फ-सफियेंसी मिल जायेगी, बल्कि हमारा मुल्क सेल्फ-रिलायेंस की भी प्राप्त कर लेगा। इस प्रकार दुनिया में हमारे मुल्क की इज्जत बढ़ जायेगी। आज हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से अनाज की भी खांस गते फिर रहे हैं और इस पर हजारों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में इसराइल और अरबों के झगड़े के कारण स्वेच्छ नहर के बन्द होने से हमें 35 करोड़ रुपया हर साल फ्रेट का और देना पड़ेगा। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि हमारा एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन फिर भी हम बाहर से गल्ला मंगा रहे हैं और उस पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं।

इस स्थिति में हमारे देश के लिए जनसंख्या की समस्या बहुत अहम है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को अलग से और रुपया खर्च करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ। म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड बरेली, का चैयरमैन रहने की हैसियत से मैं जानता हूँ कि पैसे का इकट्ठा करना किन्तु मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास पहले से ही जो रिसोर्सिज हैं, अगर उनको प्राप्तरती यूटिलाइज किया जाये, तो इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या हुआ? पापुलेशन कंट्रोल के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस में से सिर्फ 65 लाख रुपया यूटिलाइज किया जा सका और वह भी प्राप्तरती यूटिलाइज नहीं हुआ। मुश्किल यह है कि गवर्नर्मेंट स्वप्रतं तो सोचती नहीं है और अगर हम कुछ बताते हैं, तो उस पर अमल नहीं करती है। उसको फैमिली प्लार्टिंग की तरफ से और तवज्ज्ञह देनी चाहिए।

1959 में दिल्ली में इंटरनेशनल प्लान्ड पेरेन्ट्स फ़ोडरेशन की एक कांफेंस हुई थी। उस ने यह चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर इस देश में पापुलेशन को चेक नहीं किया गया, तो हमारी इकानोमिक ज्लान्ज से हमारे देश को कोई भी लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा और इस स्थिति में कोई भी देश हमारी सहायता नहीं कर पायेगा। गवर्नर्मेंट ने उस चेतावनी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि आज हमें उसी हालत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

**Shri P. Antony Reddy (Anantapur):** I congratulate the Government of India and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning on taking various preventive measures to control diseases and to eradicate epidemics. Ever since we got independence, if we study the statistical data of the number of people who suffered from epidemics and various diseases in 1947 and those that suffer from the same diseases now, we see the incidence has gone down very much. The small pox eradication scheme, the Malaria eradication scheme, the BGC vaccination campaign and various other preventive measures that the Government have launched have greatly led to the improvement of health of the people of the country. But we cannot forget that these schemes are mainly concentrated in towns, and not so much in the villages. With about 70 per cent of the population living in villages, to concentrate only on the health of a population of 30 per cent is not proper. Therefore, I suggest to the Government, that these schemes should be more and more widely spread in rural areas. Unless this is done, the general health of the country will not be much improved.

A disease which the Health Department have forgotten, is the guinea worm disease. It is a disease which is very prevalent in Andhra Pradesh, and many other parts of the country also. This spreads only through

drinking water. Once this disease attacks a person, he becomes invalid for nearly three months. Previously, during the British times and even later for some time, the anti-guinea worm scheme was working. Now for some reason or other, there is slackness in the campaign. I suggest to the Government that this scheme should be launched again.

The only method by which this disease can be completely eradicated is by converting step wells into draw wells. There are some villagers who are conservative, who believe more in tradition, they do not like their step wells to be converted into draw wells. So, some sort of compulsion should be used to see that these step wells are converted into draw wells. With this, I am sure the guinea disease will completely disappear in the country.

Another great responsibility of this ministry is the supply of drinking water to places where there is no water at all. In certain parts of our Anantapur district and various parts of Andhra Pradesh and other States, there are places where there is no drinking water, where you cannot tap water even if you go to a depth of 100 to 150 feet. What is the solution for this? The Government of India should take it up. I remember that the Andhra Pradesh Government, some five years back, did launch a scheme by which they wanted to supply every village with drinking water. They have succeeded in 70 to 80 per cent of the villages, but in other villages where they cannot tap drinking water they are helpless. To supply water to one village is not possible. One must take a group of villages where water is not available as a unit, and the scheme should be prepared and taken up by the Government of India. I remember that in 1965-66 the Government of India sanctioned one scheme in Anantapur District for supplying water to two to three lakhs of people covering 10 to 16 villages. They wanted to get water from the high level canal and

supply drinking water to all these villages ending with Urvakonda town. The scheme was sanctioned, but somehow for the last two years nothing has been done. Last year, I remember, the foundation-stone was laid for the first time but the work has not been taken up. I request the Minister to see that this scheme is reviewed thoroughly and that it is executed within a year or two.

Last month we heard in the papers that a good number of ladies went on deputation to a Minister of Andhra Pradesh when he went to a place in Alur taluk in Kurnool district for drinking water. Three days back also there was a question tabled by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah on the same subject. These people drink rain water which is collected in pools during the rainy season and in summer they have to go four or five miles to get drinking water. Unless the Government of India takes up rural water supply schemes. I fear things will not improve.

There are various spurious drugs that are being advertised in the various papers. We do not know the efficacy of these drugs. The advertisement says that so many diseases are cured by the drug but one cannot know the effect of the drugs unless they are properly certified by the medical council of India. Otherwise they will be definitely harmful; unless we control the scale of such drugs, the general health of the country will suffer.

Lastly, about family planning, nobody has two opinions about it. The whole quarrel is about the methods to be used. Most of the people forget that there are natural and edifying methods for population control but unfortunately we think of artificial methods only. I have a quarrel with these people. Our cinemas develop sex appeal and people lose their control and become animals. We are human beings, animals with reason. Unless we raise our animal spirit, I do not think any country will pros-

[Shri P. Anthony Reddy].

per. Therefore, instead of following those unnatural methods of family planning, let us follow the natural and edifying methods. Writing in *Young India* of March 12, 1925, Gandhiji says:

"There can be no two opinions about the necessity of birth control. But the only method handed down from ages past is self-control or brahmacharya."

I shall conclude in two minutes, Sir. He goes on:

"It is an infallible sovereign remedy doing good to those who practise it. And medical men will earn the gratitude of mankind if instead of devising artificial means of birth control they will find out the means of self-control. The union is meant not for pleasure but for bringing forth progeny. And union is a crime when the desire for progeny is absent."

There are various methods by which we can develop self-control. The Catholics, for instance, have the practice of encouraging young girls and boys to take to a life of celibacy and dedicate for the service of God and country. If we study the Vedas, we see that Brahmacharya was being encouraged. Even now the Ramakrishna Mission is encouraging people to dedicate their lives to the service of God and the country. The Buddhists and the Jains and other religious people are encouraging the life of celibacy among their people. I therefore request the Minister that before he thinks of artificial methods of birth control, let him think of those methods taught to us by Gandhiji and our shastras and let us follow these methods before thinking of any artificial method of birth control.

श्री भग्नत विश्वविद्यालय नाथ (गोरखपुर) :

श्रीमन्, जोई भी देश जनसंख्या के अन्दर संतोर में प्रसिद्धि रखी जाती पाती है। संतोर में सबसे बड़ा दर्श भीने हैं—इस दर्शने

जनसंख्या के आधार पर यह सबसे बड़ा भीर पहला देश कहा जाता है और हमारे देश को संसार में दूसरा स्थान मिला है। मैं फैमिली प्लानिंग का विरोध प्रकट करते हुए बड़ा दूख प्रकट करता हूँ और इसके विरोध में अपना तर्क आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के बल हिन्दुओं के लिये है, हिन्दू रात-दिन घटता चला जा रहा है . . . .

श्री पीटू भोदी (गोप्ता) : गवर्नर !

श्री भग्नत विश्वविद्यालय : हृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिये। आज आपके सामने ऐसी योजनायें उपस्थित की जा रही हैं जिनके कारण संसार में हवारा प्रस्तुत ही मिट जाय। परिवर्मी देशों की हम नकल कर रहे हैं लेकिन आज संसार में कहीं भी परिवार नियोजन नहीं हो रहा है केवल हिन्दुतान में ही हो रहा है और यह की समस्या के कारण हो रहा है—मैं इस तर्क से बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। अभी हाल में डा० कोठारी रस से आपस आये हैं और उन्होंने यह बताया है कि जनसंख्या संसार में एक बरदान सिद्ध हुई है और इस आज अपनी जनसंख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहा जनसंख्या घटाने की बात की जाती है—मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात कहाँ तक उचित और तर्कपूर्ण है।

संसार में आज जो युद्ध हो रहा है वह केवल शक्ति के आधार पर हो रहा है—मूँछ के आधार पर नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि मूँछ की कोई ऐसी समस्या उनके सामने नहीं है। आज साधन स्ट्रक्चरिंग साइट की तरफ जा रही है विज्ञान का काम उत्तरित के बाद अवनति की तरफ ले जाना है। इसलिये वहाँ पर जोलड़ाहीं ही रही हैं—वह भीजन की समस्या के कारण नहीं हो रही है। अब हम अपनी भोजन की समस्या को नुसारी नहीं पा रहे हैं तो उसका कारण केवल यह है

कि किससे बोधन का उत्पादन होता है, किससे हम जीवित है उस गो तक गोवंश को रोज नष्ट करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरे दैतों से पाउडर मंगाकर हम बच्चों को तूष पिला रहे हैं, अपनी गायों को काट रहे हैं, जोतने के लिये हमारे पास बैल नहीं हैं और किर कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां भूल की समस्या बहुती चली जा रही है। इस पर किसी ने प्रकाश नहीं ढाला कि आखिर यह देश कैसे जीवित रहेगा? मेरे छोटे द्वेषसंजिनको बनाने की बात आप कर रहे हैं परन्तु नहीं कितने बरसों में बन सकेंगे और फिर छोटे छोटे किसानों को दे भी पायेंगे या नहीं, सस्ती कीमतों पर दे भी मकाने या नहीं। इस पर आपने कभी विचार नहीं किया। इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जल्दी कर के देश को हूसरी तरफ न ले जाय और देश को सबल बनाये। देश शक्तिशाली होगा तो हम संसार में जीवित रह सकेंगे, अन्यथा दूसरे लोग हम पर आक्रमण करके हम पर विजय पाकर हमें दास्ता की बेड़ी में ज़कड़ देंगे।

एक और मिशनरी लोग आकर हिन्दुओं का घर्म परिवर्तन करते जा रहे हैं इस तरह हमारी जनसंख्या में नियंत्रण कमी हो रही है, हूसरी तरफ फैमिली प्लार्निंग का प्रयोग करकर हिन्दुओं की संख्या को कम करते जा रहे हैं। हूसरी जातियों में मुसलमान तथा इसाई भाइयों में कोई फैमिली प्लार्निंग नहीं हो रहा है यहां तक कि मजहबन मुसलमान चार जातियां कर सकते हैं और उनसे हर साल चार लड़के बैदा हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां एक जाति से अधिक पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध है और उस पर भी परिवार नियोजन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है—इस तरह से संसार में हमारा कालातर में कोई अस्तित्व नहीं रहेगा।

यह स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कुछ कुछ कहना १५ घाप्ते १३ जैती इष्पर्या फैमिली प्लार्निंग

के लिए रखा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मुश्वाय है कि यह ९३ करोड़ दृपदी किसानों में अब उत्पादन के लिये बोटा जाय, उनके लिये पानी तथा जुताई के लिए सर्ते बैलों की व्यवस्था की जाय। बजाय इसके कि यह दृपदी फैमिली प्लार्निंग पर लब्ज हो, इसको किसानों को दें जिससे कि वे अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सकें।

आपने स्वास्थ्य के लिए ५३ करोड़ दृपदी रखा है जिसमें से आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी के लिये केवल ३५ लाख दृपदी की व्यवस्था की गई है शेष सभी धनराशि आपने एलोर्पैथी के लिये रखी है। यह धनराशि बहुत कम है आयुर्वेद के लिये बहुत ज्यादा धनराशि रखने की आवश्यकता है।

एक मुश्वाय में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के लिये आपने इटीप्रैंटेंड मिस्टम को स्वीकार किया है इससे हमारे देश के आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी पद्धति को बहुत हानि पहुँच रही है। आयुर्वेद को ठीक प्रकार से बही बड़ मकाना है जो सकृत जानता है। जो सकृत जानने वाला नहीं है, आर्ति भ्रंगेजी इन्टरर्मेडियेट पास करने के बाद उसको आयुर्वेद पढ़ाना शुरू कर देने हैं, वह आयुर्वेद की उत्तरांति कैसे कर सकता है? इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। इस पद्धति को समाप्त करना चाहिये तथा आयुर्वेद के लिये अधिक से अधिक दृपदी देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मार्ग का विरोध करता हूँ।

**Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhaur):** Sir, we are discussing the demands of a Ministry which deals with the health and happiness of 50 crores of people. I think this is not the time when we should think whether family planning has to be followed or not. It goes without any controversy that we have to cope up with the rising population and if we have to cope up with the other implications connected with rising population, we

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]  
must take measures to curb the rise in population. As a matter of fact, we cannot study this in isolation because the population is increasing in every part of the world and very soon there might be a population explosion in the world.

16.5 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It took about 1700 years at the beginning for India's population to be doubled—from 50 BC to 1550 A.D. Then it took only 180 years for it to be doubled next time, i.e. in 1830 it was doubled. In another 100 years, i.e. in 1930 it again doubled. Then in 1960 we find that it doubled again. So, in 30 to 35 years, the population of India is doubling. At this rate of population explosion in the world, in another 600 years, there might be hardly any place for human beings to crawl upon the surface of the earth. This is a very serious situation. Some friends advocate that India should increase its food production in accordance with the rise in population. It is very difficult. While food production is increasing arithmetical progression at our population is exploding at geometrical progression according to the Malthusian theory. In 1950 India was producing 61 million tons of foodgrains. Today we produce 88 million tons. But while we were importing only 2 per cent of our foodgrains requirement from outside countries today we are importing 10 per cent. After spending nearly Rs 2000 crores on agricultural development, we are still unable to meet our foodgrains requirements because of the rising population. This has to be tackled by drastic remedies, but keeping in mind that this is essentially a social subject. Society and conventions also have to be given due importance. I would agree with the Minister that the cafeteria approach of no particular pattern should be insisted upon and it should be left to the will and interest of the person concerned.

