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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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CONTENTS

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

	COLUMNS
<i>Re.</i> Questions of Privilege	13851—56
Business of the House	13856—65
<i>Demands for Grants, 1967-68</i>	13865—14064
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 Ramavatar 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 Charan Lal	14030—33
Shri G. Kuchelar	14034—35

COLUMNS

Shri Mohan Swaroop	.	.	.	.	.	.	14035—37
Dr. S Chandrasekhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	14039—47
Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1967	.	.	.	.	.	.	14064—92
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
Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule and clause 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14092
Motion to pass	.	.	.	.	.	.	14092

LOK SABHA

13851

13852

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 मधु लिमये (मुंबई) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, धाज कवञ्चन घवर नहीं है, विनेवा-
धिकार घाना चाहिए ।

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट थाफ घाईर
है—

श्री मधु लिमये मैं ने एक नाटिम दिया है ।
मुझे घाफ सुन न्वाजि । धाज कवञ्चन घवर
नहीं है इमालिग प्रिविलेज वा जो मैं ने नाटिम
दिया है, उसकी बर्चा पहले जानी चाहिये

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
shout get a chance I think they are
justified in saying that

श्री मधु लिमये इसी के बारे में घाफ ता
घान में नियमों की जरफ दिखाना चाहता
हूँ ।

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 मधु लिमये घाफ सुन तो लें ।

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त मैंने भी .(इंटरप्शन)

श्री राबर्टसक घावव (बाराबकी)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यानाकर्षण का... (इंटरप्शन)

Mr. Speaker Just now I was see-
ing 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 मधु लिमये इसी के बारे में मैं घाफ
वा ध्यान नियमों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता
हूँ ।

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

श्री मधु लिमये कौन मा स्वीकार नहीं
किया है ? घाफ ने कहा है मैं ने अभी कोई
कैमला 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 मधु लिमये मैं प्रिविलेज 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : धाय मुक्त सुन ले, मैं धाय का जो भी निर्णय होगा उस को मानूंगा। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं धाय के निर्णय को नहीं मानूंगा।

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

श्री मधु लिमये : बात सुन लीजिये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : इन को निकाल दीजिए। ये सदन की मांडी चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : निकालने की क्या बात है, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : धाय का यह देखना है कि क्या प्रिमा फेसा बन है या नहीं है। उस में मंत्री से क्या बात करना है। कल शाम हा को मैं ने नोटिस दिया था। किना पत्रने दना चाहिये था इस के बारे में नियम बदलिये। प्रिविलेज मोशन एक धरेंसी 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहाँ वह सफाई दे दे। उस के बाद धाय निर्णय दे दे।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इस मामले में धाय किन तरह घाने बढ़ना चाहते हैं। धाय के पास ये जो मोशन था है।

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.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में गृह-मंत्री को सुनने की बात अभी नहीं उठती। धाय को देखना है कि प्रिमा फेसा कस है या नहीं है...

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

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : धाय गृह मंत्री को सुने। लेकिन रिपोर्ट क्या कहता है? वह तो धाय के पास है। अगर रिपोर्ट यह कहता है, ऊपर से देखने से मालूम होता है कि परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य दिये गये हैं तो फिर इस मामले को धाय को लेना चाहिये। धाय रिपोर्ट 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : शैने नहीं कहा है कि गृह मंत्री को धाय सुने नहीं। जरूर मुने लेकिन सदन में सुने। गृह मंत्री के भाषण की रपट धाय के पास है। गृह मंत्री क्या करने वाले हैं। गवर्नर साहब का बयान धीरे गृह मंत्री का यहाँ पर जो वक्तव्य है उस में क्या टकराव है, यह मैं धाय का बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Now Dr Ram Subhag Singh

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तैयार है सफाई देने के लिए। धाय को क्या ऐनराज है।

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

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कहते हैं मैं सफाई

हुं। मैं अपनी बात कहूँगा, वह अपनी बात कहें।

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.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : पहले तो आप हल रहे थे, हाँ कह रहे थे। अब आप क्यों चुप हैं। आप अपनी सफाई दें, हम अपनी बात कहेंगे।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. 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.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : आप क्यों, स्वीकारमात्र काट्ट घाउ कर रहे। आप कैसे कर रहे, मुझे प्रश्न यह करनी है कि घट्यल महोदय, आप गवर्नर ने पूछ लीजिये कि उन्होंने ने क्या कहा था।

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

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : घट्यल महोदय, आज सुबह ही प्रधान मंत्री 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. Everyday 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.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : नाउटिंग का क्या सवाल है? इस पर मुझे मन्त एतगाज है। हम अपने अधिकारों के लिये नियमों के प्राधार पर लड़ रहे हैं। इस में बिस्लाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। बार बार बिस्लाने की बात की जाती है। बिस्लाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हम अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ते हैं। नियमों के प्राधार पर लड़ते हैं।

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

श्री मधु लिखड़े : नियमों के अन्दर बाल रहा हूँ। प्रिमा कैसी केन के प्राधार पर प्रिबलेज मोशन का सक्ता 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.

11.08 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 Kohi-

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

ma and Mkokchung 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 Latitila-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 एन० ए० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते 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 कन्वैन्स करने की जो मशीनरी उपलब्ध है, उस को इस्तेमाल करने का हम को मौका मिलना 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 संसद्-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 मोशनज के विषय में है। आप ने कुछ अनियत दिन वाले 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 संसद्-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 कमेटी 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।

चूँकि 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।

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

श्री भुक्तिसिन्धु : (मुंगेर) : हालाँकि समय बहुत कम बचा है, लेकिन दो प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा के लिए समय अवश्य निकाला जाये, जिस के लिये बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की उप-समिति का और पूरे सदन का आश्वासन है। उन में से एक प्रस्ताव है हिन्दुस्तान के सिकुड़ते हुए क्षेत्रफल श्रिकिंग एरिया आफ इंडिया—के बारे में और दूसरा प्रस्ताव है फिजूलखर्ची और विलासिता 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।

डॉ० 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 हुसैन चन्द कछवाय (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 हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि...

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : पायट आफ फ़ार्डर । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों सदस्यों में से जनसभा का नेता कौन है । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बैठ जाइये (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : क्यों बैठ जाऊ मैं ने पायट आफ फ़ार्डर उठाया है । मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि ये तीन-तीन सदस्य जो खड़े हुए हैं इन में से जनसभा का नेता कौन है । (व्यवधान)

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तीन नहीं हम तीन सदस्य खड़े होंगे । इस पर पायट आफ फ़ार्डर रोज़ नहीं हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी श्री शिव नारायण को अनुशासन में नहीं रख सकेगी तो सदन में काम चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा ।

श्री शिवनारायण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप माननीय सदस्य श्री शिव नारायण को कुछ अनुशासन में रखिये । जब माननीय सदस्य आप के सामने अपनी बात रख रहे हैं तो श्री शिव नारायण को इस तरह भीष में टोकना नहीं चाहिए । इस प्रकार सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चल सकती है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में कह रहा था कि उस में देश के हजारों लाखों मजदूरों के बेरोजगार होने की शिकायत है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर चर्चा के लिए कब समय दिया जायेगा ?

मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल द्वारा कांग्रेस पार्टी के दबाव में आकर जो विधान सभा का सत्रावसान किया गया है उस के बारे में दस 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 छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह तो पोस्ट-मार्टम 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 सास्त्री ने नो-डिस्टेन्स मोशन के लिये जाने के बारे में कहा है और श्री मधु सिमरे ने सीलिंग आन इन्डि-विजुअल एक्सपेंडिचर सबधी प्रस्ताव को लिये जाने के बारे में कहा है । मैं उन को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने इस डिस्कशन को स्वीकार कर लिया है । श्री मधु सिमरे ने "प्रिफिग एरिया आफ इंडिया" सबधी प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के लिए भी कहा है । चूँकि विदेश मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं उस के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : वह तो शिक्षा मंत्री का—सरने आफ इंडिया—मामला है ।

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

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बात तो भ्रम है । मंत्री महोदय उस प्रस्ताव को चर्ची से ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली संघर) :
उस के बारे में मैं ने भी प्रस्ताव दिया है।

डा० राम सुमंग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य
डा० लोहिया का "सीनियर प्रान इन्डियन प्रान्स
इन्कम" सबकी प्रस्ताव था रहा है।

श्री कछवाय ने कपड़ा उद्योग की स्थिति
पर चर्चा के लिए कहा है। इस समय उस को
लेना समय नहीं है।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस
कमीशन सबकी चर्चा का प्रश्न है अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि समय की बहुत
दिवसगत है। सभी सवाल पूछा गया है कि क्या
यह लेसन एक या दो सप्ताह बढ़ाया जायेगा।
अधिकारियों के नेता इस बात पर महसूस
है कि यह लेसन जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त किया
जाये। सेवान की समाप्ति 11 मई या 12 मई
को जरूर होगी यह सन्दाह अब तक है।
इस लिये जो दूसरे विषयों पर डिस्कशन है
यह लेने की सम्भावना शायद नहीं होगी।

Mr. Speaker: We are having meet-
ings of the Business Advisory Com-
mittee every week, but unfortunately
the leaders are not attending it. Pro-
bably they are busy outside. Other-
wise, you can adjust all these things
there itself. Not that we did not dis-
cuss them. For instance, we allotted
7 hours for the discussion on the
Hazari Report, 7 hours for the Re-
ports of the Commissioner for Sched-
uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
etc. About the DA question, we dis-
cussed 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 dis-
cussed 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 Mon-
day, 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 con-
sultation with the Deputy Prime
Minister and other ministers concern-
ed 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 post-
pone

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):
Is there any religious sanction at-
tached to the reports of the Commis-
sioner 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 मनोहर लोहिया : आप जितना
बैठना चाहें बैठ लें, अब शावर भागे जल्दी
बैठने का मौका नहीं रहेगा, ऐसी अवस्था हो
गई है।

श्री राम सेवक दास (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी
चाहता हूँ। अब तक यह परम्परा रही है कि
जब कोई प्रधान प्राकर्यम इत्यादि देता है तो
उसकी सूचना मिलती थी कि उसको कब
लिया जावेगा। मध्य प्रदेश का मामला बहुत
ही महत्वपूर्ण था। गृह मंत्री जी से मुकब

[श्री राम बेबर यादव]

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

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

श्री मधु लिमये वह तो प्रिविलेज के बारे में था। ये कह रहे हैं कि हम को सूचना नहीं मिली है।

श्री राजबेबर यादव मैं साज की घटना के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

Mr Speaker Madhu 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 Kachwal whatever might happen I must satisfy not only Mr Limaye 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

12.36 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 3,37,51,000 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 '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 70,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

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

[Shri P Ramamoorthy]

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 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 fulfils 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 87.6 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

useful activity the face of the countryside will be transformed, and with it, 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 collusion 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 grudging 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.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मैं निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्निर्माण की मांगों का सर्वेक्षण करता हूँ। इन मंत्रालय में बहुत धन का कार्य किया है। इस की जिनगी मरगना की जाये कम है। आप दिल्ली में किसी धोर भी चले जाये, चारो धोर आप को बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें दिखलाई देगी। हमारी सरकार ने बिल्डिंगों के मामले में उन्नतशील देशों को भी पीछे छोड़ दिया है। दिल्ली के व्यापार के लिये कई मार्केट भी बनाई है जिस में व्यापार घाटे बर सके। मैं इन के लिये मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उनमें सड़कों के बारे में भी बहुत काम किया है।

[श्री जेम चन्द र्मा]

घर में तस्वीर को दूसरी धोर धारा बाह्यता है। इस मजालय में दिवनी डबलपमेट धारादि की नाम से एक धारादि यहा बना रबी है, जो राजधानी का सब से बडा स्वंगड है। अगर हम ब्लैक मार्बलिंग की बात कर सकते है तो डी० डी० ए० सब से ज्यादा है। इस ने हमारे बहुत से किमानो की जमीने 1 ड० गज से लेकर 5 ड गज तक खरीदी थीर उन को 80 ड० गज से ले कर 250 ड० गज तक बेची है। एक तरफ तो हम सोशलिज्म का नारा जगाते है और दूसरी तरफ यह पोजीशन है कि किमानो की जमीनो को उनने कोविमो के काम धरिया है और इसन मझे दामो पर बेचा है। इस मजालय को इस धारादि ने धरवी पिछले दिना माउथ दिल्ली की धोर जिननी कागोनिया है वहा पर जो जमीने नीनाम की है वह 250 ड० गज तक बिकी है। फिर मझे की बात यह है कि उन लोगो मे इतनी रकम लेने के बाद धानी दमगुनी म न कर पचास गुनी तक कीमते बमूल करने के बाद भी जो बिल्डिंगे बनाने वाले लोग है उन को कोई सहूलियत नही दी है। उनका न तो पानी की सहूलियत है, न बिजली की िधोर न मजको की है। वह किसी भी प्रकार की सहूलियत नही दे रही है। ड० डी० ए० ने लोगो मे नाका नही करोडो रुपये बसूल कर लिये है, लेकिन कोई सहूलियत नही दी है।

इन के धनिरिकल रामकृष्णपुरम् मे यह सरकार धपनी प्राड मजिनी धोर बारह मजिनी बिल्डिंग बना रही है लेकिन दूसरी धोर जा प्राइवेट टाग है उनका बार मजिनी इमारत धोर पाच मजिनी इमारत बनाने की भी इजाजत नही दे रही है।

11.38 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब इनके बारे मे कहा जाता है ता यह जबाब दे दिया जाता है कि कसम इनकी इजाजत नही देने। मैं इतको नही समझ सका कि मजक के एक धोर गो बारह मजिनी

बिल्डिंगे बन सकती है लेकिन मजक के दूसरी धोर पाच मजिनी बिल्डिंगे भी नही बन सकती। ऐसी बात धाखिर क्यों है? मजालय कहता है कि दिल्ली मे 31 लाख वर्ग फीट जगह वस्तरों के लिए चाहिए। इतनी महा जगह की कमी है। लेकिन दूसरी धोर मजालय धोर यह डी० डी० ए० लोगो को इजाजत नही देती कि वह धपनी बिल्डिंगो मे बार या पाच मजिने बना सके धोर उनका बायमंस तीर पर इस्तेमाल कर सके। धगर धाज सरकार की इतनी कमी जगह की महा पर दिखनाई देती है तो मैं नही समझता कि जब सरकार एक तरफ धाड धोर बारह मजिनी इमारते बनाती है ता हमारे गरफ वह लोगो को ऐसी बिल्डिंगो की इजाजत क्यों न दे। धगर वह इनकी इजाजत दे तो जो प्राइवेट बिल्डिंगे होगी वह बायमंस तीर पर भी इस्तेमाल हो सकती है धोर वह भी भारी की भारी कायमंस तीर पर इस्तेमाल नही होगी, जो बाकी जगह होगी वह धपनो के काम धा सकती है क्योंकि सरकार का 31 लाख वर्ग फीट जगह की जरूरत धपन लिये है।

मजालय की रिपोट मे बतलाया गया है कि 1965-66 मे 3112 क्वाटर् बने है धोर 1966-67 मे सिध 431 क्वाटर् बने है। धाध खुद ध्यानाता ल्याइय कि 1965-66 मे 3112 बनते है धोर 1966-67 मे 431। मजालय की रिपोट मे कहा गया है कि जनरल पूल मे 56,479 यूनिटो की जरूरत है। इस रफार मे तो मायद पचास साना मे धा जा हमारी जरूरते है वह पूरी नही हो मरेगी।

घर में धाधका ध्यानएक बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण मामले की धोर दिसाना चाहता हू। यह मजालय इतना धयोप है कि कोक-सधा के नए खुने हुए सधयो को पाच मझेने बीत जाने के बाद भी रहने के लिए जगह नही दे सका है। इनका परिधाम यह है कि कई माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के है जो कि इस

मन्त्रालय की कार्यकुशलता के कारण धनी तक भी रहने के लिए जगह पाने के लिए टक्कर खाते फिर रहे हैं। मन्त्रालय की धीर से कहा जाता है कि जो हाउस कमेटी है उसने सदस्यों को जगह देनी है। हाउस कमेटी कहती है कि मन्त्रालय में जो जगह हमें दी थी वह हम सदस्यों को दे चुके हैं जिनकी हमारे पास जगह थी उसको हम एवाट कर चुके हैं हम धीर जगह कहा से दें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धन वह अपना जबाब दें तो उसमें यह भी बचाये कि धन वह लोक मन्त्रा के सदस्यों तक को जगह नहीं दे सकते हैं तो दूसरे जो व्यक्ति हैं मन्त्रालय जो लोग हैं जिन को उन्हें जगह देनी है उनको बंटे दे पायेंगे उन लोगों की क्या हालत होगी।

एक भारतीय सदस्य हाउस कमेटी के जो मंत्री है उनको भी नहीं मिली है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा मैं मंत्री महोदयों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनको ऐसी स्थिति में रहने के लिए कहा में धीर कैसे वे जगह दें सकेंगे। जो हम मन्त्रालय के मंत्री हैं वह सार्वजनिक से रहने हैं। उनको सदस्यों की तकलीफ से क्या गर्ज है? धन वह सदस्यों की सुविधाओं को करने है तो मैं उनसे धन कागजात चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारी इन बातों को सुनें और इस तरह ध्यान दें। मैं यह भी धन करना चाहता हूँ कि धन धारकों किसी तरह भी सदस्यों का पास है तो धन बचाना छोड़ कर फंड में जाकर रहें ऐसी स्थिति में धन धारकों के धन धारकों से रहने का धीर धारकों से सोने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। धन उन लोगों को दें कि उनकी क्या तकलीफें हैं उनके बच्चों की क्या तकलीफें हैं, उनका कुछ प्रबंध करें जिनके पास रहने तक के लिए जगह नहीं है। जब तक धन उनके लिए कुछ प्रबंध नहीं कर देते हैं तब

तक धन धारकों के बंगले में रहने का क्या हक हासिल है? कोई नहीं है।

धन मैं मन्त्रालय मन्त्रालयों के लिए क्वार्टरों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। 1952 तक जिन मन्त्रालयों के क्वार्टरों के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव दी थी उनको भी धन तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं बाद में जिनको दी है उनका तो मन्त्रालय ही पैदा नहीं होता है। वह इतना बड़ा मन्त्रालय है इतनी बड़ी स्कीम है इस मन्त्रालय में बनाई जानी है इतना बड़ा खर्चा इस पर किया जाना है लेकिन धन धारकों के तो धन का माग होगा कि सिर्फ 131 क्वार्टर ही इन्होंने पूरे साल में बनाये हैं। एग्जीक्यूटिव पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है, सरकारी लोगों पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है, धन धारकों पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है, यह देखने वाली बात है। हम मन्त्रालयों के मन्त्रालयों का मन्त्रालय है लेकिन ऐसे भी लोगों की कोई कमी नहीं है जिनके पास सोने तक के लिए जगह नहीं है। जिनके पास सिर्फ तक धन धारकों के लिए जगह नहीं है। दूसरे तक ऐसे लोग हैं जो पांच पांच एकड़ की कोठी में रहते हैं बड़े बड़े कोठियों में रहते हैं। हमारे मन्त्रालयों में चार चार एकड़ की कोठी में रहते हैं। एग्जीक्यूटिव की बात है कि मन्त्रालयों का मन्त्रालयों के धन धारकों में भी बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में रहते हैं धीर उन हालत में रहते हैं जब कि दूसरे लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह तक नहीं दी जाती है।

