

Fourth Series, No.15

Monday, March 14, 1968
Phalguna 14, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Rs:1.00

CONTENTS

<i>No. 23—Thursday, March 14, 1968/Phalguna 24, 1889 (Saka)</i>	COLUMNS
Members Sworn	595
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 629, 630, 632, 633 and 652	595—624
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions—Nos. 628, 631, 634 to 651 and 753 to 657	625—642
Unstarred Questions—Nos. 3949 to 3982, 3984 to 3993, 3995 to 4008, 4010 to 4041, 4043 to 4046, 3048 to 4084 and 4086 to 4088	643—736
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
India's reaction to reported agreement on nuclear non-proliferation between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.	736—741
Papers laid on the Table	141—744
Message from Rajya Sabha	744
West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill	
As passed by Rajya Sabha	745
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-ninth Report	745
Re-Ballotting	745
Correction of Answers to S. Q. No. 129 <i>re.</i> Payment of food imports from U.S.A.	745—746
Business of the House	746—747
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixteenth Report	747—748
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Uttar Pradesh) 1967-68— <i>Presented</i>	748—816
Uttar Pradesh Budget, 1968-69— <i>Presented</i>	748—751
Shri Morarji Desai	748—751
General Budget—General Discussion	752
Shri Dattatraya Kunte	752—758
Shri S. M. Banerjee	758—761
Shri Srinibas Misra	761—764
Shri Chandrika Prasad	764—767
Shri Gunanand Thakur	767—773
Shri Ganesh Ghosh	773—776
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	776—784
Dr. Karni Singh	784—785
Shri Morarji Desai	785—816
Demands for Grants on Account, 1968-69	816—841
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968	841—845
Introduced and Passed	842—845

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolution—	COLUMNS
Twenty-third Report	845—846
Bills Introduced—	
(1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (Amendment of article 16 and substitution of article 335) by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav	846
(2) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (Amendment of articles 75 and 164) by Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	846
(3) The Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (Amendment of section 3) by Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	846—847
Constitution (Amendment) Bill— <i>Withdrawn</i>	
Substitution of Article 156 and insertion of new article 159-A by Shri P. K. Deo	847—891
Motion to Consider	847—891
Shri P. K. Deo	847—851
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	852—855
Shri Randhir Singh	855—859
Shri S. Kandappan	859—863
Shri Bhola Nath	863—866
Shri Hardayal Devgun	866—871
Shri D. C. Sharma	871—873
Shri S. K. Tapuria	873—876
Shri Rabi Ray	876—881
Shri K. Narayana Rao	881
Shri Viswanatha Menon	881—882
Shri Onkar Lal Bohra	883—885
Shri S. Kundu	885—886
Shri Y. B. Chavan	886—890
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill	
(Amendment of sections 292, 293 etc.)	892
Motion to consider as passed by Rajya Sabha	
Shri D. C. Sharma	892
Discussion re. Statement of Home Minister on Constitutional Crisis in Punjab	892—930
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	892—898
Shri M. R. Masani	898—901
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma	901—906
Shri G. S. Dhillon	906—910
Shri D. Krishnamoorthi	910—912
Shri Vasudevan Nair	912—914
Shri R. D. Bhandare	914—916
Shri George Fernandes	916—918
Shri Srinibas Misra	918—920
Shri J. B. Kripalani	920—922
Shri D. C. Sharma	922—923
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur	923—926
Shri Y. B. Chavan	927—930

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 14, 1968/Phalgun
24, 1889 (S.A.K.A.)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Mohan Singh Oberoi (Hazari-
bagh).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की बोटलों के लेबलों
का बदला जाना

* 629. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की
'टॉड' दूध की बोटलों के लेबलों के स्थान पर
'स्टैंडर्डिज्ड' दूध की बोटलों के लेबल
लगाये जाने तथा दूध की उन बोटलों को
'स्टैंडर्डिज्ड' दूध की बोटलों के भाव पर
बेचे जाने के मामलों की ओर सरकार का
ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-
CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVE-
LOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI
ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) Surprise raids of depots are
undertaken to check such mal-practices.
Milk bottles reported to be tampered
by the public are brought to the Quality
'Control Laboratory of the Scheme for
testing. Services of Depot staff are ter-
minated in all cases where tampering of
seal is established.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार इन तथ्यों
के आधार पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने
के लिये तैयार है कि दूध वितरण केन्द्रों पर
इस प्रकार के विज्ञापन लगाये या कम्प्लेंट
बुक वहाँ रखे ताकि साधारण जनता कोई भी
दोष देखे तो इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट कर सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is
a suggestion worth examining.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : इस सम्बन्ध में
आपके पास कितनी रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं और
उनकी जांच करने के पश्चात् कितने आद-
मियों को आपने दोषी पाया और उनके
विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As
far as tampering with seals is con-
cerned, about 30 depot managers were
involved during the period from 1-9-67
and their services were terminated.

+

हरियाणा में बूचड़खाने की स्थापना के विरुद्ध
प्रदर्शन

* 630. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में
17 मील दूर जी० टी० रोड पर एक यंत्रीकृत
बूचड़खाना स्थापित किये जाने के विरोध में
हरियाणा के कुण्डली गांव तथा उसके निकट-
वर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने प्रदर्शन करने का निर्णय
किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Haryana and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : यह इलाका मांस भक्षी नहीं है तो क्यों इस इलाके में बूचड़-खाना खोलने के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I say that there is considerable misunderstanding about the slaughter house? First of all, this slaughter house has nothing to do with the slaughter of big animals. As far as the Haryana area is concerned, to which this question refers, there is a total ban on the slaughter of cows. This slaughter house has nothing to do with the slaughter of any such animals or big animals. Some rumours appear to have been spread that this slaughter house is set up in order to slaughter big animals like buffaloes or cows and there seems to be some agitation going on as a result of that. First of all, it does not require the permission of the Government of India to set up such a slaughter house in which sheep, goat, poultry, pigs etc. are slaughtered.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : दिनांक 7 मार्च 1968 को आचार्य भगवान देव का एक वक्तव्य छपा था। उससे ज्ञात होता है कि पंजाब सरकार ने भी इसका विरोध किया है और आप यह फरमाते हैं कि आपकी इजाजत लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि जब पंजाब भी इसकी मुखालिफत कर रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि आपकी अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो कैसे इसको खोला जाएगा ? जब वहां पर इतना इसका विरोध हो रहा है तो क्या कारण है कि वहां की जनता की भावना को इस प्रकार ठुकरा कर इसको वहां खोला जा रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the Government of India is con-

cerned, it does not come into the picture. According to the municipal laws etc. from the hygienic point of view some permission is necessary if a particular slaughter house is located in the jurisdiction of the municipality or corporation. As far as this slaughter house is concerned, it comes under the jurisdiction of a panchayat samiti. When we consulted the Haryana Government, their Legal Department informed us that permission would be required only from the panchayat samiti provided the concerned panchayat samiti has framed bye-laws under the law under which it is functioning. So far as this panchayat samiti is concerned, it has not framed any bye-laws and, therefore, according to the legal opinion of the Haryana Government, no permission is necessary to set up such a slaughter house.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि भारत सरकार कहीं विचार में नहीं आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम्बेक्क फार्म के साथ क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई एग्रीमेंट किया है और इसके तहत उमको उन्नीस लाख रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज आपने रिलीज किया है या नहीं किया है ?

यह भी कहाँ तक ठीक है कि आपने डी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और पीछे हरियाण गवर्नमेंट पर जोर डाला था कि पंचायत समिति को परमुण्ड करो और उस पर दबाव डालो कि इसके लिए लाइसेंस दे। पंचायत समिति ने क्योंकि लाइसेंस देने से इन्कार कर दिया है बाकायदा रजिस्ट्रेशन पास करके क्या इस वास्ते ही आप अब यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि आपकी इजाजत की जरूरत नहीं है। क्या पंचायत समिति ने आपके सुझाव को और आपके परमुण्डन को भी ठुकरा नहीं दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I explain the position. It is true that some of the facts are as mentioned by the hon. Members. Some time back, in the year 1963, this firm wanted to set up an integrated meat processing unit and it asked for some foreign exchange. The Food section of our Ministry processed their demand for foreign exchange and Rs. 23 lakhs was sanctioned out of the

Yugoslav credit. But this firm did not utilize it and that credit period has also expired. Now the Government of India has nothing to do with it. What has been set up has been set up with the materials and equipments available in the country itself.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एग्सीमेंट एग्सेक्यूटिव फार्म से किया है या नहीं किया है ?

दूसरे मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पंचायत समिति ने लाइसेंस देने में मना किया है और उसके बाद आपने कहा है कि लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है ? क्या आपने पहले नहीं कहा था कि लाइसेंस देना चाहिये ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I do not think there is any agreement now with the Government of India, and at no stage have we asked the Haryana Government or the panchayat samiti to give the licence.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरे पास चिट्ठी है

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : You can show it to me. I will take necessary action.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : यह कहना पर्याप्त नहीं है कि इस में भैंस या गी का बध नहीं होगा । यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि जो लोग मांसाहारी नहीं होते उन्हें मांस को देख कर घृणा होती है फिर चाहे वह बकरी का हो या भेड़ का हो या मुरार का हो । उनकी भावनाओं को देखते हुए क्या आप इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इसको मूल में ही समाप्त कर दिया जाए ताकि आगे बढ़े न हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I make it emphatically clear that this factory is at the moment processing the slaughtering of sheep, goats, pigs etc. and, as far as the supply is concerned, it is made mostly to the defence depart-

ments, and partly to the public. It has nothing to do with the slaughter of cows or big animals. So, any misunderstanding on that score should not be there. The Government of India has nothing to do with it.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : आपने कहा है कि वहां गोबध नहीं होगा और दूसरे जानवर कटेंगे । जब वहां की पंचायत समिति नहीं चाहती है और लोग भी नहीं चाहते हैं तो आप क्यों तलखी पैदा करना चाहते हैं । इस वक़्त वहां सरकार नहीं है और वहां राष्ट्रपति बल है । इसलिए आप सीधे जिम्मेवार हैं । अगर आप कोई गलत बात करेंगे तो लोगों में बहाने बढेगी और उसकी जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर होगी । आप उसको यहां ले आएं या किसी और जगह ले जायें ताकि झगड़ा न हो । आपको नहीं चाहिये कि आप वहां ऐसा करें ।

[آپ نے کہا ہے کہ وہاں گویدہ نہیں ہوگا اور دوسرے جانور کٹیں گے - جب وہاں کی پنچایت سمیٹی نہیں چاہتی ہے اور لوگ بھی نہیں چاہتے ہیں تو آپ انیوں تلخی پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - اس وقت وہاں سرکار نہیں ہے اور وہاں راشٹری کا رول ہے - اس لئے آپ سیدھے ذمہ دار ہیں - وہاں آپ کوئی غلط بات کریں گے تو لوگوں میں وہاں بیچنی بڑھے گی اور اس کی ذمہ داری آپ کے اوپر ہوگی - آپ اس کو یہاں لے آئیں یا کسی اور جگہ لے جائیں تاکہ جھگڑا نہ ہو - آپ کو نہیں چاہئے کہ آپ وہاں ایسا کریں -]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Haryana Government is competent to deal with the matter and it is the responsibility of the State Government. Haryana can legally look into the matter.

श्री श्रीबन्धु गोयल : हरियाणा तो गाय-भंस इत्यादि पशुधन के लिए ही प्रसिद्ध है और वहां पर भेड़-बकरियां और दूसरे जानवर उतनी संख्या में नहीं मिलते हैं, जितने कि गाय-भंस मिलते हैं। इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा में इस कारखाने की स्थापना करने के पीछे क्या बातें काम कर रही हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने की कैपसिटी क्या होगी। इस में रोजाना कितने पशु मारे जाने की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The first point I have already replied to, that the Government of India has not permitted this, and Haryana Government is competent to deal with the subject. As far as the capacity is concerned, it has a processing capacity of 10 to 13 pigs and 100 to 135 sheep and goats.

श्री शिकरे : गोआ में

MR. SPEAKER : You are starting with Goa. This is about Haryana.

श्री शिकरे : यह तो केवल प्रस्तावना है। गोआ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक बूचड़खाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : That will not be answered. Next question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : 632.

SHRI R. BARUA : 652 may also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

राज्यों को छाद्यान्न का संभरण

*632. **श्री कुंवरलाल गुप्त :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 जनवरी, 1968 की अवधि में कितना चावल तथा गेहूं देने का वचन दिया था ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना चावल तथा गेहूं वास्तव में दिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केरल राज्य को बहुत थोड़ा चावल मिला था तथा यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No definite promise was made by the Central Government for supply of any specific quantities of rice and wheat to the various States during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st January, 1968. A statement showing quantities of rice and wheat allotted and actually supplied to each State during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st January, 1968 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-453/68].

(c) Kerala's share of the rice supplied from Central stocks during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st January, 1968 was the highest.

श्री कुंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचारपत्रों में निकला था कि जितनी मण्डाई पहले मीटर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को करना चाहता था, इस में कुछ रिडक्शन की गई, या वह रिडक्शन करना चाहता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि सरकार यह रेडक्शन कर रही है, तो वह किस किस डेट में कितनी कितनी रिडक्शन कर रही है। चूंकि अब फसल अच्छी है, इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय यह विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि राज्यों को जितना चावल और गेहूं पेट भरण के लिए चाहिए, उतना उन को दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : On a point of order. 652 was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer the supplementaries.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. member is well aware that the food situation in the country is improving this year as compared to the two previous years; as a result of good crops as well as good prospects of rabi crops, the availability of various foodgrains in the

various States has much improved, and naturally the allotment has to be reduced, taking into consideration the availability of food in the various regions. The figures cannot be compared with the figures that we were allotting to the various States when they were severely affected by drought. The hon. member should appreciate the position. It is not as if we have to go on continuing, making allotments all along on a similar basis.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The second part of my question was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : You put it as a second question now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जब श्री मुन्नाय्यम् खाद्य मंत्री थे, तो सरकार की ओर से केरल को कहा गया था कि उस को 75,000 टन चावल हर महीने दिया जायेगा और उस के आधार पर अभी तक देती भी रही है, लेकिन बीच में शायद कमी के कारण, या किसी दूसरे कारण में, जो कि मंत्री महोदय ही बता सकते हैं, उस में कमी कर दी गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब चूंकि खाद्य समस्या कम हो गई है और पैदावार अच्छी हुई है, इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकारों को यह विश्वास दिला सकेंगे, यह फर्म एगोरिंस दे सकेंगे, कि अगले साल लोगों के खाने के लिए जितने भी चावल और गेहूं की जरूरत होगी, सरकार उस को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है।

It is not a question of giving any assurance as such...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : There is no sense in your assurances; do not give any.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is the joint responsibility of the State as well as the Centre to see....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is evading the answer. I agree that there is joint responsibility. Suppose there is some deficit in a particular state. Will that deficit be compensated by the Centre.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as supply to Kerala is concerned...

MR. SPEAKER : He did not ask about Kerala at all.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The position fortunately this year is much easier than what it was last year. There will be some deficit areas and States and it will be the effort of the Centre to meet the requirements of the States to the maximum extent by supplying wheat, rice and other grains also. It is not only wheat and rice; there is demand for milo, maize and other things also. Taking all these into consideration, I feel that we shall be in a position to meet the reasonable requirements of the States.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may answer 652 also; I asked the Minister to answer that also.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO STATES

+

*652. **SHRI R. BARUA :**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating reduction in the commitment of foodgrains to the States; and

(b) if so, the main considerations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Allocations of foodgrains to the States are made on a monthly basis depending on the availability with the Centre and the relative needs of the various States. The availability with the Centre, particularly from imports, has been lower than last year. Also with a good Kharif Crop and with a better Rabi crop in the offing it is expected that most of the States can manage with lower Central allocations as compared to last year.

SHRI R. BARUA : The Government, it appears from a recent report, has stopped the supply of rice to Assam. It is not a wheat producing area but the wheat allotment has been systematically curtailed from 20,000 tonnes in November 1967 to 16,000 tonnes in December and further down to 12,100 tonnes in January 1968. The actual dispersals were much less than the paper allotments. May I know why this anomaly has cropped up and what the Government is going to do to make up the deficit of rice and wheat in that area?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is well known that the kharif harvest season begins in November and normally paddy and other foodgrains are available from November onwards. Because of that it is natural that supplies to some States were reduced to some extent. But the difficulties of the various States were duly taken into consideration while making supplies.

श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक वेस्ट बंगाल का प्रश्न है, वह एक डिफ़िसिट एरिया है और उस पर कलकत्ता को खिलाने का भी बहुत बड़ा भार है। इसलिए उस की सप्लाय को कम करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि इस बार पैदावार बहुत अच्छी हुई है, इस लिए क्या वेस्ट बंगाल को पूरी मात्रा में चावल उपलब्ध किया जायेगा।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We have been supplying 15,000 tonnes of rice every month to West Bengal and nearly 70-75,000 tonnes of other foodgrains. This year, I think paddy and other crops in West Bengal are definitely much better than last year. But my effort is to supply them foodgrains in larger quantities, maize or barley and wheat, and I shall see that reasonable quantities of foodgrains are supplied.

श्री ब० न० जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के बहुत बड़े इलाके में बारिश ज्यादा हुई इस की वजह से रबी की फसल तबाह हो चुकी है तो क्या ऐसी हालत में

फूड मिनिस्टर माहब महाराष्ट्र के कोटे को बढ़ा कर वहाँ पर अन्न देने वाले हैं ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, Sir. In certain areas in Maharashtra, due to late rains and also hailstorm, the rabi crop has been slightly affected and Maharashtra wanted some more supplies during this period so that they can send them to some areas where it may not be possible to despatch the foodgrains during the monsoon. We are making efforts to give them something more during these two or three months to tide over the difficulties.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH OBEROI : May I ask the hon. Minister to let me know whether the quota of rice and wheat promised by the Central Government to Bihar during the period from 1st April, 1967 to 31st January, 1968 has been fully complied with?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will refer him to the statement.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Regarding the quota allotted to Kerala, the previous Food Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, assured as a quantity of 75,000 tonnes. Our new Food Minister, the hon. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, assured us on the floor of Parliament that, while the requirements of Kerala State were 70,000 tonnes of rice per month, "we would make best efforts to see that the quantity was supplied". While he was in Kerala last year, replying to a question, he said that he can supply only 50,000 tonnes. In this session of Parliament, the hon. Minister replied that they can supply only 40,000 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER : Put a question.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But in 1965, the Central Government allotted to Kerala 9.8 lakh tonnes of rice. In 1966, they gave us 7.63 lakh tonnes and in 1967, he said in his reply that 5.34,000 tonnes were allotted, but the supply was only 3.80,000 tonnes of rice. But there in Kerala the Congressmen are demanding more rice, but here—