Government is thinking of adopting certain measures. One is raising the age of marriage. Personally, I find in

western countries, with co-education prevalent there, the tendency is to get married earlier, even at 16 years. In India, even though the Sarada Act, was passed, it varies from State to State. In UP it is 13-1/2 to 14; in other States like Travancore it goes up to 20. It depends on the social conditions and environments. But this is a matter worth considering. If the age of marriage can be raised to 18 or 19, this is a workable thesis and even if it reduces the population at the rate of 1 to 2 children per woman, for the entire country, it will work out to millions.

Personally, I am opposed to the abortion law. It may have been regularised in UK, but their population is only 5 crores. The population of USSR is 22 crores, but she has seven times the land area compared to India. In Japan it might have been very useful, but Japan has halved the population rate in 10 years from 34 per 1000 to 17 per 1000. So, it does not mean that what has succeeded in other countries will also succeed here. Here this is essentially a problem connected with poverty, hunger and other social evils. In a country where we do not have enough surgeons and doctors to carry out proper operations how can you produce enough doctors to perform these operations? According to Dr. Lippe, the famous inventor of the loop system, 1,80,000 women are undergoing unsuccessful operations in India every year and losing their lives (Interruptions). You might be thinking that you might save those lives. But I would like you to consider also the other aspect. Here we are dealing only with 180,00 women, but when we have to deal with half the nation's population it works out to much more. How can you have the requisite number of surgeons and doctors?

Though the Shantilal Committee was set up for this and it gave some very realistic suggestion, I would ask the Government to be very very cautious and not to embark upon a very

ambitious scheme. We have to take all social aspects into consideration. I would suggest that this matter be taken up in the light of the world population explosion. All the countries people should sit together. India should also be part of that international committee. There they should consider it as a matter which concerns the world, not India alone, not India's food production alone but the world as a whole.

With these words, Sir, as I said in the beginning, I oppose legalisation of abortion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to eradicate leprosy and tuberculosis (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check increasing population through family planning measures (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend the facility of treatment to the common people. (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent doctors working in hospitals from doing private practice. (4)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the increase in the expenditure on administration. (5)].

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1"

[Family Planning aimed at reducing the population of Hindus. (7)].

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to reduce the pay of employees other than medical officers. (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re 1"

[Disproportionate allotment of money on different items. (9)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Rs 100"

[Shortage of medical colleges. (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Need for providing sufficient number of buildings for hospitals in villages. (16)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for extending the hospital buildings of villages in the country. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the number of hostels of medical colleges. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of a separate ward for the treatment of M.Ps. in Willingdon Hospital. (19)].

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to check the excessive administrative expenditure. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make rules for allotment from Health Minister's discretionary grants for T.B., Leprosy, etc (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide more funds for family planning. (22)].

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Antinatalist efforts to reduce the birthrate of fighting force through family planning. (23)]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Indifference towards the indigenous system of medicine. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to remove the disparity in the pay scales of doctors and vaids. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in providing adequate facilities to the medical employees. (26)].

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced to Re. 1."

[Meagre allotment for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic and Nature cure systems. (27)].

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced to Re. 1"

[Heavy expenditure on headquarters establishment. (28)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Functions of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shortage of medicines and neglect of patients in the hospitals. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check mental diseases. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for development of Ayurvedic Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicines. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Difficulties regarding admission of students to medical colleges (33)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for expansion of training scheme for the integrated course of nursing. (34)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lack of medical facilities for class IV employees. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for effective and adequate provision for the treatment of poor village people. (36)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide at least three government hospitals in every block. (37)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce free medical facilities on all India basis. (38)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Indifferences towards overall development of ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine. (39)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for a network of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. (40)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shortage of mental hospitals in the country. (41)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Policy in regard to establishment of medical colleges for the overall development of medical treatment. (42)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to protect the people against Malaria, T.B and Cholera. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Neglect of facilities to the medical employees. (44)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better pay to doctors to meet their cost of living. (45)].

Shri Shinkre (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for grant-in-aid to the Mental Hospital, Panaji. (54)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for substantial grant-in-aid to Medical College, Panaji. (55)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for acceleration of the malaria eradication programme in mining area of Goa (56)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a thorough survey of Panaji city to localize the spots of filaria germs breeding. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for grant-in-aid to TB Hospital at Margao-Goa and St. Joseph anti-tuberculosis dispensary at Panjim-Goa for their expansion in view of growing population of Goa. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a factory in public sector to manufacture all kinds of contraceptives, including loops, drugs, etc. (59)].

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce expenditure on medical establishments (60)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce expenditure on public health establishments. (61)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure on cost of material and incidental charges (62)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary expenditure under the head "Charges in England". (63)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve the targets fixed for research and training centres. (66)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar: Sir, I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate malaria completely. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check filaria. (68)].

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambala-puzha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avoid the water famine in Cochin area by planning a Greater Cochin Water Scheme as a Centrally sponsored project. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-allocation of sufficient funds to State Government for the rural water schemes in Kerala. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fulfil the demands of villagers in Ernakulam District, Kerala for protected water supply. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Mahi-Tellicherry-Cannanore Water Supply Scheme. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction the Kuttanad Water Scheme as a Centre sponsored scheme (74)].

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish prosthetic factory at Madras in time. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to base schemes of Government trading on sound principles. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more aid to medical colleges and research institutions. (77)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to increase pay of House Surgeons and to provide more facilities to them. (87)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to provide nutritious food to patients in hospitals. (88)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check food adulteration. (89)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to take stern action against persons who indulge in food adulteration (90)]

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide free medical facilities. (93)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate tuberculosis. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the amount of aid for poor patients. (95)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to control leprosy (96)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to give scholarship to the medical students. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give aid to the dispensaries for Indian system of medicine. (98)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to increase the number of mental hospitals. (99)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to spend more on the food supplied to T.B. patients (100)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to increase the number of medical colleges and the number of seats in them. (101)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for checking the rising prices of medicines. (102)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate cholera. (103)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the condition of class IV employees working in the hospitals. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying medicines to the patients by the hospitals. (105)].

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for checking blackmarketing in medicines and ration in the hospitals. (106)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shrimati Suneeza Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): Sir, I will begin from my State, because the time allotted is so meagre and I would not be able to deal with the other problems I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the recent deaths by cholera in the northern part of Kerala. Inadequate water supply is the main reason for the recurring cholera epidemic in the State of Kerala. Last year and the year before there was cholera epidemic throughout the State. Now in Tellicherry itself 15 persons have died and it is spreading to the other districts also, to Natiga and other places of Trichur also. Kuttanad is also one of the places where every year there is this cholera epidemic.

For the water supply scheme our Government had asked for an allotment of nearly Rs. 30 crores in the

Fourth Plan, but in the allotment given to the State it is only Rs. 11.5 crores. From that they have to find out the amount for the Greater Cochin Scheme and also the Kuttanad Scheme. Our Government has requested the Centre to include these two schemes in the central sector so that the amount allotted can be spent on the rural water supply schemes elsewhere. I appeal to the Minister—he knows sufficiently well the State of Kerala, especially the Kuttanad Scheme because he has stayed in Alleppey and he knows that it is a place where it is difficult to get water—to consider this question. Paddy cultivation of the kayal is there. Because of this manuring the water there get poisoned and it is very difficult to get drinking water. Tubewells are not suitable for that area. Because of the muddy earth there tubewells are not successful in that area. Kuttanad water supply scheme is a bigger scheme and it is absolutely essential for that area. He will be aware of the fact that in the Kuttanad area people drink water from the canal which is running there. The same canal is used by the people as latrine also. They drink that water, because no pure water is available, and the result is the epidemic of cholera in that area year after year. In North Malabar also the occurrence of epidemics is a common feature every year. I hope the Government will ensure that allotment of more money is made so that water supply can be ensured to the people of Kerala.

17 hrs.

Coming to the health department, I feel that the whole system of medical education should be completely changed. We are now spending crores and crores of rupees on medical education. The number of medical colleges are increasing year by year and we are spending a lot of money on post-graduate education. Now we are surplus in engineers and more than 2,000 engineers are unemployed. The fate of doctors is also going to be the

same within the next two or three years, because of our defective planning.

I feel that our educational system in the medical field requires thorough overhauling. Here I would request the hon. Minister to study the system of medical education in the Soviet Union. When I had been to the Soviet Union I saw thousands of nurses, who are already working in the hospitals, join the evening classes of the medical colleges and study there for three or four hours a day for a specified period and then become doctors. I feel that it is a scheme worth adopting in our country. We should train more and more para-medical personnel compared to the medical graduates who come out of the colleges after studying for 5 to 7 years, these nurses who are trained as doctors will be much better, as they have already practical experience of working in hospitals. So, they will be in a better position to serve in the rural hospitals. Therefore, such schemes should be introduced in our country. In that case the expenditure on medical education will get reduced and we will have more personnel available for working in the rural dispensaries.

Then, the conditions of service of the medical personnel should be improved. Last year there was a strike by the nurses in Delhi for simple demands like dress allowance and all that. There should be some machinery to go into the grievances of the medical personnel and redress them. They are the people who are dealing with sick patients. Unless their conditions of service are satisfactory, they would not be able to show their best in their work. It is all very well to talk that they should serve like Florence Nightingale. But we should remember that they are coming from poor families. So, unless their conditions of service are improved, they would not be able to serve like Nightingale. Therefore, the machinery for redressing their grievances should be set up immediately.

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

Then, we talk a lot about the health facilities given to the rural people. But I know so many nurses and women doctors are not willing to go to villages. Why? Because there are no quarters for them. There is no facility for them to go and work in the villages. If we do not give them those facilities, there is no point in preaching that they should go and work in the villages. At least, accommodation should be there. Specially when nurses and women health visitors and doctors go to the rural areas, they must have the minimum facilities to work in those areas. If such steps are taken in that field I think much can be done in the field of health.

I would also like to say about the present way things and medical personnel are managed in our country. Somebody who has no knowledge about health and other things, is managing and directing things. Transfer and other things of doctors are not done by those who know the need of the institution or scientific status of the personnel. In the medical colleges and such institutions there are people who can manage things better who knows about health and who knows about the requirements of the institution. Those who have nothing to do with health manage things in the medical department according to the whims and fancies of authorities. This system should be changed. I think, a re-organisation in this field is quite essential.

Lastly, I would like to speak about family planning. So many Members have spoken about the family planning programme in our country. I am not against family planning. Much amount is spent on that and that is a good thing, but when we consider the amount that we spend in this field the result that we achieve is very poor. Every now and then we change the system. Some expert from some country comes to our country and his suggestion will be there. If there is

nobody else to come from abroad, we will send somebody to some country and he will bring some new things. Some press statements they make sometimes make no sense at all. So many things are going on. I think, this field has now become a money earning machinery for some people, at least for a good section of those who work in the field consider that the family planning sector is a money earning machinery. That must be changed. I think, suitable and more-concrete steps should be taken in this field.

Then I hope I will get some time to talk about the legalisation of abortion some other time.

Mr. Speaker Reserve something for the next Budget.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: We are carrying on discussions about that but no results are achieved. We must study the results achieved in that field in other country. I think, some decision must be taken on that immediately.

मैं चम्पाशेषः फ्र (जहानाबाद)  
प्रधान महोपचय में स्वास्थ्य मत्वालय के वर्षे  
प्रणाली में सम्बन्ध में मुख्य राजना चाहता  
है।

1965-66 की प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में  
मत्वालय ने बनेगिया उन्मूलन, जेचर उन्मूलन,  
लेंग नियतण, फाइलेनिया नियतण (उन्मूलन  
नहीं) कुछ रोग नियतण, हैंजा नियतण,  
उपर्युक्त नियतण आदि वे बारे में काफी  
आइडे प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, जिस से यह पता  
चले दि हमारे मत्वालयों ने जबदंस्त सफलता  
हासिल की है। माजादी के बीस वर्ष बारे भी  
जब कि तीन पचासीष्य योजनाओं से तथा  
विश्व स्वास्थ्य सभ आदि संगठनों से प्राप्त  
लाभात्मा से हम 10 अरब रुपये से अधिक  
खर्च कर चुके हैं। के अलावा  
राज्य सरकारों जो खर्च  
किया है उसका नेतृत्व हम नहीं लेते हैं किंतु

भी हासारे यहां स्वास्थ्य विभाग की हास्त रखनीय है।

मैं किन अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाजारी के बीस वर्ष बाद परखो रुपया बर्वे करने के बाबजूद हमें आए दिन यह सभाचार पड़ने को मिला है कि आज यहां चेक फैल गया तो उस इसके बे हैना फैल गया। बुद्ध सरकार भी कुछ भी मारियो के विवरण की बात करती है, उम्मील की नहीं। और जिन बीमारियों के उम्मील की बात प्रती है जैसे चेक आदि तो आज भी महाभारी के अप में बदल दिली गहर में ही ये कूटी हैं और उग्र की बात जाने दे। जहां तक मधियां २० प्रति हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में वहीं बोई रिपोर्ट नहीं रिया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य टाक्टर बो पूरे पड़े भी नहीं होते और हमारी बाजीर भाजारी वा अधिकार भाग विभाग दूर बरकरात है, बोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखन। और इस बान वा नो स्वास्थ्य सभा र टाक्टर जनरल डा० ए० ए० ए० ए० अधिक भारतीय लाइन और जन स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्ध, बलरत्न में भाषण नहीं हुा भीकार किया था। इसका उन्होंने बाराना में बैठके फरवरी १९६० के अपन भाषण में भीकार किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनी मदर म हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के १८ मार्च १९६० के अपनेक का हालात देना चाहता हू। इस अपनेक मे सरकार की आलोचना हम बात के लिए की गई थी कि बाजीर लोगों मे टाक्टर के रखने की बात तो सरकार करती है नेविन आज भी बाजीर लोगों दे अस्पतालों मे टाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। बहान हुए टाक्टर बहा जाना नहीं चाहत। यही नहीं, उन्होंने यह भी सरकार दर भारोप भगाया था कि स्वास्थ्य सर्वेत समितियों की रिपोर्ट सरकारी अधिकारियों मे सदी रहती है। उस मे मुद्रालियर समिति के सीन सूटी कार्यक्रम का भी हवाला दिया था। मैं मधी महोदय से यह जानना चाहूगा

कि आखिर जब समितियों का बल हुए, उनको रिपोर्ट सरकार के पाह भाई तो उस पर अमल कर्ये नहीं किया गया। उन समितियों पर क्यों रुपया बरकराद किया गया?