गन्धी बस्तियों, सुग्री बस्तियों का भी जिक्र किया जाता है। इनके लिए हमने कई स्कीमें भी बनाई हैं धीर कहा है कि इनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है। गन्धी बस्तियों की साफ किया जा रहा है, सुग्री बस्ती वालों को हम जगह देने जमीन देने मकान देंगे। पन्द्रह साल गुजर गए हैं हम इन सुग्री बस्ती वालों को हटा नहीं सके हैं। हम गन्धी बस्तियों को भी साफ नहीं कर पाए हैं। धन हम पन्द्रह सालों में इन दो कामों तक को नहीं कर पाए हैं तो हमारी इन स्कीमों का कामयाब क्या है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं

[श्री प्रेम बन्द बर्मा]

घाता है। जवाहरलाल जी कहते थे जब वह इन बस्तियों में आते थे कि इस हुकूमत के अन्दर इन तरह की गन्दी बस्तियाँ जहाँ पर लोग रहते हैं उनको नहीं रहना चाहिये और हम तब तक धारम और बँन नहीं लेगे जब तक कि इनकी 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 बारह और बीस बीस मजिला इमारतें बन रही हैं। दूसरी तरफ ब्रजमेरी गेट के अन्दर जाकर घ्राप देखें वहाँ एक बमर के अन्दर पन्द्रह पन्द्रह आदमी रहते हैं। एक ही कमरे में बीबी भी रहती है खाबिन्द भी रहता है जवान बेटी भी रहती है बहू भी रहती है बेटा भी रहता है और सभी उस एक कमरे में सोते हैं। उस झुग्गी के अन्दर एक कमरे के अन्दर मागी कर्मिनी सोती है। इस तरह की बातों की तरफ हम तब तक नहीं देते हैं। फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि हमारी स्कीम बहुत बढ़िया है हम बहुत बढ़िया काम करते हैं, हम बहुत बढ़िया पाच माला प्लान बना रहे हैं। जहाँ तक इन गन्दी बस्तियों का सम्बन्ध है और झुग्गी झोपड़ियों का सम्बन्ध है आज पञ्चानन के बाद यह पता चलता है और आपने भी इस को माना है को-पारिशन प्रार डी० डी० ए० न भी हम जान ब माना है कि 1960 में जितनी ये झुग्गियाँ झोपड़ियाँ थी जितनी ये गन्दी बस्तियाँ थी 1966 में इनकी तादाद दुगुनी हो गई है। यह जो समस्या है यह रोज-रोज सम्मीर होनी जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में जो लागू झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहते थे उनके बाद आपने क्यो धूमियों और झोपड़ियाँ डालने दीं? आपने कहा था कि हम और झुग्गियाँ डालने नहीं देंगे और फिर क्यो आपने डालने दीं? क्या इनका इसलिए डालने दिया गया कि कारपोरेशन और डी० डी० ए० के सरकारी मुलाजिमों की इनमें खेजें भरती है? वे हजारों रुपये इनके निवासियों से लेते हैं हर

माह? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वे नाजायज तौर पर उनसे इसका किराया वसूल करते हैं? क्या वे ही लोग नहीं हैं जो कि इनको डालने देते हैं? सरकार को देखिये कि यह टस में भस नहीं होती है। कोई एक्शन उनके खिलाफ यह नहीं लेती है। इस तरह जब सरकारी जमीन पर वे कब्जा करते जायेंगे तो किन तरह से यह समस्या हल होगी। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं इनको आप देखें और उनके खिलाफ सक्ती से पेश जायें।

पहाड़ी मुकामात के बारे में जब मैं कुछ धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ 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 मकानाल कर्मचारियों के लिए बनने चाहिए। शिमला में घ्राप देखें धर्मशाला में देखें कुल्सू में देखें नैनीताल में देखें मयूरी में देखें सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए वहाँ रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। वहाँ पर मकानों की इतनी तंगी है कि अगर वे अपनी मागी तनक्काह भी किराये में दे दें तो भी उनको मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए घ्रापको मकान बनाने चाहिये। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदम की ओर सरकारें हैं उनकी भी हम काम में मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बन सकें।

जब मैं निर्माण विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बात में इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की बहुत मोहरत है बहुत ब्याक्ति है। इसमें रिस्वन चारी और बेईमानी का दौर दौरा है। इस बात से हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस डिपार्टमेंट में कोई भी काम घ्रापको करवाना हो तो बिना पैसों के घ्राप नहीं करवा सकते हैं। गलत तरीके घपनाये बगैर घ्रापका कोई भी काम नहीं चल सकता है। जब तक

भादमी पैसा नहीं देता है उसका बिल पास नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक वह पैसा नहीं देता है उसने जो काम किया है उसका पैसा उसको नहीं मिल सकता है जब तक वह पैसा नहीं देता है उसका नक्का पास नहीं हो सकता है, उसको ठेका नहीं मिल सकता है। अगर बीस साल में भी हम इन हालातों को बदल नहीं सके हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि हम बिल्कुल-नाकाम साबित हुए हैं।

अब मैं पूर्ण विधान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को भानेमें कि इस विधान में बड़े बड़े स्कैंडल हैं। जो भाग इसमें घाता है वह पूरा नहीं घाता है। बिल पूरे घाते हैं। भादामी पूरी होती है लेकिन भाग पूरा नहीं घाता है। भादमी घोर करोड़ी बपया सरकार का जो है वह दूसरे लोगों की जेबों में जाता है। जब पूछा जाता है कि वह मामला क्या है तो कहा जाता है कि क्या करे नीति से लेकर ऊपर तक सब का हिस्सा है। मुझे नहीं पानुस कि नीति से कहा से घोर ऊपर कहा तक ? इसका जवाब तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय ही दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इन चीजों की घोर भी हमें देखना होगा घोर इनको रोकना होगा जो सरकारी पैसा है जो जनता का पैसा है जब वह उन लोगों के हाथ में जाता है जो उसके हकदार नहीं है तो उसको हमें रोकना होगा।

मैं एक छोटी सी मित्राल देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे एक रिस्तेदार हैं। उन्होंने ए. लक्ष्मी का रिस्ता किसी से सेटल किया। मेरे भाई साहब ने पूछा कि कहा किया तो कहा गया कि पी० डब्ल्यू० बी० से ए. लक्ष्मी हैं या घोवरलीयर हैं उनके साथ किया है। वह बड़े धादमी थे। जब कहा गया कि तुम तो इतने बड़े धादमी हो कहा तुमने क्या किया तो कहने लगे कि पी० डब्ल्यू० बी० का जो घोवरलीयर है उसकी ऊपर की धादमी दस गुना होती है। यह धादी बोडे दिन की बात है। भाग तीस पर यह चीज इस डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में जनता में पार्स जाती है। इस बात की तरह हम

ध्यान देने हैं इन्कार करते हैं तो है सचसता है कि हम गसती करते हैं। इस तरह की चीज को हमें दूर करना होगा।

भाप तथा सोसाइटीज के लोगों को तथा दूसरे लोगों को प्लाट लेते हैं, प्लाट ग्लाट करते हैं। समाज का जो सब से बड़ा हिस्सा है व जरनलिस्ट हैं धक्का नवीस हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि धक्का नवीसों को भी जो सरकारी पुस के क्वार्टर हैं वो मकान हैं वे रहने के लिए दिये जाने चाहिये। कम से कम जो एग्जिटिड रिजर्वेटिड हैं जो सरकार से मकूरनुता लोग हैं उन लोगों को तो भाप अपने वहा से सस्ते किराये पर मकान दे। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे घोर दम्पनि दलों के धक्का हैं उनके दफ्तरो के लिए भापों जगह देनी चाहिये। शेष के लिए भी भापको जमीन देनी चाहिये। बड़े बड़े धक्काधारी को भापने देखा होगा कि मधुरा रोड पर बिल्डिंग बनी है। हजारी बपया से बिराता का सेते हैं। छोटे घोर दम्पनि दलों के धक्काधारी के दफ्तरो के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं धक्का करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब भी कोई प्लान या स्कीम बनायें, तो वह इसका भी ध्यान रखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भापका मकूर हूँ।

श्री २०। २०० विद्यापी (करोलबाग)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से जूने उधर स आ माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे मैं उन का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। वह मानते हैं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री में भाग तरह बरफान घोर रिस्वात चलता है यह नि सामलिंगम का नारा तो लगाया जाता है, लेकिन उस पर धमल नहीं होता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यदि वह इस धनुभव करते हैं, तो वह उधर क्यों बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं अगर वह वास्तव में उन पर बिश्वास करते हैं तो उन को वह ध्यान खोद कर इधर आ जाना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होने के बाद जनता की वह धारणा थी कि राजादी के बाद हर

[श्री रा० स्व विचारणी]

एक मनुष्य को मकान मिलेगा और सरकार उस की व्यवस्था करेगी। लेकिन यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि बीस साल गुजरने के बाद भी धाज केवल देहात ही नहीं, बल्कि बड़े बड़े शहरो में भी हर जगह हमें झुग्गिया और शोपडिया नजर आती है।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली का संबंध है उस को हालत तो और भी खराब और नागुनबह है। जब सरकार ने दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाया, तो उस ने यह उद्घोषा पीटा था कि 1981 में दिल्ली एक खूबसूरत, नमूने का शहर होगा और वह सारे मुल्क के लिए एक शो-विंडो का काम देगा। लेकिन इतने सालों के बाद भी धाज दिल्ली की हालत बड़ी खराब है और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर यहाँ रफ्तार रही, तो 1981 में दिल्ली, जिस का एक शो-विंडो बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, एक झुग्गी-शोपडिया का शहर बना कर रख दिया जायगा। जिस वक्त मास्टर प्लान बना, उस वक्त दिल्ली में माठ हजार के करीब झुग्गी-झांपडिया थी। लेकिन हर साल दिल्ली में करीब डेढ़ लाख जनता और आती है। यदि यह मरानाय चाहता है कि दिल्ली एक खूबसूरत शहर बनाया जाये, तो उस को कम से कम 35,000 इक्विलिग यूनिट्स हर साल तामीर करने चाहिए। हम के अलावा मास्टर प्लान के पहले के बैकलाग का खर्च करने के लिए 25,000 या 30,000 इक्विलिग यूनिट्स हर साल और बनाए जाने चाहिए। लेकिन हर साल 60,000 इक्विलिग यूनिट्स बनाने में बजाये यह मिनिस्ट्री ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15,000 इक्विलिग यूनिट्स बना कर देती है। अगर यही रफ्तार रहा, तो बैकलाग बढ़ना जायगा और 1981 में यह हालत होगी कि दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झांपडिया के सिवाये और कुछ नजर नहीं आयगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करे और हर साल के लिए

एक टारगेट मुकदर कर के उस को पूरा करे।

इस काम के लिए मिनिस्ट्री ने 65,000 एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर की ग्रीर डेवलपमेंट के लिए डी०डी०ए० की दे दी। यह प्रकटोत्त का मुकाम है कि दस साल गुजरने के बाद धाज तक दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी केवल 3,000 प्लॉट डेवलप कर पाई है, उस में सिर्फ 300 प्लॉट्स पर तामीर शुरू की है और केवल 180 मकान बनाए हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे कि इन दस सालों में डी०डी०ए० की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है, तो आप को बहुत आश्चर्य होगा और आप के रोगटे खड हो जायेंगे। दिल्ली के टेक्नपेयर्स को पिछले दस सालों में डी०डी०ए० की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए दो करोड़ खर्च खर्च करना पड़ा है, जब कि इस अवधि में केवल 180 क्वाटर्स बनाए हैं। और उन मकानों की भी यह हालत है कि उन में धाज तक कोई धादमी धाबाद नहीं किया गया है।

जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा है, डी० डी० ए० एक कर्पज का अङ्ग है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को तो इस के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि धाब तक उस की यही स्थिति रही है। डी० डी० ए० के लोग सोचते हैं कि कौन हमारा धादमी है, हमें किन में लाभ होगा और उसी को सिनेमा का प्लॉट या पेट्रोल पम्प की जगह दी जानी है। एक एक धादमी को मोन तीन, चार चार दुकानें एवाट कर दी जाती है। इस प्रकार से डी० डी० ए० चलता रहा है। मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह डी० डी० ए० में कुछ सुधार करने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें। अगर वह दिल से चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली का नक्शा अच्छा हो और वह करने का शहर बन सके, तो उन को चाहिए कि वह डी० डी० ए० में कम से कम दिल्ली की चार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर शामिल करे और दिल्ली के लिए एक हाउसिंग कमेटी का निर्माण करे, ताकि वह

प्रोब्लेम को घण्टी तरह से देख लें और इस ध्यान को बसा लें।

बैसा कि जाहिर है, इन बस घातों में बी० बी० ए० कुछ नहीं कर पाई है। जब यह 65,000 एकड़ जमीन को डेवलप नहीं कर पाई है, तो मंत्री महोदय को संकोच न करते हुए यह निष्कर्ष करना चाहिए कि बी०बी०ए० अपने पांच मामलों में जितनी जमीन को डेवलप कर सकी है, उसको वह अपने पास रखे और बाकी की जमीन को वह कॉर्पोरेशन, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज या प्राइवेट इन्विस्टमेंट्स को दे दे, ताकि वे उस को डेवलप कर के वहां पर मकान खड़े कर लें।

दिल्ली में भुग्गी शोपबिदा का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। इसे सोचना चाहिए कि एक धावपी क्या भुग्गी में रहता है। क्या उसे भुग्गी में रहने में आनन्द आता है? हर एक धावपी चाँहा है कि उस को रहने के लिए अच्छा स्थान मिले, लेकिन हालात में उन लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है। मंत्री महोदय मुझे साफ करे यदि वे कहें कि उस तरह बैठने वाला जो मानवीय सदस्य है, उन के साथियों और अनुयायियों ने दिल्ली में खुद भुग्गी-माराडिया खड़ा करवाई है और लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिए उकसाया है।

मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन मामले का गम्भीरता से ध्यान करे। भुग्गी शोपबिदों में रहने वाले को बाधिर बनाना है। मंत्री महोदय के साथ कम की जिनगी जगह है उस से भी कम जगह भुग्गी-शोपबिदा वालों की ही आ रही है। सरकार को तय से कहा जाता है कि उन लोगों को पम्प्रीस गज का पता दिया जायेगा। इनकी जगह में धावपी किस तरह में घरना निर्बाह कर सकना है? एक तरह की यह सरकार कहती है कि हम लगभग और

भुग्गी-शोपबिदों को खान करेगे और दूसरी तरह वहाँ जहाँ लगभग फीट करना चाहती है, नई भुग्गी-शोपबिदा बनाया चाहती है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करना कि पम्प्रीस गज जमीन देने की बात को छोड़ दिया जाये।

साथ सरकार इस बात की है कि सरकार प्लाट्स को डेवलप करे, माल्टी स्टोरीज हाउसिंग बनाए और वहाँ इन लोगों को एंटीमोबैट करे। उन को इतनी जगह तो दी जाये जहाँ वे घण्टी तरह से अपना निर्बाह कर सकें। पहले सरकार ने यह यकीन दिलाया था और इस बात का बड़ा इंडोरा पीटा था कि यह हर भुग्गी-शोपबिदा वाले को अपनी गज जमीन देगी लेकिन साथ वह बात घाई नहीं हो गई है।

इस मस्य में एक और विशेष बात यह है कि इन मजालय में इन भुग्गी शोपबिदा वालों को दो कैटेगरीज बना रखी है। उस में एक सेट निर्धारित कर के कहा है कि जो लोग उस से पहले आए थे वे एंटीमोबैट है और उन को घम्पी गज जमीन देगे हालांकि वे रहे हैं सिर्फ पम्प्रीस गज और जो लोग उस सेट के बाद में आए वे इन एंटीमोबैट है और उन को कुछ नहीं दिया जायेगा। मबल यह है कि भुग्गी-शोपबिदों के लिए यह मजालय क्या करने जा रहा है। वह इस बारे में अपनी पालिसी का निर्धारण करे। पिछले दिनों इस मामले को ले कर दिल्ली में एक बबडर खड़ा हो गया था। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट (काप्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट) के द्वारा जो पालिसी तय की गई थी जब उस के इन्वीस्टिगेशन के तालसिले में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से जिस पर उन सच का प्रभुत्व है कुछ बदल उठाए गए, तो उन कार्रवाियों ने, जो कि इन नीति निर्धारण में शामिल थे, कहा कि यह धराधार हो रहा है।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में स्पेटीकरण करें इस पालिसी

[श्री रा० स्व० बिजारी]

का निर्धारण करे और बताये कि वह भूमी शोपबी वालों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं चाहे वे पंचाराइज्ड हैं या अनपंचाराइज्ड, चाहे उन के मुनाफिक वे एलिजिबल हैं या इनएलिजिबल।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय धन में एक दो सुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के ग्रन्थर एक हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बनाई जाय और उसे 10 करोड़ रुपये का क्लॉटिंग लोन दिया जाय तथा उसके जिम्मे लगाया जाय कि वह मकान बना कर हायर परसेज रेंट पर लोगों को दे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था से काफी हद तक वह समस्या हल हो सकती।

एक बात मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है। क्योंकि यह खोज मेरे हृत्त में है कि मैं दिल्ली में रहता हूँ—कि हम मन्त्रालय का उपयोग हमेशा जनता से बोट प्राप्त करने के लिए होता है।

श्री शशि रजन (पपरी) अभी तो धाय जीत गये।

12 hrs

श्री रा० स्व० बिजारी वह अपनी कलुषी के कारण हारे। जब जनता खड़ी होती है तो बाघली नहीं बलती है जनता धाज जागरूक है। जितनी मार्केटस धापने बनाई हैं जब उनकी एलाटमेंट का वक्त आता है उस वक्त देखा जाता है कि कौन हमारा वर्क है इलेक्शन परपोजेज के लिये किस की कितनी कीमत है और जो इलेक्शन परपोजेज के लिये उपयोगी होते हैं उनको एक नहीं दो-बो और तीन तीन टुकाने एलाट कर दी जाती हैं। जितने सी० पी० इन्फू० डी० के कान्ट्रैक्टर्स हैं उन को इलेक्शन परपोजेज के लिए यूटिलाइज्ड किया जाता है। उन को पिछले इलेक्शन में यूटिलाइज्ड किया गया है—यह मेरे हृत्त में है। यही तक बस नहीं होती है—मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहले जो मंत्री इस मन्त्रालय के ईश्वर वे उन्होंने इलेक्शन हारने के बाद

जहाँ और मन्त्रियों ने इस्तीफे दे दिये वह एक बायबा किसी से कर बैठे थे—कॉर्जन रोड पर एक मस्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बन रही है उस के कांस्ट्रक्ट के लिये एक धादमी का टैक्डर 17 परसेन्ट एक्च शेडयूल था, उस को कांस्ट्रक्ट न दे कर, एक दूसरे ठेकेदार को जिसका 30 कीसवी एक्च शेडयूल था, दे दिया और इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट को 20 लाख रुपये का घाटा होगा। इन लिये यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि इस विभाग में कुछ सुधार हो तो इस तरह की घपले की चीजे नहीं होनी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और धन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे काउन्सी भाई शायद इस से कुछ नाराज होंग। सरकार का यह नियम है कि जब गवर्नमेंट एकाडमिशन किसी प्राइवेट धादमी को दी जाती है तो उस से एग्जीमेंट किया जाता है और उस एग्जीमेंट में वह धारा होती है कि हर महीने की पहली तारीख को बिरास एक्जामिन दिया जायगा। लेकिन जगन्नाथ महोदय, मुझे दुःख के साथ ऐसा पड़ता है कि 31-3-67 तक इन मर्यादक दल के प्रधान प्रेसिडेंट भारतीय कांग्रेस के जिम्मे यानी श्री कामराज के जिम्मे 8 हजार रुपये बाकी था। इस तरह के किराये की बसुली के लिये जहाँ गवर्नमेंट भुली-शोपबी वालों से अनपंचाराइज्ड लोगों से डेमेण्ड चार्ज करती है नोटिस भेजती है लैण्ड रेवन्यू के तौर पर बसुली करती है लेकिन इन के खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट ने क्या एक्शन 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 कंवर लाल गुप्त . जब तबाल पूछा क्या था उसके बाद जमा करवाया है। 31-3-67 को 6 हजार रुपया कामराज साहब की तरफ ड्यू था। घाप मेरे बैलेंज को एन्वीस्ट कीजिये इस सदन में बैलेंज करता हूँ।