MR. SPEAKER : The food debate will come again. Put your question now.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know whether the Government will increase the allotment of rice to Kerala or whether the Central Government will advise the Kerala Congressmen not to resort to satyagraha for an increase in the quantity of rice?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have to make our best efforts to see that as much rice is supplied to Kerala as is within our means. Moreover, it has been assured on the floor of the House that if at any time due to factors beyond our control there is some shortfall in rice, that will be made up by the supply of wheat, and that is far as the total requirement of Kerala is concerned, that will be looked into.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In the past, in the drought years, the rice-consuming States were asked to take wheat as a substitute. May, I know, since the food position has now improved, whether the Government contemplate reducing the quota of wheat from the rice-consuming States so that we may not need to import a large quantity of wheat from abroad?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Actually, as I have said, the availability in the various regions of the country has improved considerably and this is bound to reflect in the allotment to the various States. As the hon. Member is suggesting, I agree with him.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, अगर मैं मूल नहीं करता हूँ तो पिछले अधिवेशन में कृषि मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि आगामी फसल की संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर ही हम यह निर्णय लेंगे कि खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्रों को विस्तृत करना है या समाप्त करना है? यह जो राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार से अभाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है उस में स्वाभाविक रीति से इन राज्यों को अन्न मिल सके इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए और वर्तमान फसल क्योंकि आ गई है उस बात को भी ध्यान में रख कर क्या अब सरकार कुछ अन्तिम निर्णय उस संबंध में लेने जा रही है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : रबी की फसल अब आने को है और हर रबी की फसल के आने के पहले संबंधित मुख्य मंत्रियों से सलाह मशविरा करके रबी के संबंध में क्या नीति हो उसका निर्णय लिया जाता है तो अभी आगामी 16 तारीख को मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया गया है, उन में बातें कर के ही इस संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायगा।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में फसल तो अच्छी है लेकिन कुछ हिस्से में ओला और पन्थर पड़ा है जिस से मटर, मसूर और चना की फसल खराब हो गई है तो क्या यह मोटा अनाज वहां देने का व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उत्तर प्रदेश में इस साल रबी की फसल इतनी अच्छी है, हो सकता है इतना बड़ा देश है, कुछ तो इलाके ऐसे होंगे ही कि जहां पर ओला भी पड़े होंगे, पानी भी ज्यादा पड़ा होगा लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में रबी फसल इतनी अच्छी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के खाने में कुछ अधिक ही होगी।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am also constrained to say that the answer given by the Minister to the original question as far as Kerala is concerned is really misleading. When the Government had to send something like 7½ lakh tonnes of rice, they could send only 3½ lakh tonnes. But they go on saying that they made the biggest allotment of rice to Kerala compared to other States. That is a fact, but they ought to have put it in the right perspective. A State with a deficit of 50 per cent is cordoned off; it is a single State zone. In September, 1964 the Government of India gave the solemn assurance that Kerala will be supplied 75,000 tonnes of rice per month taking into account the supplies from outside for the last ten years. Now the minister talks of a bumper harvest and is painting a very rosy picture. In this context, can we at least now expect the Central Government to fulfil its commitment of sending 75,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala? I want a solid assurance.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have made it clear on more than one occasion in this House that it will not be possible to supply 75,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Why?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Because it is not available. Bumper crop means not only rice, but foodgrain crops. I can assure the House that so far as the supply of foodgrains to Kerala is concerned, its total requirements will be met.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Government of India is taking any serious steps to overcome the continuous deficits especially in Kerala and West Bengal? They want the Congress Governments to overcome their deficit. Will the Central Government advise the State Governments, especially of Kerala, to overcome this continuous disease of deficit by changing the pattern of crops from commercial crops to foodgrains?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : If you do not want foreign exchange, it is all right.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There is no doubt that even in Kerala active steps have been taken and are being taken to introduce high-yielding variety of paddy and to bring some new areas under paddy cultivation. But considering the pattern of agricultural production in Kerala at present, I will not insist that they should change it from those commodities to rice.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : The Minister of State said that no definite assurances were held out about specific quantities to be supplied to the States during the period in question. Our information is otherwise. At least since the administration of West Bengal was taken over by the President definite statements have been made by officials of the Food Department of the Government of West Bengal, which is under this Parliament now, that on the basis of specific assurances held out by the Central Government about the quantity of foodgrains to be supplied to

West Bengal about two lakh tonnes is the present shortfall and in view of the fact that procurement this year, for various reasons—I do not want to go into the reasons, but it is an admitted fact—in spite of there being a near bumper crop, till now has been very poor, will the Government see to it that this shortfall of past years in the supplies of rice and other foodgrains to West Bengal is made good and there is no break-down at least in the statutory rationing in that State?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have already said that we have been supplying on the basis of 15,000 tonnes of rice per month. I have said that we will continue to do that. So far as supplies of other foodgrains are concerned I have assured the Government of West Bengal that we will be in a position to give maize, barley and other foodgrains to meet the requirements of West Bengal.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Is the hon. Minister aware that forward sales are being transacted at Hapur at Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 a quintal for wheat and in Delhi the prices are falling every day in anticipation of the removal of barriers from the adjoining States; if so, in the circumstances, will the Minister give an assurance that at the meeting on the 16th a firm decision will be reached about the zones because it is not fair to the cultivator that a panic or some kind of an uncertainty like this is induced by the inaction and delay on the part of Government?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think there is any inaction or delay. I know there are certain opinions in this House and outside about *laissez faire*. I am not expected to give a categorical answer. I can say that the whole country is not going to be treated as a zone at present.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is not the time when assurances are to be given.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : While Andhra Pradesh is supplying all the rice requirements of the Central Government, is the Central Government supplying the milo requirements of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It should be possible to meet the reasonable requirements of Andhra Pradesh.

श्री ठुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने और वहां की संयुक्त समिति ने उज्जैन में जो शीपस्थ मेला होने जा रहा है, उस के लिये अतिरिक्त कोटा मांगा है? यदि हां, तो उस के लिये सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है? पिछली बार जब हमारे कृषि मंत्री रतलाम गये थे, तब उन्होंने वहां कुछ लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी और चावल का कुछ अधिक कोटा देंगे, उस के बारे में क्या किया है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में फसल बहुत ही अच्छी है—चावल की फसल भी बहुत अच्छी है और गेहूं की भी बहुत अच्छी है। जहां तक चावल का प्रश्न है, चावल हम उन से खुद ले रहे हैं, तो यदि देना होगा तो वहीं से लेकर उन को देना होगा। इसी तरह से गेहूं भी हमारे प्रदेशों को देने के लिये हम उन से कुछ लेने के लिये कहने वाले हैं। चूंकि वहां पर मेला है, इस लिये वह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें सस्ता गेहूं मिले, तो हम ने कहा है कि हम कुछ उन को भेज देंगे।

श्री ठुकम चन्द कछवाय : चीनी के लिये क्या किया?

श्री जगजीवन राम : चीनी तो बाजार में है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां अच्छी फसल होने के बावजूद भी वे राज्य डेफिसिट हैं, उनके खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति उनकी अपनी पैदावार से नहीं होती है और उनकी फूड-प्रेन्ज की अवेलिबिलिटी पर-कैपिटा बहुत कम है। जैसे कहीं पर 14 औंस है, तो वहां 11 औंस है। तो जब बम्पर क्रॉप हुई है तो उन प्रान्तों में जहां अवेलिबिलिटी कम है, और जगहों में उन की पर-कैपिटा कम मिलता है, उस की पूर्ति करने के

लिये समूचे आल-इंडिया के स्तर पर फूड-प्रेन्ज की अवेलिबिलिटी एक समान हो, क्या इस के लिये प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has been mentioned that it should be possible to meet the reasonable demands of the State Governments.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The attitude of the Centre to Kerala is like the attitude of the mother-in-law to the daughter-in-law. She wants her son to die so that then at least tears would come in the eyes of the daughter-in-law. The Centre wants the people of Kerala to die so that then at least there would be tears in the eyes of the United Front Government. The Centre cannot say that the State should have a hand to mouth existence. Any sensible Government should take a tentative decision regarding supply of rice to the various States during the coming months. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any tentative decision regarding the supply of rice to Kerala during the coming months and, if so, what are the broad details of that decision?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already indicated in the main part of my reply, out of the Central availability of rice, which means whatever foodgrains would be available to the Centre from the various States and out of imports, a substantial share would go to Kerala.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I want to know from the Government if they think that this zonal system will bring about greater integration of India and do they think that those States that stand for the zonal system will ever consent to its abolition?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The zonal system is a strategy for procuring foodgrains in order to supply to the deficit areas. It is not only the surplus States which were in favour of the zonal system but even some of the deficit States were in favour of the zonal system.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving the view of the Government.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :....because, there is an assured supply to them. But, as I have said, when the situation improves, it is always subject to review. As I have said, it has been used only as a strategy.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I asked whether the Government thinks that this zonal system makes for greater integration of India.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am not going into that question. I said, it is a strategy.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

*633. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the figures of procurement of foodgrains and demands for allotment from the various States for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, what are the demands of each State and how much of it is likely to be met from procurement from the country; and

(c) whether these demands would be adequately met taking into consideration the next year's foodgrains import programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The 1968-69 marketing season has not yet started and the question of supplying figures of procurement for that year does not arise at this stage. The demands for allotment of foodgrains for that year have not also been received from any State so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में सरकार ने जो प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की

कीमन सुकरिर कर रखी है, उस में खरीद पर कितने फीसदी खर्च डाला जाना है तथा मेल-प्राइस और परचेज प्राइस में कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक कितना अन्तर निश्चित किया गया है? क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट और कन्टी व्हीट में 30 पैसे में 40 पैसे किलो का फर्क कीमतों में रहा है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In fact this question does not arise out of the question asked by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, this question relates only to procurement of foodgrains and demands from various States.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो इसी से उत्पन्न होता है। मैंने तो बड़े साफ़ तौर पर पूछा है कि किस भाव पर खरीदते हैं और किस भाव पर बेचते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is asking about the price of imported wheat etc. which has no relevance to this question. Let him ask the second question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल की तरह इस साल भी किसी सूबे में अनाज की कमी नहीं होगी और न ही भाव चढ़ने दिये जायेंगे और वे भारत सरकार से जितने अनाज की मांग करेंगे उतना अनाज उनको दिया जाएगा? क्या इसका भरोसा आप दिलाते हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : पिछले साल की अपेक्षा अवस्था अधिक संतोषप्रद रहेगी, यह निश्चित बात है। लेकिन यह कहना कि जितना मांगेंगे उतना दे दिया जाएगा, ऐसा नहीं बल्कि जो मुनासिब होगा वह दिया जाएगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The progress of procurement by most of the States is slow and sluggish. Even the State of Assam has fulfilled only one-third of the procurement target. At the same time, the Government propose to build a buffer stock of foodgrains, partially by

imports under PL 480 and partially by food procurement in this country. In this context, since the progress of procurement in most of the States has become slow and sluggish, do the Government think it right to create a buffer stock with imports from abroad under PL 480 ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The rate of progress in general is very encouraging in the country as a whole and we have crossed the 2 million tonne mark by the end of February. But, of course, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, here and there are certain pockets, certain States in the country, where the trend of procurement is not very happy and we have drawn the attention of the State Governments concerned to this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I ask a question which has been repeatedly asked in the country, about the assessment of 100 million tonnes this year, which shows an increase of 22 million tonnes as compared to last year, when we required only an import of 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now we are expected to import 4 million to 7 million tonnes during this year. Is it due to the failure of the distribution machinery or the food habits of the people that much more food requires to be imported this year ? Or is it because of our desire to build a buffer stock ? May I also ask the Government whether they expect a rise in the seasonal price of foodgrains in the country this year ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think any new information has been sought for. This has been replied to so many times in this House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : So long as the zonal restrictions continue, the farmer will be deprived of a fair price and he will always be reluctant to part with his stock and the procurement programme is bound to fail. It is not enough that we have a buffer stock of an adequate quantity out of the marketable surplus for mobilisation of resources. The hon. Minister has stated just now that he will not allow India to be one zone. Will he at least give this assurance that he will divide India into

four regions and not more than that so that procurement will be easy ?

MR. SPEAKER : This point can be made during the food debate.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Let him give an assurance that this will be done.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion, I assure you.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Let him give a reply to this. They are meeting on the 16th. May I know whether this particular aspect will also be considered in that meeting ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Various aspects regarding the Rabi procurement rate will be considered in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I would like to say that the hon. Member has made an assumption that in the food zones the farmer does not get a reasonable price. But he has not said what he should have said, that the traders do not get the opportunity. That was his real intention. He can rest assured that we will see that the farmer gets a reasonable price in every State.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, on a point of order. Under rule 41 the purpose of the question hour is to elicit information. When a question is asked, the Minister has to give a reply. He cannot go into assumptions of the Member who has asked the question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The object of family planning is wholly misunderstood and misinterpreted.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the question hour. He cannot traverse the whole world. I will call some other hon. Member.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Sir, it is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot do it. This is not the time for joking.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I will ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask about food, not about family planning.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : If you know the question, you will not say I am joking.

It is misunderstood and misinterpreted also and even in the field of industry, they are doing family planning, instead of increasing production, they are cutting down production. I am coming to the question proper....

MR. SPEAKER : If this is the way, I can tell you that in future you will not catch my eye.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Under the forced circumstances in the grip of famine, people in Chota Nagpur have to go through the process of family planning just for Rs. 15 or Rs. 18.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have disallowed the question. Will he kindly sit down? In spite of my repeated request, he is doing it. Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know whether it is a fact that some States are procuring foodgrains in the open market and, if so, what are those States and how the prices they pay in the open market compare with the prices that the Government is paying to the producer. In view of the very good crop this year, will the Government adopt the policy of allowing every State to procure foodgrains in the open market?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as procurement is concerned, the mode of procurement has been left to the discretion of the State Governments and in some States, of course, according to State Governments, procurement is being made in the open market as such. But, as has been assured in the House, the trend of prices is on the lower side, and wherever the prices are going down, we are taking steps so that the foodgrains are procured at procurement prices.

SHRI SWELL : My question has not been answered. I have asked, specifically how the prices that the Government is paying in the open market compare with

the prices that they are paying to the producer directly.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the open market, the procurement prices are fixed. Even where the purchases are made in the open market, they are made at the procurement prices.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the imported rice costs Rs. 1,350 per tonne when it lands in India and is it a fact that the Andhra Government supplies rice at Rs. 700 per tonne excluding Rs. 150 charged by the Food Corporation as handling charges? Is the Government prepared to pay the same amount to the Andhra farmers? Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Andhra farmers have refused to give their rice for export to other States in view of the Central Government's discriminatory policy in cutting down the Central assistance to the lowest and also preaching sermons whenever the State Government approaches them for any financial aid which is humiliating?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He is preaching a sermon!

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It contains a fair proportion of sermon as well.

MR. SPEAKER : The first portion about the price may be answered.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as the price of rice is concerned, the procurement price of paddy or rice in Andhra Pradesh has been fixed in consultation with the State Government and we are procuring at that price. So far as the assistance to Andhra Government for agricultural purposes is concerned, I may assure the hon. Member that we are giving something for Nagarjunasagar project.

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted to know whether the indigenous price is lower than the imported price.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Our indigenous price is lower than the imported price.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो जानकारी चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि क्या

मंत्री महोदय को पता चला है कि राज्यों में जो अन्न उगाही योजना चल रही है उसमें छोटे किसानों में जबरन बसूली होती है, वे नहीं देते हैं तो उन पर मुकदमे भी चलते हैं और जो बड़े किसान और यांत्रिक फार्म हैं वे अधिकारियों से मिल कर छूट जाते हैं ? दूसरे जहां तक दामों की बात है, अन्न के दाम तो गिरे हैं लेकिन जो दूसरी जिननों-योगी वस्तुएँ हैं, जिन्हें कल कारखाने पैदा करते हैं, उनके दाम अभी घटे नहीं हैं तो क्या इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिये उनके पास कोई योजना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the complaints against procurement are concerned, it is for the hon. Member to refer them to the State Government concerned. As I have already submitted, the particular mode of procurement that has to be followed by the State Government is entirely at the discretion of the State Government. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific complaint, I am prepared to forward it to the State Government concerned. As far as the price level is concerned, I do not think that the question covers that.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने मन्नों के बारे में कहा था इसलिए मैंने वह प्रश्न पूछा था कि जब अन्न के दाम गिरे हैं और अन्य चीजों के दाम नहीं गिरे हैं तो, वह उस रिश्ते को कैसे ठीक करेंगे

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Mr. Mahida.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : While replying to the question asked by Shri Hem Barua, the Minister of State agreed with him that some of the States are sluggish and slow in procurement. In that context, may I ask the hon. Minister to name the States which are slow in the procurement of foodgrains ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is so in some of the States. For instance, in West Bengal, procurement is not pro-

gressing very satisfactorily, though compared to the last year the procurement is better. In Kerala also, we wish that the procurement should be more. There are a few other States also where the procurement is not . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Why should he make such a statement in this House ? In Kerala they had fixed a target and they have exceeded the target, but he goes on slandering the State Government like this . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a fact that in Kerala they had fixed a target and they have exceeded the target ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR rose—

MR. SPEAKER : He will sit down. I have myself asked that question on his behalf.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Provisional targets were indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission, and I am speaking with reference to the target indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The State Governments are making endeavours to see (Interruptions). Some State Governments have brought down the targets. They thought that it might not be possible to reach the target indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission. I was speaking with reference to the target indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : In Kerala they have exceeded the target. Why is he saying

MR. SPEAKER : I have myself got the clarification. He will sit down. The others also must get a chance. He has clarified the position very clearly. The target fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission is something different from what the State Government has fixed. He has made this very clear.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Do the State Governments fix the target or does the Central Government fix the target ? (Interruptions).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Kerala Government have exceeded the

target by 5,000 tonnes. Why is he hiding the facts? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order Mr. Madhok.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बार फसल अच्छी हुई है और इसलिए प्रोक्वोरमेंट भी अधिक हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फसल अच्छी होने के कारण ऐसे कौन कौन राज्य हैं जो कि पिछली बार डैफिसिट थे और अब की बार वह सैल्फ सफिशिएंट होंगे और कौन से राज्य इस बार भी डैफिसिट में रहेंगे ?

जब अनाज का प्रोक्वोरमेंट करना है तो उस के लिए स्टोरेंज चाहिए और देश के अन्दर प्रोक्वोरमेंट का जितना आपने टार्गेट तय किया है उतने अनाज को स्टोर करने की क्या आप के पास कैपेसिटी है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि आपने इस साल के बजट में केवल 2 करोड़ रुपये स्टोरेंज के लिए रखवा है और जाहिर है कि इस दो करोड़ रुपये में वह तमाम अनाज स्टोरेंज की कैपेसिटी नहीं बन पायेगी और अगर वह नहीं बनती है तो आप का प्रोक्वोरमेंट अनाज है उस में से बहुत काफी अनाज जाया हो जायेगा इसलिए इस प्रोक्वोरमेंट अनाज को ठोक ढंग में स्टोर करने के लिये आप ने क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : फसल अब की बार अच्छी है और बहुत से राज्य जो पिछले साल दुरवस्था में थे उन की अवस्था अच्छी हो गई है। मध्य प्रदेश बराबर से एक ऐसा राज्य रहा है जो दूसरे राज्यों को देता है लेकिन पिछले साल उस राज्य को भी केन्द्र से अनाज देने की आवश्यकता पड़ी थी। इस साल उन के यहां से मेरा अन्दाज है कि कोई 5-6 लाख टन अनाज मिल सकेगा। बंगाल डैफिसिट रहेगा, केरल डैफिसिट रहेगा। मैं पूरा एक मारजिनल तरीके से डैफिसिट है लेकिन इस वर्ष तीन, चार जिलों की हालत

खराब हो जाने के कारण उन की जरूरत पिछले साल से कुछ ज्यादा हो गयी है। आंध्र प्रदेश सरप्लस है ही। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात दोनों डैफिसिट हैं लेकिन वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस साल उन को कम अनाज की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। उत्तर के प्रदेशों का जहां तक तालुक है उन में पंजाब, राजस्थान को पिछले साल कुछ देने की आवश्यकता पड़ी थी लेकिन इस साल उन के यहां से भी हम को कुछ अनाज मिलेगा। इस तरीके से पंजाब और हरियाणा तो सरप्लस हैं ही हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी अब की बार कम आवश्यकता पड़ेगी : उत्तर प्रदेश बिल्कुल माजिनल डैफिसिट है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बार उस को भी बहुत कम अनाज की आवश्यकता होगी। दिल्ली तो हमेशा डैफिसिट रहेगा ही उसके सरप्लस होने का तो कोई मवाल है ही नहीं। बिहार की भी पिछले साल की अपेक्षा हालत अब के बहुत अच्छी है।

अनाज के स्टोरेंज के लिए देश में हमारा और राज्य सरकारों का करीब 5 मिलियन टन का प्रबन्ध है और हम उसे जल्दी से पूरा कर लेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आप की मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो स्टेट्स हैं उन में खास तौर पर बावजूद प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइसिंग मुकर्रर होने के और बावजूद प्रोक्वोरमेंट नारमली इनफोर्स होने के वहां पर कीमतें 100 फीसदी गिर गई हैं और किसानों की कमर टूट गई है उस के लिए सरकार ने क्या कड़े कदम उठाये हैं ताकि कीमतें और न गिरें ? सरकार को वहां पर इम्मीजिएटली इंटरफीयर करना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को हिम्मत बंधे और वह ज्यादा पैदावार करें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह बहुत ही महत्व का प्रश्न है लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि दाम गिरे जरूर हैं लेकिन प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस से नीचे नहीं गिरे हैं ? अलबत्ता

पिछले वर्ष जो अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति में अनाजों के दाम आसमान छू गये थे वह अब कुछ जमीन की तरफ आ रहे हैं इसलिए किसानों की कमर नहीं टूटी है। प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस जो हम ने ठीक की है हमारा बराबर यह प्रयत्न रहेगा कि उस से नीचे दाम न जायें और जो दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं उस के लिये "एजेंसी" प्रबन्ध रहेगा उस दाम पर खरीद करती रहेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे देश में इस साल गल्ले की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होने वाली है। अतः इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने बफर स्टॉक बनाने के लिए क्या कोई योजना निर्धारित की है और अगर की है तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने गल्ला वसूली की कोई योजना बनाई है, अगर हां तो वह किन-किन राज्यों में बनाई गयी है और उन की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

(ग) बिहार के संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने गल्ला वसूली की एक योजना बनाई थी परन्तु वह सरकार अब नहीं है, दूसरी सरकार है। इस सरकार ने उस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking so many supplementary questions. The hon. Minister may answer any one of them.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall answer the question regarding procurement. The general procurement programme was discussed at the last Chief Ministers' Conference and taking into consideration the good prospects of crop, the States are expected to see that the maximum quantity is procur-
ed.