१८ मार्च, १९६६ को नेहों हाइकम मैडीकल कानेज दे वरिष्ठ टाक्टरों की हुई गोली मे डा० रुपया बाल्यप ने बताया था कि दिल्ली के बाबा मे भी चिरिता वा पूरा प्रबल नहीं है, अगर वही सामान है तो डाक्टर नहीं है और यहर कुछ स्टाफ भी है तो सामान नहीं ३। जब बैनर भासित क्षेत्र का यह टान, नो गव्य हे गावा वा क्या हाज हो गवता है यह तो सोचने की बात है।

इनी मदर्म म २१ अप्रैल, १९६६ के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स म प्रशंसित महाभार नो गावा ये मधी महोदय का आपन याकृष्ण बना चाहता हू। बन्दीप २८ स्वास्थ्य मधी श्री बी० ए० मूर्ति न अस्पताल मे मानरीप सम्बन्ध मध्यमी गोली के भाषण बना २८ जूलाई दिया था कि बाजुना वी सोयादा मे बाद बरने हुए नीबरागाही उन हासिल नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो हुए टाक्टर के अभाव की बात। यह जरा मे ससद वा ध्यान भीवियों की ओर आधिक बरना चाहता हू। यह तो लोगों ने मान लिया है कि बाज दायरे मे मिलवट होती है तथा उसका स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। नेविन उससे भी बड़ी बात तो यह है कि दवाइया मे मिलवट होती है, दवाइया निम्न स्तर की तंयार होती है और यहे पर मुनाफा ने०० लेता जाना है। इन क्षितिजों मे मै पन्द्रह जूल, १९६६ के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादकीय का हवाला देना चाहता हू। उस मे यह भारोप भगाया गया था कि बाजार मे प्राप्त भीवियों मे

## [श्री चन्द्रसेनराज निह]

बीत प्रतिशत शीघ्रतया निम्न प्रतिशत की होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साल भर में सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में और क्या करने जा रही है। यह लोगों को अच्छी तरह मानूम है कि कुछ मरीजों की मरु इसलिए ही जाती है कि उन्हें समुचित मानदंड के अनुसार निमित औषधिया नहीं मिलती हैं। उसी सम्पादकीय में दवाओं से निर्माण के समय ही समुचित रोकथाम और जाव घटाते ही सुझाव दिया गया था। साथ ही यह भी कहा गया था कि बर्तमान कानून इन्हे रोकने में असमर्थ है। नो अप्रत्यक्ष महोपय, मैं स्वास्थ्य विभाग के मंत्री यहांपर्यंत से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि लोगों का सही मानदंड के अनुसार सरकार ने यह तक नहीं समुचित दवाइदा उपचार करने का प्रबन्ध किया है यह नहीं इसमें नक इस दिशा में समर्चित करने उम्मेद है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं भरकार का व्यावहार सम्पादकीय की ओर भी आवश्यकता चाहता हूँ जो 18 जून, 1966 को भी प्रेस जनरल में छाया था। उस सम्पादकीय में भी यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि लोगों को उचित मानदंड के अनुसार औषधिया नहीं मिल रही है तथा उस ने दो समितियों का उल्लेख किया था। एक केंद्रीय उप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री पी० एस० नरसराव की ओर उसके बाद दूसरी तीन अक्षितयों की बींचों समिति जिस के प्रधान केंद्रीय औषधि-नियंत्रक थे। दोनों समितियां एक ही नतीजे पर पहुँची थीं जानना 17 वर्ष तक औषधि कानून के लागू रहने के बाद भी उसे अमल में नहीं लाया जा सका और औषधि नियंता जिस स्तर की औषधियों तैयार कर सुनाका कराते रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इसकी ओर व्यावहार दिया जाए और निम्न स्तर की औषधियों की विक्री पर रोक लगाई जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोपय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट देखने से मानूम होता है कि मंत्रालय हर सेवा में अपनी जिम्मेदारी अच्छे ढंग से पूरी कर रहा है लेकिन भारत की आवादी के हिसाब से यह सब नहीं के बराबर है। दूसरी योजना के अन तक डाक्टरों की संख्या 70,000 और लीसरी योजना के अन तक 88,000 बढ़ाई गई है लेकिन आवादी के हिसाब से इस देशे तो तीन योजनाओं के बाद भी करीब 5,000 आदमियों के पीछे एक शक्ति है और नसों की औसत 10,000 आदमियों पर एक है। ऐसी अवस्था में सलकारी अस्पतालों में जन साधारण को कितनी युक्ति उठानी पड़ती है और कितना समय नष्ट होता है यह सन्देश की बात नहीं है। जापान में 1800 पर एक डाक्टर और सोवियत रूस में 535 प्रादामियों पर एक डाक्टर है। जूँकि अस्पतालों की संख्या और डाक्टरों की संख्या कम है तो आए दिन की बीमारियों से लोग कैसे बच सकते हैं। एक तरफ बड़ती ही महामारी की ओर जहां से लोगों की खुराक ठीक नहीं और दूसरी ओर अकाल जैसा सकट पैदा होने पर जो बीमारिया कैलती है इन दोनों का इलाज सरकार ने क्या सोच है, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। वे समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं कर रही है।

लोगों में अस्पताल बहुत कम है और जहां अस्पताल है भी वह डाक्टर नहीं है और कम्पांडर से ही काम चलना जा रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में इलाज समय पर नहीं हो सकता है और बीमारियां बढ़ती जाती हैं।

सलकारी अस्पतालों में जहरत की दवाइया नहीं होती है और जन साधारण को महीनी दवाएं बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। दवाइयों के दाम जिस हिसाब से वह रहा है उससे परीक जबरा कैसे बीमारी

में इताव की व्यवस्था करती है। दबावे महीनी हीने के कारण नकली दबावे भी जाकार में अपना स्थान बना लेती है। दबावे सहस्री विले इसके लिए यह जल्दी है कि डेटेट विल को जिसे जिक्री लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था सरकार जल्दी से लोक सभा में पेश करे और उसको पास करवाये। साथ ही दबावों की कीमत पर रोक लगाना जल्दी ही।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० एस० एस० डाक्टरों की मार्गों पर सरकार ने उचित अधिकार नहीं दिया है। इन डाक्टरों की मार्गों के प्रति सरकार को हमर्दी का सब अपनाना चाहिये और उनकी लक्षणों को दूर करना चाहिये ताकि उन्हें तर्हाएँ का रास्ता न अपनाना पड़े।

**भी व्यवस्था सहाय (मुख्यालयपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोल्य, मैं याप का बड़ा याचारी हूँ कि याप ने मुझे अपने विचारों को पेश करने का बोका दिया। जो विषय हुआ उस के सामने है, वह बहुत गुड़ और महापूर्ण है और उसका प्रतिपादन करने के लिए काफ़ी बहल चाहिए, लेकिन जो गुड़ बोका था उसमें मुझे दिया गया है, उसे मैं मैं अपने विचारों को रखने का प्रयत्न करना।

अपने और साधियों के साथ मैं भी विनिस्टर आक ईव्ह एड कैमिली व्हिनिस को बड़ा ही देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य को बड़ाने के लिए और उनको दीर्घायु बनाने के लिए अनेक व्यवस्थाएँ, उपाय और तरवीरों की हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं उनसे यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्माल-गाल ईरेटिकेशन ड्राइव के लिए जितना करना रखा है, वह विन्कुल देकार और अर्थ है : मेरा विचार है कि अपेक्षी सरकार ने हमारे देश को क्षराव और तबाह करने के लिए जो काम किये, उनमें बैक्सीनेशन भी उनकी एक देव है। मुझे साथ है कि भेटी

पैदाई में एक साल पहले, यानी 1880 ईश्वी में, अपेक्षी सरकार ने एक कानून पाया किया था, जो एक्ट नम्बर 13, 1880 है, जिसके अनुसार आठ बरस की लड़कों और चारों बरस के लड़कों का बैक्सीनेशन न कराना एक जुर्म करार दिया गया था और जो भाता-पिता, जो गर्वियन, पपने बच्चों का बैक्सीनेशन नहीं कराते थे, उनको जर्माना और गदा होती थी।

आग को, यह सुन कर ताम्बूब होगा कि हालांकि उस एक्ट को पाय हूँ, ४६, ४७ बरस ही चुके हैं, लेकिन उम्मेन न तो बैक्सीनेशन की तारीफ है और न बैक्सीन रहे। जहाँ से यह बैक्सीनेशन उत्पन्न हुआ, यानी इग्नेंड, वहाँ तो इनको कन्ट्रोल दिया गया है और 1846 में ही बैक्सीनेशन एक्ट बो रिपील कर दिया गया। लेकिन हम उन्होंने पुरानी लकीर के कोहीर बने हुए हैं और उन्होंने बो बीटे जा रहे हैं।

मैं कोई एनोर्म नहीं हूँ, दोमियोर्म नहीं हूँ, बीमोर्म नहीं हूँ। मैं कोई भी “रेंजी” नहीं जानता हूँ। हाँ, बैक्सीनेंची में मेरी दिलचस्पी है। लेकिन मैंने बोर्ड से स्टेटिस्टिक्स देखे हैं, और यन्हे देखों के इतिहास की भी पढ़ा है। अपर याप स्टेटिस्टिक्स को देखे, तो याप को मालूम होगा कि स्माल-गाल के बैक्सीन से जो बैक्सारिया हमारे भारी में उत्पन्न होती है, वे स्माल-गाल से कहीं ज्यादा बहुतलाक होती है। मुझे यास्तर्ह है कि इग्नेंड, मुनाइट्ड स्टेट्स की बहुत साँ स्टेट्स, यास्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड ने क्षपलसरी बैक्सीनेशन हो खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन हमारे देश में वही बैक्सीनेशन जारी है, और उस पर करोड़ों लोगों का अर्थ किया जाता है, जिसकी कोई उक्तता नहीं है। उससे लाभ की बजाय हानि होती है, नरह तरह की बैक्सारिया पैदा होती है।

मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि इंग्लैंड के बीबीए बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों ने इस सदन की

[बी लक्षण संस्कृत]

पेटोनान दिया है कि इस देश में बैंसोनेशन का बा काम कर दिया जाये, सेविन अभी तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और मुस्लिम का कारीबों काम का अध्ययन ही बैंसोनेशन पर बचे दिया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक क्रैंसिली प्लानिंग का सावाल है, मैं जो बातें कहना पाहूँता हूँ। हमारे देश में 1929 में चाहूँड मैट्रिज रेट्रैट एक्ट (एक्ट मध्यम 19, 1929) पान दिया गया था, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि यद्यपि प्राचारह वरस द्वे कम उम्र के लड़के और बड़ी उम्र के वरस से कम उम्र की लड़की की शादी होता, तो यह जुर्म होता और वरस दो जामें। सेविन में शायक की बताना चाहता हूँ कि चाहूँड मैट्रिज रेट्रैट एक्ट की पालनी उसके उल्लंघन में ही की जाती है, न कि उसके अनुसारण में। याप देहान में जो बार देखे जिंहें, बैंसाक्ष और यापहन महीनों में पाच, छ, मात्र वरस द्वे लड़के-नन्दनिया की शादियाँ होती हैं। इन उनको देखते हैं और रोक नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि कानून म नहीं है। हमारे मोर्मूदा कानून के मुताबिक यह जुर्म कार्बिन-दस्तावेज-पुस्तक नहीं है, मैट्रिजेट व मामने दर यात्रात थों, मुकुन दो, तब उन पर बायंबाही होती है। मेरा युत्ताप है कि इस एक्ट म गोलोधन करके एक ही मैट्रिज की एक ज़िन बढ़ा दी जाये—इक्कीं वरस के लड़के आग अद्वार्ह वरस की लड़की से नीचे की जाती न हो और जो इक्कीं किलाफ-बड़ी के, उस पर मुकदमा चलाना जाये और दूसरे, इन तुम्हें को कार्बिन-दस्तावेज-पुस्तिका, कारीबेवन आकें, कगार दिया जाये। उभी इस तरह की शादियों की रोक-शाय ही सकती है।

जहाँ हम आबादी को रोकने के लिए बोजनाये बना रहे हैं, कई व्यवस्थाये कर रहे हैं, किन्तु और दूसरे बर्गह करा रहे हैं, वहाँ एक काम यह भी किया जाये कि ऐसे आदर्शों मुकर्रेर किये जाये, जो शहरों और देशों में जा कर यह प्रचार करे कि आबादी में इकाफ़ एक राष्ट्र का असता है और क्रैंसिली प्लानिंग

एक नैतिक इन्ड्री है। हमारे देश में जो इस किस्म के पुराने दक्षिणांती जुगालात हैं कि अन्त कोई अपनी नीं दस वरस की भड़की की जाती कर देता है, तो वह पुष्टात्मा है, बर्ना वह पार का भागी है, हमें इन जुगालात को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इसके जुगाला हम अपने लोगों को आधारितिक शिखा भी दे और उनको अपने पर नियन्त्रण रखने वा उपेता है।

बी जिवाकारण लाल (फ्रिडोवाद)

ज्ञानवल महोदय भूमि में स्वास्थ्य विवरता है, ज्ञानवल महोदय भूमि होती है और जीवारी से भीन होती है। जीवं ज्ञानवल उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार ने होती है, उसका कारण यह है कि ये बहु वर वरीव और पिछड़े हुए लोग ज्ञाना रहते हैं। वे जाग जीवारियों से चिरे रहते हैं और सरकार उनका इन्द्रियम नहीं कर पाती है। यह सरकार अपनी तक मैत्रिया ही। हिंदा और चेक जैसे महारोंगों को हिन्दुत्वान से हमेशा हमेशा के लिये ज्ञान करने में अमर्यर रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि ये जीवारिया अन्यर गरीबों, मैहनतकारों और सेतिहर मजुरों में होती है, जिनसे मजी बहुदाय या सरकार का जगाव नहीं है। यह सरकार उन लोगों से बिल्कुल अलग है। ये जीवारिया उड़ी लंगों में होती है, जो हर बहु देश और समाज को सेवा करते रहते हैं। उन की हरक लंग महोदय और सरकार का ज्ञान नहीं है। ये जीवारिया अक्षर गरीबों में ज्ञाना होती है जिनके सरकार का ज्ञान उनकी हरक नहीं जाता है।

जिनको या ज्ञाना देश और दूरीबों को अभी, ने ऐसे के मारे सोते हैं, ज्ञानवल के तारे हसते हैं, सरकारी के जितारे रहते हैं।

इतंतंत्र-संशाम में उन्हीं लोगों ने घरेलों से ज़नने का आवाह कराये किना उन्हीं दूरीबों में हमारा साक दिया।

स्वतंत्रता-संवाद में उन बीरीबोंने  
तुम्हारा साथ दिया,  
बना दिया भालिक तुम को,  
जब डडा तुम ने हाथ लिया,  
जब तुम रिक्षे में बैठ आते  
और मैं रिक्षे को लौट रहा,  
तुम्हारी बीबन-कलिका को  
मैं रख बूद से लौट रहा,  
आप आते, मैं भूखा मरता  
वह भेरी सरकार नहीं है  
क्या गरीब का इस भारत में  
रहने का अधिकार नहीं है ?