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

Shri Jaganath Rao. Nothing is due

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त 31-3-67 को 6 हजार रुपया श्री कामराज की तरफ था अगर मेरे स्टेटमेंट को बैलेंज करते हो तो बनापो।

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 कंवर लाल गुप्त एग्जिमेट में यह बात है कि जो मकान लेगा वह एक महीने का एडवान्स किराया देगा लेकिन इनकी तरफ 6 हजार रुपया बाकी था फिर भी सरकार ने कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया। उन को एडवान्स नोटिस देना चाहिये था अगर उन्होंने एडवान्स पमेन नहीं किया तो खाली करना चाहिये।

Shri Jaganath 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 Jaganath 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 कंवर लाल गुप्त घाप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दकालत करे।

श्री ए० से० सेन . हम यहाँ भी करेगे घाप से ज्यादा करेगे—घाप जब तक ऐसी बात करेगे।

श्री ए० से० सिन्हाबाई . 31 मार्च 1967 को श्री कामराज के जिम्मे इस मिनिस्ट्री का 6 हजार या 8 हजार रुपया बाकी था। अगर यह गलत है तो मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मार्च 1967 से पहले उन की तरफ जितना एमाडेन्ट था यदि उसका पेमेंट हो गया था तो उनका बाउन्डर दिखाये अगर ड्राफ्ट के जरिये भेजा था तो उसको हाउस में पेन करे यदि बैंक के जरिये भेजा था तो उनका बैंक एकाउन्ट पेन करे। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिनिस्ट्री में पपलेबाजी बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इन महकमे में जो कुछ अब तक होता रहा है जिस तरह से केबरेटिज्म होता रहा है उस को खत्म करने के लिये सी० बी०-ग्राई० को नियुक्त करें ताकि इस का कुछ सुधार हो सके।

इस डिपार्टमेंट में एक छोटी बड़े भारी करप्शन का मामला है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में इनके घनेको होटल है—जैसे जनपथ होटल है घनोक होटल है, लोधी रोड पर है वहाँ पर ये घपन घादमियों को पोलिटिकल बेंनीफिट देते हैं। ब्रूक न्यू पी० एस० सी० का इन होटलों की नियुक्ति में दखल नहीं होता है इनलिये वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के पदों पर घपने उन घादमियों को नामजद कर देते हैं जिनकी कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं होती है। ऐसे घादमियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है जिनको कंटेरिंग का पता नहीं होता है, मैनेजमेंट का पता नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी एन्क्वायरी करें और इस मामले को सी० बी०-ग्राई० को रेफर करे।

[बी ८० स्व० विद्यार्थी]

जहाँ एक सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट का संबंध है जिसके लिये उधर से प्राचाय धाई थी कि वह करप्शन का झूठा बना हुआ है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे नोटिस में एक बात धाई है कि यू० पी० की एक कामशियल फर्म ने सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट की मारफत बाईर रोड डिवीजन को रोड-रोलर्स सप्लाई करने का कंट्रैक्ट लिया और

Shri Jaganath 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 Jaganath 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.

बी ८० स्व० विद्यार्थी . वहा पर अपना है। अगर मन्त्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि हाउस में यह चीज न घाये, तो यह उनकी मर्जी है।

इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे एक ब्रिटिश एण्ड स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट है। मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ जब मुझे मालूम हुआ कि किसी कारेल कम्पनी ने इस मिनिस्ट्री को कागज भेजा है, इसलिये

कि दिल्ली के कितने विद्यार्थी उन्हें कितानें छाप कर बुझाया किया जाये। मिडिल प्रेस के अन्दर वह कितानें छपी, लेकिन बजान इसके कि सिर्फ छापाई के धान लिये जाते, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने कागज की कीमत भी लगाई और 35 परसेंट मुनाफा लेकर विद्यार्थियों को किताने दीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इसकी एक्कायरी कराये और जो अपसर रिस्पांसिबल हों उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह की बातें न हो सकें।

गोविन्द रेड्डी कमीशन रिपोर्ट धाई थी। पिछले साल, जिस समय इस डिमाण्ड पर बहस हुई उस वक़्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सारी रिकमेन्डेशन हमने मान ली है, सिर्फ तीन बार बाकी है। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान धाकणित करना चाहता हूँ कि धाज भी प्रिस्टेट इजीनियर जो हैं, जिनकी दस से पन्द्रह साल की सविन है और कर्मकर्म नहीं किये गये हैं, उनकी सख्या 371 है, जिनकी धाठ माल से ज्यावा की सविन है उनकी सख्या 661 है, और जिनकी सविन पांच साल की हो चुकी है उनकी सख्या 864 है। इसके बावजूद कि इस हाउस में ऐग्योरेंस दिया गया कि उनकी बन्कर्म किया जायेगा लेकिन धाज तक नहीं दिया गया है।

यही हालत वर्क बाज़े इस्टिमिलिगमट की है। उसके अन्दर भी बहुत कम लोगो को कर्मकर्म किया गया है। वर्क बाज़े इस्टिमिलिगमट के बारे में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी लोग वर्क बाज़े इस्टिमिलिगमट में हैं, अगर बदकिस्मती से वह रिटायर हो गये, तो उसके बाद वर्षों उन को घक्के खाने पड़ते हैं। उन्हें न तो पेंशन मिलती है, न ग्रेजुइटी मिलती है। एक कंस मेरे नोटिस में धाया जिसमें सन् 1960 में एक धावमी रिटायर हुआ। उसे लगातार दोन साल तक दफतरी के चक्कर काटन पड़े, लेकिन उसे कुछ नहीं मिला। एक राज एक कार से टकरा कर उसकी मृत्यु हो गई और उसका परिवार सबकुछ ही

या। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस प्रश्न विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि लोगों की तकलीफ दूर हो सके।

मैं धन्य मे एक बाल प्रश्न करने चाहता हूँ कि जब से दिल्ली के प्रान्श एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल के प्रान्श जनसंख्या का अधिकार हुआ है, उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया कि जमीन की कीमत कम हो। उन्होंने एसान किया कि 300 गज तक के प्लॉट जितने होंगे वही प्राचयन नहीं होंगे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बड़े नेक प्राचयी हैं, वह इस विभागा में मान लें प्रौर कम से कम 300 गज तक के जितने प्लॉट हैं उनको पब्लिक प्राचयन पर न रखें, उन्हें बंटे ही बलात करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:

Shri S. K. Tapuria: 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 Jaganath 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 Jaganath Rao: Yes, at 4 P.M.

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

Shri Jaganath 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.

Shri 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 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 the DESU version is there, viz., 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 reorganised 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 E. 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.

Shrimati Lakshminanthamma (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 रसमन्तर खांची (पटना): उपास्यस्य महीदय, जब हम जावादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तब हमने इस बात को बड़े जोर से कहा था कि घरेलू जब यहाँ से चले जायेंगे तो हम जनता की तीन बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। वे तीन बुनियादी आवश्यकताएँ हैं ख़ासकर खाना, नम्बर दो कपड़ा और नम्बर तीन मकान। इन तीन बातों का प्रचार और प्रसार हम सभी लोगों ने घरेलू राज में ब्रह्माने में किया था और जनता को अपने माथे लेकर घरेलू को यहाँ से भगाया था। लेकिन आजाद होने के बीस वर्ष के बाद जब हम इसमें लौटा आया तो हम पाते हैं कि आज देश का अन्दर अकाल है, लोग भूखी मर रहे हैं, उनकी पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है और जहाँ तक आवास का सम्बन्ध है, शरीर का सम्बन्ध है, रहने के लिए मकानों का सम्बन्ध है, यह समस्या बड़े ही विकराल रूप में हमारे देश में सामने उपस्थित है। पिछले बीस वर्षों का इस कांग्रेस की सरकार का हम लोका जोखा ले तो मालूम होगा कि इन्होंने नारा तो ज़रूर समाजवाद का लगाया है लेकिन हर काम समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध करते रहे हैं।

मकानों का क्या स्थिति है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप देहाती की तरफ़ देखें। हमारे देश में सात लाख गांव हैं। हमारे देश के देहानों का अन्दर बेतिहर मजदूर काम करते हैं, दिन रात मेहनत हमारे लिये करते हैं और हमारे और देश के लिए गल्ला पैदा करते हैं। उनकी आबादी पूरे देश की आबादी का 41 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन उनके लिए कहीं कोई मकान बना हुआ हो, ऐसा आप को देखने को नहीं मिलेगा।

इस विभाग की १९६६-६७ की रिपोर्ट की मैं पढ़ रहा था। इसमें इस बात की चर्चा है कि हम क्या हजार गलत में आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे। पर पता नहीं कितने गांवों में इन्होंने व्यवस्था की है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। सरकार की ओर से बांध हुआर बांधों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में गांव तो सात लाख हैं। अगर वही स्थिति रही, तो हमारे देश के गरीबों के सामने मकान का जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल है, वह हल नहीं हो पायेगा और उनकी दिक्कतें ज्यों की रीं बनी रहेंगी। इसलिए सरकार को अपना ज्यादा 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 बिता सकें और अपने देश की तरफ से अपना योगदान दे सकें।

इस रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलता है कि १९६० तक मकानों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष औसतन १८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता रहा है। उसके बाद इस रकम में कुछ बढ़ि हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है।

गहरों से जो बड़े बड़े मकान और भट्टा-लिकावे बनती हैं, वे किन्हीं मिलती हैं? गरीब और साधारण श्रेणी के लोगों को नहीं, जिन्हें सचमुच मकान की आवश्यकता है, बल्कि ऐसे वालों को, जिन के पास पहले से ही मकान होते हैं। सरकार जिन लोगों की जमीन एक्कायर करती है, उन लोगों को मकान कभी नहीं दिये जाते हैं। जिन लोगों से जमीन ली जाये, मकान देने के सम्बन्ध में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाये, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। उन लोगों को मुआवजा भी ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार दिल्ली के आस-पास किसानों से जमीन ले रही है, लेकिन उनको उचित मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है। जब वहां पर सभ्य उठाया जाता है, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा

जाता है कि मुआवजे के लिए मुकदमा कीजिए, वहां जो फैसला होगा, उसके अनुसार मुआवजा दिया जायेगा, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी बकान बनाने के लिए जिन किसानों की जमीन ली जाये, एक तो उनको ठीक मुआवजा दिया जाये और दूसरे, अगर उनसे वे कोई नुकान लेना चाहें, तो उन को इस बारे में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि सरकार ने भुग्मी-शोपडियों को गिरा रखा है। सरकार को पता ही है कि यहां पर लोग किस तरह से नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, जानवरों की तरह रह रहे हैं, सबको के किनारे पड़े हुए इन्जेन पाइपों में रहते हैं। सड़कों और हजारों की ताबाद में लोग जमा मस्जिद और दूसरे इलाकों में टिके हुए हैं। सरकार भुग्मी-शोपडियों को जरूर हटाए, लेकिन पहले वह उन लोगों को बसाने का बन्दोस्त करे और तब भुग्मी-शोपडियों को हाथ लगाए—उससे पहले नहीं।

सरकार को पुरानी दिल्ली की हालत मालूम है। वहां के लोग नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार का ध्यान पुरानी दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ आए। केवल नई दिल्ली की तरफ ही उसकी निगाह नहीं रहनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर उन लोगों का मवाल हल नहीं होता है, तो सरकार के लिए यह शर्म की बात है और हमारे लिए शोष की और गुन्हे की।

सरकार का ध्यान सबसे पहले देहात की तरफ जाना चाहिए और उस बांध गहरों के स्लम एरिया की तरफ उह लोग बहुत तकलीफ में रहते हैं, जहां न हवा का दमन हो पाता है और न मुरख का, जहां कोई सफाईबंद नहीं है, जबकि उस लोगों को ठीक ज्यादा से ज्यादा देना पड़ता है।

[श्री रामावतार बाबू]

उसके बाद मजदूरों का सवाल भी है, जिसमें सरकार के कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं। बाहिर हमारे देश में दीसत कौन पैसा करते हैं? बेतों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर। हम और आप जानते हैं कि शहरों में भी मजदूर नारकीय स्थिति में रहते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का ध्यान देना है कि मजदूरों, कारखानों के मजदूरों—औद्योगिक मजदूरों और खान के मजदूरों की तरफ जाना चाहिए, ताकि उन को कुछ मूहलियन दी जा सके और उनकी एक सम्म और सुस्थान जीवन बिताने का मौका मिल सके।

प्राज सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डॉ० (केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग) के कर्मचारियों की हालत क्या है? सरकार उनको रहने के लिए मकान नहीं देती है। वह बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारो को तो मकान दे देती है, लेकिन साधारण लोगों को नहीं देती है और भ्रष्टार देती भी है, तो केषल कुछ लोगों को। दस दस बर्ग की नौकरी के बाद भी वे लोग बिना मकान के शरणाधियों की तरह जीवन बिताने के लिए मजबूर हैं। मजबूर की तरफ से उन के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। मन्त्री महोदय अपने डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को मकान दें और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी मकान दें। इस संसद् में काम करने वाले जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे हमारी और आप की सेवा करते हैं। जब तक हम बैठे रहते हैं, जब तक वे बहा पर रहते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दो कमरे का मकान दिया गया है, उनके एक कमरे में पक्षा है, लेकिन दूसरे कमरे में पक्षा नहीं है, जबकि तीन कमरों के मकानों में तीन तीन पक्षे सजे हुए हैं। क्या तीन कमरे वाला सरकारी कर्मचारी हुआ का हक्कार है और दो कमरे वाला गर्मी का हक्कार है?

मे प्रष्टाचार के कुछ नमूने आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी के पास अपने दो दो मकान हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने सरकारी मकान ले रखा है और उसमें बह रहते हैं। इस बात की एन्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों होता है।

हमने यह भी सुना है कि सप्टाई विभाग के सेक्रेटरी, श्री केशवराम, के पास सात लाख रुपया का अपना मकान है, जिससे वह साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये किराया कमाते हैं। वह रुपया कहा से आया? उन्होंने सप्टाई डिपार्टमेंट को नूस कर, लूट कर अपना मकान बनवाया और अब उससे रुपया कमा रहे हैं। इसकी भी एन्वायरी की जाये।

Shri Jagamath 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.

श्री रामावतार बाबू: मन्त्री महोदय इसका पता लगाये। अगर यह बात सत्य है, तो कह दें। इन बातों की एन्वायरी की जानी चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय बबराते क्यों हैं? उनके मन्त्रालय में बड़े बड़े गोल-माल और प्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं।

मे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्ट्री-शान्द और वायरमैन के पेस्केल का मामला 1957 से लटका हुआ है, लेकिन उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार को उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग सचमुच अच्छा जीवन बिता सकें। वे लोग हमारे यहाँ दिन-रात काम करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनके सबालों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

धकवर रोड पर जो 12 नम्बर का क्वार्टर है, वह मिनिस्टर का क्वार्टर है। चाय वहने उस में हमारे देश के पुराने भकास मन्त्री, श्री एस० के० पाटिल साहब, रहते थे। इस बार जनता में उनको सबक सिखा कर वहां जाने का मौका नहीं दिया। सुना है कि वह मकान श्री बाबूभाई चिनाय को दे दिया गया, जो जगतप्रसिद्ध बड़े कैंपिसिस्ट और पूजीपति हैं। वह मकान उनको कायदे को तोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह कायदा नहीं है कि इतना बड़ा मिनिस्टर का मकान किसी सिम्पल एम० पी० को दे दिया जाये—वह राज्य सभा के मेम्बर है,—लेकिन इसके पीछे राज यह है कि उनके नाम पर मकान दिया गया है और श्री एस० के० पाटिल जब वहां आते हैं, तो वहां पर रहते हैं।

वह मकान नियम से नहीं दिया गया है। जैसे और दूसरे सदस्यों को मकान दिये जाते हैं, उस नियम के अनुसार न दे कर बाबूभाई चिनाई को बड़ा मकान दिया गया है, ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इस की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये, उन से वह मकान वापस लेना चाहिये। वह मकान श्री एस० के० पाटिल के रहने के लिये दिया गया है।

बाहिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ? आप के यहां भ्रष्टाचार क्यों पनपता है? आपके यहां एक ही काम के लिये दो दो अफसर बहाल कर दिये जाते हैं। मेरा यहां पटना में एवियेशन के लिये अलग अफसर और वर्कन के लिए अलग अफसर लगाये गये हैं, जब कि एक ही अफसर दोनों काम को कर सकता है—ऐसा क्यों किया गया? इसलिये कि डी० ए० और टी० ए० कमाने का मौका मिलता है, इस में गोलमाल होता है, ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां बिहार में हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनके लिये मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप ने अपने बप्टर के लिये तो एक 6 महत्ता मकान बनाया है, लेकिन इन हजारों कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई मकान

नहीं बनाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे हजारों कर्मचारी जो आप के डिपार्टमेंट में काम करते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे विभागों में काम करते हैं। क्या वे मकानों के हकदार नहीं हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय तो राजसी ठाट बाट से रहें, लेकिन हमारे साधारण मजदूर कर्मचारियों को, जो हमारे और आप के लिये काम करने वाले लोग हैं, मकान के लिए दर दर की ठोकरे खानी पड़ रही हैं। हमारे पत्रकार भाइयों के लिये आपकों कोई चिंता नहीं है। वहाँ पर 150 की तादाद में पत्रकार भाई हैं, मैंने सुना है कि 60-70 के पास मकान हैं, बाकियों के पास कोई मकान नहीं है। ये रात दिन हमारी और आप की तसबीरे छापते हैं, दुनिया भर में भोजते हैं, उनके लिये कोई मकान नहीं है। मैं श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिये इस लिये बाल रहा हूँ कि मैं भी पत्रकार हूँ और उनकी कठिनाइयों को जानता हूँ। उन के लिये यहाँ भी मकान बनवाइये और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बनवाइये। हमारे श्रम-जीवी पत्रकार भाई जितनी कम तनखाह पर काम करते हैं, उस को देखते हुए यदि हम उन की मकान के मामले में भी कुछ सहायता कर सकें तो वे हमारी और देश की सेवा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि इन्हें दुनिया की फोर्स स्टेट कहा जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि अधिक समय नहीं है, तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका 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 Ramavatar Shastri: 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. (17)].

"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 (84)].

"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. (85)]

"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. (87)].

"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. (88)].

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

[Import of fertilizers on high prices. (89)].

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

[Failure in rehabilitating Jhuggi dwellers. (90)].

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

[Need for construction of houses for low income group. (91)].

"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 (92)]

"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. (93)].

"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 (97)].

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

[Need for paying adequate compensation for the land acquired. (98)].

"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 Ramavatar 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 work-charged 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 work-charged 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 Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to transfer Khallasi 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 Khallasi 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 Ajmer 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. (161)].

"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. (162)].

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

[Failure to eradicate corruption from C.P.W.D. (163)].

Shri Ramavatar 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. (166)].

"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. (167)].