L16LSS(CP)/68—2

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : May I know whether it is a fact that the procurement price in the Madras State is lower than that in the neighbouring States and whether it is a fact that the Central Government have refused to give more price to the Madras State ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not so. In fact, the procurement prices are fixed in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Representations are being received from farmers of Andhra Pradesh saying that the Food Corporation of India is procuring fine paddy from them but giving them only the rates fixed for coarse paddy ? Therefore, may I know whether the Central Government would instruct the Food Corporation of India to pay proper rates to the farmers ? They are procuring paddy of the first variety but paying them at the rate fixed for the fourth variety.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The prices at which the Food Corporation of India is procuring are fixed in consultation with the State Government, and it is ensured that the farmers get the reasonable prices.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What has been the procurement for 1967-68 ? By what percentage will the target of procurement for 1968-69 be higher ? And do Government have an adequate number of silos for storage of the food-grains ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The target for the current year has been broadly indicated, and we should be in a position to procure about 7 million tonnes of kharif cereals and one million tonnes of rabi cereals. That was the broad target indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

But to what extent it will be possible to reach it depends actually on to what extent the States are in a position to exert themselves to procure the maximum.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

*628. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers imported in 1967-68 and the value thereof; and

(b) the total requirements for imported fertilizers for 1968-69 and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

ESTIMATED FERTILIZER IMPORTS FOR 1967-68 AND 1968-69 ARE INDICATED BELOW

Plant Nutrient	Estimated imports (in 000 tonnes) 1967-68 (April, 67 to March, 68)	Tentative Import requirements for the year 1968-69.
Nitrogen	900	1,045
PO 25	360	230
KO 2	296	200

Value in Foreign £281 million £300 million Exchange.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

*631. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director-General of Food in the Election Petition against Shri George Fernandes, M.P. before Justice Kantawala of the Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the Apeejay Shipping Lines or some one on its behalf approached Government after their circular letter to the Ship Commanders had been received in the Ministry;

(c) whether the Apeejay Shipping Lines was asked to submit an explanation in the years 1962-63 or thereafter; and

(d) If so, the substance of the explanation submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no indication to this effect on any official records.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

APPLICATION OF CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*634. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a repeated demand from the trade unions in the Public Undertakings for the application of Central Labour Laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Perhaps the Honourable Member wants to know whether there is a repeated demand for the application of Central Labour Laws to the Central Government's Public Sector Undertakings. If so, the position is that all Central Labour Laws apply to these undertakings except where, as in a few States, State Governments have enacted their own laws to govern industrial relations. Where such undertakings owned by the Central Government do not fall in the central sphere under the Industrial Disputes Act, the appropriate Government would be the State Government and matters relating to industrial relations become the responsibility of the State Government.

NON-JOURNALISTS WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

*635. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society have agreed to hold another round of talks regarding the implementation of the non-Journalists Wage Board's Recommendation;

(b) whether the date and venue of the meeting has been decided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). Talks were held between the parties on the 4th and 5th March, 1968; they decided to meet again at Bombay on the 12th March.

SUBSIDY ON PESTICIDES

*636. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the subsidy on distribution of pesticides among farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prices of pesticides are likely to shoot up disproportionately if the subsidy is withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the steps which have been taken to keep the prices of pesticides under check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India do not at present subsidize the purchase of pesticides by farmers except to a limited extent in connection with certain schemes. The question of withdrawal of the subsidies does not, therefore, arise. During the Third Plan as well as during 1966-67 the Government of India gave a subsidy of 25% on purchase of pesticides. From 1967-68 this has been withdrawn and the State Governments

have been advised to discontinue subsidies in view of the fact that the benefits of plant protection were no longer unfamiliar to farmers and in view, further, of the fact that the size of the programme would be limited by the extent of subsidies the budget provided if the purchase of pesticides was subsidized.

The schemes in connection with which subsidies are still continued by the Government of India are as follows :—

(i) *Rat Control* : In view of the widespread damage caused by rats to foodgrains the Government of India encourages rat control measures through full subsidies on the cost of rodenticides. During 1966-67 it allocated Rs. 12.9 lakhs and the allocation during 1967-68 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Epidemic Control* : During 1966-67 and 1967-68 the Government of India have, in areas where crop pests and diseases have broken out in an epidemic scale, fully subsidised the cost of pesticides. The allocation in these two years were Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 4596,950 respectively.

(iii) *Prophylactic Treatment* : From 1966-67 the Government of India is fully subsidising the cost of pesticides used for demonstrating the efficacy of adoption of plant protection measures on a prophylactic basis. The allocations during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 8.7 lakhs respectively.

(iv) *Cotton, Groundnut and Tobacco* : In case of cotton, groundnut and tobacco, a subsidy of 50% on the cost of pesticides has been provided during 1966-67 and 1968-69, by the Central Government under the Centrally sponsored schemes over specified package areas.

In case of cotton, in small selected areas, under the intensive plant protection demonstration programme, the entire cost of pesticides is also being borne by the Government of India.

There is at present no proposal to discontinue these schemes; however,

the appropriate method of giving subsidies in the scheme referred to under (ii) above is under examination.

In addition, the purchase of pesticides is subsidized in Union Territories in view of the relative backwardness of agriculture in these areas. During 1967-68 75% of the cost of pesticides in the case of food crops and 50% in the case of plantation and horticulture crops was subsidised. From 1968-69 till 1970-71, a uniform subsidy of 50% would be continued.

(b) As pointed out above, there is now no subsidy on purchase of pesticides as such and the question of considering its discontinuance does not, therefore, arise. However, the reasons for discontinuance of the subsidies prevalent till the end of 1966-67 in 1967-68 were :

- (i) the redundancy of grant of subsidies in the context of the appreciation of the utility of plant protection measures by the farmers, and
- (ii) the risk of restriction on the size of the programme by the limitation of the State Governments in providing for subsidies in their budgets.

(c) and (d). There has been no significant increase in the sale price of pesticides as a result of withdrawal of subsidy. It is expected that as a result of competition, prices will remain normal and, in the event of abnormal and, upward fluctuations, Government will consider appropriate measures.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

*637. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing labour laws relating to agricultural labour are not enforced strictly in many States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the existing laws are enforced strictly in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (c). There is no separate labour law for agricultural labour and agriculture labour is dealt with by State Governments. Agricultural labour does, however, benefit from certain labour laws. For example, Minimum Wages for agricultural labour are required to be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in fact these have been fixed for the whole State by all States except in the case of Madras and Maharashtra with whom the matter has been taken up. Arrangements have been made by State Governments for the enforcement of Minimum Wages under the law but in view of the large numbers involved and the scattered nature of agriculture inspection facilities require to be expanded. On the recommendation of the Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board this matter has been taken up with the State Governments.

NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION WAGE BOARDS

*638. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group of the National Labour Commission on Wage Boards has submitted a number of proposals for toning up the functioning of the system of Wage Boards;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Committee set up by the National Labour Commission to review the system of Wage Boards has submitted its report to the Commission.

(b) The report has not yet been published by the Commission.

(c) This will arise only after the Commission has considered the report of the above Committee and has made its recommendations to the Government in this regard.

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN HARYANA

*639. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to appoint Presiding Officers and Policemen belonging to other States at the time of mid-term elections in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON I.C.A.R.

*640. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from several quarters that more expenditure is being incurred on administration by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research than on research;

(b) the total percentage of revenue which under the rules is to be spent for research purposes; and

(c) whether any action is being taken to reduce administrative expenditure and to divert that money for actual research activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such complaint has been received in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from any outside agency, organisation or person.

(b) The income of the Council is mainly from grants-in-aid received from the Government of India for research and education in the field of agricultu-

ral and animal sciences; and to a lesser extent from the proceeds of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act 1940 under which a cess is levied on certain agricultural produce exported out of India. The rules of the I.C.A.R. and A.P. Cess Act do not specify any particular percentage of the avenue to be spent on research or on administration.

(c) The administrative expenditure is kept at the minimum necessary for the efficient conduct, administration and coordination of research. The various economy measures prescribed from time to time for the Government offices are applied by the Council in relation to its expenditure also.

राजस्थान सरकार के संसदीय-सचिव

*641. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

श्री मोठालाल मोना :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार के संसदीय सचिव श्री जसराज अभी तक राजस्थान सरकार के बिक्री कर विभाग में सरकारी नौकरी में हैं ;

(ख) क्या अभी भी सरकारी नौकरी में होने के कारण राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए उनका चुनाव लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम के प्रतिकूल है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में निर्वाचन आयोग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) न तो भारत सरकार को और न निर्वाचन आयोग को ही इस बाबत कोई जानकारी प्राप्त है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

INDUSTRIAL-cum-AGRICULTURAL COLONIES

*642. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up industrial-cum-agricultural colonies in the rural areas for absorbing the

growing unemployment, particularly the unemployed technicians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of organisation to whom the work of setting up of such colonies has been entrusted; and

(d) the amount set apart for this programme for 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

CROPPING PATTERN

*643. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a blue-print for future cropping pattern in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. (i) The I.C.A.R. has made recommendations for future cropping patterns in the country.

(ii) A Pilot Research Project on development of new cropping patterns and irrigation practices in selected command areas has been drawn up.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(i) The I.C.A.R. organised a symposium on cropping patterns in January, 1968. The existing cropping patterns in the country were reviewed and recommendations for future cropping patterns were made keeping in view the availability of short duration high yielding varieties and changes in agro-economic technology.

(ii) The objectives of the Pilot Research Project are :—

(a) To develop suitable cropping patterns and to assess

their merits *vis-a-vis* existing cropping patterns.

(b) To evolve suitable irrigation practices through studies on time, method and frequency of application, their effects on the nature and properties of soils and different aspects of water supply, distribution and disposal;

(c) To obtain allied information on fertiliser, pesticides and other input requirements especially on new crop strains under irrigated agriculture, and

(d) To serve as an essential first stage programme complimentary to the Ayacut Development and Pilot Project Development Scheme of the Department of Agriculture (Water Cell).

The work of this Project will be initiated at nine centres in the various States. The Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 lakhs spread over four years during the Fourth Plan period.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE BOARD AWARDS IN COAL MINES

*644. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

SHRI JAGESWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal mine owners have not so far implemented the Wage Board awards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to get them implemented;

(c) if not, the different wage rates in the Coal mines at present as compared to those five years back; and

(d) the other amenities available to workers at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No, Sir. Implementa-

tion of the Wage Board's recommendations has commenced in 285 collieries accounting for nearly 82% of the workmen.

(b) Efforts to secure implementation in the remaining collieries, through persuasion and advice, continue to be made.

(c) and (d). The wage rates and service conditions of the colliery workers, prior to the appointment of the Wage Board in 1962, were based on the Majumdar award.

WELFARE CESS FOR IRON ORE MINE WORKERS

*645. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs. 250 lakhs have been collected as welfare cess since 1963 for the welfare of 60,000 Iron Ore Mine workers in several States;

(b) whether out of the above amount, only Rs. 53 lakhs has been used as actual welfare of the workers and the rest of the amount is lying unutilized;

(c) whether the mine workers are denied relief because the above fund is controlled by the Central Government;

(d) when Government propose to release the funds for the purpose for which they were collected; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) The total amount of cess collected from 1-10-63 (the date of inception of the Fund) to 31-3-67 was Rs. 168.93 lakhs and the expected income during 1967-68 is Rs. 65.30 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure up to 31-3-67 is Rs. 21.71 lakhs and during 1967-68 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 25.29 lakhs.

(c) No.

(d) Various Welfare Schemes for the Iron Ore Mine Workers are in hand and efforts are being made to utilise the funds for the betterment of the miners.

(e) Does not arise.

ELECTION APPEALS IN SUPREME COURT

*646. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint some *ad hoc* judges in the Supreme Court Bench to dispose of the election appeals; and

(b) the number of election appeals pending in the Supreme Court at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 61.

खुले बाजार में गेहूं तथा चावल का विक्रय

*647. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली की भान्ति अन्य राज्यों में भी गेहूं तथा चावल की खुले बाजार में विक्री की अनुमति देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगन्ना-साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). जब कभी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों के सांविधिक राशन व्यवस्था वाले क्षेत्रों में खुले बाजार में गेहूं तथा चावल की विक्री की अनुमति देने का निश्चय करें तब भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य-वाही करने के लिये अपनी सहमति देने का प्रश्न उठेगा।

ASSISTANCE TO TOBACCO GROWERS

*648. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to help tobacco growers by supplying subsidy and aid for irrigation;

(b) whether Government have any minor irrigation scheme to help tobacco growers; and

(c) whether Government propose to give a long-term loan of Rs. 500 free of interest to each individual tobacco grower having 3 acres of tobacco field for sinking tubewells for irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes. A scheme for providing irrigation facilities to tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned. Under this scheme, the growers are given a subsidy by the Central Government up to 25% of the cost of construction of masonry wells, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1250 per well. The balance amount to cover the cost is to be arranged by the State Government as loan through institutional agencies.

(c) No such scheme is at present under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली में पार्टियों के लिये राशन मुहैया किया जाना

*649: श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विवाह आदि पार्टियों के लिये दिये जाने वाले राशन की मात्रा अब बढ़ाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मात्रा कब से बढ़ाई गई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में जबसे आदेश जारी हुए हैं तब से लेकर अब तक कितना

राशन दिया गया है तथा इस काम के लिये कितना राशन दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 7 फरवरी, 1968 ।

(ग) 7-2-68 से 20-2-68 तक की अवधि में 1,297 विटल । शादियों के लिये ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट कोटा आवंटित नहीं किया गया है ।

METRIC SYSTEM IN LAND MEASUREMENT

*650. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have requested the Central Government to defer the introduction of the Metric System in land area measurements by ten years in order to allow sufficient time for changing the basic land records and to complete other preparatory work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Madras Government approached the Government of India in August, 1964, suggesting that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, be so amended as to make it permissible for them to continue the use of F.P.S. system till such time as they are able to introduce the metric system in land records by undertaking a fresh cadastral survey which was expected to take about 40 years;

(b) The proposal of the State Government has been found unacceptable on legal and technical grounds and the Government of India have made certain practical suggestions for a gradual conversion of land records into metric system as has been done by other States.

1968-69 में खाद्य उत्पादन का लक्ष्य***651. श्री दामामी :****श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी वर्ष के खाद्य उत्पादन के लक्ष्य अब तक निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि 1968-69 में अनाज की फसल कितनी होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). आगामी वर्षों के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। यद्यपि पहले बनाये गए वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1968-69 के कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य 1070 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन की क्षमता प्राप्त करने का है। उत्पादन सम्भाव्यता के सम्बन्ध में लक्ष्य इस विचार से तैयार किए जायेंगे, कि राज्यों के 1968-69 के वजटों में कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को वास्तविक नियतन के लिए क्या संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं और नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 1967 राज्यवार कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा क्या विचार विमर्श किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा अभी तक 1968-69 के लिये खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का प्राकलन तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी के कोटे का नियतन

653. श्री भृगुंजय प्रसाद :*श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :****श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :****श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी पर से आंशिक नियंत्रण

समाप्त किए जाने के बाद होटल वालों, हलवाईयों आदि जैसे चीनी के बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी के विशेष परमिट रद्द किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अन्य उपभोक्ताओं को राशन कार्डों पर चीनी दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में होटल वालों तथा हलवाईयों को चीनी का पर्याप्त कोटा देने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) आंशिक विनियन्त्रण की नीति के लागू होने के बाद, नियन्त्रित चीनी की उपलब्धि कम हो जाने के कारण बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को नियन्त्रित चीनी का आटवंत बन्द कर दिया गया है। नियन्त्रित चीनी का आवंटन जब मुख्यतः घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

PROFIT SHARING BONUS

***654. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mines which have not paid profit sharing bonus to the workers in 1967; and

(b) the steps which have been taken against them

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The number of coal mines which had not paid profit sharing bonus by 31-1-1968 for the accounting years 1964 and 1965, is 70 and 165, respectively. Information for the accounting year 1966 is not available.

(b) The defaulting managements have been served with show-cause notice and prosecutions are being launched against them.

**FREE SALE OF WHEAT FOR ROLLER
FLOUR MILLS IN HARYANA**

***655. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of tonnes of indigenous weevil-wilted wheat are rotting in the mandis in Haryana and neither the State Government nor the Food Corporation of India are lifting these stocks;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal of their own or the one sponsored by the State Government to permit the free sale of this wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in Haryana so as to prevent further damage being caused to this wheat stock in view of the new crop coming in the market soon; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Some stocks of weevil-wilted wheat, which had not been kept in proper storage by the traders, are arriving in the mandis in Haryana. The Food Corporation of India are purchasing wheat in Haryana both in the mandis as also through tenders.

(b) and (c). A proposal sponsored by the State Government to permit roller flour mills to purchase this indigenous wheat from the market is under consideration.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

***656. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :**
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director-General of Food in the Election Petition against Shri George Fernandes, M. P. before Justice Kantawala of the Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the Apeejay matter was again referred to the Director-General or any other higher authority after April, 1962;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the procedure followed in the disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is nothing on record to show why this matter was not referred again to the Director General or any other higher authority. When an officer disposes of a matter at his own level, it is not customary for him to record why the file was not being submitted to the higher officer.

(d) Although there are standing instructions governing the procedure for the disposal of different classes of cases according to their importance or financial implications, there is no set procedure which can cover each type of case such as the present one.

SUGAR MILLS IN U.P.

***657. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the sugar mills in U.P. are being modernised;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any assistance to U.P. Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ

3949. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1966-67 में राजस्थान में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई योजना के विस्तार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन-किन विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : मीजुदा पद्धति के अनुसार भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता "कृषि उत्पादन", "लघु सिंचाई" आदि वृहत् विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है ताकि समस्त राज्यों में कार्यक्रमों को शुरू किया जा सके। यह राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करता है कि वह इस सहायता को राज्य में क्रियान्वित होने वाली योजनाओं पर, जिनमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, प्रत्येक योजना को दी जाने वाली अग्रता के आधार पर जैसी चाहें व्यय करें। फिर भी, योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान हेतु 1968-69 में लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 225 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है।

BUILDING FOR POST OFFICE IN AHIRI (MAHARASHTRA)

3950. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Office in Ahiri in Chanda District of Maharashtra State has been located in a private building which is dilapidated and too small for its requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that no rent is paid for the occupation of the said building; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for its repair and making it fit for the purpose to take

steps for its repair and making it fit for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Post office in Ahiri is located in private building but the accommodation is neither inadequate nor in dilapidated condition. However, it requires some repairs.

(b) Yes. The building had been given free of rent.

(c) Yes.

ARREARS OF TELEPHONE BILLS

3951. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs. 5 crores arrears of telephone bills are due from subscribers as on the 31st December, 1967;

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover these outstandings, particularly from various Government officials;

(c) the number of instances where wrong telephone bills were submitted to the subscribers during the year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such mistakes in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The precise information is not available at present. However, a sum of Rs. 5.02 crores was outstanding on 1st July, 1967 in respect of bills issued up to 31st March, 1967.

(b) Steps, such as, issue of notices, disconnection of telephones, personal contact with subscribers, and finally legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to enforce recovery. The question of recovery of arrears from Government Departments is taken up at appropriate level with the Departments concerned.

(c) Information as to the number of instances where, on scrutiny, the telephone bills were actually proved to be wrong, is not available.

(d) Necessary enquiries are made into the complaints, the mistakes are rectified, and remedial measures to prevent recurrence of mistakes adopted. New systems of account keeping have also been adopted.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH LABORATORY

3952. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the project for the establishment of a nuclear research laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has reached;

(b) the names and qualifications of the two experts who were sent by the UNDP to investigate the feasibility of implementing this project; and

(c) the amount spent by Government so far on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Project has been approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its meeting held in January, 1968, for support under the UN Special Fund. The programme of implementation and schedule of operations will be prepared soon.