मैं भवी भ्रूदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस समस्या का पूरा प्रश्न अध्ययन कर के ऐसा प्रबन्ध करते की दृष्टि बरे जिससे ये बीमारिया ज्वादातर गरीबों में न होने पाये । यह बीमारी ठीक नहीं हाती । आप एक भी मिमाल दें कि आपके नडके को बेचक, टी० बी० या काई बीमारी हुई है यदि हुई भी होगी तो उसका इनाज कराते ही लेकिन गरीब के लिये कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है । प्रधार सरकार आहे तो इन बीमारियों के जड़मूल में खोदने का भाषण निकाल भरती है, आहे विदेशी सहायता में ही आप को इस काम का करना पडे । लेकिन विदेशी सहायता तो इन चीजों के लिये नहीं ली जावेगी—जैसे पी० एल० ४८० है जिससे प्राप्त गेहूँ जनता में स्वास्थ्य का खराब करता चला जा रहा है ।

मेरे आगरा शहर के बेलनगज माल गोदान में एक ऐसा गेहूँ सरकार की तरफ से आया है कि वहा पर रास्ता चलने वालों को नाक बन्द करके निकलना पडता है । ऐसा गेहूँ यदि जनता को जाने के लिये दिया जायगा तो उसके स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं । ऐसा अनुरोध है कि आप और आमरा के

1. दूरी अधिकारी को सूचित करे कि इस संस्ते गेहूँ का काना में वितरण न किया जाय और न ही उनको दुकानों को दिया जाय बरना यह गेहूँ बही की जनता के स्वास्थ्य का बिगाड़ेगा ।

मैं आप इनके परिवार नियाजन के द्वेष और पालप्प को सुनिये इनका परिवार नियाजन दिन प्रति दिन फेल होता जा रहा है । कुछ ऐसे आदमी हैं जो १०-५० वा जालच देकर १४ साल तक के बच्चे का आपरेशन करते होते हैं लेकिन जहा परिवार नियाजन होता चाहिये वहा नहीं होता है । लूप का भी बड़ा अंतर्वाल किस्ता है । मैं आपके अनुरोध करता चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसे कानून न बनाये जिसमें आप १५-१५ साल के लड़कों को आपरेशन के लिये और १५ से २० की उड़ाकियों का लूप लगवाने के लिये एलाके करे । इसमें देश में अन्याकार बढ़ रहा है । आपरेशन और लूप उड़ी के लिये होना चाहिये जो परिवार नियाजन करना चाहत है ।

मैं आपके सफर जग हास्पिटल और वहा पे सुप्रीम्युनिव्हर्सिटी कर्नेल आयर के सम्बन्ध में बहना चाहता हूँ । अभी कुछ दिन हुए वहा की एक नर्म को ३० ड० की छाड़ी बारी की आराप म पुलिस के सुरुदं कर दिया गया और पुलिस ने उस विवाहित महिला का २४ घण्टे तक जमानत पर भा नहीं छोड़ा । न्यायालीका ने आपने फैयल में इसकी कही आलाचना भी है और उन नसों का बिना कुमूर के मुका बदरिया । पिर भी चार महीने तक नर्मल आयर ने उसको मुर्दातिल रखा और उसने बाद नौवटा पर लिया । नवम्बर १९६६ में वहा पर नसों की हड्डाताल हुई और लेकिन उसने बदरबूद भी सम्भाल करना पर जू तक नहीं रेगा । कर्नेल आयर बहुत बूढ़ हो चुके हैं । हमारे पूर्वजोंने कहा है—

कौल, काम बस कृपण विमूढ़ा  
प्रांत दर्जी एसी पर्ति बूढ़ा ।

[श्री विवेकरण लाल]

इनका हमारे यहां मरण में लुधार है, परन्तु पता नहीं वह कैसे सरकार के इसने कृपापाल बने हुए हैं कि उनको अभी तक रिटायर नहीं किया गया है।

अब मैं आपको जनता के स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में एक कविता सुनाता हूँ—

स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ता जाता जनता का,  
भारत के दर्शियान देखा,  
मैं जिम्मदारी जानन की है,  
यह लाल कन्तु का विधान देखा।  
एत दिन मैंहलन परता  
मार्ग वा मजूर किमान देखा,  
इसने पर भी दिन पानी,  
दिन प्रब्रह्म भग्न बेजान देखा।  
भूय प्यास मरने याका हा  
यूँ पाठ प्रीर बिहार में जग्नन देखा,  
स्वास्थ्य बनाता वार माध्यन  
पड़ोपति द्वार मत्रियोपद्वीपान देखा।  
इनका ज्ञानपान यारम दख कर  
राखण और दूद भी हैरान देखा।  
विष काट, होरा का डार पहनता  
भारत का प्रधान देखा।  
लाक सभा म सागरस्ती को  
बूढ़ी उमर म मैं जडान देखा  
स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ता जाता जनता का  
भारत के दर्शियान देखा।

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister also has to reply. You cannot go on speaking till 6 o'clock. We must give the Minister at least 15 minutes. He says he wants half an hour. One or two of them at least will have to speak. I will just give another five or ten minutes, and then I will have to complete it. Half a dozen of you are standing. In five minutes half a dozen of you cannot speak, I am sure about it. I am calling one of two, and the rest of you will have to forego, because you must hear the Minister also. What is the use of your going on speaking?

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** Will you permit us to put a question?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is allowed. Let them put questions. **Shri Kuchelar** Two minutes

**Shri G. Kuchelar (Vellore):** I am happy to have an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the subject of health and family planning. I do not want to take much time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even if you want, there is no time left now. Not more than two minutes.

**Shri G. Kuchelar:** I want to put forward some suggestions regarding the administration of hospitals and I shall explain the attitude of the authorities in charge of hospitals and dispensaries towards the patients who go to them. When there are serious cases that are to be attended to immediately because they happen to be the result of accidents, the hospital authorities do not give proper attention to these cases. There are many such instances and I shall cite only one instance. In my constituency at Vellore, there was a case of such instance.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Centre can do nothing about it. It is for the State Government.

**Shri G. Kuchelar:** I am citing this only as an example. An entire family went for a marriage function and the whole family was involved in an accident and they were taken to the hospital Bowumgpet Hospital, Bangalore. For more than an hour they were not attended to. A lady was struggling for her life but nobody was there to attend on her and no treatment was given. If she had been attended to in proper time, she would have been alive—that is the feeling of the public in our place. That is why I appeal to the hon. Minister to issue proper instructions so that the medical authorities may not be negligent in their duties towards accident cases which require urgent treatment.

My second point is this. On 19th April, 1967 on a visit to Madras the hon. Minister had occasion to take part in a function in the general hospital and he was kind enough to say that a post-graduate medical institute would be opened shortly at Madras. I would request the Minister to keep his promise and fulfil it early.

मी. चौहान स्वतंत्र (पीलीभीत) :  
भ्रम्यमान महोदय, जब राजासभा की बात होती है तो उसके दो पक्ष हैं—एक तो पहले कि भारतीय की स्वतंत्रता और दूसरे कि वीमानी भारत जाये तो उनके, कैसे इलाज हो। जहां तक इसका पहला पक्ष है इस मानवतये ने स्वास्थ्य की कैसे कायम रखा जा सकता है इन पर कहीं जोर नहीं दिया। स्वास्थ्य रहे भी नहीं कैसे रहे—न पीलीटिक जाना भिन्न रहा है न गांधी मिल रहा है और न अच्छी चीजें मिल रही हैं—हर तरफ मिलावट की चीजें मिल रही हैं। इन पर गांधीरता में विचार होना चाहिए। न मान इतना विक यहा पर होता है कि: इनमें सूधा करने की तरफ कार्य किया करने हों उठाया जा रहा है। हालांकि मेरा इन्दूरूप है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए, चाहिए।

झाक्टरों की कर्ती का विक किया गया है। इसमें जो एक परेशानी की बात है वह यह है कि हमारे प्रचलित झाक्टर्स निरन्तर बाहर जा रहे हैं इन्वेंट चले जाते हैं अपर्टीमेंट चले जाते हैं बहु उनको तनक्काहूं पच्छी मिलती है और पहां तनक्काहूं कम मिलती है। इस तरफ भी मानवतये का ध्यान जाना चाहिये कि प्रचलित झाक्टरों को यहां रहने का अवसर मिले और उनके अच्छी तनक्काहूं पच्छी रिस्यूलेशन मिल सके।

एक हूँ रखी जो विदेशी तरफ में मानवतये का ध्यान भाक्टित करना चाहता हूं—वह है बैरेट का स्वाम। हक्कारों ऐसे लोग हैं जो झाक्टर नहीं हैं जो वीड नहीं है कुछ जानते नहीं हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद लोगों

के स्वास्थ्य से बिलबोड़ कर रहे हैं गलत-समत दवा देते हैं और उनकी बजाह से हजारों लोग हर साल मरते हैं। इन बैरेट को कट्टोल करने के लिए कोई कानून बनना चाहिये।

धर्म वे मरकार का ध्यान भावुकों की तरक दिलाना चाहता है। ऐसे अपने ग्राम्य उत्तर प्रदेश में कई भावुकोंदिक कालेज हैं। पीलीभीत में भी एक भावुकोंदिक कालेज है, जो कि देश का एक माना हुआ कालिज है और जिसे मध्य ग्राम्यमान्य अधिकारी जानते हैं। पिछली म्यामार्य भवी भावुकों के महत विकास की ओर यहि कुछ किया तो विशुद्ध भावुकों की नरपति जोन दिया। ऐसा निर्देश यह है कि विशुद्ध भावुकों नहीं खल रक्खता है। यहां पर भावुकों और ऐनीर्पीयों दोनों को ग्रामान्यमान्य सभा से कायम करने का अवसर दिया जाए। तब उनमें सफलता मिल सकती है। इसपे साथ माय उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भावुकोंदिक कालिज है उनकी किसी पूर्ववर्ती से सम्बद्ध करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये। व.१ के जो लहके हैं उनको निरन्तर भाग है कि किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से उनको सम्बद्ध किया जाय लेकिन अभी तक नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं मरकार से निर्देश करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भावुकोंदिक कालिज है उनको किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध करने की तरफ ध्यान दे।

अभी यहां पर परिवार नियोजन का विक हुआ। चतुर्थ पवर्वर्तीय योजना में 95 करोड़ लप्पे की अवसरा की गई है। तीर्तीय पवर्वर्तीय योजना में 27 करोड़ लप्पे की अवसरा की गई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि सारा हमारा जो व्यवस्था हो रहा है उसका फल जो हमको भिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उससे उतना लाभ नहीं हुआ है और यह सभी अधिकारी अवध बर्च हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो लोग लेनदेन से यह काम करता चाहे न रे लेनकिन वेरी राय है कि यह कोई लाभवाद बात नहीं है। यह जो बात इस तरीके से कही-

## [भी माहून स्वरूप]

जा रही है यह जो चार तरीके धननाये जा रहे हैं कैरेंटिव पिल्स, आई०य० यू० सी० डी० सी०, स्टरलाइंसन और जो ऐबीरेन्स, यह जो तरीके धननाये जा रहे हैं इससे लाया को हानि होनी और जात लीट पर यह ऐबीरेन्स का तरीका विलक्षण गमन है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Please resume your seat. We must give the Minister at least 15 minutes. I have been ringing the bell several times.

भी माहून स्वरूप में चाहूना यि धनी ऐबीरेन्स को बाज हाने लगी है यार एक कमेटी बैठा दी गई है और यवर्मेंट का व्यापार है कि ऐबीरेन्स को जीमेलाइंड कर दिया जावे में सबलगा हूँ किवह गलत बाज होनी।

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr Speaker:** I will allow two or three questions only Shri Kunte

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba)** While the Government of India and the State Governments are spending thousands of crores of rupees on other plans, I really do not understand why the problem of rural water supply to villages does not get precedence. Furthermore, there is one difficulty that I find recently, the State Governments in some cases and especially the Maharashtra Government—the State to which I belong—have returned some money because it has no engineers. This is really a painful thing. There are young boys, engineers, who do not get jobs. On the other side, there are State Governments which make false reports saying that they do not get engineers. There have been other States also who have diverted the money. According to my impression, the Planning Commission has at one time come to the conclusion that not more than Rs 800 crores will be required for the supply of water to every village in this country. Well, if we are spending Rs 20,000 to Rs 25,000 crores on other Plans, village water supply is

the first thing because that will keep the health of the towns and the villages and it will lead to development in the region.

**भी माहून स्वरूप (विलासपुर)** प्रायुर्वेदिक, मूनारी और होम्योपेथी के लिए हमारी यह पर एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी और उम कमेटी ने कुछ निर्णय लिये थे और दिये निर्णय को आज तक घट्टे टरीके से उमकी एक उच्च बमेटी बनाने की व्यवस्था थी बह नहीं की गई है तो यह कब तक की जावेंगी और उन पर सरकार ध्यान देकर कब से उसे ध्यान में लाने की दृष्टि करेंगी?