"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 Tata-nagar. (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 Bhuvaneshwar. (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 Ganavaram 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 Ramavatar 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 purges. 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 Panchkuin 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?

श्री मोला नाथ (मलहर) : धापी धापने जो 2 लाख रुपये मजूर किये हैं उन से धीर भी बराब टाइप की बैड्स खरीदी जा रही है ।

श्री निहाल सिंह (बन्दीली) : सभापति महोदय, मानव के लिये तीन चीजें अत्यावश्यक हैं . भोजन, कपड़ा और मकान । हमारी सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पूरे पेट भोजन तो दे ही नहीं पाती, लेकिन उन के रहने के लिये निवास भी नहीं दे पाती। धाप ही सीन्हे कि जो गरीब दिन भर काम करने के बाद अपने यहां रहने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रखता उस की क्या हासत होतो होगी । आज भारत सरकार की नीति मानववादी नहीं रह गई है, वह मानववादी हा गई है । अब तक वह बड़ी बड़ी भट्टालिकाध. का निर्माण कर रहा है, दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं, कोई मकान नहीं । मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वह एक जंगली इलाका है । मैं उन जंगलों में जा कर देखता हूँ कि गरीबों के रहने का कोई ठिकाना बहा नहीं है । शीपडियों में वह अपना निवास करते हैं । एक ही शीपड़ी के अन्दर बहु रंग हैं, उनकी बबान बटिया भी हैं जो बच्चे हैं वह भी रहते हैं छली में । वह अपनी सज्जा की भी नहीं छिपा सकते । ऐसी हासत आज देश के अन्दर पाई जाती है । बरसात के दिनों में धाप बहा जा कर देखिये कि वे अपना कपड़ा भी नहीं गुंथा सकते हैं । बरसात का सारा पानी उन्होंने शीपडियों में टपक कर पड़ा रखा है और वे परेशान होते हैं । ऐसी हालत में उन का

स्वास्थ्य बराब होता है और उन की उपाय ज़िन्दगी बुरा हो जाती है ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान केवल गरीबों की तरफ न रहे, गरीबों की तरफ से हट कर देहातों की तरफ भी जाये, उन जंगलों की तरफ जाये जहाँ आज वह गरीब मानव अपना निवास स्थान बनाते हैं । सरकार उन लोगों की रहने की व्यवस्था को उभर करे और उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करे । सभी देश में समाजवाद धायेगा, समता धायेगी । कोरे कागज पर समाजवाद का नारा लगाने से समाजवाद हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आ सकता ।

13.01 hrs.

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों की जो जमीन है उन के लिए भी कानून बनना चाहिये । किसी के पास मारी की मारी जमीन पड़ी है और किसी को चार गज जमीन भी मकान बनाने के लिए न मिले, यह उचित नहीं है, 'रका' को एक ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये ताकि कोई भी धादमी अधिक जमीन अपने पास न रख सके । इसी तरीके से गरीबों में मकानों के लिए भी कानून बनना चाहिये । किसी व्यक्ति के पास दो, दो, चार, चार और दस दस भट्टालिकाधें पड़ी हो और दूसरी धर गरीब धादमी सड़क पर निवास करता हो, इस को बदलाव नहीं किया जा सकता है । इसलिए धा को कानून बना कर एक निश्चित सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिये कि किसी व्यक्ति के पास इतने मकानों से ज्यादा मकान नहीं हो सकते हैं, इतनी जमीन से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं हो सकती है । अगर धाप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो एक तरफ तो भट्टालिकाधें बनती जायेंगी और दूसरी तरफ गरीब लोगों को सड़कों पर रहने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा और धादमी के पास इतने मकान हैं कि, आज मैं एक बार पूरे मकान में दीपक भी नहीं जला पाते ।

समाप्ति नहीं है : माननीय महोदय
सब के बाद अपना भाषण 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 Four-
teen of the Clock.

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

श्री निहल सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं बोल रहा था कि शहरों के मकानों के लिये
एक सीमा होनी चाहिये, वरना एक समय ऐसा
आयेगा जब शहरों के बड़े बड़े लोग सारे
शहर में अपने मकान बना लेगे और गरीब
सड़को पर निवास करने लगेंगे । उस समय
मकान की समस्या को ले कर एक बहुत बड़ी
क्रान्ति छिड़ने का डर हो सकता है ।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कह रहा था कि
नौकरशाही के लिये बड़े बड़े मकान हैं और
गरीबों के लिये झोपड़ी भी नहीं । यह सिल-
सिला भ्रम हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द होना चाहिये ।
छोटे मकानों का निर्माण होना चाहिये ।
सरकार का ध्यान छोटे छोटे मकानों की तरफ
जाना चाहिये और बड़े मकानों के निर्माण
की तरफ से उस का ध्यान हटना चाहिये ।
मैंने देखा है कि राजा बाजार में चतुर्थ
श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के मकानों में चुनाब से
पहले बिजली की फिटिंग हो गई थी, लेकिन
पंखे आज तक वहाँ नहीं लगे हैं । गरीबों के
लिये फ्री गुब्बस भी इस्तेमाल करने का अधिकार
नहीं रह गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर मैं
देखता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जमीन का आवश्यक
कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग न कर के मुर्दों के लिये
स्वर्ण किया जा रहा है । ऐसा लगता है कि
कुछ दिनों में दिल्ली भरपट का स्थान बन

जायगा । एक प्रधान मंत्री नहीं, दूसरे प्रधान
मंत्री, तीसरे प्रधान मंत्री और अधिकारी ने
जितने प्रधान मंत्री आये हैं सब के लिए एक-
एक मोल जमीन का स्थान निर्धारित किया
जायेगा और इसी तरह से यह भरपट का
स्थान बन जायगी और इस तरह से गरीबों
के लिये जगह नहीं रह जायगी : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, यह सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिये ।

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

मकानों की एलाटमेंट के लिये मैंने सुना
है कि लाटरी के अनुसार किया जाता है ।
इस तरह से जो जरूरतमन्द हैं उन को नहीं
दिया जाता है, जो गरीब हैं, उन को नहीं
दिया । लाटरी का मतलब हुआ कि जिस को
जमीन की जरूरत नहीं है, वह पा जाये, लेकिन
जो जरूरतमन्द हैं, उनको न मिले । यह सिल-
सिला बन्द होना चाहिये और जिस को
जरूरत हो उस को जमीन दी जानी चाहिये ।

मास्टर प्लान ने जितनी जमीन ली
जाती है, उस के लिये गरीबों को मुद्राबजा
मिलना चाहिये और काफी मुद्राबजा मिलना
चाहिये । उन को मकानों की मुविधा मिलनी
चाहिये ताकि वे दिन में काम करने के बाद
रात्रि में ठीक से निवास कर सकें और अपनी
जिन्दगी बर कर सकें ।

श्री शिव न. रायदास (बस्ती) माननीय
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन
करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं अपने
सामर्थ्य और श्रम मिलाने की बातना चाहता
हूँ कि हमारी सरकार समाजवादी व्यवस्था में
विश्वास करती है और उसी स्कीम के बमोजब
हम जमीन लेते हैं और मकान बनाते हैं

जाकि बन भरती हरी, ताहि न लीखो संघ

[श्री शिवनारायण]

जो संघ राखत बनीं, तो कर राख अर्थात् ।

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 था 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 चाहता हूँ कि आप इन का विकासीकरण करें, इन दफ्तरों को यहां से हटाओ तभी आप की मकानों की समस्या हल होगी।

यहां पर कहा जाना है कि एम० पी० जी को मकान की तकलीफ है। लेकिन हम तो ज़ीपडी में रहने वाले हैं, गांव से आये हैं—हम को वह दिन नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हम एक कमरे में गुजर करते थे, आज भी गुजर कर सकते हैं। हमारे डिप्टी चीफ द्विप ने कहा कि तुम तो सीनियर मैम्बर हो, तुम को कोठी मिलनी चाहिये, कहा रेवेड-कन्डीशन में रह रहे हो। लेकिन मैंने कम्प्लेंट नहीं किया, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे लाखों आदिमियों के पास आज घर-बार नहीं है, प्लेट फार्म पर सोते हैं, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता कहीं भी जा कर देख लीजिये, प्लेट फार्म पर सोते हैं। आज 800 रु० पाने वालों के पास भी मकान नहीं है, हमारा सिर इस बात से खम-तसलीम है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बलों, जिनका हो सकता है इनकी मदद करो।

हरिजनो के लिये, बड़ी हमदर्दी बनर्जी माहब को है, हम को भी है। लेकिन गरीबों की ये ज़ीपडिया हम ने नहीं उजाड़ी है, जनसब ने उजाड़ी है।

श्री हुकुम जन्म कछाव (उज्जैन) : श्री शिव नारायण का यह कहना गलत है कि जनसंघ वालों ने इन झुग्गी ज़ीपडियों को गिराया है। जनसंघ वालों ने तो महज कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की झुग्गी ज़ीपडियों सम्बन्धी

नीति को दिल्ली में घसल में लाया है जैने जमना बाजार में जो झुग्गी ज़ीपडियां तोड़ी गई है वह कांग्रेस के प्रस्ताव पर घसल करते हुए ही तोड़ी गई है...

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

मैं अपने भाई श्री स० मो० बनर्जी से सहमत हूँ। और आपने हार्जिस मिनिस्टर से अपील करता हूँ कि सभी जगह के हरिजन भाइयों को विशेष करके दो, दो कमरे वाले या एक, एक कमरे वाले मकान बना कर दिये जायें। हम हरिजन लोग गरीब हैं इसलिये हमारे बच्चों आदि के आवास के लिए मंत्रालय व्यवस्था करे, हमारे बाल बच्चों को रहने को मकान और खाने को दो। हम सब श्रम करते हैं और देश में तरह तरह के निर्माण कार्य करते हैं। यह जो बड़े बड़े धालीगान दफ्तर और इमारतें बनी दिखाई देनी हैं यह सारे हमने मेहनत करके बनाये हैं। हमारे लड़के काटीगर हैं, जो ईंट, पत्थर और चूना ले कर इमारतों का निर्माण करते हैं और इसलिये सरकार का जो कि जमना 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 वाले मकान बना कर दे दे।

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

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

हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने जिस कर जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल उड़ीसा

धीर पंजाब आदि में सरकारें बनाई हैं उन में अब तक के कारनामों से पता चल गया है कि वह कितने पानी में हैं। दरमसल बात यह है : 'कहता बहुतो मिले, करता मिला न कोय।' मैं अपने दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कायेम गवर्नमेंट काम कर रही है और वह सही दिशा में जा रहा है बाकी यह हो सकता है कि उस की काम की रफ्तार में और तेजी लाने की गुंजाइश हो और वह हम लाने की अवश्य कोशिश करेगे।

मैं इस अवसर पर अधिकारी वर्ग से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी इस काम में हमारे साथ सहयोग करे और यह ब्लैक मनी पाला जितना पैसा दबाया हुआ है उसे वह निकाल दे। यह एक, मजिला या दो मजिला मकानात बनाने के बजाय 14-14 मजिले मकान बनावे और जो बगैर आवास के हैं उन को बहा पर एकोमोडेट कर के राहत पहुँचावे। गरीब हरिजन भाइयों की खास तौर पर खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान दें। हाउसिंग के मामले का गवर्नमेंट को टोप प्राएरिटि देनी चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा अगर प्राउन्ड स्पेस की कमी है तो वह मजिले मकान बना दीजिए। मैं अपने अपोजीशन के भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालाँकि हमारी गवर्नमेंट है तो भी हम लोग जब भी जरूरत होती है उस को हैबैस करने हैं और जनता के हित को सामने रखते हुए उसे फ्रिटसाइज भी करते हैं, उस के साथ रिफ्रायत नहीं बरतते लेकिन हमारी फ्रिटसिज्म कस्टुडिब होती है अपोजीशन के भाइयों की तरह डिस्टुडिब नहीं होती : आप को भी गवर्नमेंट की मजबूरियों को देखना चाहिए और समझना चाहिए। आखिर यह गवर्नमेंट किस की है ? हमारी और आप की है।

एक जाननीय सचत्व : हमारी नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अब मैं इस में क्या कर सकता हूँ ? डेमोक्रेसी में ही आप को

बिश्वास ही नहीं है क्योंकि आप वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट हो। लेकिन इस का हम की बड़ा भ्रमस्रोत है कि दाढ़ी वाले भाई की पहने हमारे साथ बैठते मेधाज हमें छोड़ कर, रायेंम छोड़ कर उस पार चले गये हैं। वह बड़े पाकदामन भाइयों से लेकिन हम भी छोड़ कर चले गये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय धाज हमें इस का बड़ा दुःख है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता श्रीगोविन्द अहाय स्वर्गवास हो गये। श्री गोविन्द सहाय बहुत विद्वान व कर्मठ कांग्रेसी नेता थे और मैं परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह दिवंगत आत्मा को शान्ति प्रदान करे। हम लोगो को उन पर बड़ा तीर परबड़ा गर्व था। वह एक प्रगतिशील लीडर थे और यह कम्युनिस्ट्स सोशलिस्ट्स और जनतन्त्र वाले उन में बदलते थे। जब बोलते थे तो विरोधियों का कनेडा कांप उठता था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं और कुछ न कहते हुए इस मंडालय के बजट अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं अपने हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैम्बरो को आवास सम्बन्धी जो तथ्योक्त है उसे जल्द से जल्द बह रक्का करे। नये नये मैम्बर्स यहा पर आये हैं जिनमें कुछ ऐसे भी नये मैम्बर्स पाये हैं जिनको ऐक्सपीरिएंस नहीं है कि मैम्बर्स एक कमरे में कैसे रह सकते हैं ? उन को चाग अवश्य मकान दीजिये।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना कि हमारे गोरखनाथ बाबा मैं तो उन की बाबा गोरखनाथ ही मानता हूँ और एक स्वामी श्री ब्रह्मानन्द और उधर है उन की भी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ क्योंकि यह दोनों महानुभाव बुध कार्य कर रहे हैं युनिवर्सिटी यह बताते हैं कालिज वह भी बताते हैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम यह दोनों कर रहे हैं इसलिए इन लोगों को मकान मिलना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट जितना कहती है उतना वह करे। मैं इस मंडालय के

[श्री शिव भारद्वाज]

खर्च की मांगों का समर्पण करता हूँ बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा यह गवर्नमेंट वाले ही सभी उस की गति धोयी हो लेकिन सही दिशा में चल रही है हम लोग धीरे धीरे हस्तांतरण कर काम करते हैं। बगैर देव जो उधर धाये हैं वह भी हमारा समर्पण करते हैं। राजाधो को भी बचे मकान दो। हमारे इन मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाल ही में चार्ज लिया है, धीरे जो पुरानी कमियाँ थी उन्हें वह ठीक कर रहे हैं। खन्ना साहब हार गये। खन्ना साहब ने ठीक काम किया होता तो वे हारे न होते लेकिन मुझे यह बात धक्का के साथ यहाँ पर कहनी पड़ती है कि जो महाशय यहाँ पर खन्ना साहब को हरा कर धाये हैं उन्होंने धीरे उनकी पार्टी ने दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ दिया है। जमना बाबा मेरे बच्चे झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को इन्होंने बेघर धीरे बेमहारा कर दिया है धीरे यहाँ दम भरते हैं गरीब जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का। मेरी महीन्द्र से प्रार्थना है कि इन गरीब झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों की समस्या के प्रति महानभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे धीरे उनके प्राधान्य का समुचित प्रबन्ध करे। धीरे न हो तो एक, एक करके के टैन्समेंट ही उन के लिए बनवा दे धीरे बहा पर उनका प्राबाद कर दे। मैं इस मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड को सपोर्ट 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 1,68,000 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 officers. 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.P.s 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 channelised 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 this

[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.

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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 राजाबक्षार खान (ग्यालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मिनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ में गंदर कर सका हूँ उस के अनुसार मैं कुछ मिनिस्टर महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा।

मजालत की घोर स जो यह कहा गया है कि वह निस्वयस निमिश की लागत में कबी लाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल गलत है। दिनों दिन इन बातों की स.गन बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

दूसरे यह असोक होटल और रणजीत होटल का जिक्र यही जहाँ पर काफ़ी हो चुका है और मिनिस्टर महोदय उस का उत्तर भी दे चुके हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बोझा अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूँ और वह यह कि मैं रणजीत होटल में ठहरा जहाँ के मुनाफे के विषय में एक हमारे काब्रेसी भाई ने काफी कहा है कि इतना मुनाफा होता है और इतने चार्वेज होते हैं बाकी और उदाहरण देना दूर रहा जो कि हम लोगों से चार्वेज लिये गये हैं दिन भर यहाँ पालियामेंट टाउस में रहता हूँ शाम को बोझी डेन को बहा रणजीत होटल में जाता हूँ। उस समय एक कूलर खनना आवश्यक हुआ था। माननीय सदस्यों को यह ज्ञान कर दुःख तो होगा ही शायद कुछ होंगी जो पाये कि मुझ से 35 दिन के लिये बीने पाच सौ रुपये कूलर के चार्वेज माँग गये हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह मुझे देना चढ़ेगा या नहीं मैंने कह दिया है कि यह प्रकरण मैंने मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दिया है।

प्राधान्य के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्य अधिक बोलते हैं वह चले गये। मैं उन को काब्रेस का महारथी मानता हूँ क्योंकि वह सब से ज्यादा दखल देते हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि अब नये मेम्बर आ गये हैं उन्हें अनुभव नहीं है। पर मेरा जो अनुभव है उस के अनुसार मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिन मुझ को रणजीत होटल में रक्खा गया। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है मुझे को आवास संख्या 27 भी मे ऊँचाया गया है। मैं निर्माण के लिये कच्चा बालिटी के लिये कच्चा मेरा अनुभव हर जगह का यह रहा है कि छतें टपका करती हैं परन्तु मैं विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ और जो माननीय सदस्य देखना चाहें मिनिस्टर साहब देखना चाहें देख लें कि मेरे निवास स्थान की दीवारें भी टपक रही हैं बाँरो तरफ से। यह दशा वहाँ पर है।

निर्माण, प्रचारित स्थापना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस में 14,400 व्यक्तियों की संख्या है। वह 14,400 व्यक्तियों के काम भी करते हैं या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं परन्तु उन का बोझा सा अनुभव मुझ को हुआ है। मैंने एक दिन कहा कि यहाँ इतनी गन्दगी है, इस को साफ करवा दिया जाये तो वहाँ आदमी भेजे गये। जब मैं यह देखने के लिये पहुँचा कि बाकई सफाई हुई या नहीं तो पाया कि सात आदमी भेजे गये थे लेकिन वह मेरे दो छोटे बाल कम साफ नहीं कर सके। जब मैंने साहब देखा तो वह लोग अपनी साइकिल साफ कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग क्या काम करते हैं इस की देख रेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो यहाँ उद्यान बगीरह का हिसाब है उसकी तो कोई बात ही क्या कर इस निर्माण विभाग में जो कुल कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं वेणी एक और दो बगीरह हिसा कर के उन की संख्या है 30,613 जिन में से बीस मैंने बतलाया प्रचारित स्थापना के 14,400 हैं। इन आंकड़ों से आप को विदित हो जायेगा कि स्थापना के इस्टिमेट का खर्चा 7,14,61,000 रु० है और निर्माण कार्य के लिये 22 करोड़ रुपया है। सीधा इस का मतलब यह है कि निर्माण कार्य के कुल व्यर्षे में से एक तिहाई उनके कर्मचारियों 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 ज्यादा चार्ज नहीं कर पायेगा। इतना स्टाफ रखने पर भी, इंजीनियर, उस का सहायक इंजीनियर, उस के डिप्टी इंजीनियर होने के बावजूद यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि अभी तक आप का आर्किटेक्ट सेक्शन ठीक नहीं हो पाया। आप को आर्किटेक्ट्स को नुक़रूप से पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिये सच्चा की बात है।