(b) Dr. C. L. Comar, Professor of Radiation Biology Cornell University, United States and Dr. Lars Fredriksson Head of Soil Science Royal Agricultural College, Uppsala, Sweden were sent by the UNDP to investigate the feasibility of implementing the project. Both of them hold Doctorate Degrees in Agricultural Sciences and had earlier worked as Project Managers of a similar project for the setting up of Nuclear Research Laboratory in Yugoslavia.

(c) So far no money has been spent by Government on this Project.

राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3953. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजस्थान राज्य में मरुस्थल क्षेत्र के विकास करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यय कया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). देश में मरुस्थल क्षेत्रों के विकास के उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम बनाने और सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए एक मरुस्थल विकास बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है। इस बोर्ड ने निर्णय किया है कि 1968-69 में राजस्थान में निम्न दो कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाये :—

(1) बाड़मेर जिले में लगभग 10 तालाबों के नवीकरण करने और उनके जल-ग्रह क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिये एक परियोजना तैयार की जानी चाहिये।

(2) जैसलमेर जिले में नलकूपों से उपलब्ध होने वाले जल के आधार पर चरागाह और चारे के विकास का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा न किया गया तो यह क्षेत्र अविकसित ही रह जायेगा।

(3) जोधपुर जिले में भूमि और जल संरक्षण के कार्य के साथ-साथ लौनी तहसील के कुछ ग्रामों में पाइपों द्वारा जल भेजने की परियोजना भी प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिये। राज्य सरकार मरुस्थल विकास बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के परामर्श से उपयुक्त मदों के सम्बन्ध में अब विस्तृत परियोजनायें तैयार कर रही है।

**DAMAGE TO FOODGRAINS BY RATS,
MONKEYS, ETC.**

3954. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state ?

(a) the approximate population of rats, monkeys and wild boars in the country, State-wise, and the quantity of foodgrains or crops they destroy annually;

(b) the States where the rat menace predominates and the States where the monkey menace predominates;

(c) whether it is a fact that people object to the destruction of rats on religious grounds; and

(d) if so, the alternative measures taken by the Government to protect food from rats and monkeys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The precise statistics on the extent of losses caused by rats, monkeys and wild boars are not available. However, it is estimated that about 20% of the total agricultural produce is lost annually due to various insects, pests and diseases. This estimate includes the damage caused by monkeys, rats and wild boars.

(b) Rats and monkeys are found all over the country. The rats predominate in sandy areas in the fields, whereas monkey concentrations are met with around many religious places and agricultural fields in the vicinity of jungles.

(c) and (d). The objection to destruction of rats on religious grounds is rare and does not extend over sizable areas. Such objections do not present any serious difficulty in the implementation of rat control measures. However, many alternative methods to prevent damage by rats are known and can be adopted. These include use of repellents, rat proofing of premises and environmental control by denying food and water and making conditions unfit for rats to live.

**DEEP SEA FISHING PROJECT AT
VISAKHAPATNAM**

3955. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the project for establishing a deep sea fishing centre at Visakhapatnam with the cooperation of F.A.O. has reached;

(b) when it is likely to be ready;

(c) the total cost of the project and India's share thereof; and

(d) the number of fishermen that will benefit from the project and the other benefits that are likely to accrue from this deep sea fishing project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The feasibility of obtaining assistance of the World Bank for development of deep sea fishing is being examined in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation. In this context studies have been made at several places including Visakhapatnam for the purpose of determining the feasibility of establishing deep sea projects at these places, as well as, the scope and form of such projects. A team of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development has inspected Visakhapatnam and other harbours and furnished reports. These reports are tentative, and further studies are proposed to be made. Final project proposals can be drawn up only after these studies are completed. As the studies have to be finalised in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Bank, it is not possible to indicate precisely when they will be completed, but several months will be required for the preparation of detailed project reports. In the meantime development of deep sea fishing in the country is being pursued in accordance with formulations made under the Plan. So far as Visakhapatnam is concerned, plans have been drawn up for provision of a fishing harbour, and

these are under consideration. Refrigeration facilities have been provided and mechanized fishing is also being developed. Vessels of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation are stationed at Visakhapatnam and are carrying out surveys to locate and assess fishery resources.

(c) The project at Visakhapatnam, as tentatively drawn up, is estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs, inclusive of the cost of the harbour, shore facilities, vessels and other equipment. The entire cost will be borne by India, as the assistance expected from the World Bank would be in the form of loans covering foreign exchange requirements. It is envisaged that investment in various aspects of such projects will be made by the Central and State Government as well as the Co-operative and private sectors.

(d) It is estimated that the introduction of a deep sea fishing industry at Visakhapatnam on the lines envisaged in the project would give employment to about 250 fishermen. This project in accordance with the tentative plan would produce 8,000 tonnes of marine fish which would lead to establishment of shore based industries for preservation and processing as well as export.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT BY SUB-POST MASTER AT ULAGAN PATTI

3956. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2,715 of Savings Account has been misappropriated by the Sub-Post Master at Ulagan Patti Sub-Post Office in Ramana-thapuram District, Madras State;

(b) if so, the action taken against him;

(c) whether the amount has been refunded to the parties; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) Yes. The Sub-Post Master of

Ulagampatti S.A. committed S.B. frauds to the tune of Rs. 3,115/- in 1966.

(b) The SPM has been convicted and sentenced to undergo 5 years R.I. with different amounts of fine by a Court of law. He has also been dismissed from service.

(c) and (d). The claims of all the defrauded depositors have been settled.

JEEP CARS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

3957. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all Jeep cars provided for Community Development Blocks are in the condemned stage;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot new Jeep cars or any amount for the purpose; and

(c) if so, their number and the allocation of funds for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such reports have been received from the State Governments.

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

BRANCH AND SUB-POST OFFICES IN INDIA

3958. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened all over India in 1967-68, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of profit and loss incurred by these newly opened Post Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) 2565 Branch Post Offices and 227

Sub-Post Offices were opened all over India in 1967-68. Their State-wise break-up is as follow :

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Post Offices opened from 1-4-57 to 29-2-68	
	Branch Offices	Sub- Offices
Andhra Pradesh	147	34
Assam	102	6
Manipur	8	—
Nagaland	5	3
N. E. F. A.	5	—
Tripura	10	—
Bihar	238	13
Gujarat	344	11
Goa	6	—
Maharashtra	63	10
Jammu & Kashmir	5	—
Kerala	116	17
Madras	138	18
Pondichery	2	1
Mysore	315	10
Madhya Pradesh	52	22
Orissa	144	14
Punjab	49	6
Himachal Pradesh	17	2
Haryana	80	4
Chandigarh	1	1
Rajasthan	173	16
Uttar Pradesh	429	16
West Bengal	111	20
Delhi	5	3
	<hr/> 2565	<hr/> 227

(b) The amount of profit and loss on them will be known round about June, 1968.

CHIEF SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
U.P.

3959. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which the services of employees of State Government (Custodian Organisation) were taken over by the Settlement Organisation of the Chief Settlement Commissioner of the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken to protect the interests of the Central Government employees already working in the Settlement Organisation in Uttar Pradesh and

likely to be affected as a result of this merger; and

(c) the number of employees whose interests have been affected and the steps taken to protect the interests of such employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) On the
integration of the State Custodian's Or-
ganisation with the Settlement Organi-
sation of the Central Government, the
employees of the former Organisation
were, on their transfer to posts in the
Settlement Organisation of the Central
Government, allowed the same pay and
allowances as were admissible to them
under the State Government. The
posts held by such staff were brought
on to the Central Government scales of
pay with effect from 1-3-1958, with an
option to the holders of the posts to
retain their existing scales of pay. The
seniority of the staff *vis-a-vis* that of the
employees of the Settlement Organi-
sation was fixed in accordance with the
principles laid down by the Ministry of
Home Affairs.

(b) No such steps were considered
necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

SENIORITY LIST OF EMPLOYEES IN
OFFICES OF REGIONAL SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER AND CUSTODIAN, U.P.

3960. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seniority list of the
employees has been maintained in the
offices of the Regional Settlement Com-
missioner and Custodian, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the instructions and rules
on which these lists have been prepared;

(c) whether the promotions, rever-
sions and retrenchments have been
made with due considerations of these
seniority lists;

(d) if not, the circumstances and the
instructions and rules under which these
were not made; and

(e) whether any employee has suffered on this account and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to compensate these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Seniority lists of the employees in various grades are being maintained in accordance with the principles laid down and instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

राजस्थान में नये चावल मिल

3961. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि चावल मिलों के बारे में एक नया विधेयक सरकार के विचाराधीन है, राजस्थान सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नई चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिये हाल ही में अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जिन पक्षों को चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमति दी गई है, उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनको किस-किस तारीख को अनुमति दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : राजस्थान सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नई चावल मिल स्थापित करने के लिये हाल ही में अनुमति प्रदान की है। धान कुट्टन उद्योग (विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 1968 केवल तब अस्तित्व में आएगा जब संसद् द्वारा पास किया जाएगा। अतः विधेयक

के अनुसार परमिटों को विनियमित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—454/68]।

राजस्थान में ग्राम पंचायतों में डाक घर

3962. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में चाकम् (जयपुर) की पंचायत समिति के अन्तर्गत अनेक ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालयों में कोई डाक घर नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वहां किन कारणों से डाक घर नहीं खोले गये ; और

(ग) उनमें से किन-किन ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर खोलने का विचार है तथा वहां कब तक डाक घर खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) चाकम् (जयपुर) पंचायत समिति के अन्तर्गत 33 ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालय में से 12 स्थानों पर डाक घर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर डाक घर नहीं हैं उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

कुमारियास, कतवाला, करेडा खुर्द, टूटाली, तूमाली का बास, थानी, सवाई माधो-सिंहपुरा, जयप्रकाशपुरा, छादेर कलां, बदोइया रदोली, झांपडा कलां, अजयराजपुरा, टिकारिया, गूजरान, टिकारिया मीतान, रामनगर, खेडा रनिवास, रुपेदी खुर्द, नरपतपुरा, अकोडिया तथा मंडोलिया मेदा।

ग्राम पंचायत मुख्यालयों में डाक घर सामान्य रूप से यूं ही नहीं खोल दिये जाते।

प्रत्येक मामले पर अलग से विचार किया जाता है और फंड उपलब्ध होने के अलावा जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी विभागीय मानकों की पूर्ति, निकटतम डाकघर से दूरी तथा डाकघर संचालन में होने वाले घाटे की सीमा आदि शर्तों पर डाकघर खोलने के आदेश दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान अजयराजपुरा, कुमारियास तथा तूमाली का काम में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

LIQUIDATION OF MAHAKALI COAL MINES

3963. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mahakali Coal Mines in Chanda district of Maharashtra State has gone into liquidation;

(b) if so, whether the provident fund deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner has been paid back to the workers; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Claims in respect of which complete information was received have been settled. The Official Liquidator who is in possession of the records has been requested to furnish requisite particulars of the remaining claims. They will be settled on receipt of these particulars.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

3964. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of Ballarpur, Ghugus and Shasti collieries in Maharashtra State are in arrears of huge amount of provident fund;

(b) the amount outstanding against each on account of their share of contribution and the amounts collected from the labour as on the 1st December, 1967; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the steps taken to collect the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The amount of provident fund contributions (both employees' and employer's shares) together with administrative charges and damages outstanding from the collieries is as follows :—

(1) Ballarpur	Rs. 14,54,145
(2) Ghugus	Rs. 8,14,021
(3) Shastri	Rs. 5,63,643

(c) Certificate cases for the realisation of the full dues are pending in the Courts.

AERIAL SPRAYING OPERATIONS

3965. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up the scheme of supplying aircraft to the State Governments for undertaking aerial operations on a rental of Rs. 2/- per acre and giving a subsidy of Rs. 2/3 on account of the cost of hire charges in case of private aircraft; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. The subsidised rates of Rs. 2/- per acre for Government of India aircraft and the grant of a subsidy to the extent of two-thirds of the operational charges when the spraying is done by private aircraft are, however, limited to food-grains, cotton and oilseed crops.

(b) Does not arise.

CULTIVABLE LAND IN INDIA3966. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :****SHRI P. GOPALAN :****SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :****SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :****SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the area of cultivable land in India;

(b) the area of land which is actually cultivated regularly; and

(c) the area of land which is uncultivated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The estimates in respect of area of cultivable land, area actually cultivated and area which is uncultivated, according to Land Utilisation Statistics for 1964-65, the latest year for which these data are available, are given below :—

<i>1. Cultivable Land</i>	<i>(Thousand Hectares)</i>
(i) Net area sown.	137,916
(ii) Current fallows.	11,132
(iii) Fallow land other than current fallows	9,168
(iv) Culturable waste land.*	17,362
(v) Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.	4,218
Total (a) to (c).	179,796

2. Cultivated Area [i.e. total of items (a) and (b) above]. 149,048

3. Area which is uncultivated** [i.e. total of items (c), (d) and (e) above].

*A major portion of the area classified as culturable waste land cannot be brought under cultivation except at a very high cost.

**This estimate of uncultivated area excludes areas under 'Forest' and 'areas

not available for cultivation' (which are either occupied by buildings, roads and railways or are under water) and all "barren and unculturable land" like mountains, deserts, etc.

P.M.'s MEETING WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

3967. **SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :****SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :****SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :****SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :**

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation met and had talks with the Prime Minister on the 8th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

SPEECHES OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

3968. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of **LAW** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the party in power used police reports of the speeches delivered by the Leaders of the Opposition parties or some other individuals in the writ petition of the election of Assembly candidates of Mehsana constituency in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government resources can be utilised for the benefit of the candidate of the party in power; and

(c) whether such records of the speeches delivered by the leaders of the ruling party are made available to the opposition parties if required and asked for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir. It appears that the election petition filed by one Shri Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Patel challenging the Election of Shri Kantiprasad Jayshanker Yagnik from Mehsana Assembly Constituency, copies of speeches as reported by the police officials were filled by the petitioner as exhibits to his petition.

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

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

3969. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director-General of Food in the election petition against Shri George Fernandes, M.P. before Justice Kantawala of the Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) the circumstances under which the Director (Ports and Depots) referred the Apeejay matter back to the Director. Food and the reaction of the Director-General thereto; and

(c) the procedure followed in the disposal of such matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the Director-General of Food, as no post of "Director, Food" existed in the Food Department. The file, which is already a public document, shows that the Director (Ports and Depots) put up the file to the Director-General of Food with the following suggestion :—

"We may ask RDF Madras to send one of the Deputy Directors" (to Cochin).

The Director General of Food noted thereupon as follows :—

"This does not require putting it up to me".

(c) Although there are standing instructions governing the procedure for the disposal of different classes of cases according to their importance or financial implications, there is no set procedure which can cover each type of case such as the present one.

चीनी का निर्यात

3970. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किन्-किन देशों को तथा प्रत्येक को कितनी चीनी का निर्यात किया गया था ; और

(ख) इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L T 455/68]।

तलाक के मामले

3971. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनवरी, 1954 में दिसम्बर 1967 तक प्रति वर्ष दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में तलाक देने की कितनी अर्जियां आईं; और

(ख) इन में से कितनी अर्जियां प्रति वर्ष न्यायमंगल घोषित की गईं और कितनी अर्जियां न्याय विपरीत घोषित की गईं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुं. युनस सलीम) : (क) और (ख). विवरण गदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 456/68]।

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में बूझड़खाना

3972. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा (दिल्ली) के निवासियों ने शाहदरा के घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र में स्थित बूचड़खाने को हटाने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह बूचड़खाना दो मन्दिरों के पास है जिससे पूजा करने वालों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है और गन्दगी भी फैलती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली प्रशासन को यह बूचड़खाना हटाने का आदेश देने का है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यह बूचड़खाना तथा मन्दिर कब बनाये गये थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) में (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भाण्डागार

3973. श्री रामचर्ण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भाण्डा-गारों की अनाज रखने की किन्तनी क्षमता है;

(ख) अनाज रखने पर प्रति क्विंटल कितना व्यय होता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 31-1-1968 को लगभग 18 लाख मीटरी टन ।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों का संचयन करने के लिये गोदामों के किराये और स्थापन सम्बन्धी खर्च के रूप में 1966-67 के रूप में अनुमानतः 1.40 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खर्च हुये थे ?

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

3974. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have established Agro-Industrial Corporations in some States;

(b) if so, the names of these States and what are their functions; and

(c) the achievements, if any, made so far, specially in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) These Corporations have so far been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madras, Punjab, Orissa, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The main functions of these Corporations are :

(i) promotion and execution of industries having a bearing on production preservation and supply of food;

(ii) enabling persons engaged in agricultural and allied pursuits to own the means of modernising their operations;

(iii) distribution of agricultural machinery and implements as well as equipment pertaining to processing, dairy, poultry, fishery and other industries connected with agriculture;

(iv) undertaking or assisting in the efficient distribution of inputs for agriculture; and

(v) providing technical guidance to farmers and persons concerned with agro-industries with a view to enabling efficient conduct of their enterprise.

(c) The Bihar Corporation has, till the end of February, 1968, arranged the distribution of 5408 diesel pumpsets, about 100 electric pumpsets, 88 tractors and 6 power threshers. It already has made arrangements for distribution of

about 300 tractors which are being imported from Czechoslovakia.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

3975. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in the country; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No.

(b) As desired by the Standing Labour Committee which discussed the subject at its meeting held in September 1967, the proposed Scheme has been circulated to the State Governments for their views. Replies from most of the State Governments are still awaited. It is proposed to place the matter again before the Standing Labour Committee after the views of all the State Governments are known.

SALE OF WHEAT AND SOYABEAN OIL MEANT FOR SCARCITY AREAS

3976. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen businessmen of Gulabathi District Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh were arrested on 3rd August, 1967 for selling wheat and soyabean oil which was given in aid to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Scarcity areas by the Government of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केरल राज्य में 'बिहार' की घटनाओं

3977. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या धर्म तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल राज्य के मुन्नार क्षेत्र में हाल ही में चाय बागानों के प्रबंधकों और कर्मचारियों के घेराव की घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कानन देवन हिल्स प्रोड्यूस कंपनी लिमिटेड पर एक अल्प-संख्यक कामिक संघ को मान्यता दिये जाने के लिये दबाव डाला जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस कंपनी की मोटर गाड़ियों को क्षति पहुंचाई गई थी और एक कर्मचारी की बुरी तरह मारपीट की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

धर्म तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (घ). इस उपक्रम के औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध केरल राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं।

दिल्ली में राशन-व्यवस्था पर व्यय

3978. श्री स० च० सामन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन-व्यवस्था को जारी रखने के लिये (एक) वैन (दो) भत्ते (तीन) किराया तथा (चार) अन्य मदों पर प्रति मास तथा प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा

रहा है;

(ख) इस व्यय का किन्तन प्रतिशत भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार से किये गये व्यय का सम्पूर्ण भार केवल उपभोक्ताओं पर ही पड़ता है?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 457/68]।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित दिल्ली प्रणामन के क्षेत्र-वजेट में यह व्यय किया जाना है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

POST MASTER GENERAL, GUJARAT

3979. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news regarding the behaviour of the Post Master General, Gujarat State appearing *Jansatta* of the 30th January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) No. There appears to be no such item in the *Jansatta* of the day.