**Shri F. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal)** In endorsing what Shri Kunte said about rural water supply, I beg to state that it is highly regrettable that even after 20 years of Independence, we are not able to supply even the basic amenity, namely, drinking water, to lakhs and lakhs of our villages. In this connection I would like to ask the Minister whether the Alu: water supply scheme which covers 30 villages in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned, because there has been a satyagraha going on, and even now the State Government is supplying water by lorries, that is the deplorable condition. I would like to know whether that scheme has been sanctioned and, if that is so, when it is going to be executed.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi)** The population of Delhi has doubled within the last 10 years, and there is a large population on the periphery of the old city, in west Delhi—the Najafgarh colony—where the population is four lakhs, but there is not a single State hospital there. May I know whether there is any proposal to set up a hospital in that area?

**भी कंबर जाल मूल (दिल्ली सदर)** याम इडिया मेडिकल इस्टीम्यून में याप ने एकपट्ट बाकटी रखे उसके साथ साथ इस्टीम्यून मेडिकल और सारे ऐपेंटस बैरेंस का भी इत्तवाद

बहुत अच्छा किया है लेकिन जो शिकायत है अगर आप वहां जाकर देखें तो मालूम होगा कि वहां डाक्टरों ने अपना एक इम्पायर बना रखा है और जिसके कारण मरीज़ को काफ़ी नकारात्मक होती है और वहां पर उन की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये बर्बाद होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में पता लगायें कि क्या वहां डाक्टरों के दो ग्रुप हैं और यह दोनों ग्रुप आपमें लड़ते रहते हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इनके बारे में इनकायरो करेंगे?

यहां दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक को गवर्नरमेंट मर्वेट के लिए केवल दो डिस्पेंसरीज़ हैं। गवर्नरमेंट मर्वेट की ओर अधिक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज़ यहां पर खोलने की डिमांड है। दूसरे यह भा उनको शिकायत है कि वहां पर आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज़ में महंगी दवाइयां मरीज़ों को नहीं दी जाती हैं बल्कि सस्ती बाजी मालूमी, म.मूला दवाइयां ही दी जाती हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय और अधिक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज़ खोलेंगे और साथ ही अच्छी दवाइयां वहां पर मरीज़ों को दी जाने का आवश्यक व्यवस्था करेंगे?

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam):** My district of Khammam has almost reached the target fixed for family planning. For family planning, Andhra Pradesh Government have budgeted for Rs. 396.01 lakhs, but the Central Government has given only Rs. 164.91 lakhs. For staff programmes, as against a budget of Rs. 133 lakhs, only Rs. 76.06 lakhs have been given. So, I request the Minister to give more funds to Andhra.

Let not the Minister go to the religious heads knowing their views and get a rebuff. Let conscience be the guide.

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S Chandrasekhar):** Sir, I am most grateful to all the 17 hon. members of this House who have

spoken at some length giving me largely their appreciation, their congratulations and their very valuable constructive criticism and last but not the least some most valuable suggestions. I had originally asked for 1 hour. Later the Deputy-Speaker said 45 minutes. It was whittled down to half an hour and now I have only 12 minutes. If I might follow the advice of my hon. friend, the Education Minister—he said, I must wait for 5 minutes, say that I am most grateful for the suggestions, bow to the House and then sit down—

**Mr. Speaker:** The other ministers will not get even that opportunity. You are lucky.

**Dr. S. Chandrasekhar:** I have taken detailed notes of every suggestion made by every member who spoke. I have got an enormous amount of statistical matter and relevant data to give to satisfy them, but now I must beg of the hon. members through you that I cannot do it. I have got only 10 minutes left.

The whole health programme of the Government and the family planning programme can be called death control and birth control. Death control is one of health development, alleviation of human suffering, removal of disease and morbidity, raising the expectation of life at birth and prolonging the normal longevity of the average citizen of this country. This is health development and this can be done through a series of measures. The strategy adopted by the Health Ministry all these years is a sound one and we are continuing it, i.e. to go into the basic, root causes of the subject. Within the very limited and stringent financial resources—it became stringent after the 1962 emergency and it has become very stringent from 1963-64 onwards—we have been doing our very best by seeing whether we can give adequate water. 36 per cent of the morbidity in our country and even mortality can be traced to the lack of pure, potable and portable water-supply not only our 3000 and odd cities

[Dr. S. Chandrasekhar]

and towns, but in our 566,000 and odd villages. My anguish and agony are there to be shared with the hon. Members, though I shall be more scientific and not defend anything, that we have not succeeded in providing water supply to the villages, particularly to inaccessible and remote areas, particularly in the summer months when people are hard put to get it. We knew of the places in Andhra Pradesh, in Kurnool, not to speak of Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. We are trying to do our best. There is concern, there is great anxiety. But, unfortunately, I must point out to the House, the strategy cannot be worked out because we just do not have the resources. For water supply in the cities we give 100 per cent loans. In rural areas we give 50 per cent assistance and 50 per cent loan. So the initiative is by and large left to the areas. If they have money to give we give matching grants and they do it. If they cannot do it, I am very sorry to say that the Centre is largely helpless. As you know health is a State subject and we cannot do very much about it.

Secondly, we would like to increase the number of hospitals—somebody suggested it at the very end of the debate. In 1918 there were eight hospitals. There were 16 universities in August 1947 when we became free. Twenty years later, today, we have 66 or 67 universities and 90 medical colleges. The number of seats has increased enormously. Today, if I may take the House into confidence, I am spending sleepless nights because a number of students with deserving academic excellent qualifications from all parts of the country including the centrally administered areas are crying for seats for whom we cannot provide seats at all. We are trying our very best. We have 90 medical colleges and 2000 odd seats. A large number of them are under the State control and we cannot impose on them. Even those candidates who came from areas like Nagaland, NEFA, Bhutan or Sikkim where there are no medical

colleges whatsoever cannot be imposed on them. Right in this Delhi City if I have the resources tomorrow I would like to start a new medical college and put it under the auspices of the University of Delhi, put it directly under the Vice Chancellor's care and use Rao's hospital as a working clinic attached to it. We just have not the resources. Everything you talk about is absolutely right, carefully thought out and must be done and is needed. There is no question whatsoever about it. But it is a question of priorities, of targets, of what can be done, at what time, of a phased programme and all that. I am glad that both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are here. So we are not hiding anything. We have all the data to give you. I wish I had the time to tell you all that.

The second strategy is to see what can be done about the communicable diseases. In one foreign affluent country there is a huge public health department and there it is written in golden letters "every community and country can buy the death rate it wants". If you have the resources you can have the doctors, sanitation, water supply, drugs, hospitals, beds, air conditioning and all that and we can reduce the death rate to 10 or 9—the figure in the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand or United States of America. But we cannot. Not because we do not know the tricks of the trade, not because we do not have the technological know-how—our people are just as competent as anybody else in any part of the world—but because we do not have the resources. Yet we are doing the malaria programme which has won worldwide admiration as the proceedings of the World Health Organisation will satisfy you if you look into it. They have paid such a high tribute to the programme, that where there were one hundred million malaria cases 15 or 20 years ago, today it is a matter of less than a million. This is a programme of the Government of India on which an thoughtful, sane citizen ought to congratulate himself that the

Government of India has done this significant remarkable feat of almost eliminating malaria. We are trying to do it with small-pox, goitre, filariasis etc. If we have the resources technical experts are ready to come and do it I can go on giving instances like this. We are trying to increase medical education, para medical personnel, more nurses, colleges, more midwives, trying every way to train the dais so that we can rope them into the regular channel, trying to develop communication to the villages, impart medical knowledge to the people in the villages and all that. But, unfortunately, here, when we go to the Finance Ministry, when we go to the States, it must be a part, an integral part of the annual State Plan. If that cannot provide for it, we cannot do anything about it. Therefore, if I may say so, in spite of all this, in spite of the limitations, there is one great significant fact—in fact two—the death rate in this country has come down from 26 in 1941-51 to 16 in 1966. If you are a statistician or a mathematician you will know what a tremendous fall it is a fall for which we should really congratulate the Government of India, the State Government and all offices, of the Ministry of Health, all the doctors from the very top, from the DGHS down to, shall we say, the harmless vaid in the remote village. We have done this trick. The expectation of life after birth has been raised from 30 in 1930s to 50 today and I assure you, in another 10 years, if we have the resources, we shall bring it to 65 and bring it to the level of European countries and in another 10 or 20 years to 75, on the lines of the Soviet Union, Sweden, New Zealand and the United States of America. We can do it and since we are doing all this, the population is increasing.

Now that we have taken death control steps what is happening to our country is, and I now come to birth control, our population is increasing at a fast rate. Because, any purposeful control of mortality, unless it is accompanied by a purposeful social control of birth or fecundity, there will

be nothing but disastrous consequences for the people of India. Government is aware of it. Long ago, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about it in the most eloquent terms. We have progressively and courageously followed a policy of birth control, subject to the limitations of the purse. What is the picture here? We are performing a miracle in this field. There are today 20 million births a year and about 8 million deaths a year, of all age groups, adding a net total of 12 million to 13 million people equivalent to the population of Australia, every year to our existing population. At this rate, in 1928 years we shall exactly double the population of India, it will become from the present 510 million to nearly a billion or 1 thousand million by 1998. It took about almost a half million years to become 500 million and in less than 30 years we shall double it.

There is nothing wrong in having increased population. People can be an asset, happiness and joy, so long as every man woman and child is provided with the basic irreducible minimum decentres of civilised existence. We have to provide them with some food, some clothing, housing, some water, some education, some medical facilities and some leisure for pursuit of cultural values and nothing more. And this we are not able to do, despite three or four five year plans, although we have made improvements. We have made tremendous improvements whether you like it or not, but all this has been swallowed by the tremendous annual addition to the population. Just imagine for a moment that since 1947 no baby was born in this country. In 20 years there will be houses going begging, we do not have to have Bhuksham dahi begging for food all over the world we would be exporting food. But since our birth rate is going up, and our death rate has become stationary or is going down, we are having this gulf. We are trying to reduce it.

Though much criticism has been made about this Ministry, I am most

[Dr S Chandrasekhar] grateful to the House that not a single member has opposed family planning I am most grateful for it, because it is not a party programme, it is a national programme. Irrespective of political ideologies, we have taken upon ourselves the task of giving a healthy life and economic betterment to the millions of our country. Nobody disputes it. But the question is of methodology. Shri Anthony, like a good Catholic, said that we must follow the rhythm method. I would like to point out here that we are the first non Catholic country to practise rhythm method for 10 years since the days of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur but we found that it does not work. I told the Pope about it. So we are using other methods. Some hon Member said that we are constantly changing the methods. I hope there is nothing wrong in changing methods because science is changing. If tomorrow a much better method comes we shall drop the bad and obsolescent method and take up the new method.

I think it was Shrimati Gopalan who said that IUCD is not a success because the same people get it inserted and remove it and again get it inserted. I do not think that our women are so depraved that for the sake of Rs 2 will put an IUCD from a clinic next morning go to another clinic and get it removed and come back the third day for another insertion so that they will get just Rs 2. I have heard people talk about it. But I may tell you honestly that I have met many doctors and other people in the villages in many States and though many people have made that charge I have not come across anybody who could substantiate it because I think the women of India would not like to have their modesty outraged by having something taken out just for the sake of Rs 2. I assure you that it does not happen. Only people talk about it and it has cumulative effect.

About sterilisation you know what we are doing. We have done 1 million cases all of them purely voluntary, only a small incentive is given, not

really an incentive, a bonus to cover the loss of wages not salary, to provide hospitalisation and taxi-fare.

Shri Vastadevan Nair (Peermade) Is it going to be made compulsory?

Dr S Chandrasekhar No, we have not done it. We are trying to do it. But even that is not enough. So the Maharashtra Government said may be we ought to do it compulsorily. Now that the hon Member of the opposition has raised this question, I will answer it though I had not planned to answer it. You tell the citizen which way to drive whether the right or the left you ask him to stop at the traffic light you ask him to get vaccinated you ask him not to take a particular liquor you ask him not to eat a particular food like beef, you ask him not to do this or not to do that you tell him whom he can marry and when he can marry, you have the law of consanguinity. So is there anything extraordinary or illegal in terms of national or international law if the State comes and tells anybody, in the interest of the nation perhaps an element of coercion or compulsion should be used in this field? Perhaps it is much better I am just contemplating it. We have not decided about it. We have asked the State Governments and all of them agreed, except two States. The Law Ministry here is examining it, also the law Departments of the various States are examining it. It is a very unique thing. We are not trying to do it to please ourselves. Here our effort is to see whether we can do something for the betterment of our people and nothing more. If tomorrow something else comes which will solve all these problems and difficulties we will take to it.