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मन्त्रालय की ओर से जो यह कहा गया है कि वह मिनिस्ट्री निर्माण की लागत में कमी लाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल गलत है। दिनों दिन हम रातों की लागत बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

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प्रवास के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्य अधिक बोलते हैं वह चले गये। मैं उन को काग्रेस का महारथी मानता हूँ क्योंकि वह सब से ज्यादा दखल देते हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि अब नये मेम्बर आ गये हैं उन्हें अनुभव नहीं है। पर मेरा जो अनुभव है उस के अनुसार मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिन मुझ को रणजीत होटल में रक्खा गया। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है मुझे को प्रवास संख्या 27 भी भेज दिया गया है। मैं निर्माण के लिये कर्तृ क्वालिटी के लिये कर्तृ मेरा अनुभव हर जगह का यह रहा है कि छत्ते टपका करती हैं परन्तु मैं विज्ञापन दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जो माननीय सदस्य देखना चाहें मिनिसटर साहब देखना चाहें देख लें कि मेरे निवास स्थान की दीवारें भी टपक रही हैं चारों तरफ से। यह दशा वहा पर है।

निर्माण, प्रचारित स्थापना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस में 14,400 व्यक्तियों की संख्या है। यह 14,400 व्यक्तियों के काम भी करते हैं या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं परन्तु उन का थोड़ा सा अनुभव मुझ को हुआ है। मैंने एक दिन कहा कि यहाँ इतनी गन्दगी है, इस को साफ करवा दिया जाये तो वहाँ आदमी भेजे गये। जब मैं यह देखने के लिये पहुँचा कि बाकी सफाई हुई या नहीं तो पाया कि सात आदमी भेजे गये थे लेकिन वह मेरे दो छोटे भाव कम साफ नहीं कर सके। जब मैंने बाहर देखा तो वह लोग अपनी साइकिल साफ कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग क्या काम करते हैं इस की देख रेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो यहाँ उद्यान बगीचा का हिसाब है उसकी तो कोई बात ही क्या करे इस निर्माण विभाग में जो कुल बर्नबारी काम कर रहे हैं श्रेणी एक और दो बगीचा हिसाब के उन की संख्या है 30,613 जिन में से जैसा मैंने बतलाया प्रचारित स्थापना के 14,400 हैं। इन धाँकड़ों से आप को विदित हो जायेगा कि स्थापना के इस्टिमेट का खर्चा 7,14,61,000 रु० है और निर्माण कार्य के लिये 22 करोड़ रुपये हैं। सीधा इस का मतलब यह है कि निर्माण कार्य के कुल खर्च में से एक तिहाई उनके कर्मचारियों और स्टाफ के ऊपर खर्च होता है, जो कि किसी भी प्रकार से बहुत अधिक है। यदि आप किसी आफि-टेक्ट को यह काम देते तो वह भी 10 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा चार्ज नहीं कर पायेगा। इतने स्टाफ रखने पर भी, इंजीनियर, उस का सहायक इंजीनियर, उस के डिप्टी इंजी-नियर होने के बावजूद यह देख कर दुख होता है कि अभी तक आप का आफि-टेक्ट सेक्शन ठीक नहीं हो पाया। आप को आफि-टेक्ट को बुद्धिमान से रखा देना पड़ता है। यह इस मिनिसट्री के लिये सच्चा की बात है।

[श्री रामावतार शर्मा]

आप देखिये कि सस्पेन्स अकाउंट मैटीरियल आदि के लिये 24 करोड़ रु० रक्खा गया है जबकि निर्माण कार्य 22 करोड़ रु० का रक्खा गया है। यह इतनी खुली छूट है करणन के लिये कि पुछिये मत। हिसाब की कोई चेकिंग नहीं। इस का क्या बनेगा, भगवान ही मालिक है।

एक और कलम रक्खी गई है उस को आप देखिये। उसमें सुधार की दृष्टि से बतलाया जाता है कि दगैर जांच के ठेकेदारों को भुगतान करने की सहायक इंजीनियरों को बिल्कुल छूट दी गई है। बाह वा, क्या अज्छी बात बात 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 सदस्य कह चुके हैं, इस लिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन जैसा मिनिस्टर महोदय के आंकड़ों 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 क्लब बनाया जा रहा है। कम से कम स्वतन्त्र सदस्यों को और जो महात्मा लोग बैठे हुए हैं, गेरुए वस्त्र पहन कर इन के ऊपर तो कृपा कीजिये। हम को क्लब नहीं चाहिये। जो कुछ आप गरीबों और झुग्गी झोपड़ियों 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 झाड़ा यह है कि किसी अफसर 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 जरूरत 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। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बड़े सज्जन पुरुष हैं, बड़े नेक आदमी हैं, लेकिन यह डिपार्टमेंट उन के लायक नहीं है, वह इस 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 देंगे।

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 office-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 Mishra (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 Srimbas 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 II 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, Rs. 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

श्री रामजीराज (मजबूरपुर) : मैं बाणका भाषाारी हूँ कि आपने मझे बोलेने के लिए बोधा ना मग्य दिया है ।

मैंने भ्रष्टोस है कि धाज के इस समय समाज के लोगों की निगाह गांव के गरीब लोगों, बेतीहर मजदूरों और गांव के बेवतन बमर मता, कठाली, तथा बजारे जो इधर से उधर घूमने फिरने हैं, जो खाना बंदोब है, उनके लिए कोई हाउसिंग सिस्टम का निर्माण करने की धोर नहीं गई है। यह यह समाज है जो धाज भी गांव में बसने पर मजबूर होता है, जिसके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, जिस को एक इलाके से हटा कर दूसरे इलाके में धोर दूसरे से हटा कर तीसरे में धकेल दिया जाता है वहा के सामन्ती की इच्छा के अनुसार । मैं चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब गांव के इन लोगों के लिए भी अपनी स्कीम में स्थान दें और इनके लिए भी मकानों की व्यवस्था करें । गांव के पड़े लिब लोग जो कि वहा मकान न होने के कारण सहरो में धा कर बस जाते हैं, उनके लिए भी आप वहां मकान बनाये । भ्रष्ट आप समाजवाद को सही दिशा में मोड़ना चाहते है तो आप को अपनी क्वार्टरिंग स्कीम को गांव गांव में फैलाना होगा जिससे गांव का वह सभ्य और भ्रष्टाचार समाज जो जहें में धार सिमटता जा रहा है, गांव में ही रह सके और उसका आसानी से वहा एक्मोडेसन मिल सके ताकि

वह वहीं रह कर समाजवाद की नींव में अपने को एक ईंट के समान रखवा सके ।

कांग्रेसी क्रकमत् के भीस साम के राज्य में उनके लिए, जिन्होंने इस हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण किया है, जो -हा के भूज निगासी है और जिन को आदिवासी कहा जाता है, जो कभी भारत के शासन थे, और धार ने के लिए मुहताज और तरसते हैं, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पडता है कि आपकी स्कीम में कोई मुविधा या कोई इम किस्म की चीज नहीं दी गई है जिसकी प्रगंसा को जा सके । गिनाने के लिए मर्वा महोदय ने गिना दिया है कि हाउसिंग में गांवों के लिए भी इतना धन है । लेकिन मैं गांवों का रटने वाला हू और गांवों में एक इलाके से दूसरे इलाके तक मैं टहलता हू । वहा इस किस्म की कोई बू बास नहीं है । इस किस्म की कोई भावना नहीं है इम किस्म की कोई स्कीम नहीं है । इसलिए मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कीम मध्य समाज से हटा कर उस भ्रष्टाचार समाज के लिए जिसके लिये समाजवाद लागू होने वाला है उसके लिए यह स्कीम लागू की जाय । धन्यवाद

श्री दुर्गा : बन्धु (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उप-मंत्री महोदय ने धापी हाउस में इंटरबीन करते हुए एक घुबरा भाषण दिया लेकिन उनके भाषण को सुनने के बाद कुछ ऐसा लगा कि ब्यायब मंत्री जी धाकड़ों के काल में उलझे हुए है और उत्तमना क्यों कहिये वह भावनों का जाल बहुत भ्रष्टा फैलाना चाहते हैं । परन्तु क्या कभी उन्होंने इस बात पर विचार किया कि जो पैसा रेल्वे द्वारा राज्यों को दिया जाता है धावाच व्यवस्था के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए वह पूरा खर्च क्यों नहीं करते? इस बात की पूरी चौकिस करता आप का काम है ताकि उसका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग होवे । मैं चाहता कि इम बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय ।

[बी हुकम चन्व कञ्जबाय]

इसके प्रस्तावों में यह कहना चाहता है कि इस मंत्रालय के पास जो काम दिया गया है वह काफी बड़ा काम है और इस मंत्रालय के काम के आधार पर ही यह देखा जाता है कि किस देश ने किसकी तरफकी की है ? जिस देश के जितने घरों और अधिक मकान बने हैं उतना अधिक नामा जमाया कि उस देश ने तरफकी की है । इसलिए यह मंत्रालय अधिक से अधिक मकान बनावे जिससे लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था हो । देश में बहुत से ऐसे कारखाने हैं जहाँ पर कि लोगों के लिए रहने की मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैं तीन, तीन चार चार और छठ, छठ बीस से चल कर काम पर धाते हैं, यदि सरकार प्रयास करे, उद्योगपतियों को कुछ पैसा देवे या उद्योगपतियों पर इस बात के लिए और जाले कि जो उनके बहा के मजदूर काम करने वाले हैं, उनके आवास की व्यवस्था, रहने की व्यवस्था, वही काम के स्थान के पास करे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम काफ़ी व्यवस्था इस क्षेत्र में कर सकते हैं और काफ़ी लोगों के रहने की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं ।

अब जहाँ तक सरकारी होटलों की बात है, इस पर काफी चर्चा की गई है । मैं केवल एक प्रश्नोत्तर होटल का किन्ना मुनाता हूँ । उसमें बाटा क्यों है ?

बी हुकम चन्व कहते हैं बाटा नहीं है नका है ।

बी हुकम चन्व कञ्जबाय मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो लोग उधार खा गये होटल में कोई 12 लाख 36 हजार 176 रुपया उधार खा गये वह आज तक वसूल नहीं किया । मैं इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जिन ठेकेदारों को ठेका दिया गया उन ठेकेदारों को 63-64 में । कर्ज 81 लाख रुपया देवैट ग्रहण कर दिया, जितना करना था उससे भी ज्यादा कर दिया । इनके प्रस्तावों जो पट्टे रजिस्ट्री दी गई थी ।

उस रजिस्ट्री के किन्ने ऐसे उनसे वसूल किन्ने के । उसमें से 27 लाख रुपया अभी तक वसूल नहीं किया । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस मंत्रालय को ऐसे बिने वह बैंक समय पर नहीं बुनाया गया । केह 1 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये का बैंक समय पर नहीं बुनाया गया और इसलिए रुपये बूब गया ।

यहाँ पर कुछ सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जनसंख्या के लोगों ने भुग्गी भोपड़ियों का तोड़ा । जिस समय इस बुनाब के पहले कांग्रेस के हाथ में दिल्ली की नगरपालिका थी और उस समय 17,000 भुग्गी तोड़ी गई में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय जनसंख्या कहा था ? लेकिन अभी यह जो जमाना-बाजार में भुग्गी भोपड़ियों में गिराया गया ताँ वह तो कांग्रेस का उस के लिए प्रस्ताव था जिसके जनसंख्या में प्रमल में लाया और इसलिए जनसंख्या का इस के लिए दोष देना उचित नहीं है । मैं पूछना हूँ कि मान लो यदि कांग्रेस आज कोई प्रस्ताव करती है, कांग्रेस सरकार नेहक जी का स्मारक आदि बनाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव करती है और काम को अगल जनसंख्या की सरकार केन्द्र में आ जाय और वह उस प्रस्ताव पर प्रमल में बने न । उसका बहुत बुरा परिणाम होगा ।

मैं अन्न में यही बतना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को अधिक से अधिक मकान बनाने चाहिए और यह भुग्गी भोपड़ियों की समस्या जल्द हल की जानी चाहिये । उनके आवास की सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte 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 B. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): 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-scrapers. 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-scrapers 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-scrapers 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 co-operatives, 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)

श्री श्रीराम प्रसाद (बानगाव) जेव
घराणे मन्द सदस्य के लिए तु, बी, सी डी
इ, एफ, क्लाम के मरान बनाये है उन उन
कवाने के फिने पदर है, उनका वर्ग-
करण पर दीजिये।

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am not yielding.

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

श्री हुड्डकर कल्लर मरिपो वी
मरार ए मरार टाइन के मरार नै रफला
कलिये।

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 Committee 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.Ps. 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 lease 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 unearned 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 jhompis are to be cleared and no politics should be introduced at any stage.

आ हुकम बन्द कइबायः रुयस की
बोर से राजनीति लाई जा रही है।

श्री जगन्नाथ रावः जनसब की तरफ
साई 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 Jaganath 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.

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

Shri Jaganath 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 also, 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.

श्री कंवर्त्तल गुप्त : दिल्ली की हमी शॉपिंग के बारे में अपनी पालिसी बताइये तथा प्राइवट कटर्स 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 expectations. The problem is growing in size, baffling the Government. Therefore, we have to draw the line somewhere. Indisposables have to go beyond the possibility

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

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

Shri Jaganath Rao: What I said in the Rajya Sabha was that even the ineligibles 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 Jaganath 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. 9.95 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 रामावतार साहू : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया—मैंने बाबू भाई बिनाई के बारे में पूछा था, उन को धाँ: बड़ा 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 Bhaj Chinsai, with Mr. S. K. Patil as a permanent guest.

Shri Jaganath 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 मोल्लू प्रसाद : कितने लोग यहाँ महत्वपूर्ण हैं और कितने महत्वहीन हैं, इसकी सफाई दें।

श्री रामावतार साहू : यह पाटिल साहब को रखने की बात है, फेवरेटिज्म है, भाई-भतीजावाद है, पक्षपात है। उन को यहाँ रहने का रास्ता निकल आया 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. 12,93,23,000 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. 48,73,000 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?

श्री जिवकरलाल नास (किरोबाबा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का
सवाल है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय सम्बन्धी जो
बजट बिनाईस सदन के सामने आ रही है
और काफ़ी माननीय सदस्य उस पर बोलना
चाहते हैं तो कुछ ऐसा कर दिया जाय जिससे
काफ़ी सदस्य बोड़े बोड़े में अपनी अपनी बात
रख सकें और उस के लिए कांग्रेस वालों का
समय कम कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उनका तो
पास हो ही जाएगा।

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

Shri S. K. Tapuriash (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 ex-
plosion 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 coun-
try, right in every home in our coun-
try. I am referring, Sir, to the popu-
lation 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. BHATTACHARYA 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 na-
tional importance should not be con-
sidered to be the responsibility of the
Government alone. That should be
principally the responsibility of the
citizens, of all the parties 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 mo-
tivators for motivating the people
entrusted with this programme, this
programme cannot succeed. It can-
not succeed if we have only paid of-
ficers, paid extension educators, as they
call them in this programme; volun-
tary 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 ac-
cording 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 appoint-
ment 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. Tapuriah]

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 reminding 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 re-
pealed."

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 Sagar (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 Soai 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 Tara 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.

श्री बीडा लाल (सवाई माधोपुर) :
परिवार नियोजन पर जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं वे कम से कम इतना तो बता दिया करें कि उन्होंने कितना परिवार नियोजन का पालन किया है ?

श्री बुधबुधलाल (बरेली) : मैं अपनी कट मोर्चा को सपोर्ट करते हुए यह बात करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हेल्थ और फॅमिली प्लानिंग के डिपार्टमेंट को इतनी इम्पॉर्टेंस और महत्व नहीं दिया है जितना उसको देना चाहिये था। यह इससे साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि केवल 35 करोड़ रुपये हेल्थ और फॅमिली प्लानिंग के लिए इस बजट में प्रोवाइड किया गया है।

जहाँ तक हेल्थ का सम्बन्ध है, उसके दो पहलू हैं, एक प्रिवेंटिव और एक क्यूरेटिव किसी ने कहा है "हेल्थ इज बैलेंस" उर्बं में यह कहा है "तनद्रुस्ती हज्जार नियामत है"। इंडिविडुअल हो, नेशन हो या देश हो, अगर वह स्वस्थ है, तगड़ा है, मजबूत है तो अच्छा पैसा पैदा करेगा, ज्यादा उसको इनकम होगी। इस तरीके से वह अपने देश के लिए और भी ज्यादा का रामदा साबित हो सकता है और अपने देश की तरक्की कर सकता है।

जहाँ तक प्रिवेंटिव मैरिज का सम्बन्ध है, जिन्दगी का दारोमदार प्रायो हवा पर है, पानी और हवा के ऊपर है। मैं देखता हूँ अपने देश के अन्दर पानी का भी पोन्पूशन होता है और एयर का भी होता है। हमारे ऐसे में कोई ऐसा एनवटमेंट नहीं, कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं जैसा कि फारन कन्ट्रीज में है यू० के० में है, यू० एस० ए० में है ताकि यह पोन्पूशन न हो सके। एक मिसाल मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। जो फॅक्टोरियाँ हैं इनके बुए, इनके कोयले से हमारे खाने पीने की चीजें खराब होती हैं जिससे हमारी सेहत खराब होती है कोई ऐक्ट हमारे यहाँ नहीं, कोई कानून हमारे यहाँ नहीं जिससे कोई पाबन्दी लगाई जा सके

धीरे-धीरे कहा जा सके कि वे जाली लगाने और पीबूट हटा कोन करें।

पानी के बारे में मैं घबरा घबरा करना चाहता हूँ। बीस साल से यह कांग्रेस की सरकार मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दार हकूमत करती आ रही है। यह आज तक प्योर ब्रिकिंग वाटर का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है। बरमात के तिनो में कुधों धादि के पानी का लैबल ऊपर आ जाता है और बरसाती पानी को ही देहातों में लोग पीते हैं। उनके पास कोई चारा और नहीं होता है खास तौर पर हरिजन बस्तियों में रहने वालों के पास। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत सी बीमारियाँ जैसे डाइस्टेरी, टाईफायड धादि गन्दा पानी पीने के हो जाती हैं, बहुत सी बेट की बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं। कोई कानून नहीं है या कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है जिससे इस किस्म की चीज को रोका जा सके। मेरा सजेशन यह है कि सरकार प्योर वाटर-सप्लाई को एक रूल स्कीम जारी करे, जिसके जरिये से उन तमाम जगहों में शुद्ध पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाये, जहाँ इस वक़्त मिल नहीं रहा है। मैं इस काम के लिये प्रलय से कोई पैसा खर्च करने का मुझसे नहीं दुगा, क्योंकि वह एक मुश्किल काम है, बल्कि डबलपमेन्ट ब्लाक्स को जो पैसा एलाट कर रहा है, उसी में से इस काम के लिए पैसा ईयर-मार्क कर दिया जाय। ऐसा हर आबादी में, खास तौर से हरिजन बस्तियों में, जहाँ कुआ नहीं है, कुआ या हैडपम्प का इन्तजाम कर के इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक हेल्थ के प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स का सवाल है, देश में हर एक जगह तीन, चार महीने के बाद "एन्टीफ़ूलाई बीक" आजाईव किया जाये। जो बीमारियाँ मच्छियों के द्वारा फैलती हैं, इस तरह हम इनको रोक कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक क्यूरेटिव मेजर्स का सम्बन्ध है यह ठीक है कि डाक्टरों की साबाब पहले की निम्नत बढ़ गई है और जब कि 1947 में सिर्फ 18 मेडिकल कालेज थे, इस वक़्त 90 मेडिकल कालेज हैं। इस वक़्त हमारे सामने एक खास समस्या यह है कि हमारे डाक्टर देहात में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि देहात में हमारे डाक्टरों को कोई एक्स्ट्रा भलाउस नहीं मिलता है और वहाँ पर बच्चों की पढ़ाई बगैरहू की फ़ैसिलिटीज भी नहीं हैं। मेरा हम्मल सजेशन यह है कि एक तो डाक्टरों को देहात में हाउस एलाउस, एक्स्ट्रा बिल्लेज एलाउस और बिल्ड्रन्ज एजुकेशन कनसेशन बगैरहू दी जाये और दूसरे, एम० बी० बी० एस० के स्टुडेंट से यह एग्जीमेंट भरवा लिया जाये कि परीक्षा पास करने के बाद वे दस साल तक बिल्लेज में मबिन् करेगे। इस तरह हमारे भत्सी या नक्वे परमेन्ट देहात में हेल्थ सविनेज का इन्तजाम हो जायेगा।