(b) Does not arise.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

3980. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director General of Food in the Election Petition against Shri George Fernandes, M.P. before Justice Kantawala of Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the opinion of the Law Ministry and of the Attorney-General

or the Solicitor-General was sought in regard to the implications of the Circular letter by the Apeejay Shipping Lines to its Ship Commanders and the need and feasibility of blacklisting the firm or prosecuting it in 1962-63;

(c) whether the aid of the C.B.I. or any other Central Investigating Agency was sought to probe into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) The record does not show any specific reasons for not doing so. Evidently all necessary precautionary action to safeguard the Government's interests having been taken in the Department of Food then, no further action was perhaps deemed necessary.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

3981. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director-General of Food in the election petition against Shri George Fernandes, M.P. before Justice Kantawala of Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the Director (Ports and Depots) submitted any report to his superior officers on the results of the investigation made at Cochin; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नेपाल को खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी

3982. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत नेपाल सीमा क्षेत्र में नेपाली रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बावजूद बड़े पैमाने पर भारतीय खाद्यान्नों की नेपाल को तस्करी हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह तस्करी उन क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों के दाम अधिक होने के कारण होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सीमा क्षेत्रों में वसूली लागू होने के कारण भारतीय व्यापारी ऊंचे मूल्यों पर भी खाद्यान्न खरीद नहीं सकते ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सीमा क्षेत्रों में वसूली समाप्त करने का है, ताकि वहां बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही तस्करी को रोका जा सके और पहले की तरह नेपाल में अनाज का आयात किया जा सके और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भग्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). भारत नेपाल व्यापार तथा परिवहन सन्धि के अन्तर्गत भारत और नेपाल के बीच खाद्यान्नों के लाने-ले-जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । भारत से नेपाल को चोरी छिपे खाद्यान्न भेजने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जिस मूल्य पर लेवी चावल एकत्रित किया जाना है, वह उचित स्तर पर निर्धारित किया गया है और भारतीय व्यापारियों को उचित मूल्यों पर चावल खरीदने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये । अतः लेवी बन्द करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

किसानों द्वारा कृषि-वस्तुओं के विपणन के बंधों में से विचोलीयों का हटाया जाना

3984. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को, तम्बाकू, कपास और मृगफल की फसलों की कटाई के पश्चात्, आड़नियों के पंजों में छुटकारा दिलाने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भग्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने उपज में निपटान के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख उत्पादकों को मध्यस्थों के शोषण से बचाने के लिये कई उपाय किये हैं । जिनमें बाजारों का नियमन, उत्पादकों के स्तर पर ग्रेडिंग तथा विस्तार सेवा सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या L T-458/68]

WAGE BOARD FOR SUGAR MILL WORKERS

3985. SHRI JUGAL MONDAI

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6070 on the 19th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information asked for regarding the Wage Board for sugar mill workers, 1962 has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the action taken to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the position as ascertained from the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-459/68].

(b) The question of implementation continues to be pursued with the managements by the State Governments concerned.

पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी निमाड़-खारगोन क्षेत्र में भाण्डागारों का निर्माण

3986. श्री शशि मूषण बाजपेयी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों को भाण्डागारों में रखने के उद्देश्य के लिये 1968-69 में कितने और भाण्डागार स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में अनाज वितरण करने के लिये पश्चिमी और पूर्वी निमाड़-खारगोन क्षेत्र में मौसमी ऋतु में रेल सड़क सम्पर्क न रहने के कारण वही भाण्डागार बनाने का विचार सरकार का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की 1968-69 में 16 गोदाम बनवाने के लिये योजनाएँ हैं। 1968-69 में गोदाम बनवाने के लिये और प्रस्तावों पर सरकार नया भारतीय खाद्य निगम दोनों इस समय सक्रिय रूप में विचार कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

DELHI MILK SCHEME

3987. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD

AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme accounts indicated that advances of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs given up to the 31st December, 1965 had not been adjusted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs due from sundry debtors which was to be realised by the 31st December, 1965 have remained unrealised which include amounts due as old as 1961-62;

(c) whether it is further a fact that a sum of Rs. 37,495 has remained unaccounted for from 1963 to 1965;

(d) if so, the action which has been taken for these lapses and responsibility fixed and whether the amounts mentioned above have been realised and adjusted so far; and

(e) the amounts which remained unadjusted as advances and the amount due from sundry debtors as at the end of the March, 1967 and the period to which these amounts relate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An amount of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was outstanding as advances as on 31-12-1965.

(b) Rs. 4.39 lakhs was outstanding against sundry debtors as on 31-12-1965. Out of this amount Rs. 72,920 was outstanding as on 29-2-1968, including Rs. 9,301 outstanding since 1961-62.

(c) Discrepancies amounting to Rs. 37,495 were found in regard to sale of milk from milk depots for period November, 1963 to 1965.

(d) The discrepancies have been settled and recoveries effected where required, except for balance of Rs. 6,131 as on 29-2-1968. Action for settling these is in hand.

(e) The position of advances and sundry debtors as on 31-3-1967 was as under :—

Advances.....Rs.	4,09,972
Sundry debtors.....Rs.	16,53,018

Yearwise break-up of the above amounts is given below:—

Year	Advances (Rs.)	S/Debtors (Rs.)
1959-60	-	388
1960-61	-	1242
1961-62	-	8686
1962-63	105	29807
1963-64	94,485	36842
1964-65	39,715	29481
1965-66	31,437	61112
1966-67	2,44,230	14,85,460
	4,09,972	16,53,018

STOCK OF ENGINEERING STORES

3988. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 the Department's stocks of engineering stores were four to five times of its annual consumption;

(b) if so, how much stock was condemned, how much rendered unserviceable and how much of it was imported;

(c) how much stock was purchased during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and how much was consumed and the balance left; and

(d) the reasons for having such large stocks compared to annual consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) No.

(b) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Condemned	Rendered unserviceable	Total Stores Imported during the year.
1962-63	0.08	0.36	1,96.58
1963-64	3.02	3.78	4,65.50
1964-65	1.09	3.33	8,14.33

(c) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Purchases	Consumption	Closing stock balance on 31 st March
1965-66	22.49	20.82	14.05
1966-67	21.60	21.04	14.61

(d) The stocks are not large compared to the annual consumption and are required to maintain continuity of works/projects and to meet urgent and unforeseen demands that may arise any time.

REGISTERED FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES WORKING THEREIN IN INDIA

3989. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered factories in the country and the number of persons who are working in these factories;

(b) the number of factories and persons employed in 1966 and the number likely in 1968;

(c) the number of these factories in the private and public sectors separately;

(d) whether there was any reduction in employment during 1967 due to recession; and

(e) if so, how much and the measures which have been taken to provide jobs to those who were retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). According to information available for the year 1966 the total number of working factories registered under the Factories Act, 1949, was 64,516 and the number of persons employed therein was 46,87,000. Similar information about 1968 is not yet available.

(c) The number of registered factories in 1966 in the public sector was 3245 and in the private sector it was 61,271.

(d) and (e). The extent of reduction, if any, is not known since the corresponding statistics for 1967 are not yet available; there is also no information as to how much of it would be due to recession. The facilities offered by Employment Exchanges are open to retrenched personnel along with other persons seeking employment.

EMPLOYEES UNDER THE COMMISSIONER OF PROVIDENT FUND

3990. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees working under the Commissioner of Provident Fund have submitted any charter of demands in the recent past;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Charter of Demands is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-460/68]

(c) No action by Government is due in the matter at this stage. The demands are under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employee's Provident Fund.

रिक्शा चलाने का व्यवसाय

3991. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में जो देश का सबसे बड़ा नगर है, आदिमियों द्वारा रिक्शा चलाई जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अमानवीय व्यवसाय को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN WEST BENGAL

3992. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Statesman' of the 16th February, 1968 published from Calcutta that West Bengal has so far procured 1,45,000 tonnes of rice against its target of 700,000 tonnes and the procurement rate has dropped from 5,000 tonnes a week to 3,000 tonnes at present, while open market prices continued to be too high to attract customers;

(b) whether Government have probed into the matter; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The weekly rate of procurement quoted in the Statesman is not correct. Actual procurement was much higher though it is a fact that the quantity procured in February was comparatively less. The main reason for fall in the rate of procurement in February 1968 was increased political uncertainty and diversion of police to maintain law and order leading to less effectiveness in the cordoning of surplus districts and statutorily rationed areas and rise in open market prices. The rate of procurement has improved in the second half of February.

AYACUT SCHEME

3993. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made to reclaim the land which will come under the Ayacut Scheme during the first phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) whether any foreign exchange has been sanctioned for importing bulldozers required for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Scheme to level and develop 2.90 lakh acres of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.30 crores has been taken up in the first phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project by the State Government with assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(b) Yes; a sum of Rs. 31.50 lakhs was sanctioned during 1966-67 and Rs. 30 lakhs during 1967-68 for purchase of machinery for reclamation and land development work.

अन्नपूर्णा मिल्स, वाराणसी

3995. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्नपूर्णा मिल्स, वाराणसी के मालिक ने 28 जुलाई, 1967 से 7 अगस्त, 1967 तक की अवधि दौरान किसी रासायनिक से परीक्षा कराए बिना मिल द्वारा दिए गए मैदे, सूजी और आटे के घारे में सरकार को जाली रिपोर्ट भेजी है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

कांगड़ा जिले में वन-भूमि का नियतन

3996. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री कांगड़ा जिले में वन-भूमि के नियतन के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2959 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) अलग-अलग मामलों में किम आधार पर भूमि नियत की गई थी ;

(ग) भूमि नियत करने से पहले क्या सरकार ने पंचायतों को उन लोगों के नामों की जांच करने के आदेश दिए थे जिनके पास पहले से ही घर या जमीन थी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) संसद सदस्यों तथा ग्रामवासियों से भूमि के अनुचित नियतन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कब शिकायत मिली, ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें मिली और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां । हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसे 33 लोगों को भूमि दी गई है जिनके पास घर तो थे किन्तु भूमि नहीं थी और ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को भूमि नहीं दी गई है जिसके पास भूमि थी ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि भूमि 'पंजाब विलेज कामन लैण्ड रुल्स' के नियम

8 व 10 के अधीन दी जाती है और इसलिए और अनुदेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) श्री हरमचन्द कछवाय, मंसूर सदस्य ने 13 सितम्बर, 1967 को एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसे केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया था। ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि उक्त शिकायत के अलावा अन्य कोई शिकायत प्रशासन को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

डाक तथा तार विभाग के डाकियों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन

3997. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के डाकियों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने 15 फरवरी, 1968 को आन्दोलन करने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। 15 फरवरी, 1968 को डाकियों और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की ओर से आन्दोलन की कोई आम आशंका नहीं थी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

RECLAMATION OF LAND WITH ALKALINE SOIL.

3998. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any experiments for the reclamation of land with alkaline soil in various States;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee for conducting a survey for the reclamation of such land; and

(c) the acreage of such land reclaimed during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The State Governments have been conducting numerous experiments and pilot projects for reclamation of alkaline and saline soils under research and development plans.

(b) Government have no proposal to appoint a Committee for the purpose of conducting a survey for reclamation of such lands;

(c) During the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67, an aggregate of 1.28 lakh acres of alkaline and saline land has been treated with a view to reclamation.

पुनई शाखा डाकघर (बिहार)

3999. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में पुनई शाखा डाकघर पिछले लगभग 40 वर्षों में कार्य कर रहा है और उस क्षेत्र के बागल, मोवेहाट, गारोल, रमौली कठरा, बरहारवां नामक स्थानों पर 6 शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं, जिसकी आवश्यकता-पूर्ति पहले उक्त डाकघर किया करता था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कठरा, मोवेहाट और गारोल शाखा डाकघरों को डाक पुनई डाकघर से भेजी जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुनई शाखा डाकघर के दर्जे को बढ़ाकर उसे उप-डाकघर बनाए जाने के लिए वहां की जनता लगातार मांग करती आ रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क)
जी हाँ।

(ख) पुनई डाकघर केवल मोवेहाट
शाखा डाकघर के लिए और वहाँ से डाक ले
जाने के लिए परिवहन कार्यालय है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच करने पर
यह पाया गया कि न्यूनतम कार्य-समय सम्बन्धी
विभागीय मानकों की पूर्ति नहीं होती, इसलिए
इस डाकघर का दर्जा नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

BRANCH POST OFFICE IN VILLAGE
BARAHA (BIHAR)

4000. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to open a
Branch Post Office in Village Baraha,
(Raghopur), P.S. Benipatti, District
Darbhanga (Bihar) has been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) when the Branch Post Office is
likely to start there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMU-
NICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) Yes.

(b) A Post Office could not be opened
as the departmental standards were not
fulfilled and there was no offer from any
interested parties to bear the anticipated
loss.

(c) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF U.S.S.R. TRACTORS TO
KERALA

4001. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will
the Minister of FOOD AND AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government
requested the Centre to supply 250
Soviet-built tractors to the State for dis-
tribution among the cultivators under
the 'high yielding varieties programmes';
and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-
CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPE-
MENT AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a)
and (b). The Government of Kerala had
initially pointed out the short supply of
Russian tractors and later asked for the
allotment of 250 such tractors. As the
model of the tractor the State Govern-
ment was referring to was not clear,
the same was ascertained. The matter
is under consideration, but the State Go-
vernment has already been allotted 20
Russian tractors on a priority basis.

CENTRAL MINIMUM WAGE ADVISORY
BOARD

4002. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will
the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION be pleased to refer to the
reply given to Unstarred Question No.
2207 on the 29th February, 1968 and
state :

(a) whether any decision has since
been taken by Government on the re-
commendation made by the Central
Minimum Wage Advisory Board in its
meeting held on the 27th December,
1967; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI) : (a) and (b). All conclusions
of the meeting of the Board held on the
26th December, 1967 have been circu-
lated to the State Governments. Some
conclusions require amendment of the
Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the
matter is under examination. In the case
of some other conclusions the matter
has to be placed again before the Board.
This will be done at the next Meeting of
the Board.

EXPLORATORY TUBE-WELLS IN ORISSA

4003. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) the number of exploratory tube-
wells sunk in Orissa upto February
1968 and their locations;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sink more of such tube-wells in Orissa during 1968-69, particularly in drought-affected areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the course of groundwater exploration in Orissa, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation drilled 33 exploratory bores till the end of February, 1968, of which only 20 yielded satisfactory discharge of water. The location of the successful tubewells is as under—
Name of the site

<i>Name of the site</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Basta	Balasore
2. Haldipada	—Do—
3. Remuna	—Do—
4. Nagaunda	—Do—
5. Panikoli	Cuttack
6. Badagovindpur	—Do—
7. Palsa	—Do—
8. Chandbali	Balasore
9. Agarpada	—Do—
10. Balasore	—Do—
11. & 12. Sore (Two wells)	—Do—
13. Chandipur	—Do—
14. Singla	—Do—
15. Santoshpur	—Do—
16. Kasba Kamarda	—Do—
17. Sugo	—Do—
18. Deoli (Basdeopur)	—Do—
19. Nizampur	—Do—
20. Agriculture Farm	—Do—

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ORISSA FOR COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

4004. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Central Government to the Orissa Government during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 to gear up the co-operative movement in that state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how this loan or aid was utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—461/68]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

4005. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main findings of the expert Committee appointed to probe into the consumer price indices for Calcutta, Kanpur, Bangalore and Mysore; and

(b) when the report of the Committee is likely to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Committee has recommended revision of the linking factor worked out by the Labour Bureau for deriving State series of consumer price index numbers for Kanpur, Calcutta and Bangalore from the Labour Bureau Series on base 1960. The Committee has also recommended revision of the general index for Mysore on base 1935-36, for the year 1960.

(b) Shortly after Government's decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

4006. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft legislation for compelling employees to open fair price shops for workers in their industrial establishments was approved by the Standing Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution in 1964;

(b) whether the draft legislation has not so far been introduced in Parliament;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce the necessary legislation during this Session ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The scheme of legislation was considered at the highest level in June 1965, and again in November, 1965, when it was decided that the question of undertaking legislation should not be proceeded with immediately, but that the Labour Ministry should persuade the defaulting employers and the position should be reviewed after six months. The whole position was reviewed and the method of persuasion continued with the result that nearly 70% of the establishments had opened fair price shops or cooperative stores by the end of 1966. However, as some establishments were still not complying a revised draft scheme of legislation was prepared in the light of the experience gained. The views of the State Governments, the employing Ministries, the workers' and employers' organisations are being obtained on the details of the scheme. Some replies are still awaited.

(d) No.

HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION

4007. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of hybrid seed production in the country;

(b) the total requirement of hybrid seed in the country;

(c) whether some import of hybrid seed is being effected and if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to increase the production of hybrid seeds to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of House as soon as it is received.

(c) There is no proposal at present to import any hybrid seeds.

(d) Arrangements have been made to meet the hybrid seed requirements of all States during the next Kharif season as per approved targets and no shortage is anticipated.

BLACKMARKETING IN FERTILIZERS

4008. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from various quarters as regards blackmarketing in fertilizers even by Governmental agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना

4010. श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा :

क्या हम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना 1953 में आरम्भ की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने उद्योगों में इसे क्रियान्वित किया गया है;

(ग) अब तक कितने मजदूरों ने अपना अंश देना आरम्भ कर दिया है और अब तक कितनी राशि इकट्ठी की गई है; और

(घ) इस योजना का अग्रेतर विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना 1952 में शुरू की गई थी ।

(ख) 112 उद्योग इसके अन्तर्गत आ चुके हैं ।

(ग) 30 नवम्बर, 1967 को अंश-दानाओं की संख्या 50.96 लाख थी और अंशदान के रूप में 1,048.36 लाख रुपए वसूल हो चुके थे ।

(घ) इस योजना को कुछ और उद्योगों पर लागू करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है । जैसे ही किसी उद्योग का मामला अंतिम रूप से तय हो जाता है तैसे ही इस योजना को उस उद्योग पर लागू कर दिया जाता है ।

POSTAL BUILDINGS AT RAIRAKHOL AND ATHMALIK

4011. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that postal buildings at Rairakhol, Sambalpur District and Athmalik in Dhankanal District (Orissa) are in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide suitable accommodation for the postal authorities there;

(c) whether Government have also received any representation to provide

alternative suitable accommodation there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, the buildings are in need of repairs.

(b) Rairakhol P.O. is being temporarily shifted to L.I.C. quarters pending repairs to P.O. building. Repairs to Athmalik P.O. building are in progress.

(c) and (d). No.

DECLINE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS AND COMMERCIAL CROPS

4012. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of major foodgrains and commercial crops prevailing six months ago and how they compare with the current prices; and

(b) the likely trend of such prices during the next half year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Major Foodgrains and Commercial crops for the last week of February, 1968 compared to the corresponding period six months ago i.e. last week of August, 1967 together with percentage variation over six months is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-462/68].

(b) It is difficult to give at this stage a precise indication about the likely behaviour of prices of foodgrains and commercial crops during the next half year as it depends on a number of variable factors.

LEVY ON KHARIF CROP

4013. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the levy on Kharif produce for foodgrains has

failed to achieve the desired results in the different States;

(b) if so, how far the targets fixed in this regard in different States have remained to be achieved;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall; and

(d) the improvements which are proposed to be made for Rabi procurement in the light of the experience gained with respect to Kharif production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such report has been received from any State.

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

(d) Plans for the Rabi procurement will be discussed shortly at a Chief Ministers' Conference.

डाक तथा तार विभाग में पर्यवेक्षकों (सुपर-वाइजरों) के पदों के लिये परीक्षा

4014. श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग में पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों के लिए 21, 22 तथा 23 दिसम्बर को हुई परीक्षा में केवल अंग्रेजी को ही माध्यम रखा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परीक्षा में हिन्दी में उत्तर देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि परीक्षा के लिए पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में ही बनाए गए थे और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या भविष्य में इस परीक्षा के अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी को भी माध्यम बनाने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) डाक तथा तार विभाग की ओर ऐसी परीक्षाएं कौन-कौन-सी हैं जिनके लिए केवल अंग्रेजी को ही माध्यम रखा गया है?

M.16 LSS/68

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में डाकघरों/रेल-डाक सेवा के निरीक्षकों और मंडल कार्यालयों में प्रधान क्लर्कों के संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिए एक परीक्षा हुई थी। इस परीक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) डाक-तार विभाग में चली आ रही पद्धति के अनुसार प्रश्न-पत्र अंग्रेजी में ही बनाए गए थे।

(घ) विभागीय नियम-पुस्तकों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद और छपाई का काम चल रहा है। अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी को भी परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के प्रश्न पर परिस्थितियों के अनुसार आगे और विचार किया जाएगा।

(ङ) व्यावहारिक रूप में इस समय डाक-तार विभाग में लगभग सभी परीक्षाएं खासकर तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए, अंग्रेजी माध्यम द्वारा ही ली जाती हैं।

विदेशों से भारतीयों का स्वर्ण लौटना

4015. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में विदेशों से भारत लौटे भारतीयों की संख्या, देशवार, कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक बसाया जा चुका है; और

(ग) आगामी वर्ष में कितने भारतीयों के भारत लौट आने की सम्भावना है?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) उनकी संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

FISHING HARBOURS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4016. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted a proposal for the construction of three fishing harbours in the State at Narsapur, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of a fishing harbour at Narasapur was received and the same has been approved. The construction of a fishing harbour at Krishnapatnam was envisaged under the Fourth Plan. No detailed proposals have been received. But Krishnapatnam is included in the list of sites proposed to be surveyed by the United Nations Special Fund Project for pre-investment survey of fishing harbours. No proposal has been received for Machilipatnam.