18 hrs

Then about the question of legalisation it is not legalisation but as somebody said it is liberalisation. Even here we are not rushing. We had an expert committee and an hon. Member of this House, Shri Shantilal Shah,

was a member of that He had all the evidence collected.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: One minute, Sir

On this he had suggested some proposals which we have referred to the Law Ministry

On the raising of the age of consent, everybody is agreed except, I think, some orthodox ladies from Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

Mr. Speaker. You cannot extend it by one or two minutes

Dr S. Chandrasekhar. I thank you very much and I hope my Demands will be accepted

Mr Speaker: I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House

All the cut motions were put and negatived

Mr Speaker 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 sums 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 38 to 40 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning"

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker: Now I will put all other Demands to the vote of the House. The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the Presi-

dent, to complete the sums 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—

- (i) Demands Nos 9 to 14 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Education,
- (ii) Demands Nos 17 to 81 and 113 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Finance
- (iii) Demands Nos 60 to 62 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (iv) Demands Nos 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Law,
- (v) Demands Nos 73 74 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,
- (vi) Demands Nos 75 to 77 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals,
- (vii) Demands Nos 78 to 81 133 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation,
- (viii) Demands Nos 82 to 86 and 135 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping
- (ix) Demands Nos 91 92 and 141 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy,
- (x) Demand No 100 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs,
- (xi) Demands Nos 101 and 102 relating to the Department of Social Welfare,
- (xii) Demand No 106 relating to Planning Commission,
- (xiii) Demand No 107 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (xiv) Demand No 108 relating to Rajya Sabha; and

(xv) Demand No 109 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President"

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 62,76,000 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 Education'"

DEMAND NO. 10—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 35,84,82,000 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 'Education'"

DEMAND NO. 11—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 79,13,000 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 'Archaeology'"

DEMAND NO. 12—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,36,20,000 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 Survey of India"

DEMAND NO. 13—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,82,51,000 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 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'"

DEMAND NO. 14—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,17,01,000 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 Ministry of Education'"

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 47,71,000 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 Education'"

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,78,30,000 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 Finance'"

DEMAND No. 18—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,97,26,000 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 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 19—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,90,35,000 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 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 20—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,37,03,000 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 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 21—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,05,000 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 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 22—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,63,20,000 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 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 23—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,79,55,000 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 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 24—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,10,000 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 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 25—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,81,000 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 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 26—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,60,000 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 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

## DEMAND No. 27—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 42,57,000 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 Opium"

## DEMAND No. 28—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,20,49,000 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 Ministry of Finance'"

## DEMAND No. 29—GRANT-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 211,07,27,000 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 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'"

## DEMAND No. 30—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,15,000 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 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'"

## DEMAND No. 31—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 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 'Pre-partition Payments'"

## DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,33,000 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 on the India Security Press'"

## DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,08,97,000 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 on Currency and Coinage'"

## DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,42,000 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 on Mints'"

## DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 59,89,000 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 on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,38,65,000 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 'Commutued Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,01,73,00,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 35,11,21,000 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 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

DEMAND No 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,78,59,00,000 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 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,15,000 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 Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No 61—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,53,69,000 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 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,14,34,000 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 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,38,37,000 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 Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO 71—MINISTRY OF LAW**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 41,56,000 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 Law'."

**DEMAND NO 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,44,16,000 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 Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND NO 73—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,43,000 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 Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND NO 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,04,73,000 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 Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND NO 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,69,30,000 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 Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND NO 75—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,92,000 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 Steel, Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,81,84,000 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 'Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,86,71,000 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 Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 74,81,84,000 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 Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO 78—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,28,000 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 Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO 79—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,23,33,000 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 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO 80—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,64,83,000 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 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,26,13,000 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 Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,31,61,000 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 on Aviation'."

DEMAND NO 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,48,00,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 85,01,000 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 Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND NO 83—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,73,67,000 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 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO 84—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,27,23,000 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 'Mercantile Marine'."

**DEMAND No. 85—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,19,000 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 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

**DEMAND No. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,29,000 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 Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

**DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,68,000 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 on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,47,000 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 on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,99,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

**DEMAND No. 91—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,79,000 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 Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 92—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,72,67,000 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 Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,37,00,000 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 Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 100—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 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 Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 101—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,52,000 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 Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 102—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,44,000 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 Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 106—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,25,000 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 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 107—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,92,000 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 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 108—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,41,000 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 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,000 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 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

18.04 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1967

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68."

श्री मर्जु देसाई (मंगेर) : अधिक महोदय नियम 72 के अन्दर मैंने आपको सुनना दी है। मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

## [भी भयु लियदे]

मृदूने जो एकोप्रिएकन बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति मारी है इसका मैं इसलिए विरोध कर रहा हूँ कि मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में कहा गया है :

.... there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding . in the aggregate.....to the sum of fourteen thousand, four hundred and three crores".

इतनी बड़ी रकम का विनियोग करने के लिए यह बिल पेश कर रहे हैं और प्रानिमति बाप रहे हैं। मैं केवल दो बुनियादी बातों को देता चाहता हूँ। प्रानिकार यह रकम यह किए लिए चाहते हैं ? सरकार यहांने के लिए ही तो चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं बुनियादी सकाल इस बिल पर यह उठा रखा हूँ कि यह बास्तव में यह सरकार प्रतिलिप ने है ? जिस तरह प्रध्याय महोदय प्रस्तुतक के बिना बारीर होता है उसी तरह से यह सरकार नेताविहीन बन गई है ..

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No, no.

Mr. Speaker: It is not general discussion now. You have written to me that you wanted to raise some points under rule so-and-so. If you go into general discussion, it will lead us nowhere.

भी भयु लियदे मैं केवल बुनियादी बातें ही प्राप्ते समझें रखूँगा। ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं रुगा। नियमों के प्रन्दर पूर्णे पूरा प्रस्तुतकार है कि मैं बुनियादी सबालों को उठा रहा हूँ। सारीय प्रणाली में नेता का काम होता है कि प्रान्तियादी और जामकी जो कार्य हैं उनको देख रेख करे उनमें समन्वय प्रस्थापित करे और नाय साय उनका एक सुरक्षितरण कर ..

Mr. Speaker: Which Rule?

Shri Madhus Limaye: Rule 72.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

भी भयु लियदे : कंसिलेशन स्टंड पर मैं बाद में बोलूँगा। इस बिल में मुद्दे रख रहा हूँ बहु बचाव करे। उसके बाद भाषण को कहना है भाषण करे। संसदीय प्रणाली में नेता का काम होता है ? एक घर से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सदन में सदन के नेता और प्रध्याय महोदय उपस्थित नहीं रहते हैं। प्रान्तियादी जो सवाल चाहते हैं उनका जवाब नहीं मिलता है ...

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): On a point of order, Sir.

Rule 72 speaks of the introduction of a Bill. Then, if it is opposed, there are the grounds stated in the Rule for opposing its introduction. The proviso says:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House."

This speaks of the constitutional provision. Our Constitution being federal, there is the division of powers, the division of subjects. Now, if we are to introduce a measure touching and dealing with a subject which is beyond the competence of the Central Government or the federal Government or this Legislature, then this Rule 72 steps in. So long as it is not beyond the competence of this Legislature to deal with the financial matters

Mr. Speaker: Before the proviso, there is the proper Rule 72

It says:

"a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

There is going to be no debate.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me read the whole thing.

भी भयु लियदे : क्या यह भी जाइंट धारा कांडे पर लड़े हुए हैं ?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of point of order. Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of a discussion. I have been repeatedly saying, there should be no speech, no discussion. It is only Rule 72 proper, not the proviso, which says:

"after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question." No further debate

श्री मन्त्रु लिखये । समदीय प्रणाली में नेता का काम होता है अन्तर्विभागीय भीर भासकीय

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How can he make a speech now?

श्री मन्त्रु लिखये आप जवाब दीजिये आपको जवाब देने का अधिकार है ।

मैं यह मर्ज कर रहा था कि एक सूतीकरण करना, समन्वय स्थापित करना, देख रेख करना यह इनका काम है । हम देख रहे हैं कि प्रणाल यन्त्री बराबर गैर हांडिर रहती है । अन्तर्विभागीय साल जब आते हैं तो उनका जवाब सन्तोषजनक नहीं मिलता है ।

प्रधान महोदय, समारोहों में या उत्सवों में हिस्सा लेने का जो काम है, जो असल में राष्ट्रपति का काम है, उन कामों के लिए तो इनको काफी समय मिलता है लेकिन संसदीय प्रणाली में उनके जो कर्तव्य हैं, उनको नियमों के लिए नहीं मिलता है । एक आज्ञाप्रेरणा यह हो गया ।

दूसरा आज्ञाप्रेरणा यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में (इट्टवांग) में विलकुल संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार बोल्या जाए । कैसे याता है यही बता रहा हूँ । संहिताएँ दिखाईये मेरे प्रति । यह तो मूँसे रहता है कि आप तीन सीं के करीब हैं और मैं यहां प्रक्षेपण पढ़ा हूँ । मैं विलकुल मुझे पर ही बोलूया । मैं एक भी कानून बात नहीं कहूँगा । (बद्धवधान) माननीय सदस्य इसनी प्रसंहिताएँ क्यों दिखा रहे हैं? दलीलों का जवाब दलीलों से दिया जाना चाहिए । (काल्पनिक) प्राचिन यह लोक सभा कांह के निए है? लोक सभा विदाद के निए ही तो है न? (बद्धवधान) मैं विलकुल प्रणाली के अनुसार जल रहा हूँ, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेते ही उधार के माननीय सदस्य मूँसे हो गए हैं, हल्ला करने लग गए हैं, जैसे वह भारत का भाग ही नहीं है । क्या मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेना पाप है? (बद्धवधान)

Shri Morarji Desai: Here it is said:

"after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement ."

Now, this is not a brief explanatory statement. This is now going into the debate

श्री मन्त्रु लिखये यह कोई एक्स्प्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट नहीं तो भीर बया है? मैं कोई बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ । आज्ञे से ज्यादा समय दो । उधार के माननीय सदस्यों में से लिया है ।

Mr Speaker: It is clearly stated here:

after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

This is very clear

जी अब लिखे में तो दूसरे मुद्दे को उठा कर बात ही कर रहा था। मैं कोई हॉलिट या बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं बातें जो नहीं दे रहा हूँ। बज्य प्रैदेश का नाम लेने ही इन बोलों को मुझे चाहा था।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Here is an Appropriation Bill. The Government is coming before the House for taking permission to spend the sums. In a democratic system, the House before giving the permission, has the right to draw the attention of the Government to certain very relevant matters. I think what he is saying is not irrelevant. (Interruptions)

जी अब लिखे में भी कुछ परिचाल और लियम जानता है। मैं उन्हीं के अनन्यार्थ बत रहा हूँ।

जी हृष्ण चन्द्र कल्याण (उम्मीद) बज्य प्रैदेश के बारे में यह मूर्ख नहीं बत रहा है कि क्या इन लिए इन चोरों का चिन्ह हो रही है?

Mr Speaker: He may confine himself only to the point.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications) (Shri I. K. Gujral): I rise on a point of order. Under rule 362 of the Rules of Procedure, I move

"That the question, be now put."

Shri Seshaian (Kumbhakonam): That is only for regular discussions and cannot be moved now.

जी अब लिखे वह विस्तार है ही नहीं। मैं बेतत बातें कर रहा हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order

Mr Speaker: He is well within his right, to move that motion. Here the rule is

'At any time, after a motion has been made any member may move "That the question be now put".'

Anyway will Mr Lamaye complete it?

जी अब लिखे यहाँ पर जो हृत्या हुया है उसमें नहीं बता रहा है। मैंने ज्यादा बयान नहीं लिया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order

Mr Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under rule 72. Under rule 72, you have permitted Mr Lamaye to say something on this. May I invite your kind attention to a previous ruling or direction given in this House?

Mr Speaker: Mr Lamaye has been permitted under that rule. He wrote to me in advance. The Speaker is bound to permit him.

Now I will request Mr Madhu Lamaye to confine himself to the rule and put the question.

जी अब लिखे महिला और रेलवे में इन दोनों बल्लभों को मानता हूँ।

Shri I. K. Gujral: My submission is this. You were well within your rights Sir, and you have permitted him to speak...

Mr. Speaker: Not to speak, but to put a question.

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am well within my right to submit to you that under rule 362, I can move for the closure of the discussion. I move:

"That the question be now put".

भी यत्तु लिखये क्या इसका कोई व्यवस्था है ? क्या यह कोई बहस है ?

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question now.

भी यत्तु लिखये मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में यह धर्व कर रहा था कि परसी गृह यत्ती जी ने यहाँ दो बातें कहीं । (व्यवस्थान)

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up separately.

भी यत्तु लिखये मैं नवियाद की दृनियादी बातें उठा रहा हूँ। प्रगत सविधान की दृनियाद आत्म हो जायेगी तो यह बिल कैसे यायेगा ? मैं दृनियाद में जा रहा हूँ। सरकार इसका जवाब दे ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: He is so touchy about it.

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up separately.

भी यत्तु लिखये, यह पैमा हम लोग कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): This is an abuse of the rule. You should not permit him.

भी यत्तु लिखये : विस्तृत नहीं। सरकार ऐरी बातों का जवाब दे ।

यह यत्ती ने उस दिन दो बातें कहीं : एक दो उन्होंने यह कहा कि केंद्र ने इसके बारे में कोई सलाह-मानोंदरा नहीं किया थी और दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि राज्यपाल ने चीक 1616 (ai) LSD—8.

मिनिस्टर की सलाह पर काम किया । (व्यवस्थान) मैं कल्प कर रहा हूँ। (व्यवस्थान) इस बोय यहाँ पर घट्पमत में है क्या इस-निए ऐसा किया जा रहा है ? (व्यवस्थान)

Shri I. K. Gujral: On a point of order . . .

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We protest against this kind of intolerance. This kind of intolerance is not fair.

भी यत्तु लिखये . दलील का जवाब दलील से दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is a point of order, it can be raised only one by one. There is no point in a dozen Members getting up on points of order simultaneously.

Shri I. K. Gujral: Shri Madhu Li-  
maye has given you a notice under rule 218 (5) in which he has mentioned the points that he wants to raise.

भी यत्तु लिखये . यह उनको कैसे भासूम हुआ ?

Shri I. K. Gujral: We have received a copy. We would like to know whether he is using his right to speak under that notice or . . .

भी यत्तु लिखये मैं 218 (5) के मातहत नहीं, बर्तक नियम 72 के मातहत बाल रहा हूँ। (व्यवस्थान) यथाय महोदय, मैं आज सबसे 5 बजे उठ कर बेहनत करके बोल रहा हूँ। मैं सारे नियमों को देख कर बोल रहा हूँ। (व्यवस्थान) अगर मैं लाग इस तरह बाया उत्पत्त करें, तो मैं इसको बर्दास्त नहीं करूँगा। (व्यवस्थान) मैं यापका सरकार चाहता हूँ। मैं घट्पमत में हूँ, केवल इसलिए यह यत्तु मूल्यों नहीं रोक सकता है। (व्यवस्थान) मैं

[बी मधु लिमये]

दो मिनट में जारी कर रहा हूँ। (अध्यक्षान) मैं इस तरह दबने वाला नहीं हूँ। इसका क्या मतलब है? आप इस सदन को नियंत्रित घोर नियंत्रित कीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of numbers. The hon. Member must confine himself to the rules.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order . . . (Interruptions).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): When you are hearing one point of order, how many other points of order can there be?

बी मधु लिमये प्रध्यायक महादय, मेरे पैरों में तकलीफ है। मूले दस दफा बैठना घोर बड़ा होना पड़ता है। (अध्यक्षान) इन लंगों ने—कार्पेशियों न ही। मूले पर हमला किया था न?