हमारे देश में जनसंख्या की समस्या इनकी गम्भीर और भयावह हो गई है कि हर एक पार्टी और हर पेट्रियट को इस को तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए और फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग को योजना में गवर्नमेंट को सहयोग देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि अगर हम अपने सवरीसोसिज का भी इस्तेमाल करें, तो भी हम अपनी पापुलेशन के केवल पाचवे भाग तक फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का मैसेज पहुँचा सकते हैं। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ग्राम सभाओं, बिलेज मेबल वर्कर्स, पंचायत सेक्रेटरीज, अध्यापकों, लेडी टीचर्स, जिला परिषदों और म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स की एजेन्सीज के जरिये फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के मैसेज को डोर टू डोर पहुँचा सकती है। आज फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग पर ही इस मुल्क का कुल दारो-मदार है। अगर हमने पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल कर लिया, तो हम अपनी फूड की प्रावसम की भी हल कर सेंगे। फूड की

[श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

प्राबल्य को हल करने से हम न केवल फूड के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशेंसी 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 भीख मांगते फिर रहे हैं और इस पर हज़ारों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में इसराइल और अरबों के झगड़े के कारण स्वेज 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 कितना मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास पहले से ही जो रिसोर्सिज हैं, अगर उनको प्रापरली 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 प्रापरली यूटिलाइज नहीं हुआ। मुश्किल यह है कि गवर्नमेंट स्वयं तो सोचती नहीं है और अगर हम कुछ बताते हैं, तो उस पर अमल नहीं करती है। उसको फैमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ से और तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

1959 में दिल्ली में इन्टरनेशनल प्लान्ड पेयरेन्टहुड फ़ेडरेशन की एक कांफ़ेंस हुई थी। उस ने यह चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर इस देश में पापुलेशन को चेक नहीं किया गया, तो हमारी इकानोमिक प्लान्ज से हमारे देश को कोई भी लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा और इस स्थिति में कोई भी देश हमारी सहायता नहीं कर पायेगा। गवर्नमेंट 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 BCG 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. Antony 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, 1922, 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 महन्त विविचय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : श्रीमान्, कोई भी देश जनसंख्या के उत्तर संसार में प्रसिद्धि तथा शक्ति पाता है। संसार में सबसे बड़ा देश चीन है—इस वंश

जनसंख्या के आधार पर वह सबसे बड़ा और पहला देश कहा जाता है और हमारे देश को संसार में दूसरा स्थान मिला है। मैं चीनकी प्लानिंग का विरोध प्रकट करते हुए बड़ा दुःख प्रकट करता हूँ और इसके विरोध में अपना सर्वोत्तम सामान प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि चीनकी प्लानिंग केवल हिन्दुओं के लिये है, हिन्दु रात-दिन घटता चला जा रहा है

श्री पी. लोदी (गोधरा) : गलत ।

श्री महन्त विविचयनाथ : कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिये। आज आपके सामने ऐसी योजनाएँ उपस्थित की जा रही हैं जिनके कारण संसार में हमारा अस्तित्व ही मिट जाय। पश्चिमी देशों की हम नकल कर रहे हैं लेकिन आज संसार में कहीं भी परिवार नियोजन नहीं हो रहा है केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही हो रहा है और इसकी समस्या के कारण हो रहा है—मैं इस तर्क से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। अभी हाल में डा० कोठारी रूस से वापस आये हैं और उन्होंने यह बताया है कि जनसंख्या संसार में एक बरदान सिद्ध हुई है और रूस आज अपनी जनसंख्या को बढ़ा रहा है तथा चीन बढ़ा रहा है दुनिया भर के सब देश अपनी जनसंख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ 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—बूख के आधार पर नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि बूख की कोई ऐसी समस्या उनके सामने नहीं है। आज सायन्स अट्रिब्यूट साइड की तरफ जा रही है विज्ञान का काम उत्पत्ति के बाद धननि की तरफ ले जाना है। इसलिये वहाँ पर जोलड़ाई हो रही है—वह भोजन की समस्या के कारण नहीं हो रही है। आज हम अपनी भोजन की समस्या को चुल्लू नहीं पा रहे हैं तो उसका कारण केवल यह है

कि जिससे जीवन का उत्पादन होता है, जिससे हम जीवित हैं उस गो तथा गोर्बल को रोख नष्ट करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरे देशों से पाउडर मंगाकर हम बच्चों को दुध पिला रहे हैं, अपनी गायों को काट रहे हैं, जोतने के लिये हमारे पास बैल नहीं हैं और फिर कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां भूख की समस्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इस पर किसी ने प्रकाश नहीं डाला कि भारत यह देश कैसे जीवित रहेगा ? ये छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों से जिनको बनाने की बात आप कर रहे हैं पता नहीं किसने बरतों में बन सकेंगे और फिर छोटे छोटे किसानों को दे भी पायेंगे या नहीं, सस्ती कीमतों पर दे भी सकेंगे या नहीं। इस पर आपने कभी विचार नहीं किया। इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जल्दी कर के देश को दूसरी तरफ़ 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 जकड़ देंगे।

एक और मिशनरी लोग आकर हिन्दुओं का धर्म परिवर्तन करते जा रहे हैं इस तरह हमारी जनसंख्या में नित्य कमी हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ़ कैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रयोग करके हिन्दुओं की संख्या को कम करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी जातियों में मुसलमान तथा ईसाई भाइयों में कोई कैमिली प्लानिंग नहीं हो रहा है यहाँ तक कि महाजन मुसलमान चार शादियाँ कर सकता है और उनसे हर साल बार लड़के पैदा हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक शादी से अधिक पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध है और उस पर भी परिवार नियोजन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है—इस तरह से संसार में हमारा कालांतर में कोई अस्तित्व नहीं रहेगा।

यह स्वास्थ्य के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है 1. आपमें 93 करोड़ रुपया कैमिली प्लानिंग

के लिए रखा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि यह 93 करोड़ रुपया किसानों में अन्न उत्पादन के लिये बाँटा जाय, उनके लिये पानी तथा जुताई के लिए सस्ते बैलों की व्यवस्था की जाय। बजाय इसके कि यह रुपया कैमिली प्लानिंग पर खर्च हो, इसको किसानों को दें जिनसे कि वे अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सकें।

आपने स्वास्थ्य के लिए 53 करोड़ रुपया रखा है जिनमें से आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी के लिये केवल 35 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है शेष सभी धनराशि आपने एलोपैथी के लिये रखी है। यह धनराशि बहुत कम है आयुर्वेद के लिये बहुत ज्यादा धनराशि रखने की आवश्यकता है।

एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के लिये आपने इंटीग्रेटेड मिस्टम को स्वीकार किया है इससे हमारे देश के आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी पद्धति को बहुत हानि पहुँच रही है। आयुर्वेद को ठीक प्रकार से बढ़ी बढ़ सकना है जो संस्कृत जानता है। जो संस्कृत जानने वाला नहीं है, अर्थात् अंग्रेजी इंटरमीडियेट पास करने के बाद उसको आयुर्वेद पढ़ाना शुरू कर देते हैं, वह आयुर्वेद की उन्नति कैसे कर सकता है ? इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। इस पद्धति को समाप्त करना चाहिये तथा आयुर्वेद के लिये अधिक से अधिक रुपया देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांग का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bil-haur): 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 Suhila Rohagi]
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 1650 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 Shantini 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)].

1816 (at) LSD-8.

Shri Ramavatar 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 Ramavatar 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 Ramavatar 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.P.s 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".

[Antinational efforts to reduce the birthrate of fighting force through family planning. (23)]

Shri Ramavatar 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 v aids. (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 Rc. 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 Be. 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. (29)].

"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 Ramavatar 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".

[Indifference 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 T B 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". (65)].

"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 Suseeta Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): 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 Kuttanand 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 Ramavatar 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 Ramavatar 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 rations in the hospitals. (106)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shrimati Suseela 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 Nattiga 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. 20 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.

श्री. सुसेला गोपालन (जहानाबाद)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के कार्य प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें चाहता हूँ।

1965-66 की प्रवाणिज रिपोर्ट में मंत्रालय ने मनेरिया उन्मूलन, वेचर उन्मूलन, ब्लेग नियंत्रण, फाइनेरिया नियंत्रण (उन्मूलन नहीं) कुछ रोग नियंत्रण, हैजा नियंत्रण, उपदेश नियंत्रण आदि के बारे में काफी आर्बर्ड प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, जिस से यह पता चले कि हमारे मंत्रालयों ने जबरदस्त सफलता हासिल की है। आजादी के बीस वर्ष बाद भी जब कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में तथा विश्व स्वास्थ्य सच आदि संगठनों से प्राप्त सहायता से हम 10 अरब रुपये से अधिक खर्च कर चुके हैं। उनके प्रभाव राज्य सरकारों जो खर्च किया है उसका लेखा हम नहीं लेते हैं फिर

भी हमारे यहां स्वास्थ्य विभाग की हानत
बयनीय है ।

लेकिन अध्यात्म महोदय, धारावादी के बीच वर्ष बाद धर्मो रूपका कर्ष करते थे बाबूजह हने धार दिन यह समाचार पढ़ने को मिला है कि धार्मिक बहा वैष्णव फैल गया तो उस इलाके में हैजा फैल गया। खुद सरकार भी कुछ बीमारियों के विलक्षण की बात करती है, उन्मुलन की नहीं। और जिन बीमारियाँ के उन्मुलन की बात करती है जैसे वैष्णव धादि तो धार्मिक भी महाधारी के रूप में खूब दिल्ली गहर में ही के फूटते हैं और अगली की बात जाने दें। जहाँ तक मेरे विचारों का प्रश्न है उसके सम्बंध में बड़ी बोई रिपोर्ट नहीं किया जाता है। स्थानीय डॉक्टर जो पूरे घड़े भी नहीं होते और हमारी कामीन धारावादी का अधिबान भाग जिसमें द्रविड़ भरखाता है, बोई रिपोर्ट नहीं रखत। और इस बात का तो स्वास्थ्य सेवा व डाक्टरी उपकरण डा० ए० सी० राई ने अधिवित्तीय मास्टरप्लान और जन स्वास्थ्य सत्यान, बदलाता में भाषण रंग हृष्ट स्वीकार किया था। इसका उन्होंने वादा में चौदह फरवरी 1966 के अपने भाषण में स्वीकार किया था।

प्राप्य महादय, मैं इसी मदन में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 18 मार्च 1966 के धननेत्र का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। इस धननेत्र में सरकार की धालोकना इन बात के लिए की गई थी कि सामीप्य क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों के रखने की बात तो सरकार करती है लेकिन प्राच भी सामीप्य क्षेत्रों के प्रत्यक्षालो में डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। बहाना हुआ डाक्टर बहा जाना नहीं चाहत। यही नहीं, उसने यह भी सरकार पर आरोप लगाया था कि स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण समितियों की रिपोर्टें सरकारी प्रशासकियों से सबूती रहती हैं। उस में मुद्राधिकार समिति के तीन सूत्री कार्यक्रम का भी हवाला दिया था। मैं सूत्री महादय से यह जानना चाहता

कि धाखिर जब समितियों का गठन हुआ, उनको रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास धाई तो उस पर धमक क्यों नहीं किया गया। उन समितियों पर क्यों खपया बरबाद किया गया ?

18 मार्च, 1966 को लेडी हाथिय मंडीकल कानेज के बगिच हाकटरो की हुई मोन्दी मे डा० पया वाश्यप मे बताया था कि दिल्ली के गावा मे भी चिदिस्ता वा पूरा प्रगन्ध नही है, अथवा वही सामान है तो डाक्टर नही है और धरर कुछ स्टफ भी है तो सामान नही है । जब वेन्ड शासिन लेख का यह टाप , तो राज्य के गावा वा क्या हाव हो मबता है यह तो सोचने की बात है ।

द्वितीय मध्वं म ॥ घण्टा, १९६६ के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार में साहू मै मनी महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। कन्द्रीय उष स्थापत्य मंत्री श्री बी० एस० मुक्ति न घण्टासाहा म माननीय सम्बन्ध सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी के माध्यम वजन १० स्त्रीकार किया वा हि बानूना की सीमाधारा में बाम बनने हुए नोकरसाही उष हासिल नहीं।

प्रधान मंत्री, यह ठीक है। डाक्टर के ध्यान की बात। जब जरा में संसद का ध्यान श्रीधियों की ओर धारित करना चाहता है। यह तो लोगों ने मान लिया है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट होती है तथा उसका स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। तबिन उससे भी बड़ी बात तो यह है कि दवाइयाँ में मिलावट होती है, दवाइयाँ निम्न स्तर की तैयार होती हैं और उन्हें पता मुद्रा का नेत्र से क्या जाना है। इन सिलसिलों में मैं पन्द्रह जून, 1968 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादकीय का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। उस में यह प्रतीत लगाना गया है कि आज में प्राप्त श्रीधियों में

[श्री चन्द्रसेखर सिंह]

बीस प्रतिशत शोधधिया निम्न प्रतिमान की होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साल भर में सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में धीर क्या करने जा रही है। यह लोगों को अच्छी तरह मान्य है कि कुछ मरीजों की मृत्यु इसलिए हो जाती है कि उन्हें समुचित मानदंड के अनुसार निमित्त शोधधिया नहीं मिलती हैं। उसी सम्पादकीय में दवाओं के निर्माण के समय ही समुचित रोकथाम और जांच प्रणाली का सुझाव दिया गया था। साथ ही यह भी कहा गया था कि वर्तमान कानून इन्हें रोकने में असमर्थ है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य विभाग के मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि लगे का सही मानदंड के अनुसार सरकार ने अब तक क्यों नहीं समुचित दवाइया उपलब्ध करने का प्रयत्न किया है? क्यों नहीं अभी तक इस विधा में समुचित कदम उठाये हैं।

इस सिल सिल में मैं सरकार का ध्यान उस सम्पादकीय की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो 18 जून, 1966 को श्री प्रेस जनरल में छपा था। उक्त सम्पादकीय में भी यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि लोगों को उचित मानदंड के अनुसार शोधधिया नहीं मिल रही है तथा उस में दो समितियों का उल्लेख किया था। एक केन्द्रीय उप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री पी० एस० नरकर की ओर उसके बाद दूसरी तीन व्यक्तियों की बनी समिति जिस के प्रधान केन्द्रीय शोधधिविनिर्वाक थे। दोनों समितियाँ एक ही मतीसे पर पहुँची थी यानि 17 वर्ष तक शोधधिकांश के लागू रहने के बाद भी उसे घमस में नहीं लाया जा सका और शोधधि निर्माता निम्न स्तर की शोधधियाँ तैयार कर मुनाफा कमाते रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाए और निम्न स्तर की शोधधियों की बिजो पर रोक लगाई जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट देखने से मान्य होता है कि मंत्रालय हर क्षेत्र में अपनी जिम्मेदारी अच्छे ढंग से पूरी कर रहा है लेकिन भारत की आबादी के हिसाब से यह सब गरी के बराबर है। दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक डाक्टरों की संख्या 70,000 और तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक 88,000 बढ़ाई गई है लेकिन आबादी के हिसाब से इस देखे तो तीन योजनाओं के बाद भी करीब 5,000 प्रादमियों के पीछे एक डाक्टर है और नर्सों की औसत 10,000 प्रादमियों पर एक है। ऐसी अवस्था में सरकारी अस्पतालों में जन साधारण को कितने मुश्किल उठानी पड़ती है और कितना समय नष्ट होता है यह संनोष की बात नहीं है। जापान में 1800 पर एक डाक्टर और सोवियत रूस में 535 प्रादमियों पर एक डाक्टर है। चूँकि अस्पतालों की संख्या और डाक्टरों की संख्या कम है तो आए दिन की बीमारियों से लोग कैसे बच सकते हैं। एक तरफ बढ़ती हुई महंगाई की वजह से लोगों की खुराक ठीक नहीं और दूसरी ओर भ्रमाल जैसा सफट पैदा होने पर जो बीमारियाँ फैलती हैं इन दोनों का इलाज सरकार ने क्या सोचा है, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं कर रही है।

गावों में अस्पताल बहुत कम हैं और जहाँ अस्पताल हैं भी वह डाक्टर नहीं हैं और कम्पाउंडर से ही काम चलवा जा रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में इलाज समय पर नहीं हो पाता है और बीमारियाँ बढ़ती जाती हैं।

सरकारी अस्पतालों में जहरत की दवाइया नहीं होती हैं और जन साधारण को महंगी दवाएँ बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। दवाइयों के दाम बिना हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है उससे गरीब जनता कैसे बीमारी

में इलाज की व्यवस्था कर सकती है। दवायें सही होने के कारण नकली दवायें भी बाजार में अपना स्थान बना लेती हैं। दवायें सस्ती मिलें इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि पेटेंट बिल को जितने पिछली लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था सरकार जल्दी से लोक सभा में पेश करे और उसको पास करावे। साथ ही दवाओं की कीमत पर रोक लगाना जरूरी है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० एच० एस० डाक्टरों की मार्गों पर सरकार ने उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इन डाक्टरों की मार्गों के प्रति सरकार को हमदर्दी का पक्ष धनाना चाहिये और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करना चाहिये ताकि उन्हें सचर्य का रास्ता न धनाना पड़े।

श्री गुरुलक्ष सह्याय (मुल्तानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घाप का बड़ा धांधला हूँ कि घाप ने मुझे अपने विचारों को पेश करने का मौका दिया। जो विषय हाउस के सामने है, वह बहुत गूढ़ और महत्वपूर्ण है और उसका प्रतिपादन करने के लिए काफ़ी वक्त चाहिए, लेकिन जो कुछ बीड़ा सा समय मुझे दिया गया है, उसी में मैं अपने विचारों को रखने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

अपने और साधियों के साथ मैं भी मिनिस्टर साहब हैच एंड कंपनीज प्लानिंग को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ाने के लिए और उनका दीर्घायु बनाने के लिए अनेक व्यवस्थाएँ, उपाय और तरकीबें की हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं उनसे यह धर्म करता चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्माल-बक्स इरेक्शियन ड्राइव के लिए जितना धन रखा है, वह बिजुल बेकार और व्यर्थ है। मेरा विचार है कि छत्तीस सरकार ने हमारे देश को छुराब और तबाह करने के लिये जो काम किये, उनमें बैस्तीनेशन भी उसकी एक देव है। मुझे याद है कि मेरी