CONSUMPTION OF BEEF AND PORK

4017. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of beef and pork has increased in India since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government about their production *vis-a-vis* the demand since the first Plan and the success, if any, achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, in the course.

DISTRIBUTION OF TUBE-WELLS

4018. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to distribute tube-wells and pumping sets at the time of Gandhi Centenary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS BY F.C.I. IN RAJASTHAN

4019. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan has not been progressing well;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only one-third of the target has so far been achieved; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At the commencement of Kharif season the Food Corporation of India estimated to purchase in Rajasthan about 1.55 lakh tonnes of coarse kharif grains like bajra, jowar and maize. After taking into account the crop conditions and State Government's policy on procurement the target was revised downwards to 1.05 lakh tonnes. As against this revised target the Corporation has purchased a quantity of about 53 thousand tonnes so far and this works out to slightly more than 50% of the revised target.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

TRANSIT CAMPS AT DANDAKARANYA

4020. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 500 families are still being lodged in transit camps at Dandakaranya; and

(b) when it is proposed to settle these families ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN DANDAKARANYA

4021. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to develop agro-industrial projects in Dandakaranya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The following agro-industrial units have been set up :—

Agricultural Implements	1
Wheat and maize grinding	2

Schemes for the setting up of the following units are under consideration :—

Mesta baling	3
Bone Meal	1
Oil Expeller	2

SHARING OF PROFITS BY WORKERS AND MANagements

4022. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to enable the labour working in the public sector to have share in pro-

fits and management of the undertakings;

(b) the names of public undertaking where Government have introduced the above scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above scheme in the private undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) No special steps in this regard are considered necessary. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 already applies to public sector establishments run as companies or corporations, and subject to Section 20 of the Act, and excluding those specifically mentioned in Section 32. In certain cases *ex-gratia* payments in lieu of profit bonus under the Act are also being made. The scheme of "Joint Management Councils" is also applicable to public sector undertakings. This scheme envisages labour management co-operation through consultation and mutual discussion at a Joint Council consisting of equal number of representatives of management and labour.

(b) A statement showing the names of 45 public sector undertakings where the scheme of Joint Management Councils has been introduced is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-463/68]. Information regarding names of public sector undertakings to which the scheme of profit sharing is applicable, is not readily available.

(c) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is applicable to all factories and other establishments employing 20 or more persons in the private sector subject to certain categories specially excluded under Section 32 of the Act. The scheme of Joint Management Councils is also applicable to private undertakings and has been introduced in 87 such undertakings.

DISPENSARY FOR EMPLOYEES OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT IN JABALPUR

4023. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reports have been received by Government

regarding the mal-functioning of new Dispensary opened recently for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Certain representations have been received about the difficulties experienced by some P. & T. staff in availing of the facilities at the newly opened P. & T. Dispensary.

(b) The opening of the Dispensary was not favoured by some of the staff who felt that it would be a restriction of the facilities previously available to them. The PMG had deputed his Welfare Officer to Jabalpur to examine the problem, and he has made certain suggestions. One of them is to open one more branch dispensary in the Telegraph Office compound. The suggestions are being considered.

**R.M.S. BUILDING AT ERNAKULAM
RAILWAY STATION**

4024. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to construct a new R.M.S. Building at Ernakulam Junction Railway Station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the construction work will be taken up in 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is a scheme for extension of the existing R.M.S. building at Ernakulam Junction Railway Station.

(b) **Yes**—The Railway authorities have agreed to include this work in their Works Programme of 1968-69 subject to availability of funds.

**POST OFFICES IN ERNAKULAM DISTRICT,
KERALA**

4025. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices to be opened in Ernakulam District, Kerala, during 1968-69; and

(b) the places where these post offices will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Subject to fulfilment of departmental standards and availability of funds, it is proposed to open 18 post offices during 1968-69.

(b) Exact location of the proposed offices has not yet been finalised.

**PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME FOR
ADVOCATES IN KERALA**

4026. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a scheme from the Kerala Bar Council to introduce Provident Fund for the Advocates; and

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

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**R.M.S. POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE BUILDING AT WILLINGTON
ISLAND, COCHIN**

4027. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new R.M.S. Post Offices and Telephone Exchange building was constructed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Willington Island, Cochin about two years back;

(b) the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that numerous cracks have developed on that

building which have been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned by the Posts and Telegraphs officials; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Two buildings were constructed by the P. & T. Department at Willington Island, Cochin. One, the Telephone Exchange building which was constructed by the Central P.W.D. on behalf of the P. & T. Department several years ago. The other is the new post Office and R.M.S. Building with a S.P.M.'s quarter, which was constructed by the P&T Department about 2 years back.

(b) The amount spent on the Post Office and R.M.S. building is Rs. 2.9 lakhs.

(c) Some cracks have been noticed in the walls of the S.P.M.'s quarter and in the main Post Office building. The cracks are, however, not of a serious nature.

(d) An investigation into possible causes of cracks is in hand. On receipt of the results of the investigation, an enquiry into the matter will be ordered, if considered necessary.

DEMONSTRATION BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA EMPLOYEES

4028. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a peaceful demonstration by the employees of the Food Corporation of India before the Office of the Food Corporation at Trivandrum during the 1st week of February, 1968 for recalling the State officials on deputation to the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any action to victimize these employees was taken by the Corporation; and

(c) whether it is also fact that vast majority of the officers of the Corporation employed in Kerala are State Officials who are on deputation and are getting higher scale of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the transferees from the Department of Food working in Kerala region of the Food Corporation of India held peaceful demonstrations during office hours before the Regional Office of the Food Corporation of India at Trivandrum on 5th February, 1968. Among other things their demands included repatriation of deputationists from State and Central Governments.

(b) No Action has been taken by the Food Corporation of India to victimize the employees for holding the demonstrations but action has been taken against such employees who absented themselves from duty without authority in deliberate and wilful defiance of the rules.

(c) No, Sir. Out of 1042 employees in the Kerala region, only 58 are on deputation from the State Government. All these deputationists are drawing pay in the scales of pay applicable to them in their parent department plus the usual deputation allowance of 20% of their pay if admissible under Rules.

PRICE OF SUGAR IN M.P.

4029. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar allotted to Madhya Pradesh for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity supplied during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 3,07,365 tonnes, during the sugar years

1965-66 and 1966-67 (November to October).

(b) 3,02,441 tonnes.

DECAY OF FOODGRAINS

4030. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of imported and indigenous foodgrains decayed in Central warehouses during the last five years; and

(b) the number of Government employees against whom action has been taken by Government due to whose negligence this damage occurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

LOAN TO MADHYA PRADESH FOR COLD STORAGE

4031. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any loan to Madhya Pradesh Government for the construction of cold storages for seed potatoes during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4032. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to constitute a Central

Agricultural Production Advisory Committee to advise Government on the ways and means for stepping up the agricultural production in the country; and

(b) if so, the personnel thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister, Food, Agri., C.D. & C. representing various shades of political opinion as well as various interests intimately connected with agricultural development to advise on measures for mobilisation of public support and participation and efficient implementation of the agricultural production programmes.

(b) The composition of the Committee will be as follows :

Chairman :

1. Minister for Food, Agri., C.D. & C.

Vice-Chairman :

2. Minister of State for Food, Agri., C.D. & C.

Members :

3. Minister of State for Community Dev. & Coop.

4. Deputy Minister for C.D. & C.

5. Minister of Irrigation & Power.

6. Thirteen Members of Parliament.

7. Four leading Progressive Agriculturists.

8. Three representatives from agricultural administrators, agricultural economists and agricultural scientists.

9. Three representatives from non-official agricultural institutions and farmers' associations.

10. Four representatives of agricultural labour.

STATE FARM IN MYSORE

4033. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are setting up a mechanised farm in collaboration with Russians in Sindanu, Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the extent of land required for the same and the land already acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a Central State Farm in the Sindhanur Taluka of Raichur District of Mysore. An area of about 7,500 acres is proposed to be acquired for the purpose and the State Government have been asked to take steps to acquire the land. It is being ascertained from the State Government how much area has been acquired so far. This farm is one of the five State Farms for which the U.S.S.R. Government have agreed to supply equipment free of charge within a ceiling of Rs. 31 lakhs for each Farm.

उत्तर अर्काट में भेड़ पालन केन्द्र

4034. श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 फरवरी, 1968 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार सरकारी भेड़पालन केन्द्र, उत्तर अर्काट, मद्रास में एक भी भेड़ नहीं है जबकि वहां पर लाखों रुपये व्यय किए गये हैं और सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों को काम पर रखा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त केन्द्र पर अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले इसी प्रकार के अन्य केन्द्रों में भेड़ों की संख्या क्या है तथा उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भेड़-पालन पर व्यय

4035. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भेड़-पालन पर राज्यवार कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) उन भेड़ों से कितनी ऊन प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यवार कितना धन नियत करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

ऊन में आत्म निर्भरता

4036. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई बार ये आश्वासन दिये गये थे कि भारत तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ऊन में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अच्छी किस्म की ऊन के लिये भारत को अभी भी विदेशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). भारत में उत्पन्न होने वाली ऊन मुख्यतः कार्पेट टाइप की होती है। यह ऊन बर्दियों के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस स्थिति में ऊनी मिलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ अच्छी किस्म की ऊन की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। संकर किस्मों की देसी भेड़ों व मेरीनों टाइप की अच्छी किस्म की ऊन वाली भेड़ों के मेल से देश में अच्छी ऊन पैदा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अमरीका से 1460 रैम्बोलिट भेड़ों के आयात की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और आशा है ये भेड़ें शीघ्र ही पहुंच जायेंगी। अच्छी किस्म की ऊनों की छटाई के लिये राजस्थान राज्य में ऊन के वर्गीकरण और विपणन के लिये एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से इस कार्यक्रम को देश के उत्तरी व पश्चिमी ऊन उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू किया जा रहा है। भेड़ तथा ऊन विकास की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये राजस्थान के मालपुरा नामक स्थान पर एक केन्द्रीय भेड़ व ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है जिसके उपकेन्द्र हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू जिले व मद्रास राज्य के कोडाकनाल में स्थित हैं। कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत अच्छी ऊन वाली आस्ट्रेलियाई भेड़ों के लिये एक बड़े आकार के भेड़ प्रजनन कार्य की स्थापना करने के बारे में आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है।

सिंचाई साधन रहित क्षेत्रों में खेती

4037. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केवल 20 से 25 प्रतिशत खेती योग्य भूमि पर सिंचाई की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार की कृषि उत्पादन योजनाएं केवल सिंचाई

क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई हैं और सिंचाई साधन रहित क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय किये हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) जी हां। कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र देश में खेती किए गए कुल क्षेत्र के पांचवें भाग से मामूली कम है।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि की नई नीति के अन्तर्गत अधिक उपज वाले सिंचित क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में तीव्रता से वृद्धि करने के लिए अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम तथा बहुउद्देशीय फसल कार्यक्रम जैसे दो विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं। सिंचित तथा वर्षा वाले दोनों क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए, सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण तथा भूमि विकास, अधिक उर्वरकों तथा खादों का प्रयोग, उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग पौध रक्षा उपाय आदि के विस्तार सम्बन्धी सभी अन्य कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इन उपायों में से कुछ उपाय, जो विशेषतया लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण तथा भूमि विकास से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, अधिकांशतः बिना सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

कृषि वस्तुओं की उत्पादन लागत

4038. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्यान्न, रूई आदि कृषि वस्तुओं की उत्पादन लागत पर विचार करने के लिए कोई समिति बनाई है;

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

(ग) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में इस काम के लिए कितना धन नियत किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). कृषि विभाग ने आदानों के विषय में दिता इकट्ठा करने तथा समन्वित आधार पर उत्पादन व्यय का सर्वेक्षण करने के कार्य में आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति की नियुक्ति की है। इस समिति में अर्थशास्त्री, सांख्यिकीय आदि विषय के विशेषज्ञ शामिल हैं और इस समिति का अध्यक्ष कृषि मूल्य आयोग का अध्यक्ष है।

समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार देश की प्रमुख फसलों के उत्पादन की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिए योजनाओं को कार्यरूप देने हेतु 1968-69 के बजट में 5 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

श्रमिकों के लिये राशन की मात्रा

4039. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन शहरों में जहां संविहित राशन व्यवस्था लागू है शारीरिक तथा मानसिक कार्य करने वालों को राशन की समान मात्रा ही दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई निदेश जारी किया है कि श्रमिकों को राशन में अनाज की अधिक मात्रा दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और दिल्ली के सांविधिक राशन-व्यवस्था वाले क्षेत्रों में भारी शारीरिक काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त राशन दिया जाता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राशन वाले क्षेत्रों में 200 रुपये प्रतिमास तक वेतन ले रहे सभी व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त राशन दिया जाता है। मद्रास राज्य में ऐसा कोई अतिरिक्त राशन नहीं दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश जारी नहीं किया है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जोकि राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी इच्छानुसार तय करना है।

FINANCIAL LOSS DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

4040. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 617 on the 15th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to make an assessment of the financial loss to the country from unemployment and under-employment;

(b) whether his Ministry at any time, requested the Planning Commission to relate the Plan to unemployment; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Planning Commission thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). No specific request was made. However, studies made by this Ministry regarding employment market situation as also the unemployment statistics collected through the Employment Exchanges are regularly brought to the notice of the Planning Commission. Moreover, Planning Commission have been formulating various development plans in collaboration with the Ministries of the Government after taking into account the need of providing employment opportunities, the availability of resources and the investment priorities.

As a result of development during the three Five Year Plans, it is estimated that 31.5 million employment opportunities have been created during the above period as against labour force growth estimated at 38 million during the same period.

**CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT
SRIGANGANAGAR**

4041. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether periodical checks are carried out at telegraph offices and telephone exchanges set up in smaller towns and cities for improving their efficiency;

(b) whether complaints were made about inadequate accommodation and lack of other normal facilities at the Central Telegraph Office at Sriganganagar and if so, the steps taken to provide them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that equipment at various Telephone Exchanges in smaller towns in Rajasthan is outdated resulting in constant break-downs of even local systems and if so, the steps taken to put them on sound working condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Sriganganagar Departmental Telegraph Office is located in a building which belongs to the P.W.D. authorities who, when approached, declined to carry out renovation of the building for providing required facilities. Action is, therefore, being taken to shift the Departmental Telegraph Office.

(c) No. However, when faults occur, these are attended to with promptitude.

पशु विकास योजना

4043. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **साख तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में पशु विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरठ जिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या काम करने का विचार है ;

(ख) पशु विकास, चारे की सप्लाई, पोषण और कम व्याज पर ऋण देने के लिए पृथक-पृथक रूप में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या पशु विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभ उठाने वालों के लिये यह अनिवार्य है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजन को दुग्ध सप्लाई करें ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चालू वर्ष में निम्नलिखित कार्य किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है:-

(1) वर्तमान 21 स्टाकमैन केन्द्रों, 6 कृत्रिम वीर्याधान प्रयोगशालाओं तथा दो सांड केन्द्रों के लिये भवनों का निर्माण ।

(2) 11 नए स्टाकमैन-डिस्पेंसरी/कृत्रिम वीर्याधान केन्द्र, 4 पशुचिकित्सा अस्पताल और 1 मोटरगाड़ी अस्पताल का आरम्भ करना ।

(3) 2,000 एकड़ भूमि में चारे की खेती करने के लिए चारा बीजों का वितरण ।

(4) किसानों के अपने खेतों में 200 चारा प्रदर्शन प्लाटों का आयोजन ।

(ख)

	लाख रुपया
पशु विकास	2.85
चारे की सप्लाई	0.52
(केवल बीज)	
प्रजनन	3.23
ऋण	1.46
जोड़	8.06

(ग) जिन किसानों को दुधारू पशुओं की खरीद के लिए अधिम ऋण दिए जा रहे हैं उनके लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि वे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध सप्लाई करें ।

ALLOTMENT OF TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DELHI

4044. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it is easier for the politicians and Municipal Councillors to get telephone connections as soon as they quit office as compared to those in other professions in Delhi;

(b) whether there is any over-riding priority for ex-politicians for the allotment of telephone connections; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c), Politicians, as such, do not receive any priority consideration in the allotment of telephones. They can get telephones only as 'public men' along with others in that category. Ex-M.Ps, MLAs etc. are, however, given permanent connections in Delhi, even after cessation of their membership in view of their status and position in public life.

EXPLOITATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND FISHERY

4045. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nordic countries have been urged upon to collaborate with India in the field of exploitation of forest products and development of fisheries;

(b) whether any offers have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Exploitation of forest products and development of fisheries are among the fields in which the possibility of collaboration with the Nordic countries has been explored.

(b) and (c). The Swedish Government offered a gift of forestry tools which was accepted. The Swedish Government have also offered two research-cum-training vessels for development of fisheries. This offer was accepted and the vessels are expected to be received shortly. Credit was also offered for purchase of trawlers but it has been decided

to use indigenous capacity to construct the trawlers.

The Indo-Norwegian Project for fisheries development with centres at Ernakulam, Cannanore, Mandapam and Karwar was recently renewed after mutual consultation for a further period of five years under a revised agreement.

KILLING OF WILD LIFE IN RAJASTHAN

4046. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale poaching and killing of wild life in Rajasthan with the result that rare species of deer and chinkaras found only in Rajasthan are being decimated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any such poaching and killing of wild life in Rajasthan.

(b) "Protection of Wild animals and birds" is a State subject and the States have already enacted legislation under which killing of wild life in forest areas is regulated and controlled.

इण्डियन नेशनल कोआपरेटिव यूनियन को वंदेशिक सहायता

4048. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि इण्डियन कोआपरेटिव यूनियन को समय-समय पर विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये विदेशी सहायता मिलती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और सहायता देने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त सहायता में वृद्धि हो रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां। तथापि, यूनियन को नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इण्डिया कहा जाता है, न कि इण्डियन नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन।

(ख) यूनियन को केवल 1964-65 में 'कोऑपरेटिव लीग आफ दी यू० एस० ए०' से उनके नई दिल्ली में स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के माध्यम से 44,691.99 रुपये और 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में 'एशिया फाउंडेशन' से क्रमशः 4,614 रुपये तथा 15,000 रुपये प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) यूनियन को 1965-66 से 'कोऑपरेटिव लीग आफ यू० एस० ए०' और 1967-68 के प्रारम्भ से 'एशिया फाउंडेशन' से कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इस अवधि में, यूनियन को किसी भी अन्य विदेशी अधिकरण से विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ग्रामीण जनता को सहकारी आन्दोलन का लाभ

4049. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी आन्दोलन से ग्रामीण जनता को किस हद तक लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ख) भूमिहीन मजदूरों को सहकारी खेती से किस हद तक लाभ पहुंचा है ; और

(ग) भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लाभार्थ तथा उनकी ऋण और पूंजी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजनाएं बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) सहकारी आंदोलन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ऋण देने, कृषि उपज के

विपणन तथा विधायन, कृषि आदानों की सप्लाई, उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के वितरण और डेरी, कुक्कुट पालन, मत्स्यपालन तथा श्रम ठेका समितियों के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर रहा है। 1966-67 में सहकारी समितियों ने 35 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को अपने अन्तर्गत ले लिया है और कृषि उत्पादन के लिए लगभग 450 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया है। उसी वर्ष उन्होंने 335 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की कृषि उपज का विपणन किया और 165 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य के कृषि आदान तथा 245 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य की उपभोज्य वस्तुएं वितरित कीं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी बेकार भूमि को बसाने में राज्य सरकारें आम तौर पर उन सहकारी खेती समितियों को प्राथमिकता देती है, जिनमें अधिकतर भूमिहीन श्रमिक होते हैं। तीसरी योजना अवधि में, सरकारी बेकार भूमि पर 1840 सहकारी खेती समितियां गठित की गई थीं। खेती समितियों को अंशपूँजी तथा गोदामों व ढोरशालाओं के लिए ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। भूमिहीन श्रमिक, श्रम ठेका तथा निर्माण सहकारी समितियों और अन्य सहकारी समितियों, जैसे डेरी, कुक्कुट पालन, पशुओं की सहकारी समितियां, जिन्हें भी सरकार सहायता देती है, का लाभ भी उठा सकते हैं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में दक्ष तथा अदक्ष मजदूर

4050. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रांची और बर्गानी में केन्द्र द्वारा नियंत्रित औद्योगिक संस्थाओं में कुल कितने दक्ष तथा अदक्ष मजदूर हैं और इनमें से बिहार राज्य के कितने हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में केन्द्र द्वारा नियंत्रित संस्थानों में नई नियुक्तियों के बारे में समान योग्यताओं के आधार पर बिहार के प्रतिभा-

शाली व्यक्तियों को अधिमान दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसी नियुक्तियों के मामले में बिहार की उपेक्षा की जाती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अथ, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० कु० जमौर) (क) जानकारी, जिस रूप में मांगी गई है, तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, वरीनी के तेलगोध कारखाने के 2,175 नियमित और अधिकांश मस्टर रोल के कर्मचारियों में से 1,678 कर्मचारी बिहार के हैं। गंची के भारी इन्जीनियरिंग निगम के तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के 13,823 कर्मचारियों में से 10,742 कर्मचारी बिहार राज्य के हैं।

(ख) सरकार की भर्ती सम्बन्धी मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार श्रेणी तीन और चार के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, जहां तक सम्भव हो, स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों द्वारा की जाती है। श्रेणी तीन और चार के अतिरिक्त अन्य पदों अथवा उनके समान वेतन क्रम वाले पदों पर नियुक्ति, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विज्ञापन के द्वारा की जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सबाल पैदा नहीं होता।

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SCHEMES IN ORISSA

4051. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government had been asked to set up an advisory panel for the promotion of co-operative farming schemes in the state;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Government in the matter; and

(c) the progress achieved in promoting the co-operative farming schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The State Government constituted the State Cooperative Farming Advisory Board on 18-4-1961, besides the Standing Committee on Cooperative Farming constituted by the Orissa State Cooperative Council on 23-1-1961. The Advisory Board was subsequently dissolved, but the Standing Committee has been continued.