Mr. Speaker: All Members may kindly sit down. What is the point of order that Shri R. D. Bhandare wants to raise? It is no use raising the same point of order over and over again.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I make one request? Shri Madhu Limaye may speak sitting so that his legs may not pain.

बी मधु लिमये . मूले इम रियायत की बहरत नहीं है। मैं इम तकरीफ का बदाल कर लूँगा। लेकिन इनका क्या मतलब है कि ये सोग बाहर-बाहर उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: The introduction of an Appropriation Bill is governed by rule 218.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him under rule 72.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I beg your pardon. Allowing a Member to speak....

Mr. Speaker: He is not speaking. Why should the hon. Member make a mistake in that regard?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Allowing a Member to raise a question is not tantamount to the suppression or abrogation of the rule. Let me submit with great respect that allowing a Member to raise a question or giving consent for that purpose cannot abrogate the rules; there is no rule which says that the Speaker will allow a Member to raise a question. Let me have the rule.

Shri Sehmiyan: Rule 72 is there.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Rule 72 determines the procedure in regard to other Bills. Appropriation Bills are dealt with under rule 218.

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Madhu Limaye had been allowed two or three minutes, the whole thing would have been over by now.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order, there cannot be any time-limit.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no point of order in this.

Mr. Speaker: May I request that two minutes may be allowed to Shri Madhu Limaye now? After all, let us hear him for two minutes and see if he is within the rule, and if he is not within the rule, let hon. Members allow the Chair to intervene. If the hon. Member speaks anything irrelevant, let them give the duty to the Chair to stop him, and let not all hon. Members take over that duty on themselves. Thereby the whole thing will be over in two minutes. I know that Shri R. D. Bhandare is a great and senior lawyer and he can raise points of order. But let us allow two minutes to Shri Madhu Limaye and then the whole thing will be over. I am not worried about the time that may be taken really but then it would mean delaying it further. May I appeal to Shri Madhu Limaye to be very brief so that I may put the question? On the last day of the budget Demands, let us do the thing in a very a mistake in that regard?

श्री मधु लिमये : भ्रष्ट भ्रष्टाचार, मैंने शो आप के कहे दिना बुद्ध ही मह रहा है कि मैं दो विनाट में बत्त्व करता हूँ ।

यह मंत्री जी ने परसों कहा कि भ्रष्ट प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ, वह मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह से हुआ और केंद्र के द्वारा इसके बारे में कोई वातावरण नहीं हुई । गवर्नर साहब का जो बयान आज भ्रष्टाचार में प्राप्त है, मैं उस में से दो बातें पढ़ता हूँ :

"The State Governor, Mr. K. C. Reddy, told newsmen that the Assembly had not been prorogued indefinitely, nor has it been dissolved, as the Chief Minister had advised, he added. The Governor said that he had taken the decision on his own after hearing both the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition".

भ्रष्ट भ्रष्टाचार, यह इच्छियन एक्सप्रेस से है अब दूसरा बात्य "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में इस प्रकार है—

"Asked whether he, (Mr. K. C. Reddy) had consulted the Centre before proroguing the House, he said that he had done so to the extent permitted under the Constitution."

इसलिये, भ्रष्ट भ्रष्टाचार, इस सदन को गत्ता जानकारी दे कर संविधान की जो हत्या हुई और इस बक्ता सरकार जो नेता विहीन हो गई, इन दो आंखें पों को लेकर इस अनुमति का मैं विरोध करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye had given notice. I sent it to the Home Minister. I was thinking of doing something about it. Now he has discussed it. Therefore, I think that is also finished.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have seen the rule. No debate is permitted. How am I to speak then? It will be a debate.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to say anything, he may.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह एक दूसरी चीज है, अलग चीज है । आपको स्पष्टीकरण का अधिकार है स्पष्टीकरण आप दे सकते हैं ।

Shri Morarji Desai: An explanation can be given to a point which can bear examination. The objection raised by the hon. Member, I am afraid, is one which is quite outside the point and has not, in my view, much sense in it. To say that this Party is without a leader...

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है । इसमें गलत बया है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: To say that this Government is without a leader is only to show that the hon. Member has not exercised his powers of thinking at all.

The second point he raised was that the Leader does not remain present. Is it expected that the Leader should be present in the House all the while?

श्री मधु लिमये : आल-दी-ब्लाइन किसने कहा है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: She is present here whenever she is required to be. She is never absent on those occasions. Though she may not be present here all the while, he is all the while in Parliament House.

Whenever she is required to come here, she does come. Whenever it is necessary, she does come here. Therefore, it is all wrong to say these things. No Prime Minister can be expected to be present in the House all the while for the pleasure of the hon. Member.

Whenever she is required to be present, she is present. But the hon. Member wants that any Minister should be present here to reply whenever he wants. That is never possible

[Shri Morarji Desai]

within the procedures of Parliament. Therefore, we follow the procedures of Parliament. My hon. friend studies the procedure very hard. I know he puts in great labour. I would only beg of him to apply some discretion and not merely utilise all his knowledge for opposition. That is all I would beg of him to do.

जी? मम् लिये : पह हमारा काम है।  
इसीलिये जनता ने में भा है।

Shri Morarji Desai: The business of the hon. Member is not merely to oppose. He is sent here not merely to oppose; he is sent also to help Government. Helping Government means criticising it whenever necessary and supporting it whenever it is necessary in the interest of the people.

जी? एवी राय : कोई परचार काम हो तो।  
जी? मम् लिये : कभी परचार काम  
करते ही नहीं है।

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friends does not have a sense of right and wrong, who am I to advise them?

As regards the other point he raised, the Home Minister has said definitely in the morning that he has had no consultation with the Governor in this matter.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Centre.

Shri Morarji Desai: When he says about the Centre, he referred to the Home Minister and said that the Home Minister has misled the House. The Home Minister did not talk to the Governor on that day or before that or for several days. Therefore, that question does not arise at all.

जी? मम् लिये : परन्तर मृत जोनता  
है, मम् ?

Shri Morarji Desai: I had a talk with the Governor. It is not for me to say

anything about it. He has told me something. But I would not be called upon to say anything about it.

Therefore, I would only say that the points raised by the hon. Member have, in my view, no point in them.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce\* the Bill.

I also beg to move\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur) We have already written to you. I shall speak on certain points which were not covered earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever point you have mentioned in your letter, dearness allowance and LIC.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not make a third point.

Mr. Speaker: I know you will make it one hour also, I will not allow it. Please be brief about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You disarm me completely. I would not have

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

spoken on this had the hon Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister given us some satisfactory reply, or even a reply on the report of the DA Commission. It is most unfortunate that the demands pertaining to the Finance Ministry have been guillotined, otherwise I would have raised these questions these

I would request even at this stage, I would beg of him to kindly say something on the report of the DA Commission. All the Central Government employees' organisations have written a letter to him for seeking an interview and getting his opinion before we can discuss it further. I would therefore request him to kindly declare here and now what his opinions are, whether a final decision has been taken on the report and whether he is prepared to meet the representatives of the employees, because the Cabinet Secretary, unfortunately, has rejected the demands for discussing even JCM. Because no decision has been taken, I personally feel that the wage freeze which is in his mind and the mind of the Cabinet may be implemented in respect of Government employees and then as an experiment introduced on the entire working class. I oppose that. We shall oppose that tooth and nail. It may even result in an all-India strike if there is going to be a wage freeze.

You have, in your wisdom, rejected the calling attention notice on the proposed strike of 40,000 LJC employees opposing automation. The Labour Minister, replying to the debates on the demands for grants of his ministry, did say that this may not result in any retrenchment. In the long run, that there is the statement of the Finance Minister that this will not result in any retrenchment or reversion or undue transfers. Forty thousand LJC workers are going on strike on the 25th. What is their demand? Their demand is very

meagre. They want discussion of this problem once again. They say the discussion on automation should start de novo. But the LJC does not want to discuss automation, but they want to discuss the consequences of automation. I would only request the Finance Minister I know he is tired, I am tired.

Shri Morarji Desai I am not tired

Shri S. M. Banerjee. He may not be tired, but I am tired. He has taken real ghee sometimes. I was born a child of adversity. So, I would request you to kindly see that he replies to it.

मी यहु लिखे प्रायत महोदय, मेरे मुद्रे का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने आप को निख बर भेजा है उसी के बारे में पूछता। सब से पहले परिवार नियोजन के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मली महोदय यह न समझे कि मैं उसका विरोधी हूँ लिखन पता नहीं आया बात है कि यह सरकार जिस किसी घट्टी बीज को कूदी है, अमृत को भी कूदी है तो वह जहर बन जाता है। प्रायत महोदय, मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी "आई है एक गरीब आदमी की ओर उल्लोग मूल को लिखा है कि उस के साडे 14 साल के लड़के पर निर्भीकरण का आपरेशन किया गया, किसी मालूमी दाक्कर के द्वारा नहीं, यात्रा जनरल हस्पताल के जो भूतपूर्व दीन है। उनके द्वारा यह किया गया। मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करगा और क्यों करते हों, 14 साल के लड़के का निर्भीकरण का आपरेशन एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक कहानी है मैं कोई परिवार नियोजन का जातु नहीं। प्रायत महोदय, मैं इस के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि ट्रांजिस्टर देना, रेसा देना, रेडियो देना यह सारे ग्रामोफोन जो आप दिका रहे हैं उनका कहीं दुर्लभोग तो नहीं हो रहा है? इसके बारे में आप को देखना है कि बच्चों

## [बी महि लिमदे]

और बूद्धों पर इस तरीके की भाष्य किया नहीं की जायेगी। इसके बारे में आप आवेदन दें और जो केस मैंने आप के पास भेजा है उस के बारे ने आप कार्यवाही कीजिये वह तो एक बात हो गयी।

दूसरा मेरा मामला सूचना मकालय के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्यूज़ रिट के बारे में कोटा आदि देना इस मकालय का काम है और पिछली बार इस सदन में 127 अक्षवारों की सूची दी गई थी जिसके बारे में जिकायत भाई थी कि उन्होंने न्यूज़प्रिंट का दुरुप्योग किया। जो मैं जिकायत पेश कर रहा हूँ वह उस केरित में नहीं थाई थी। यह प्रभात नाम का दिनिक है भगवान्नावाद का। यह 18,000 अपना सरकुलेशन दिखाता है और उसी के साथ एक नाताहिं पक्ष भी दिखाता था जिसका नाम है नवसौराष्ट्र। होनो में अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई फर्ज नहीं है वही अक्षवार जिसका कि 18,000 का सरकुलेशन दिखा कर न्यूज़प्रिंट लिया गया अब भूल में कोई फर्ज नहीं, केवल नाम में फर्ज है, प्रभात और नवसौराष्ट्र। मुख्यमंत्री भाई गुरुराती घण्टी तरीके से पढ़ते हैं इसलिए आपकी इजाजत से मैं टेलर पर रखने बाला हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह रत नहीं है।

ओ मधु लिमदे: इसीलिए तो आप से पूछा है। इसी तरीके से इस अक्षवार का जनता सम्करण भी निकलता है। वह भी बिलकुल एक फर्जी और बोगस भीज है और उस के बारे में मेरी मान है कि ममी महोदय उस की जांच करे और बद्धी करे। इस के बारे में एक गलत बयानी भी हो गयी है वह भी आप बुद्ध करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक संसदीय मामला है लिमिड एमोनिया के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस के बारे में अध्यक्षीय निर्देश 115 के मात्रातः एक नोटिस दिया था। ममी जो का जवाब दिया है वह मेरे पास भेज दिया गया है और ममी महोदय चालाकी का करते हैं कि "हम ने जो उत्तर दिये थे वह नाइट्रोजनम फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में दिये थे।" ममी महोदय कहते हैं कि नाइट्रोजनम फटिलाइजर्स की पैदावार दे लिए लिमिड एमोनिया विदेशी से नहीं भगवान्ना आयेगा लेकिन यह प्रभाव पूर्ण हो जाएगा तो यह लोगों के द्वारा सभी किस्म के उत्तरों के बारे में। अगर उन की ओर आप ध्यान दें, यह बाद-विवाद में या चुका है, उसे कोई फर्ज नहीं था, नाइट्रोजनम फटिलाइजर और फास्टफेटिंग फटिलाइजर्स में जा रिए फर्ज ममी अब नहीं है। तो प्रभातजीने में कहिये या नमस्त इष्ट से बहिरे, उन के द्वारा जो जाते वही गई उम से सदन युपराह दूधा और मैंने जब एक पुरुष प्रभाव पूछा कि वहा बम्बर्ट की बिसी फर्म वा कुलैट बालों के नाम कोई समझाना हो रहा है और उस का आधार लिमिड एमोनिया की अभाव रहेगा तो ममी जी ने इम बात वा स्वीकार किया है। मैं मवित्री का यह सवाल हूँ या प्रधान ममी वी और आप की माफत, और मेरी यह प्रेषपूर्वक मताह है, उन लोगों वा कि जब हमारी आर से मवाह पूछे जाते हैं तो उन का वह सीधा, साफ और व्यापक जवाब दे। उब उन की गलत बयानी पकड़ में आती है तर इस तरह की जाहूँ कर वह सफाई न दे एम तो सवाल पूछते हैं पूरे फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में, बाद मे कहते हैं कि मेरा जवाब तो नाइट्रोजनम फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में था, पासफेटिंग फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल मकालय और पैटेंटिलयम निन्स्टरी में इस सम्बन्ध में बाद जिवाब हो रहा है। अखबारों में यह बात या चुकी है, योगी गिल कर फैसला करे या प्रधान ममी बयाल देकर फैसला कराये। इसलिए मैं नेतृत्व

की बात फरता था। प्रधान मंत्री को असला रोल भवा करना चाहिए। सदन के सामने पाये यह सारी चीज़।

अब मेरा चीज़ा मामला आता है। यहाँ मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था व्यापार मंत्रालय का लेकर कि यह जो इंडियन कौटन मिल्स फैडरेशन है उस के द्वारा आयात की हुई है पर सेवी जगती जाती जा कि असल में ईक्स है। मैंने उन का प्रधान चीज़ा था पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर जिसके बारे में मूराजी भाई ने कहा कि सारी बातें हम पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की नहीं मानते। उन लक्षण में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता....