पैदाइश में एक साल पहले, यानी 1980 ईसवी में, छत्तीस सरकार ने एक कानून पास किया था, जो एक्ट नम्बर 13, 1980 है, जिसके अनुसार घाट बरस की लड़की और चौदह बरस के लड़के का बैस्तीनेशन न कराना एक जुर्म करार दिया गया था और जो माता-पिता, जो गाजियन, अपने बच्चों का बैस्तीनेशन नहीं कराते थे, उनको ज़माना और मज़ा होनी थी।

आप को, यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि हालांकि उस एक्ट को पास हुए 86, 87 बरस हो चुके हैं, लेकिन उसमें न तो बैस्तीनेशन की तारीफ है और न बैस्तीन की। जहाँ से यह बैस्तीनेशन उत्पन्न हुआ, यानि इंग्लैंड, वहाँ तो इनको कनटैम किया गया है और 1846 में ही बैस्तीनेशन एक्ट को रिपील कर दिया गया। लेकिन हम अभी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं और उनी डोन को पीटे जा रहे हैं।

मैं कोई एनोथिंग नहीं हूँ, होमियोपैथ नहीं हूँ, फ्रीमोर्ष नहीं हूँ। मैं कोई भी "पैथी" नहीं जानता हूँ। हाँ, नैचुरोपैथी में मेरी दिलचस्पी है। लेकिन मैंने बोने से स्टेटिस्ट्स देखे हैं और धन्य देवों के इतिहास को भी पढ़ा है। अगर आप स्टेटिस्ट्स को देखें, तो आप को मान्य होगा कि स्माल-बक्स के बैस्तीन से जो बंमारिया हमारे शरीर में उत्पन्न होती है, वे स्माल-बक्स से कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक होती हैं। मुझे धारण है कि इंग्लैंड, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की बहुत सी स्टेट्स, आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजिलैंड ने कम्पलसरी बैस्तीनेशन को खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी बैस्तीनेशन जारी है और उस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किए जाते हैं, जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उससे लाभ की बजाय हानि होती है, तरह तरह की बीमारियाँ पैदा होती हैं।

मुझे यह भी मान्य हुआ है कि इंग्लैंड के चौबीस बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों ने इस सदन की

[श्री गणपत खहाम]

पेटोशन दिया है कि इस देश में बैस्कोनेशन का का काम कर दिया जाये, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और मुस्क का करोड़ों रुपये व्यर्थ हो बैस्कोनेशन पर खर्च किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक क्रैमिली प्लानिंग का सवाल है, मैं जो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में 1929 में बाइलड मैरिज रेस्ट्रिक्ट एक्ट (एक्ट नम्बर 19, 1929) पारित किया गया था, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि अगर घटारह बरस से कम उम्र के लड़के और पैरह बरस से कम उम्र की लड़की की शादी होगा, तो वह जुर्म होगा और सजा दी जायेगी। लेकिन मैं ध्यान की बताना चाहता हूँ कि बाइलड मैरिज रेस्ट्रिक्ट एक्ट की पाबन्दी उसने उल्लंघन में ही की जा रही है, न कि उसने अनुसरण में। ध्यान देना में जो कर देखें कि चैंड, बैसाख और अगस्त महीनों में पाच, छ, सात बरस के लड़के-लड़कियों की शादियाँ होती हैं। हम उनको देखते हैं और रोक नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि मानून म म। हमारे मीजुपा कानून के मुताबिक यह जुर्म बाइल-दमन-जो-पुलित नहीं है, मैरिजेंट व मामने दख्खान्त हो, मुजून हो, तब उन पर बायबाही होगी। मेरा मुताब है कि इस एक्ट में गजोअन करके एक ही मैरिज की एक गज बडा दी जाये—इस्कीम बरस के लड़के और घटारह बरस की लड़की से नीचे की शादी न हो और जो इनकी खिलाफ-वर्जी करे, उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये और दूसरे, हम जुर्म को कानिने-दरदवाजी-पुलित, काफीनेबल धाकेम, कगर दिया जाये। तभी इस तरह की शादियों की रोक-बाम हो सकती है।

जहाँ हम धामादी को रोकने के लिए योजनाये बना रहे हैं, कई व्यवस्थाये कर रहे हैं, क्रिस्मध और क्रासे वगैरह कर रहे हैं, वहाँ एक काम यह भी किया जाये कि ऐसे धादवध मुकदरर किसे जाये, जो सहरों और देहात में जा कर यह प्रचार करे कि धामादी में इवाक़द एक राष्ट्र का मसला है और क्रैमिली प्लानिग

एक नैसनल इयुटो है। हमारे देश में जो इस क्रिस्म के पुराने इकियानुकी ख्यालात हैं कि अगर कोई धानी नी बस बरस की लड़की की शादी कर देता है, तो वह पुण्यामा है, वहाँ यह पाप का भागी है, हमें इन ख्यालात को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इसके धलावा हम धपने लोगों को धाम्मात्मिक शिक्षा भी दे और उनको धाने पर निरतन रखने का उपदेश दे।

श्री सिधचरण लाल (फ़िरोबाबाद) : धाम्मल महोदय कृष् मे स्वास्थ्य बिगडता है, स्वास्थ्य बिगडने से बीमारी होती है और बीमारी से मौन होती है। मौतें ब्यादातर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में होती हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि ये जहाँ पर तरीब और पिछड़े हुए लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं। ये लोग बीमारियों से घिरे रहते हैं और सरकार उनका इन्तजाम नहीं कर पाती है। यह सरकार अभी तक मतेरिया टी० बी० हैजा और चेचक जैसे महारोगों को इन्फुल्लान से हमेशा हमेशा के लिये धरम करने में धमसर्प रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि ये बीमारियाँ धमसर तरीबो, मेहनतकों और बेतहर मजदूरों में होती हैं, जिनसे मजरी महोदय या सरकार का लगाव नहीं है। यह सरकार उन लोगों से बिल्कुल धमल है। ये बीमारियाँ उन्हीं लोगों में होती हैं, जो हर बरस देश और समाज को सेवा करते रहते हैं। उन की तरफ मजरा महोदय और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। ये बीमारियाँ धमसर तरीबो में ज्यादा होती हैं लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं जाता है।

जिनको या जगाना देश और तरीबों को धमो, ये ऐश के मारे सोते हैं, धाकाम के ठारे हुसते हैं, धरती के सितारे रोते हैं।

स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में उन्हीं लोगों ने धम्रेजों से लड़ने का धादवध कार्य किया उन्हीं तरीबों ने हमारा साथ दिया।

स्वतन्त्रता-सन्ध्या में उन घरीबों ने
तुम्हारा साथ दिया,
बना दिया भौतिक तुम को,
जब बड़ा तुम ने हाथ लिया,
जब तुम रिकशे में बैठ जाते
घौर में रिकशे को खींच रहा,
तुम्हारी जीवन-कलिका को
मैं रक्त बूंद से सींच रहा,
घाप खाते, मैं भूखा मरता
बढ़ मेरी सरकार नहीं है
क्या गरीब का इस भारत में
रहने का अधिकार नहीं है ?

मैं मरी मृतोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस समस्या का पूरा अध्ययन कर के ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने की कृपा करे जिससे ये बीमारियाँ ज्यादातर गरीबों में न होने पाये। यह बीमारी ठीक नहीं होती। घाप एक भी मिलाव दे कि घापके लडके को बेचक, टी० बी० या कोई बीमारी हुई है यदि हुई भी होगी तो उसका इलाज कराते हैं। लेकिन गरीब के लिये कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है। अगर सरकार चाहे तो इन बीमारियों के जड़मूल में खोदने का माधन निकाल सकती है, चाहे विदेशी सहायता से ही घाप को इस काम का करना पड़े। लेकिन विदेशी सहायता तो इन बीबों के लिये नहीं ली जायेगी विदेशी सहायता तो ऐसी बीबों के लिये ली जायेगी—जैसे पी० एल० 480 है जिससे प्राप्त गेहूँ जनता के स्वास्थ्य का खराब करता चला जा रहा है।

मेरे आगरा शहर के बेसनगज माल गोदाम में एक ऐसा गेहूँ सरकार की तरफ से आया है कि वहाँ पर रास्ता चलने वालों को नाक बन्द करके निकलना पड़ता है। ऐसा गेहूँ यदि जनता को खाने के लिये दिया जायगा तो उसके स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसका अनुमान घाप लगा सकते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि घाप फौरन आगरा के

र प्रति अधिकारी को सूचित करे कि इस सस्ते गेहूँ का जनता में वितरण न किया जाय और न ही उनको दुकानों को दिया जाय वरना यह गेहूँ बर्बाद की जनता के स्वास्थ्य का बिगाड़ेंगा।

अब घाप इनके परिवार नियोजन के डोग और पाखण्ड को सुनिये। इनका परिवार नियोजन दिन प्रति दिन फेल होता जा रहा है। कुछ ऐसे आदमी हैं जो 10-5 ६० का लालच देकर 14 साल तक के बच्चे का क्षीपरेक्षण करा देते हैं लेकिन जहाँ परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिये वहाँ नहीं होता है। लूफ का भी बड़ा प्रजीव किस्सा है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि घाप कोई ऐसे कामून न बनाये जिसमें घाप 14-14 साल के लडकों को क्षीपरेक्षण करिये और 14 से 20 की लडकियों का लूफ लगवाने के लिये एलाऊ करे। इसमें देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। क्षीपरेक्षण और लूफ उन्हीं के लिये होना चाहिये जो परिवार नियोजन करना चाहत हैं।

अब मैं आपसे सफर जग हॉस्पिटल और वहाँ के सुपीटन्ड कर्नल घाप के सम्बन्ध में बहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ कुछ दिन हुए वहाँ की एक नर्स को 20 ६० की लूठी खारी क घाप म पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया और पुलिस ने उस बिबाहित महिला का 24 घन्टे तक जमानत पर भा नहीं छोड़ा। न्यायाधीश ने अपने फैसले में इसकी कड़ी धाराखना की है और ३६ नर्स का बिना कुमूर के मुक्त कर दिया। फिर भी चार महीने तक कर्नल घाप ने उनको मुर्दातल रखा और उसने बाद नौकरा पर दिया। नवम्बर 1966 में वहाँ पर नर्सों की हड़ताल हुई थी लेकिन उसके बादबूद भी सम्काप के काना पर जू तक नहीं रेगा। कर्नल घाप बहुत बूढ़ हो चुके हैं। हमारे पूर्वजों ने कहा है—

कील, काम बस कृपण विमूढा
प्रति दारिद्री ऐसी प्रति बूढ़ा।

[श्री शिवचरण खाल]

इनका हमारे यहाँ मरण में सुधार है, परन्तु पता नहीं बहू कितने सरकार के इतने कृपापात्र बने हुए हैं कि उनकी अभी तक रिटायर नहीं किया गया है।

प्रश्न में आपको जनता के स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में एक कविता सुनाता हूँ—

स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ता जाता जनता का,
भारत के दरमियान देखा,
मद जिम्मेदारों जामन की है,
य-लाक नन्ने का विधान देखा।
रात दिन मेहनत करता
नाश्न का मजदूर किसान देखा,
इतने पर भी बिन पानी,
बिन छत्र मग बेजान देखा।
मृथ प्यान मरने वाला हा
यू० पी० सी० ब्रिडर में समान देखा,
स्वास्थ्य बनाता जान साधन
पञ्चोपनिषद् और मन्त्रियों पर श्रमान् देखा।
इनका खानपान आगम दख कर
राज्य और रूद्र भी हैरान देखा
मिच बाट, होरा का हार पहनता
भारत का प्रधान देखा।
लाक सभा में भागरजी की
बूढ़ी उमर में मेन जवान देखा
स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ता जाता जनता का
भारत के दरमियान 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.

बी. मोहन स्वल्प (पीलीभीत)

प्रमुख महोदय, जब स्वास्थ्य की बात होती है तो हम के दो पक्ष हैं—एक तो यह कि आदमी कैसे स्वस्थ रहे और दूसरे यदि बीमारी आ जाये तो उनका कैसे इलाज हो। जहाँ तक इसका पहला पक्ष है इस मंत्रालय ने स्वास्थ्य को कैसे कायम रखा जा सकता है इस पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। स्वास्थ्य रहे भी न, कैसे रहे—न पीछे छाना मिल रहा है न आगे मिल रहा है और न अच्छी चीजें मिल रही हैं—हर तरह मिलावट की चीजें मिल रही हैं। इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये। न मान इतना जिक्र यहां पर होता है कि इन्हें मुखा करके की तरह काई भी काम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। इन्होंने मेरा इन्तरेक्ष है कि इस तरह ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

डाक्टरों की कमी का जिक्र किया गया है। इसमें जो एक परेशानी की बात है वह यह है कि हमारे अच्छे डाक्टरों निरन्तर बाहर जा रहे हैं इन्हें चले जाते हैं घरों का चले जाते हैं वहां उनको तनकाहें अच्छी मिलती हैं और यहां तनकाहें कम मिलती हैं। इस तरह भी मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये कि अच्छे डाक्टरों को यहां रहने का अवसर मिले और उनको अच्छी तनकाहें अच्छा रिम्युनेशन मिल सके।

एक दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ— वह है बीबी का सवाल। हजारों ऐसे लोग हैं जो डाक्टर नहीं हैं जो बीबी नहीं हैं कुछ जानते नहीं हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद लोगों

के स्वास्थ्य से खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं गलत-समत दबा देते हैं और उनकी बजह से हजारों लोग हर साल मरते हैं। इन बीबीस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई कानून बनना चाहिये।

धन मैं सरकार का ध्यान आयुर्वेद की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे अपने प्रांत उत्तर प्रदेश में कई आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज हैं। पीलीभीत में भी एक आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज है, जो कि देश का एक माना हुआ कॉलेज है और जिसे मन्त्रालय गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिये। पिछली स्वास्थ्य मंत्री आयुर्वेद के बहुत खिलाफ की और यदि कुछ किया तो विशुद्ध आयुर्वेद की तरफ जोर दिया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि विशुद्ध आयुर्वेद नहीं चल सकता है। यहाँ पर आयुर्वेद और मेडिकल दोनों को समानांतर रूप से कार्य करने का अवसर दिया जाय। तब हमें सफलता मिल सकती है। इसमें साथ साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में जो आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज हैं उनको किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ के जो लहकें हैं उनकी निरन्तर मांग है कि किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से उनको सम्बद्ध किया जाय लेकिन अभी तक नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज हैं उनका किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध करने की तरफ ध्यान दें।

अभी यहाँ पर परिवार नियोजन का जिक्र हुआ। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 95 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा रुपया जो व्यय हो रहा है उसका फल जो हमको मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उससे उतना लाभ नहीं हुआ है और वह रुपया अधिकतर व्यर्थ खर्च हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग स्वेच्छा से यह काम करना चाहें वे लेकिन मेरी राय है कि यह कोई लाभप्रद बात नहीं है। यह जो बात इस तरीके से कही

[श्री माहून स्वकृप]

जा रही है यह जो बार-बारके धनवाये जा रहे हैं कंस्ट्रिक्टिव प्लान, धार्डि० यू० सी० डी० सी०, स्टारलाइडेशन और चौथा ऐबोरशन, यह जो तरीके धनवाये जा रहे हैं इससे लावा को हानि होगी और खास तौर पर यह ऐबोरशन का तरीका विस्फुल सनन है ।

Mr. Speaker: Please resume your seat. We must give the Minister at least 15 minutes. I have been ringing the bell several times.

श्री मोहन स्वकृप मैं चाहूँगा कि धनी ऐबोरशन को बान हाने लगी है और एक कमेटी बैड को गई है और गवर्नमेंट का खयाल है कि ऐबोरशन को सीनेलाइड कर दिया जाये मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सतत जाज होगी ।

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.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : प्रावुर्बंदिक, मुनाबी और होम्बोरेवी के लिए हमारी वहा पर एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी और उम कमेटी ने कुछ निर्णय लिये थे और जिस निर्णय को आज तक चम्के तरीके से उनकी एक उच्च कमेटी बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई नहीं की गई है तो वह कब तक की जावेगी और उन पर सरकार ध्यान देकर कब से उसे धमल में लाने की हुवा करेगी ?

Shri F. Venkatasubbiah (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 Aluri 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?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : प्रात इडिया मेडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट में बाप में एक्स्पर्ट डाक्टरों रहे उसके साथ साथ इरटू मेडिकल और सारे ऐडिशन क्वैरल्स का भी इतना

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 मरीज को काफी तकलीफ 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 आपस में लड़ते रहते हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में इन्क्वायरी करेंगे?

यहां दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक को गवर्नमेंट सर्वेयर्स के लिए केवल दो डिस्पेंसरीज हैं। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेयर्स की ओर अधिक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज यहां पर खोलने की डिमांड है। दूसरे यह भी उनको शिकायत है कि वहां पर आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज में महंगी दवाइयां मरीजों को नहीं दी जाती हैं बल्कि सस्ती वाली मामूली, मामूली दवाइयां ही दी जाती हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय और अधिक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज खोलेंगे और साथ ही अच्छी दवाइयां वहां पर मरीजों 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 lost 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 1916 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 world-wide 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, gonorrhoea, philariasis 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 ever 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 burials 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 1978 years we shall exactly double the population of India, it will become from the present 510 million to nearly a billion or a 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 decencies 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 Bhiksham 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 Vasudevan 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 31 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 COIN-AGE

"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 26,30,49,000 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 211,97,27,000 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. 1,35,000 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 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 59,69,000 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 '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 'Commutated 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. 2,73,59,00,000 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 5,53,60,000 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 '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 12,66,71,000 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 9,73,67,000 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 89,19,000 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. 1,33,99,000 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 10,72,87,000 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 '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 मधु लिमये (मुंठर): अध्यक्ष महोदय निचम 72 के अन्तर में आपकी सुचना दी है। मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इन्होंने जो एग्रीगेशन बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति मांगी 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 अनुमति मांग रहे हैं। मैं केवल दो बुनियादी बातों को लेना चाहता हूँ। आखिरकार यह रकम यह किस लिए चाहते हैं ? सरकार बनाने के लिए ही तो चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं बुनियादी सवाल इस वक्त यह उठा रहा हूँ कि क्या वास्तव में यह सरकार अस्तित्व में है ? जिस तरह प्रत्यक्ष महोदय मन्त्रिण के बिना गरीब होता है उसी तरह से यह सरकार नेताबिहीन 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.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं केवल बुनियादी बातें ही आपके सामने रखूँगा। ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लूँगा। निम्नलिखित के अन्दर मुझे पूरा अधिकार है कि मैं बुनियादी सवालों को उठा सकूँ। सार्वभौम प्रणाली में नेता का काम होता है कि अन्तर्विभागीय और आन्तरिक जो कार्य हैं उनकी देख रेख करे। उनमें सम्मन्य प्रस्थापित करें और साथ साथ उनका एक सुलीकरण कर...

Mr. Speaker: Which Rule?