(c) 138 cooperative farming societies have so far been organised in Orissa with a membership of 3,974 and area of 11,054 acres.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN U.P.

4052. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of minor irrigation schemes which were proposed to be taken up by the Central Government during the Third Plan period in U.P.;

(b) the names of schemes on which the work was taken;

(c) the names of schemes on which the work was taken up and suspended due to emergency and other reasons; and

(d) the names of schemes on which work was taken up and later on dropped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The implementation of the minor irrigation schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments themselves. However, to enable the State Governments to implement their minor irrigation programmes, Central assistance in the form of loans and grants was given to them during the Third Five Year Plan period.

While the Government of India does not directly undertake execution of minor irrigation works, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate field Organisation under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is charged with the responsibility of carrying out groundwater exploration in different States. During the Third Five Year Plan period this Organisation drilled 9 exploratory bores in U.P. of which 8 were converted into production tubewells. Besides, the Organisation drilled 105 production tubewells on behalf of the State Government on 'Deposit Work Basis,' of which 98 turned out to be successful.

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

**TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT PATNAGARH
(ORISSA)**

4053. **SHRI R. R. SINGH Deo :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of opening of 50 lines Auto Exchange at Patnagarh in Balangir District, Orissa, is under examination since 1965;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Necessary estimate for opening a 50-line Auto Exchange has been sanctioned.

**EVALUATION COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
FOR MANIPUR**

4054. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Evaluation Committee on Labour for Manipur has recently

been reconstituted by the Government of Manipur;

(b) if so, the basis on which the Committee has been formed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that representative of the Newspaper proprietors is included in the said Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has on it the representatives of Government, the employers and the trade unions.

(c) No.

WRAPPER TOBACCO

4055. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have submitted a tentative scheme to the Central Government to improve Wrapper Tobacco growing in an area of 20,000 acres at Dinhata sub-division in the district of Cooch-Behar, West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. A scheme for extending the cultivation of wrapper tobacco to the cultivator's fields in Dinhata area has been submitted by the Regional Office, Tobacco Development to the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is proposed to cover 20 acres in the first year, 30 acres in the second year and 40 acres in the third year under wrapper tobacco under the proposed scheme. The State Government of West Bengal have agreed to advance loan to the growers under the scheme for purpose of fertilisers and provide pump sets on loan.

(b) The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

REHABILITATION OF HAWKERS IN CALCUTTA

4056. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct and establish Hawkers Corner in Calcutta to ameliorate the conditions of Hawkers; and

(b) if not, the other steps which Government propose to take to rehabilitate them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have already constructed 384 stalls in Calcutta to provide scope for business to refugee hawkers. A market at Ultadanga is being constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 4.77 lakhs to accommodate refugee hawkers.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

4057. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved some Agricultural Colleges for purposes of sanctioning Government of India scholarships to students and debarred students of other colleges from the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of approved and unapproved Agricultural colleges in the country; and

(d) whether any other privileges and facilities are given exclusively to approved colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research recognises only such of the Agricultural Colleges which conform to the prescribed minimum standard, for grant of Government of India Merit

Scholarships. The students of sub-standard Colleges who are unable to get admission at good and recognised Colleges are of course not able to avail of these scholarships which are meant only for meritorious students.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lists of approved and unapproved Agricultural Colleges are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-464/68].

(d) The financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for developmental purposes is also linked up with the maintenance of satisfactory standard of education.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को अनाज की सप्लाई

4058. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को कितने मूल्य का अनाज तथा अन्न सप्लाई किया ;

(ख) खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्यपदार्थों के मूल्य के रूप में उक्त वर्षों में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया ;

(ग) अभी कितनी राशि दी जानी बाकी है ; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में उक्त राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितने मूल्य का अनाज सप्लाई करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)

	लाख रुपये
(क) 1964-65	269.09
1965-66	921.77
1966-67	1252.16
(ख) 1964-65	215.30
1965-66	673.59
1966-67	546.61

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त में 1966-67 तक की सप्लाई के बारे में देय शेष 753.52 लाख रुपये हैं।

(घ) राज्यों को आवंटन राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध स्टॉक पर निर्भर करते हुये प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किया जाता है। अतः यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि 1968-69 में राज्य को दी जाने वाली सम्भावी मात्रा और उसका मूल्य कितना होगा।

सिंहस्थ त्योहार के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

4059. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार तथा सिंहस्थ समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सिंहस्थ त्योहार के लिये चीनी, चावल, गेहूं अथवा आटे की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की सप्लाई करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा की मांग की है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) गत सिंहस्थ त्योहार के समय इन वस्तुओं की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि वह अत्याधिक यात्रियों के लिए खाद्यान्न देने में असमर्थ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिंहस्थ त्योहार के लिये गेहूं/आटा और चीनी की अतिरिक्त मात्राएं सप्लाई करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अवश्य ही कहा था।

(ख) 10,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं/आटा और 500 मीटरी टन चीनी मांगी गयी थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार अप्रैल, 1969 में 5,000 मीटरी टन आयातित गेहूं देने के लिये राजी

हो गयी है। इस त्योहार के लिये चीनी का कोई विशेष कोटा देना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास गत त्योहार पर सप्लाई किये गये खाद्यान्न अथवा चीनी के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) जी हां।

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN DELHI

4060. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rates of foodgrains have fallen since the lifting of statutory rationing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to see that rates of foodgrains are stabilised at a particular level; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The wholesale prices of rice, wheat and bajra have registered a fall while that of gram has registered a slight increase as compared to the prices prevailing on 21-2-1968.

(b) The fall ranges between Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 10.00 per quintal on different foodgrains.

(c) The foodgrains supplied from the Central stocks at a uniform rate help stabilise the price level.

(d) Does not arise.

USE OF PESTICIDES IN MADHYA PRADESH

4061. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any aid to Madhya Pradesh Government for the spray of pesticides in that State during this rabi season; and

(b) if so, the extent of aid and the total amount spent by the State Government in the said operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been allocated by the Government of India as 100% grant for purchase of pesticides to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the control of pests and diseases epidemics. Besides, Rs. 3.60 lakhs for rodenticides and Rs. 0.92 lakhs for pesticides have also been allocated for rat control and for demonstrating the efficacy of adoption of plant protection measures on a prophylactic basis. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned a short term loan of Rs. 37.50 lakhs, so far, for the purchase of pesticides during the current financial year.

The State Governments are eligible to avail of Government of India's subsidy on aerial spraying against crop pests and diseases in case of foodgrain, cotton and oilseeds crops. A subsidised charge of Rs. 2/- per acre is leviable in case Government of India aircraft are used and 2/3rd of the operational charges are borne by the Government of India if spraying is done through Private aircraft. An area of 2.60 lakh acres was covered during rabi operations in Madhya Pradesh.

For the plant protection programme, the Government of India assists the State Governments by meeting 50% of the Plan Outlay as a grant.

According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the gross expenditure incurred by the State Government in rabi operations for spraying of pesticides comes to Rs. 82.95 lakhs.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES IN SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANIPUR

4062. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone facilities have not so far been ex-

tended in some of the sub-divisions of Manipur as a result of which there is no telephone link with some of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to extend the telephone facilities to all the Sub-Divisions of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Telephone facilities have not been provided at the three Sub-Divisional Headquarters, namely, Ukhrul, Tamenlong and Jiribam in Manipur State. There are sanctioned projects for two new trunk routes, Imphal-Ukhrul and Silchar-Imphal, which, on completion, will help provision of the facility at Ukhrul and Jiribam. The provision of a line to Tamenlong is at present not feasible. The execution of the sanctioned projects is likely to be delayed due to non-formation of the road in one case and difficult working conditions due to local disturbances in that area.

HILL COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE TO P & T EMPLOYEES IN NILGIRI HILLS

4063. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hill Compensatory Allowance and Winter Allowance to Posts and Telegraphs employees in Nilgiri Hills, Madras State are less than that prevailing in Simla, Darjeeling etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Hill Compensatory Allowance in all Hill stations is paid under the general orders of the Government of India which are applicable to all Government servants. Under

these orders, hill stations are grouped into 2 categories based on height :—

- (i) Stations situated at a height of 1000 metres or more above sea level, but below 1500 metres.
- (ii) Stations situated at a height of 1500 metres or more above sea level.

Similarly, hill stations are grouped into two categories for grant of winter allowance, viz., those at heights between 1300—1499 metres and those at 1500 or more metres above sea level. These stations are entitled to winter allowance in addition to hill allowance, for 6 months (from October to March) or 4 months (from mid-November to mid-March) depending on whether they are situated to the North or South of Tropic of Cancer respectively. The difference in rates of allowances between Nilgiris, and Simla and Darjeeling is on account of difference in height and locations of the stations.

कोटा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का भवन

4064. **ऑफ़र साल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिये भवन निर्माण के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय आयेगा ; और

(ग) कितने समय तक भवन का निर्माण हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इमारत सम्बन्धी प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कसन 25,85,500 रुपये की लागत पर मंजूर किये गये हैं ।

(ग) आशा है कि इस इमारत का निर्माण-कार्य 1970-71 के दौरान पूरा हो जाएगा ।

NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO EMPLOYEES OF BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

4065. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of the Bharat Sewak Samaj have not been paid their salaries for the last one year as the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj has not release grants to its branches;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with Bharat Sewak Samaj; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :

(a) to (c). The Bharat Sewak Samaj have reported that following the stoppage of Government grants, a large number of their employees have not been paid salaries over the last year. Government have not taken up the matter with the Samaj. It is up to the Samaj, as a voluntary organisation, to take what steps may be needed to determine their staff requirements and meet the salary costs.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

4066. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Bharat Sewak Samaj was formed and its offices at present, State-wise; and

(b) the purpose for which it was formed and whether the purpose has been fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :

(a) The Bharat Sewak Samaj was set up in 1952. The statement carrying particulars of its State offices as furnished by the Samaj is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-465/68].

(b) The objectives of the Samaj, as given in its Constitution, are :

- (i) To find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India (a) to promote national sufficiency and build up the economic strength of the country, (b) to promote the social well-being of the community and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections.
- (ii) To draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity.
- (iii) To take all steps which are necessary for the fulfilment of the aforesaid objects.

It is not always easy to quantify and assess results of wide ranging activities in pursuance of broad socio-economic objectives. While the Samaj may have done some work, the question of how far the achievements may have been commensurate with the resources invested through them is being looked into.

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

4067. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धन राशि स्वीकृत की है ;

(ख) स्वीकृत धन राशि में से नलकूपों, सिंचाई के कुंओं, पम्पिंग सेटों तथा उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिए कितनी धन राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य कितना-कितना धन मांगा था ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक राज्य की मांग का कितना प्रतिशत सरकार ने मंजूर किया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में जारी की जाती है। यह सहायता 'कृषि उत्पादन', 'लघु सिंचाई' आदि मुख्य विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है न कि अलग-अलग योजनाओं के आधार पर। यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे विकास के किस विशेष शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये धन अलाट करें। 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को 60 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान उपलब्ध हो सकता है।

समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के 1967-68 के लिए उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं में लघु सिंचाई (जिसमें नलकूप, उठाव सिंचाई, सिंचाई के कुएं व पम्प सेट आदि शामिल हैं) संबंधी प्रस्तावित व्यय तथा प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदर्शित है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-466/68]।

SENIORITY LIST OF SECTION OFFICERS

4068. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the upto-date seniority list of Section Officers and Assistants was issued last time by the Departments of Food and Agriculture; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure that seniority lists are issued every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The upto-date seniority lists of Section Officers and Assistants of the Department of Food were last issued on 22-1-68 and 9-1-68 respectively. So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned a seniority list of Section Officers as on 1-10-64 was issued. Seniority lists of Section Officers and Assistants as on 1-10-67 are under preparation.

(b) It is not necessary to circulate the seniority list every year. An existing list is to be substituted by a revised list when there are numerous corrections to be incorporated. In such cases revised lists are issued irrespective of the period involved between the date of issue of the previous list and the date of issue of the revised one.

CONFIRMATION OF SECTION OFFICERS

4069. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Section Officers who had been continuously officiating as such in the Department of Agriculture on the 1st January, 1967 for (i) more than 3 years, (ii) more than 5 years and (iii) more than 8 years;

(b) how many temporary Section Officers were confirmed during 1967;

(c) when Government propose to confirm at least those Section Officers who had already officiated in that capacity for more than 5 years on the 1st January, 1967;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of their counterparts in other cadre authorities, who were junior to them before decentralization in 1962, have already been confirmed; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative, whether this discrimination has not adversely affected the promotional aspects of the temporary Section Officers in the Department of Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information is as indicated below :—

- (i) For more than three years : 39;
- (ii) For more than five years : 33;
- (iii) For more than eight years : 20.

(b) Among the Section Officers mentioned in (a) above, two Section Officers were confirmed in 1967.

(c) Confirmation are made as and when permanent vacancies become available and therefore, any firm date by when the officers can be confirmed cannot be given.

(d) No comparative record is kept of confirmations etc. in different cadres.

(e) There can be no question of discrimination when cadres are different.

CLOSING DOWN OF COAL MINES

4070. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some coal mines have been closed down in the recent past due to the slackening of demand for coal and increase in cost of mining on account of Wage Awards; and

(b) the number of workers affected due to closure or slowing down of production ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available; it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

UNDERGROUND MINES

4071. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any machinery to deal with cases of riots and indiscipline on the part of workers and indifference on the part of employers in the underground mines in the country;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to cases where the local Police authorities refused to intervene in dealing with riotous situations under the ground on the plea that the Police had no authority under the ground;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to create a separate Mining Police Force for dealing with cases of law and order in the mines; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) As the subject of 'public order' falls within the State sphere, the State Police authorities are responsible for looking after all such cases.

(b) In one case it was reported that the State Police authorities had taken the stand that they had no powers to rescue a person confined underground where the workers had gone on a stay-in-strike.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

IRRIGATION OF LOUSI PAT IN MANIPUR

4072. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Central Government for financial and technical help for taking up irrigation plan at Lousi Pat of Manipur; and

(b) the efforts so far made to irrigate said Pat area and expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such proposal has so far been received.

(b) The information is being collected and, on receipt, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

VARIABLE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO COAL MINE WORKERS

4073. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total variable dearness allowance an employee of a Coal mine is entitled to at present, as per the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Mines; and

(b) the names of the coal mines which are implementing it and which have not implemented it so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The amount of Dearness Allowance payable to workers on a particular date will have to be calculated on the basis of the Wage Board's recommendations on the subject which are summarised below :—

"For every point rise over the index number 166, to which the Board's wage structure is linked, the dearness allowance shall be 3 paise per day. The method of calculation of the index shall be on the basis of the average of six months *i.e.* from January to June and July to December, in each year and adjustments will be made on 1st October and 1st April each year respectively as at present. If there are fractions in the average the next higher integer will be taken."

(b) The names of coal mines which are paying variable dearness allowance at the new rates are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-467/68]. The remaining collieries are at present not paying variable dearness allowance at the new rates.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COAL WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

4074. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Implementation Committee to

implement the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up and reasons for the delay in setting it up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SEARSOLE COLLIERY

4075. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to clear the present outstanding legal dues, monthly and weekly wages and bonus of the workers of Searsole colliery; and

(b) the outstanding amount due to the workers of the Searsole Colliery at present?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The following dues of workers have remained outstanding :—

Weekly wages for the week ending 3-2-1968, monthly wages for February 1968, quarterly bonus for December 1967 and profit sharing bonus for the year 1966.

Prosecution is being launched for non-payment of profit-sharing bonus.

The Central Industrial Relations Machinery is working out the amounts of the various dues and is taking necessary action for recovery.

ARTIFICIAL RICE

4076. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to manufacture artificial rice by making use of tapioca available in Kerala;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

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

ACCIDENTS OF COAL MINES

4077. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place in coal mines during the period from January, 1967 to January 1968 with the names of such coal mines;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in each of these accidents; and

(c) the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-468/68.*]

MODEL STANDING ORDERS IN COAL MINES

4078. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of coal mines, who have revised their Standing Orders and brought them in line with the Model Standing Orders circulated by the Chief Labour Commissioner in 1967; and

(b) the names of coal mines which have not brought their standing orders in line with the Model Standing Orders?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Model Standing Orders for coal mining industry were circulated in September, 1966. As on 30th November, 1967 only 276 collieries, out of a total number of 749, had brought their Standing Orders in line with the Model Standing Orders and the remaining 473 had not done so. Information regarding names of collieries under the two categories is not readily available.

BOOTS AND UNIFORMS FOR COAL MINERS

4079. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of coal miners which have supplied boots and uniforms to the workers employed in the coal mines; and

(b) the number of workers who have received the boots and uniforms in each mine ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b).

(i) *Supply of footwear.*

The supply of protective footwear to coal miners was made obligatory from October, 1967. Figures of supply of footwear made to coal miners since then are not yet available. Prior to October, 1967, the management used to supply footwear at a concessional rate under the Mazumdar Coal Award. According to information available 1,83,677 pairs of footwear had been supplied to coal miners prior to October, 1967.

(ii) *Supply of Uniforms.*

Supply of uniforms to coal miners is not obligatory. Uniforms were being supplied under the Mazumdar Coal Award at a concessional rate of fifty per cent of the cost. According to information available 95,760 coal miners had been supplied one set of uniform each and 56,708 coal miners with two sets of uniforms each. At present a Tripartite Committee is going into all aspects of the supply of uniforms to coal miners.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINING

4080. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) when Government propose to hold the 11th Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mining; and

(b) if so, what will be its agenda ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Neither the date nor the agenda has been finalised.

UNAUTHORISED MINERS' CAMPS IN COAL MINES

4081. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1752 on the 7th June, 1967 and state the steps taken against the unauthorised miner's camps in coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The Evaluation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Director General of Mines Safety has drawn up a Code for the working of miners' hostels. The Code not only lays down the procedure for recognition of unauthorised hostels but also prescribes standards to be maintained by the hostels. With the enforcement of the Code it will be possible to grant recognition to unauthorised hostels which come up to the standards laid down. In the meantime the record office facilities are not being extended to the inmates of such hostels.

BANKOLA COLLIERY

4082. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Bankola Colliery has implemented the award of the Central Government Tribunal, Calcutta given on the 28th December, 1967 directing reinstatement of 15 workers and payment of half of the arrears of their wages; and

(b) if not, the steps which Government propose to take against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The management of Bankola Colliery have filed an appeal in the High Court at Calcutta against the award of the Tribunal and the High Court has stayed the operation of the award.