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say about this particular thing.

Mr. Speaker: You can reply later, Mr. Desai.

भी अब लिखये: पूरा मुन लीजिये। मैं कोई टीका नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that what is in correspondence between the PAC and the Government cannot be discussed here

भी अब लिखये: यह ता मैं भी कह रहा था। मतभेदों का जिक उस बक्त आप ही ने किया।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am also saying the same thing. At that time, I had only said that there are occasions when Government differs from the PAC, and then gives what it has to say, to the PAC. That is all that I had said.

भी अब लिखये: व्यापक महोदय, मैं केवल उल्लेख कर रहा था। आज मैं दी इंडियन कौटन मिल्स फैडरेशन के द्वारा जो चिट्ठी\* सभी मिलों को लिखी गई थी उस की आप की अनुमति से एक प्रति मेज पर रख रहा हूँ जिससे पता लगेगा कि यह वालियैटरी सभी नहीं थी। यह ईक्स या क्योंकि

आयात करने का कोटा प्राप्त करने के लिए इन को सटिक्सेट देना पड़ता था। इंडियन कौटन मिल्स फैडरेशन से जब यह सटिक्सेट प्राप्त होता था कि इन्होंने फीस दे दी है, जिन्होंने ईक्स दिया है तभी जाकर अध्यक्ष महोदय, ईक्स टाइल कमिश्नर इन को कोटा देता था। वालियैटरी होता तो इस तरोंके सटिक्सेट को जरूर नहीं होती। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी कोई मूर्ख समिति नहीं है। इसलिए उस समिति ने कहा था कि यह ईक्स है। अब मैं उस को चर्चा नहीं करता। व्यापार मंत्री इस बक्त उर्दास्त है इसलिए मैं उन की सेवा मध्यांग को मार्फ़त यह जो फैडरेशन का पत्र था प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। व्यापक महोदय, उस से विलकृत शान माफ हो जायगा कि यह ईक्स है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इन्हाँ ही कहूँगा कि 6 साल म 50 करोड़ रुपया इस तरह जमा किया गया। अभी मैंने कुछ दोस्तों से बातचीत करते हुए कुछ हिंगाव लगाया कि प्रगत एक एकड़ हुई पर हर मास 200 रुपया आप लगाते तो उम मे जायद दुगना उत्पादन हो जाता। प्रगत ऐसे का, 50 करोड़ रुपये का इस्तेमाल प्रगत 4 लाख एकड़ शुमि पर हर साल 200 रुपये लगा कर हुई को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए भरकार की मार्फ़त किया जाता, फैडरेशन की मार्फ़त नहीं, तो ही का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जाता। यह तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भानेंगे कि हमारा रखनात्मक सुझाव है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरा पालवा नुस्खा आता है, यह पुरानी बात नहीं है मैं नई बात कह रहा हूँ, पुरानी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस सदन को कई बार भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और बर्नमा। गृह मंत्री ने भास्तवासन दिया है कि यह भोग्हित वालियैटरी और नुसील दास जासूसी काढ है उस की जाच करने का और भुक्तिमा चलाने का काम छुट कर्नीय सरकार करेगी। यह भास्तवासन दिया गया

## [बी भवु लिख्ये]

वा। तुल रोज यहां मैंने अब्बारों में यहा कि जब डी० एस० पी० को बार बार पुकारा गया, जब वह केस भाया तो वह हाजिर नहीं रहा। इसलिए इस केत को खालिद किया गया है। तो वृहं मंत्री जी से मैं केवल इतनी ही सकाई आहता हूँ कि इस तरीके का जब महत्वपूर्ण भायला भाया, देख की मुरला का भायला, तो यह भायह मंहाजिर कैसे रहे? कानून में नया केस दबं करने में कोई भाया उत्कृष्ण होगी, भाया यह वेर कानूनी हो जायेगा? भाया वह भायवान देने के लिए तीयार है कि नीटुल भूरो भाज इन्वेस्टिगेशन इस तरीके से इस केत को भलायेगा जिससे जो दोषी है उन को बर्तमान कानूनों के अनुसार सदा विलायी जायेगी? भायदी बात अब मैं देख की विवेदी मुद्रा बचाने के लिये कह रहा हूँ। बोहरा कम्पनिटो के एक नोबवान भावदी है मैं उन की तारोफ करना आहता हूँ क्योंकि मूसलमानों में सामाजिक मुद्रार के लिये आन्दोलन करने वाले, जो विवाहों या तीन विवाहों के भायले ग, या दूसरे भायलों में बहुत कम नोबवान हैं, और इस सदन को उन के प्रति सहानूभूति और हमर्दी दिखानी चाहिए। भारताय बोहरा समाज के यह नवदृष्टक नोमन कंट्रोलर है। इन बोहराओं के जो हाई प्रीस्ट हैं, पुराने जो सैप्पूरीन साहब हैं, उन का तो इन्तकाल हो गया है लेकिन इस बक्स जो हाई प्रीस्ट है, और उन की नस्ल के हैं, उन के जो सारे कालामे हैं उन के विलाप वह भायलों को उठाते रहते हैं, उन्होंने जो तुल कहा है, वह मैं सदाके सामने पकड़ कर रहा हूँ। यह पूरी अफीका मे ला रहा है और वह चर्चाय हो रही है कि जो भायों बोहरा लोग हैं उन लोगों से उन्होंने करीब करोब 5 लाख अपर्जी पाठड़, पाठड़ स्लिंग नवराने या बकात मे बहुत किये हैं। जो भायला का इसके बारे मे एक जवाबेट है।

तुल भायलीय समस्या: जकात काफिरों से लेते हैं।

बी भवु लिख्ये: यह जो तुल कहते हैं, वह बतला रहा हूँ। मैं तो कारसी और भरवी जानता नहीं। लेकिन वेरी तुल राय में जकात एक किस्म का टैक्स है। यह जकात इस्लाम दिया जाता है बोहरा लोगों से, और उनके बीमं प्रमुख ने 5 लाख पाठड़ लिये है। मैं एक्सेव्य रेट से इतना ज्यादा भायकि नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जायद यह एक करोब शये से ज्यादा हो। जायगा अवधूलन के बाद। यह 1 करोब का भायला है, और जायद काले बाबार व और भी ज्यादा मूल्य शये मे इसका होगा। यह जो भायला है उस के बारे मे पूरी अफीका के अब्बारों म जो तुल रहा है, मैं उस को पकड़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

"The high-priest who came here in 1963 thus amassed not less than half a million pounds and took all away for credit to his bank accounts in Europe."

वह शिकायत कर रहा है कि यह पैसा हिन्दु-स्तरान म नहीं भाया। अफीका क बोहराया से यह पैसा इकट्ठा कर के किया गया दूरप म उन का जा बैक अकाउट है उस म चला गया।

"At the time of his departure from Nairobi, he announced the establishment of a Sufi Foundation and promised to pay £50,000 which is less than 10 per cent of what he collected from the community and that small sum had to be divided between Kenya, Uganda, etc. Even that paltry sum was not yet been paid."

यह सारा पैसा दूरोप मे उन के बैक अकाउट मे है। इस बीमं प्रमुख पर बड़े बड़े लोगों का भायोंवाद रहा है। भाज नोमन कंट्रोलर की मैं जुले दिल से तारीक करना आहता हूँ। जब ऐसे नोबवान हुए एक समाज से हिन्दू समाज मे, ईसाई समाज मे, पारसी समाज मे और मूसलमान समाज मे ज्यादा के विलाक लड़ने तक सभाजिक मुद्रार

जाने के लिये आयेंगे तो मुझे विचारात है कि पहुंचें तरफ़ी के दूसरे पर जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: It is not as if Mr. Madhu Limaye was making a speech. Some Members were having a wrong impression. (Interruptions)

Shri Morarji Desai: The Home Minister and Minister for Information and Broadcasting, who are here, will reply to their points

Mr Speaker: I have absolutely no objection.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah). The question of preventing black-marketing in newsprint by newspapers is continuously engaging the attention of Government. As a result of the suggestion made in Parliament one team was appointed in 1959 and two more teams were appointed also in 1965. In spite of the handicap that we have no power to call for the accounts of third parties 2641 papers' circulation was examined from 1960 to 1966. As a result of these checks a reduction of 43,52,855 copies in circulation was made which led to a saving of foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 874 lakhs. I will give you figures to show what efforts were made. In 1960-61 206 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 7,22,899. In 1962, 172 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 5,28,515. In 1963, 497 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 7,22,899. In 1962, 172 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 6,63,190. In 1965, 680 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 5,88,210 and in 1966, 696 papers were checked and circulation was reduced by 9,43,066. This will show that we have been doing everything possible to check the circulation.

I now come to the two papers to which my hon. friend referred. New Prabhat Publicity Company, Ahmedabad are the proprietors of Prabhat a Gujarati daily and Navasurashtra

Gujarati weekly. Their circulation was checked in 1961-62. Even though their claim was of 15,403 it was after checking reduced to 8,500. Again their circulation was checked in 1965, of both Prabhat and Navasurashtra. Their claim of 4,000 and 8,000 was reduced to only 6,000 copies so far as Prabhat is concerned and no circulation was permitted of Navasurashtra.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri V. B. Chavan): Sir, I would only give certain facts for the information of the hon. House on the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. As the House remembers, I had given this information that the CBI took over investigation from the West Bengal Government in October, 1966. The investigation was completed in the month of June and a complaint was filed with the court of a Magistrate in Calcutta. 5th July was fixed as the date for appearance of the accused. The hon. Member is aware of the procedure of the court, when the first date is fixed it is for the appearance of the accused. On 5th July the Investigating Officer who is a DYSP could not reach Calcutta in time. He could not leave Delhi as he was also engaged in another important investigation case. He had asked the other DYSP to attend who was also involved in this case. The Public Prosecutor was also asked to remain present. They remained present. Out of the four accused persons three only were present and the main accused was not present. The magistrate naturally has his own discretion and he discharged the accused. In order to get over this unforeseen difficulty it was decided that a fresh complaint should be filed again. The Additional Presidency Magistrate has taken cognizance of this and has fixed 29th July for appearance of those persons. So the case has been filed again. I personally went into the case of the absence of the concerned Investigating Officer, and I found it was not due to his negligence, he certainly thought that

[Shri Y. B. Chavan] possibly the accused were not likely to be present and he asked the other Investigating Officer to be present. I would like to assure the House that this is a very important case and we will certainly give the necessary attention to it.

Shri K. K. Shah: Sir, I would like to make one correction. The first team was appointed not in 1989 but in 1980.

भी स० थो० कलमी धाप देसा जवाह  
दीजिये फि हम भी नाराज न हो धीर धाप  
भी नाराज न हो ।

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon friend Shri Banerjee has raised two questions. He expects and he tells me that I should give him a reply which will please him or satisfy him. The only reply that will satisfy him is that I grant his request. Sir I am not in a position to day to say anything about it because Government has not yet taken a decision about this. And it will take a little time to take a decision because it is not a small matter, it is a very important matter, concerning so many employees concerning the interests of the whole country and concerning the whole economy of this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you meet them?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not refused to meet them. I received the request only yesterday or day before yesterday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I delivered the message on the 16th.

Shri Morarji Desai: May be 16th, I do not know. But I got it only yesterday with me. I may also tell them that as long as Government have not taken a decision, I can only hear them, I could not usefully discuss anything. And yet if they want to see me I am prepared to see them.

It is not a question of not seeing them. I have not refused to see anybody. Why should I refuse to see anybody I have the courage to say "no", if it is necessary. Therefore, I never refuse to see anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sometimes you refuse to see reason.

Shri Morarji Desai: On refusing to see reason, well it is not for me to say anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Speaker arbitrate on this.

Shri Morarji Desai: I accept that. But I hope after that the hon Member will be wiser and will not repeat this charge.

Then the question of LIC comes, the impending or threatened strike of 40,000 LIC employees. LIC is an autonomous corporation and government does not look to their affairs in these matters. Therefore, it is for the LIC to look after this and not for me to add anything. But, there too, if somebody wants to see me, I will see him and tell him "please go and discuss it with the LIC". I will hear them patiently but in the end I could give only that reply. Therefore, even if these people want to see me, I will be happy to see them. Why not? Why should I refuse them?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question is about automation. Do not get irritated.

Shri Morarji Desai: Irritated? I thought it was left to the hon Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I thought it was my monopoly. Now I have to share it.

Shri Morarji Desai: When was I irritated?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please have it de novo.

Shri Morarji Desai: Is it the way in which he makes these charges that makes me irritated? I am not at all irritated. Still, he says I am irritated. I have always smiled, not laughed at him, but I have smiled. So, this is not right.

Then I come to the questions raised by Shri Madhu Lamaye. The questions about newsprint, foreign exchange and about Pakistani spy case have been answered. I have also intervened and said that the question about the voluntary levy was discussed here once and I have said something about it. But today, as this is in correspondence between the PAC and the Government I cannot say anything more about it here. This cannot be discussed here. That is all I have to repeat.

श्री मधु लिमाये : पहुँच कर पढ़िये जो पर्वी में यह रहा है, इंदियन राष्ट्रन मिल्य फैसलन का।

Shri Morarji Desai: I will certainly read it very carefully, as I have given proof to my hon friend that I will read all his letters very carefully.

Then he raised the question of policy with regard to liquid ammonia for fertilizers. As the policy is not yet decided, I cannot make any statement about it. It is being very carefully considered and will be decided shortly. That is all I can say.

Then the only question remains about the leakage of foreign exchange by Burhaluddin, Head Priest of the Bohras by his activities. I heard about this only last week, and after that I have been trying to find out what the facts are, because this is a case which is more than a year and a half old and I do not know exactly how it stands. But it does not refer

to the present Mulla Saheb. It refers to his father, Dr Saifuddin.

श्री मधु लिमाये : पर्वी यह चला रहा है कहते हैं।

Shri Morarji Desai: I will certainly try to find out what it is. I can assure my hon friend that if any offences are committed, Government will not condone it. That is all that I can say. Beyond that I do not think I have got to say anything.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker: Now I will put all the clauses to the vote of the House. The question is

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday July 24 1987/Sravana 2, 1889 (Saka)