Shri Madhu Limaye: Rule 72.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

श्री मधु लिमये : कंसिट्रेशन स्टंज पर मैं बाद में बोलूँगा। इस वक्त मैं मुद्दे रख रहा हूँ वह जवाब दे। उसके बाद आपको बोलना है आप करें। ससदीय प्रणाली में नेता का क्या काम होता है ? एक घंटे से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सदन में सदन के नेता और प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं रहते हैं। अन्तर्विभागीय जो सवाल आते 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 the 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह भी प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर खड़े 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 मधु सिन्घे : ममदीय प्रणाली में नेता का काम होता है अन्तर्विभागीय और सासकीय

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How can he make a speech now?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप जवाब दीजिये आपको जवाब देने का अधिकार है।

मैं यह धाँक कर रहा था कि एक मूलीकरण करना, ममन्वय स्थापित करना, देख रेख करना यह इनका काम है। हम देख रहे हैं कि प्रधान मन्त्री बराबर गैर हाज़िर रहती हैं। अन्तर्विभागीय सवाल जब आते हैं तो उनका जवाब सन्तोषजनक नहीं मिलता है।

प्राथम्य 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 ससदीय प्रणाली में उनके जो कर्तव्य हैं, उनको निभाने के लिए नहीं मिलता है। एक आक्षेप मेरा यह हो गया।

दूसरा आक्षेप यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में . . . (इंटरप्राइज) में बिल्कुल सविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार चलाया जा रहा है। यही बता रहा हूँ। सहिष्णुता दिखाइये मेरे प्रति। यह तो मुझे पता है कि आप तीन वी के करीब हैं और मैं यहाँ धकेला पड़ा हूँ। मैं बिल्कुल मुँह पर ही बोलूँगा। मैं एक भी फालतू बात नहीं कहूँगा। (अवधान) माननीय सदस्य इतनी असहिष्णुता क्यों दिखा रहे हैं? दलीलों का जवाब दलीलों से दिया जाना चाहिए। (अवधान) आखिर यह लोक सभा काहे के लिए है? लोक सभा विवाद के लिए होता है न? (अवधान) मैं बिल्कुल प्रणाली के अनुसार चल रहा हूँ, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेते ही उधर के माननीय सदस्य गुस्से हो गए हैं, हल्ला करने लग गए हैं, जैसे वह भारत का भाग ही नहीं है। क्या मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेना पाप है? (अवधान)

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 मधु सिन्घे : यह श्री एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट नहीं तो और क्या है? मैं कोई बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आधे से ज्यादा समय तो उधर के माननीय सदस्यों ने ले 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

श्री मधु लिमये मैं तो हमारे मुद्दे को उठा कर खतम ही कर रहा था। मैं कोई होबेट या बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं भाषण भी नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेने ही इन लोगों की खुश्या छा गया।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Here is an Appropriation Bill. The Government is coming before the House for asking 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)

श्री मधु लिमये मैं भी कुछ बयानघान धीरे नियम जानता हूँ। मैं उन्नी के अनसार चल रहा हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण (उज्जैन)
मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को घर में मन्त्री बन गए हैं क्या इन लिमयेन लोगों का बिना 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 Senkhan (Kumbakonam): That is only for regular discussions and cannot be moved now.

श्री मधु लिमये वह विवरण है जो नहीं। मैं केवल बयान कर रहा हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He is well within his rights 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. Limaye complete it?

श्री मधु लिमये यहाँ पर जो हल्ला हुआ है उसमें सन्देह नहीं है। मैंने ज्यादा समय 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. Limaye to say something on this. May I invite your kind attention to a previous ruling or direction given in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Limaye 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 Limaye to confine himself to the rule and put the question.

श्री मधु लिमये मसिल धीरे रिलिक्ट मैं इन दोनों बयानों 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".

श्री मधु लिमये क्या इसका कोई मतलब है ? क्या यह कोई बहस है ?

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में यह धर्म कर रहा था कि परसो गृह मंत्री जी ने यहाँ दो बातें कही . (अवधान)

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up separately.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मविधान की बुनियादी बात उठा रहा हूँ। अगर मविधान की बुनियाद खत्म हो जायेगी तो यह बिल कैसे धायेंगा ? मैं बुनियाद 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ऐसा 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल नहीं। सरकार येरी बातों का जवाब दे।

गृह मंत्री ने उस दिन दो बातें कही : एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि केन्द्र ने इसके बारे में कोई सलाह-मसालेरा नहीं किया और दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि राज्यपाल ने चीक 1616 (a) LSD-8.

मिनिस्टर की सलाह पर काम किया। (अवधान) मैं काम कर रहा हूँ। (अवधान) हम लोग यहाँ पर धर्मपत्र में है क्या इसलिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है ? (अवधान)

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.

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 Limaye has given you a notice under rule 218 (b) in which he has mentioned the points that he wants to raise.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उनकी कैसे मालूम हुआ ?

Shri I. K. Gujral: We have received a copy. We would like to know whether he is using his right to speak under this notice or.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 218(5) के मातहत नहीं, बल्कि नियम 71 के मातहत बात रहा हूँ। (अवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सबेरे 5 बजे उठ कर मेहनत करके बोल रहा हूँ। मैं सारे नियमों को देख कर बोल रहा हूँ। (अवधान) घर में लोग इस तरह बाधा उत्पन्न करेंगे, तो मैं इसकी बर्दाश्त नहीं करूँगा। (अवधान) मैं धायका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैं धर्मपत्र में हूँ, केवल इसलिए यह कुछ मुझको नहीं रोक सकता है। (अवधान) मैं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को निवट में खरू कर रहा हूँ। (श्ववधान) मैं इस तरह दबने वाला नहीं हूँ। इसका क्या मतलब है? आप इस सदन को नियमित और नियन्त्रित 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?

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महाशय, मेरे पैरों में तकलाफ है। मुझे दस बफा बैठना पड़ा होना पड़ता है। (श्ववधान) इन लोगों ने—काप्रेसियो न हूँ मूल पर हमला किया या 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.

श्री मधु लिमये . मुझे इस रियायत की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इस तकलीफ का बर्दाश्त कर लूँगा। लेकिन इसका क्या मतलब है कि ये लोग बार-बार बाधा 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 Seshiyar: 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 : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो आप के कहे बिना खुद ही यह कहा है कि मैं वो विनट में खत्म करता हूँ।

यह मंत्री जी ने परतों कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ, वह मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह से हुआ और केन्द्र के द्वारा इसके बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई। सर्वेनर साहब का जो बयान प्राज्ञ प्रकाशों में आया है, मैं उस में से दो वाक्य 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".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस से है अब दूसरा वाक्य "टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" 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, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन को गलत जानकारी दे कर संविधान की जो हत्या हुई और इस वक्त सरकार जो नेता विहीन हो गई, इन दो प्रालेखों 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, प्रसंग चीज है। आपकी 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 क्या 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 : प्रान-दी-व्हाइल 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह हमारा काम है ।
इसीलिये जनता ने भेजा 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.

श्री एबी राय : कोई धब्बा काम हो तो ।
श्री मधु लिमये : कभी धब्बा 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.

श्री मधु लिमये : गवर्नर कुछ बोलता
है, क्या ?

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 there.

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 LIC 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 LIC 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 LIC 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.

श्री मधु लिखते अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मुँह का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं ने आप को लिख कर भेजा है उसी के बारे में पूछा। सब से पहले परिवार नियोजन के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सभी महोदय यह न समझें कि मैं उसका विरोधी हूँ लेकिन पता नहीं क्या बात है कि यह सरकार जिस किसी अच्छी चीज को छूती है, धूम्र को भी छूती है तो वह जहर बन जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास एक बिट्टी* आई है एक गरीब ब्राह्मण की और उन्होंने मुझ को लिखा है कि उस के साढ़े 14 साल के लड़के पर निर्बीजीकरण का आपरेशन किया गया, किसी मामूली डाक्टर के द्वारा नहीं, मद्रास जनरल हस्पताल के जो भूतपूर्व डीन हैं। उनके द्वारा यह किया गया। मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना शोर क्यों करते हो, 14 साल के लड़के का निर्बीजीकरण का आपरेशन एक बहुत ही बर्दान्त कहानी है मैं कोई परिवार नियोजन का शत्रु नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहूँ कि ट्राजिस्टर देना, रेंसा देना, रेडियो देना यह सारे प्रलोभन जो आप दिखा रहे हैं उनका कहीं दुस्प्रयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है? इसके बारे में आप को देखना है कि बच्चों

[बी मधु सिनये]

धीर बुद्धों पर इस तरीके की लम्ब किया नहीं की जायेगी। इसके बारे में धाय धारणा में धीर जो केस मैंने धाय के पास भेजा है उस के बारे में धाय कार्यवाही कीजिये यह तो एक बात हो गयी।

दूसरा मेरा मामला सूचना मन्त्रालय के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्यूज प्रिंट के बारे में कोटा धादि देना इस मन्त्रालय का काम है धीर पिछली बार इस सदन में 127 भ्रष्टाचारों की सूची दी गई थी जिनके बारे में निकायतें धाई थी कि उन्होंने न्यूजप्रिंट का दुरुपयोग किया। जो मैं निकायत पेश कर रहा हूँ वह उस फेरिस्त में नहीं धाई थी। यह प्रभात नाम का दैनिक है प्रहमबावाद का। यह 18,000 प्रना सरकुलेशन दिखाना है धीर उसी के साथ एक माताहिब पत्र भी दिखाना था जिसका नाम है नवसौराष्ट्र। दोनों में अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई फर्क नहीं है वही भ्रष्टाचार जिसका कि 18,000 का सरकुलेशन दिखाने कर न्यूजप्रिंट लिया गया मजबूत में कोई फर्क नहीं, केवल नाम में फर्क है, प्रभात धीर नवसौराष्ट्र। मुगर्जी धाई नुजराती भ्रष्टाचारी तरीके से पकते हैं इसलिए धायकी इजाजत से मैं टेबुल पर रखने वाला हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय जहरत नहीं है।

बी मधु सिनये - इसीलिए ता धाय से पूछा है। इसी तरीके से इस भ्रष्टाचार का जनता सम्करण भी निकलता है। वह भी बिलकुल एक फर्क धीर बोगस बीज है धीर उस के बारे में मेरी भाग है कि मंत्री महोदय उस की जांच करे धीर जल्दी करे। इस के बारे में एक गलत बयानी भी हो गयी है यह भी धाय शुद्ध करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तीसरा मामला मैं लिक्विड एमोनिया के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस के बारे में अध्यक्षीय निर्देश 115 के मातहत एक मोटिस दिया था। मंत्री जी का जो जवाब धाया है वह मेरे पास भेज दिया गया है धीर मंत्री महोदय चालाकी क्या करते हैं कि "हम ने जो उत्तर दिये थे वह नाइट्रोजनल फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में दिये थे"। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि नाइट्रोजनल फर्टिलाइजर्स की बीबाचार के लिए लिक्विड एमोनिया विदेशों से नहीं मगाना जायेगा लेकिन यह प्रश्न पूछा गया हम लोगों के द्वारा सभी किसम के उपरकों को बारे में। अगर उन की धीर धाय ध्यान देगे, यह बाद-बिबाद में धा चुका है, तब कोई फर्क नहीं था, नाइट्रोजनल फर्टिलाइजर्स धीर फासफेटिक फर्टिलाइजर्स में जा रि फर्क मंत्री धब ११ रहे हैं। ता प्रनजाने में कहिये या मलत इस से कहिये, उन के द्वारा जो बातें कही गईं उन से सदन मुमराह हुआ धीर मैंने जब एक पूरक प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या यन्त्रों की किसी फर्म का कुत्तित वालों के नाथ कोई समझौता हो रहा है धीर उस का धाधार लिक्विड एमोनिया की धायत रहेगा तो मंत्री जी ने इस बात का स्वीकार किया है। मैं मंत्रियों का यह मनाह हुआ प्रधान मंत्री की धीर धाय की माफन, धीर मेरी यह प्रेमपूर्वक मलाह है, उन लोगों का कि जब हमारी धाय से मन्त्रालय पूछे जाते हैं ता उन का वह सीधा, साफ धीर व्यापक जबाब दे। जब उन की गलत बयानी पकड़ में धाती है तब इस तरह की जाहू कर वह सफाई न दे हम तो सवाल पूछते हैं पूरे फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में, बाद में कहते हैं कि मेरा जबाब तब नाइट्रोजनल फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में था, फासफेटिक फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल मन्त्रालय धीर पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री में इस सम्बन्ध में बाद बिबाद हो रहा है। भ्रष्टाचारों में यह बात धा चुकी है, दोनों मिल कर फैसला करे या प्रश्न मंत्री बबल देकर फैसला करायें। इसलिए मैं नेतृत्व

की बात करता था। प्रधान मंत्री को अपना रोल बदा करना चाहिए। सदन के सामने घाये यह सारी चीज।

अब मेरा चौथा मामला आता है। यहाँ मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था व्यापार मंत्रालय का लेकर कि यह जो इंडियन कोटन मिल्स फेडरेशन है उस के द्वारा आयात की हुई रुई पर लेवी लगायी जाती जा कि असल में टैक्स है। मैंने उन का ध्यान खींचा था पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी को रपट पर जिसके बारे में मुराजी भाई ने कहा कि सारी बातें हम पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी की नहीं मानते। उस ससट में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता....

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say about this particular thing.

Mr. Speaker: You can reply later, Mr. Desai.

श्री मधु लिमये: पूरा सुन 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

श्री मधु लिमये: यह तो मैं भी कह रहा था। मतभेदों का जिक्र उस वक्त घाप ही न 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.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल उल्लेख कर रहा था। आज मैं वी इंडियन कोटन मिल्स फेडरेशन के द्वारा जो चिट्ठी* सभी मिलों को लिखी गई थी उस की घाप की अनुमति से एक प्रति मेज पर रख रहा हूँ जिससे पता लगेगा कि यह बालि-यैटरी सैबी नहीं थी। यह टैक्स था क्योंकि

आयात करने का कोटा प्राप्त करने के लिए इन को सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ता था। इंडियन कोटन मिल्स फेडरेशन से जब यह सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त होता था कि इन्होंने फीस दे दी है, मिलों ने टैक्स दिया है तभी जाकर अध्यक्ष महोदय, टैक्स टाइटल कमिशनर इन को कोटा देता था। बालि-यैटरी होता तो इस तरीके के सर्टिफिकेट को गत नहीं होती। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी कोई मूर्ख समिति नहीं है। इसलिए उस समिति ने कहा था कि यह टैक्स है। अब मैं उस को खर्चा नहीं करता। व्यापार मंत्री इस वक्त उत्पन्न है इसलिए मैं उन की सेवा में घाप को मार्फत यह जो फेडरेशन का पत्र है वह प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस से बिलकुल बान माफ हो जायगा कि यह टैक्स है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि 6 सप्ताह में 50 करोड़ रुपये इस तरह जमा किया गया। अभी मैंने कुछ दोस्तों से बातचीत करते हुए कुछ हिंगाव लगाया कि अगर एक एकड़ रुई पर हर मान 200 रुपये घाप लगाते तो उस में शायद दुगना उत्पादन हो जाता। और इस पैस का, 50 करोड़ रुपये का इन्फेसल अगर 4 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर हर साल 200 रुपये लगा कर रुई को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की मार्फत किया जाता, फेडरेशन की मार्फत नहीं, तो रुई का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जाता। यह तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, घाप माने कि हमारा रचनात्मक मुसाव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरा पांचवा नुक्ता 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 वर्तमान गृह मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया है कि यह मोहित चौधरी और सुनील दास जसूसी कांड है उस की जांच करने का और मुकद्दमा चलाने का काम जूद केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी। यह आश्वासन दिया गया

[जी मधु लिम्बे]

बा। कुछ रोज पहले मैंने भ्रष्टचारों में पड़ा कि जब डी० एस० पी० को बार बार पुकारा गया, जब यह केस भाया तो वह हाजिर नहीं रहा इसलिए इस केस को खारिज किया गया है। तो मुहं मंत्री जी से मैं केवल इतनी ही सफाई चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके का जब महत्वपूर्ण मामला आया, वेस की सुरक्षा का मामला, तो यह साहब गैरहाजिर कैसे रहे? कानून में क्या केस दर्ज करने में कोई बाधा उत्पन्न होगी, क्या यह गैर कानूनी हो जायगा? क्या वह भ्रष्टाचारासन देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन इस तरीके से इस केस को चलायेगा जिससे जो दोषी है उन को वर्तमान कानूनों के अनुसार सजा मिलेगी जायेगी? भ्रष्टाचारी बात भ्रष्ट में देश की विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के लिये कह रहा हूँ। बोहरा कम्युनिटी के एक नोजवान भ्रातृमी है मैं उन की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मुसलमानों में सामाजिक सुधार के लिये आन्दोलन करने वाले, दो विवाहों या तीन विवाहों के मामले में, या दूसरे मामले में बहुत कम नोजवान हैं, और इस सदन को उन के प्रति सहानुभूति और समर्थन दिखलाना चाहिये। भारतीय बोहरा समाज के यह नवयुवक नोमन कंट्रेक्टर हैं। इन बोहराओं के जो हाई प्रीस्ट है, पुराने जो सैफुद्दीन साहब थे, उन का तो इन्तकाल हो गया है लेकिन इस वक्त जो हाई प्रीस्ट है, और उन की नस्ल के हैं, उन के जो सारे कारनामे हैं उन के खिलाफ वह मामले को उठाते रहते हैं, उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, वह मैं सदन के सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ। यह पूर्वी अफ्रीका में उन रहा है और वहाँ चर्चा हो रही है कि जो भारतीय बोहरा लोग हैं उन लोगों से उन्होंने करोड़ करोड़ 5 लाख अफ्रीकी पाउंड, पाउंड स्टलिंग तजवाने या जकात में बहुत किये हैं। श्री मामला का इसके बारे में एक जजमेंट है।

एक मामलीय तथ्य: जकात काफिरों से लेते हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे: वह जो कुछ कहते हैं, वह बल्ला रहा हूँ। मैं तो कारखी धोर धरबी जानता नहीं। लेकिन मेरी कुछ राय में जकात एक क्रिम का टैक्स है। यह जकात इकट्ठा किया जाता है बोहरा लोगों से, धोर उनके धर्म प्रमुख ने 5 लाख पाउंड लिये हैं। मैं एससेम्बलेंट से इतना ज्यादा चाकित नहीं हूँ, लेकिन सायब यह एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो जायेगा धनमुल्यन के बाद। यह 1 करोड़ का मामला है, धोर सायब काले बाजार में धोर भी ज्यादा मूल्य रुपये में इसका होगा। यह जो मामला है उस के बारे में पूर्वी अफ्रीका के भ्रष्टाचारी में जो कुछ छपा है, मैं उस को पढ़ 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 रहे हैं कि वह ईसाई हिन्दु-स्तान में नहीं भागा। अफ्रीका में बोहराओं से यह ईसाई इकट्ठा कर के किया गया पूरा मैं उन का जो बैंक अकाउंट है उस में 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 ईसाई यूरोप में उन के बैंक अकाउंट में है। इस धर्म प्रमुख पर बड़े बड़े लोगों का धार्मिक रहा है। आज नोमन कंट्रेक्टर की मैं खुले दिल से तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। जब ऐसे नोजवान हर एक समाज से हिन्दू समाज में, ईसाई समाज में, पारसी समाज में और मुसलमान समाज में धन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ते तथा सामाजिक सुधार

माने के लिये चाहेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि यह देश तत्काली के दृष्टि 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. 87.4 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, 487 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 5,68,210 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 Navasaurashtra

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 Navasaurashtra, 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 Navasaurashtra.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. 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 man 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 1959 but in 1960

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप ऐसा जवाब दीजिये कि हम श्री नाराज न हों और आप श्री नाराज न हों ।

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 लिये: यह जरूर पड़िये जो धर्मी से रख रहा हूँ, इंडियन राशन मिल फेडरेशन 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, I cannot say anything 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 Sahab. It refers to his father, Dr. Saifuddin.

श्री मधु लिये: धर्मी यह चला रहा है कहे 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 1967-68, 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 1967/Sravana 2, 1889 (Saka)