LOCK-OUT IN DUTTA-KAJORA COLLIERY

4083. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta has declared on the 2nd February, 1968 the lock-out of Central Dutta-Kajora as illegal;

(b) the period for which the colliery is illegally locked up;

(c) the total payment due to the workers including arrear of wages for the period prior to the lock-out;

(d) the steps which have been taken against the management for the non-payment of dues to the workers; and

(e) the steps taken to lift the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Since 8-7-67.

(c) Rs. 19,485.75 P.

(d) Claim applications have been filed before the authority under the Payment of Wages Act for Rs. 19,485.75P.

(e) In spite of the fact that the lock-out has been prohibited under the Industrial Disputes Act, it continues. The management is, therefore, being prosecuted.

BAR COUNCIL RULES

4084. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether any substantive changes have been made in the "Bar Council Rules" after adoption of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the broad details of such changes, particularly about the clients' right to choose his lawyers, the fees, entry into the profession and publication of legal proceedings;

(c) whether there has been any assessment of the various "Bar Council Rules", for the purposes of reform of the legal profession as distinct from the reform of the Law; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the legal profession through the Law Commission or any other independent body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) After coming into force of the Constitution the Bar Councils established under the Bar Councils Act, 1926 have been replaced by the Bar Councils constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961. A Bar Council of India has also been established. Bar Councils have made substantial changes in the earlier Bar Council Rules.

(b) The changes are many. The most important are those relating to the conduct of disciplinary proceedings against advocates and the restrictions in the rights of practice of senior advocates. There is no change with regard to the client's right to choose his lawyer. Bar Councils have not made any rules with regard to the fees. In so far as entry into the legal profession is concerned, the rules provide that the would-be entrants should have obtained a degree in law recognised by the Bar Council of India and have undergone practical training and passed an examination prescribed by the State Bar Councils. Bar Councils are not competent to make any rules with regard to the publication of legal proceedings in courts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The Law Commission has dealt with the organisation and working of the legal profession in its Fourteenth Report on the Reform of Judicial Administration.

कृषि थमिक

4086. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि थमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कानून बनाया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये भी उसी प्रकार के कानून बनाने का है जैसे औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये कोई अलग केन्द्रीय श्रमिक अधिनियम नहीं है। न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत कृषि में रोजगार एक अनुसूचित रोजगार है और संबन्धित सरकारों को कृषि कर्मचारियों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी दरें निश्चित करने और उनके काम के घंटों; साप्ताहिक विश्राम के दिन तथा समयोपरि संबंधी सेवा शर्तों को विनियमित करने का अधिकार है।

(ख) और (ग). इस संबंध में आगे कार्यवाही राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने तक स्थगित करनी पड़ेगी। राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के अन्य वर्गों की दशाओं का अध्ययन करना और अन्य बातों के साथ उनकी दशा को सुधारने के उपाय सुझाना है।

DIRECT TELECOMMUNICATION LINK BETWEEN IMPHAL AND CALCUTTA

4087. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur Journalists Association Manipur have approached Government for setting up direct telecommunication link between Imphal and Calcutta and the extension of Microwave system up to Imphal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. A representation from the Manipur Journalists Association Imphal dated 22-2-1968 requesting for providing better facilities for

trunk calls to Calcutta and extending the microwave link to Imphal has been received.

(b) Calls between Imphal and Calcutta are very few in number and do not justify a direct trunk line between the two places. Efforts are being made to reduce to the minimum the transit delay at Gauhati. The number of circuits between Imphal and Gauhati is also being increased through new installations now in progress. Detailed engineering for extending the microwave link from Jorhat to Dimapur, Kohima and Imphal has already been taken up by the P&T Department. This will also provide for dependable Telegraph circuits.

RECONSTITUTION OF LAW COMMISSION

4088. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission is being re-constituted;

(b) if so, what will be the composition of the Law Commission; and

(c) whether its terms of reference and functions are also being revised ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Chairman, three full-time members and one Joint Secretary & Member.

(c) No, Sir.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDIA'S REACTION TO REPORTED AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION BETWEEN USA AND USSR

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon :

"India's reaction to the reported agreement on nuclear non-proliferation between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R."

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : On the 7th March, 1968, the U.S.A., the Soviet Union and the U.K. presented to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Geneva, a draft resolution on security assurances which they are prepared to sponsor in the Security Council. The text of this draft is laid on the Table [Placed in Library. See No. LT-452/68.]

The sponsors are willing to back this draft with unilateral declarations, to the effect that they will seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the U.N. Charter, if a non-nuclear State which is party to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons becomes the victim of an act of aggression, or an object of the threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used. They will also reaffirm the right which is recognised under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, of individual and collective self-defence until the Security Council takes action.

The E.N.D.C. will shortly send a report on its work concerning the draft Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to the General Assembly. The two sponsors, viz., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., have further revised the draft Treaty in one or two minor respects of a procedural character. The draft Treaty, together with the draft resolution on security assurances, will now be forwarded to the General Assembly of the U.N. for further consideration. It is understood that the General Assembly is likely to reconvene some time next month to consider this matter.

I should like to place before hon. Members certain broad considerations governing our position. Naturally, we welcome the steps taken by nuclear weapon States in consort with non-nuclear weapon States to make more effective the role of the United Nations for peace-keeping and for providing effective

security. The hopes of mankind rest on this. The obligation cast by the Charter on Member States, and more particularly on the permanent members of the Security Council, makes it necessary for them to discharge their obligations to ensure peace in the world. This should not be contingent on the conclusion of the Non-proliferation Treaty. Such an atmosphere of conscientious and conscious effort in the interest of peace would, we sincerely feel, be a most effective factor in inhibiting the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. From this point of view, a security guarantee cannot be made a *quid pro quo* for signing the Non-proliferation Treaty in its present form.

We believe in the validity of a step by step approach and do realize that it is not possible for a perfect Treaty to emerge immediately. However, it is reasonable to expect the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Commission, which was designed to devise measures for disarmament, to come forward with some concrete step, even though small, in this direction. The present draft Treaty does not promote disarmament. And, as long as the elaboration of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapons powers continues unchecked, it does not advance the security of the world. Measures which do not involve an element of self-restraint on the part of all States—nuclear weapons States as well as non-nuclear weapons States—cannot form the basis for a meaningful international agreement to promote disarmament. India has repeatedly announced that it is not making an atom bomb and that she is developing her atomic energy programme exclusively for peaceful purposes. This position is based on a national evaluation of all aspects of the problem, including that of security.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : In view of the hon. Minister's statement which does not give any indication of the Government of India's mind in regard to their attitude to the latest step to be taken by the co-sponsors of this resolution, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R., in the Security Council, may I know what exactly the Government of India propose to do in case this resolu-

tion co-sponsored by the permanent members of the Security Council is carried, because the Security Council is not an international police force, the Security Council's mandate is not binding even on the member countries of the Security Council or the General Assembly, not to speak of China? May I know what exactly will be the Government of India's position in this matter? Because, a lot of vague rumours are coming up. It is mentioned in the United Nations lobbies that Lord Chalfont was assured in 1966 by 'superior' leaders of the Government of India—when Mr. Trivedi was arguing India's case in the United Nations Disarmament Committee and he has made a definite statement to the other countries of the world; I mention the name with a full sense of responsibility—that the Government of India's position is not so rigid as is made to appear by the arguments of Mr. Trivedi. What is the exact position?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Government of India's position is not rigid. If the treaty were to be changed and we feel that it was in our interests, we shall sign it and we have made it clear in no uncertain terms that the present draft treaty does not give us any satisfaction. If the hon. Member had heard what the Minister read just now, there was a sentence saying that the guarantee of security could not be a *quid pro quo* for signing the non-proliferation treaty in its present form. I think it makes the position clear. . . . (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका और रूस के बीच में जो नान-प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रिट्टी का ड्राफ्ट बना है उससे भारत सरकार यदि सहमत नहीं है तो उसके लिये कुछ संशोधन भी आये हैं, जिनमें रूमानिया का भी एक संशोधन है, जिसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अम्बाला से निकलने वाले 'ट्रिब्यून' से पढ़

रहा हूँ, ओकि मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक अखबार में आया होगा :

"Rumania called for a guarantee by the nuclear Powers not to use nuclear weapons against other countries which undertake not to make the bomb. Mr. Ecob sco said it was "a legitimate right of every State which gives up the right to atomic arms to know for certain that this will not affect its national independence or sovereignty. He also called for a ban on access to nuclear weapons by non-nuclear Powers through foreign bases on their soil."

मैं प्रधान से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि रूमानिया का संशोधन है, जिन लोगों के बीच में यह ट्रिट्टी हुई है क्या वह इस बात की गारन्टी देते हैं कि उन से नान-न्यूक्लियर पावर्स को खतरा नहीं है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के प्रति भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, उस का क्या रुख है। यदि उसको रूमानिया का संशोधन पसन्द नहीं है तो इस ट्रिट्टी के सम्बन्ध में क्या उसने अपना ड्राफ्ट बनाया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी) : जो विचार रूमानिया का है वही यू० ए० आर० का है और यह एक अच्छा विचार है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इस सुझाव पर आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : भारत सरकार ने क्या ड्राफ्ट बनाया है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I thought I had answered it. The hon'ble member has told us of Rumania's point of view. I think there is much to be said for that view. We ourselves are not giving any draft.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : There is a report about the agreement between the USA and the India propose to do in case this resolu-

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

USSR on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which permits them to continue their underground tests and also stockpile nuclear weapons. In view of these facts, do the Government consider this agreement as a device to blackmail non-nuclear powers and is the Government prepared to bring together all the Afro Asian and Latin American countries just to ban all nuclear weapons and to stop this blackmail and to destroy all the stockpile of nuclear arms ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The sentiments expressed by the hon. Member regarding the bringing together of nations are laudable, and if it were possible that by just getting together we would be able to destroy the stockpile of all the countries it would be a very good thing, but I do not think that this is taking a very realistic view of things.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Government at least bring pressure on all those countries which possess nuclear arms ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

12.11 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Second Amendment) Rules 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1573 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1967, under subsection (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-445/68.]

ORDINANCES ISSUED IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances under article 213
 - (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal :—
 - (i) The Calcutta University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. VIII of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 7th January, 1968.
 - (ii) The Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. VIII of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 8th February, 1968.
- (2) A copy each of two statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by the above Ordinances. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-446/68.]

RULES MADE UNDER ARTICLE 309 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules made under article 309 of the Constitution :—

- (1) The Posts and Telegraphs Department (Higher Selection Grade Monitors) Recruitment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968 (English and Hindi versions).
- (2) The Mechanics (Telephone, Telegraph, Carrier and Wire-

less) Recruitment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 73 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968 (English and Hindi versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—447/68.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER COAL MINES
(CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—448/68.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES
ACT**

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 की धारा 133 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी (पांचवां संशोधन) नियम, 1967 की एक प्रति पुनः सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ जो दिनांक 19 अक्टूबर 1967 के दिल्ली राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ 3 (39) 66-67 ट्रांसपोर्ट में प्रकाशित हुए थे। [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2091/67.]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES
LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION FOR
1965-66 AND COAL MINES BONUS
(SECOND AMENDMENT) SCHEME**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the year 1965-66.
- (2) A copy of the Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment)

Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—449/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER RUBBER ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—450/68.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER GOVERNMENT
SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT**

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pabadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 in Gazette of India dated the 29th February, 1968 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—451/68.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1968."

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

REBALLOTING

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Sir, I request that this system of balloting be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER : That shall not be discussed in the House. There is a Rules Committee, and there are so many Committees where these are discussed; not in the open House.

12.13 Hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 129 RE. PAYMENT FOR FOOD IMPORTS FROM USA

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I answered Starred Question No. 129 in the Lok Sabha on 19-2-1968 regarding food imports from U.S.A. In the course of supplementaries thereon, a question was asked whether we are importing tobacco under PL-480. I have looked into the matter and would like to state the correct position for the information of Hon'ble Members.

2. India has been importing flue-cured Virginia tobacco in small quantities from U.S.A. under PL-480 for a number of years. The May 1966 Agree-

ment had provided for an import of 850 metric tons of this tobacco in the amount of \$2.66 million. Of this quantity, 700 metric tons was imported by June, 1967 and the balance of 150 metric tons will be imported between now and June 1968.

3. This tobacco is being imported for purposes of blending in the manufacture of certain types of cigars and cigarettes.

12.14 Hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th March, 1968, will consist of—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of—
The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
The Jammu & Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Bill, 1968.
- (3) Discussion and voting on—
Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1968-69.
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1967-68.
Demands on Account (Haryana) for 1968-69.
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Haryana) for 1967-68.
- (4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation in relation to the State of West Bengal.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (6) Discussion and voting on—
Demands on Account (West Bengal) for 1968-69.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (West Bengal) for 1967-68.

- (7) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (8) Consideration and passing of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (9) Discussion and voting on—
Demands on Account (Uttar Pradesh) for 1968-69.
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh) for 1967-68.
- (10) Motion for reference of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment), Bill, 1967 to a Joint Committee.
- (11) Consideration and passing of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1968 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday we met at length and the whole thing was discussed there. This work cannot be completed next week. We are again meeting in 3 or 4 days. Party representatives are there. Whatever suggestions or changes you want to make, it can be done there. I have absolutely no objection to consider any suggestion. Even if we have fixed up something, you have a right to change it and include something else. All this can be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. Business Advisory Committee is not some private talk; it is part of the House. So, we shall meet again there and discuss this.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th March, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

(UTTAR PRADESH), 1967-68

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1967-68.

UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET, 1968-69

SHRI MORARJI DESAI *rose*—

SHRI PLEO MODY (Godhra) : Is he reading different speeches or the same speech ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : This is different.

Sir, the House is aware that the President by his Proclamation of the 25th February 1968 has assumed to himself the functions of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A copy of the Report of the Governor of the State to the President has already been laid on the Table of the House. While Government hope that it will be possible to restore the normal constitutional machinery in the State soon, the powers of the State Legislature are at present exercisable by Parliament. Accordingly it has become necessary to submit the Budget of the State Government for 1968-69 to Parliament in order to obtain a Vote on Account for meeting expenditure during the period April to July 1968.

2. Considering the limited object of presenting the State Budget to Parlia-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

ment, I do not propose to go into the details of the economic or other developments in Uttar Pradesh except to refer to a few salient features. The economy of the State has been under great strain for some time due to two successive drought years. During the current year therefore maximum emphasis was laid on increasing agricultural production particularly through the High Yielding Varieties Programme. About 5 million acres were brought under this programme both for Kharif and Rabi crops, and the target for the next year is 7 million acres. The area under third crop is also being increased wherever adequate irrigation facilities are available. The expenditure this year on major and medium irrigation projects is estimated at Rs. 13.25 crores and on minor irrigation projects Rs. 4.25 crores, the corresponding increases in irrigation potential being about 63,000 acres from major and medium irrigation and 1.53 lakh acres from minor irrigation. The next year's targets for additional irrigation potential are 98,000 acres and 1.06 lakh acres from medium and major irrigation and minor irrigation respectively. An additional irrigation potential of 8 lakh acres was also created till the end of December 1967 this year as against 6.88 lakh acres last year as a result of efforts to encourage private irrigation works. The number of private tubewells and pumping sets energised this year up to end of February 1968 is about 20,000 as against 11,700 last year.

3. Turning now to the budgetary field, this year's Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 331.78 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 324.82 crores. This improvement of Rs. 6.96 crores is mainly due to larger States' share of Central taxes and grants from the Centre. The expenditure met from Revenue which was estimated at Rs. 324.27 crores at the Budget stage is now placed at Rs. 330.74 crores. This increase of Rs. 6.47 crores is entirely accounted for by the additional dearness allowance sanctioned to the State Government employees and teachers of aided schools this year. As regards Capital expenditure, the original provi-

sion of Rs. 36.08 crores for State Plan schemes is likely to be exceeded by Rs. 2.89 crores due to larger contributions to the State Cooperative Land Development Bank. The outgo in the form of loans will also be more due to larger assistance to the extent of Rs. 6 crores provided to the State Electricity Board mainly for energisation of tubewells and pumping sets and of Rs. 9 crores for advances to cultivators for purchase of fertilisers and seeds. The result of these and other variations is that despite a comfortable cash balance at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 7.90 crores will have been withdrawn from the State's reserves for meeting the disbursements.

4. Next year's Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 355.64 crores as against Rs. 331.78 crores this year. This increase of Rs. 23.86 crores is the result of anticipated improvement under a number of items, the more important of which are : Sales tax, Rs. 5.16 crores; interest receipts, Rs. 5.69 crores; irrigation receipts, Rs. 1.79 crores and State's share of Central taxes, Rs. 1.76 crores. Next year's expenditure met from Revenue is placed at Rs. 354.87 crores as against Rs. 330.74 crores this year. This increase of Rs. 24.13 crores is due mainly to larger provision for interest and sinking fund charges, the dearness allowance increases granted this year and Plan expenditure. The Revenue Account next year thus shows a small surplus of Rs. 77 lakhs as against Rs. 1.04 crores this year.

5. Provision has been made in the next year's Budget for a Capital expenditure of Rs. 44.43 crores, which includes Rs. 38.65 crores for the State Plan. The provision for advancing loans is Rs. 71.14 crores, of which Rs. 46.69 crores are for the State Electricity Board and Rs. 16.93 crores are for lending to cultivators for taccavi purposes and purchase of fertilisers and seeds. The total disbursements of Rs. 115.57 crores will be met to the extent of Rs. 56.27 crores by net additional borrowing from the Centre and others, Rs. 33.63 crores by recoveries of loans and advances and a net receipt of Rs. 24.93 crores under other miscellaneous debt-deposit heads, leaving a small defi-

cit of Rs. 74 lakhs on Capital account, which will be covered by the revenue surplus of Rs. 77 lakhs.

6. The State Plan Outlay this year is estimated at Rs. 150.96 crores to be financed to the extent of Rs. 87.50 crores by Central assistance and of Rs. 3.50 crores by the Electricity Board out of its own resources. Next year's Budget includes a provision of Rs. 143.54 crores for the State Plan Outlay, the Central assistance being Rs. 75.60 crores and the internal resources of the State Electricity Board, Rs. 7.35 crores. In addition, the centrally sponsored schemes account for a provision of Rs. 11.25 crores next year, as against Rs. 10.74 crores this year, thus giving a total Plan provision of Rs. 154.79 crores next year as against Rs. 161.70 crores this year. I might add that though the provision for loans for agricultural purposes will be Rs. 6.48 crores less next year, the overall investment in this vital sector will not be affected, because of the expanding rural credit programme of the Cooperative sector as well as the credit likely to be advanced by scheduled banks. The Land Mortgage Bank will extend its activities to 41 districts next year as against 25 this year. Nevertheless, it would be open to the State Government to consider the question of augmentation of outlays, if necessary, after ensuring that more resources are mobilised for covering the additional expenditure.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के वजट के बारे में वित्त मंत्री से एक सूचना, इनफार्मेशन, चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : When the budget is placed before the House there will be discussion. Then he can discuss the whole of it and ask for any information he requires. After all, the discussion is only for eliciting information.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे दल के एक सदस्य ने बोलना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर टाइम होगा, तो वह बोल सकते हैं।

12.26 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : When is the Finance Minister replying?

MR. SPEAKER : I think it will be about 2.30 or 2.45 p.m. depending upon the time taken by hon. Members. Some of the parties have still some time left. The Congress Party has one hour. I think the Minister needs that time. Therefore, there will not be many speakers from that side. There are some other parties which have 9 minutes, 5 minutes etc. The Jan Sangh has got 16 minutes. The Communists have got 9 minutes and Shri Banerjee is speaking. SSP has 13 minutes and Shri Gunanand Thakur is speaking. Communist Marxists have got 16 minutes and Shri Ganesh Ghosh is speaking. Therefore, I will finish these and then call the Minister. Now, Shri Kunte may continue his speech. I think he has taken some time.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I have not taken even one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps he was only called. Now let him continue.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ rose.

MR. SPEAKER : There are 25 names from the Congress Party with me. His is the 10th or 11th.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : I have been waiting for the last three days.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to give time to all the parties and regulate the business of the House. Now, Shri Kunte.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : By now many hon. Members have said what are the special features of the budget, if any or how featureless it is. Therefore, without saying anything in general, I would like to refer to certain broad points.

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]
12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Finance Minister has in one part, tried to raise certain additional revenues by raising the postal rates and other duties and, on the other side, he has left a gap of Rs. 290 crores uncovered. As far as the taxes that he is raising are concerned, the postal levies are of a type which is going to be very harmful to the poor village people in many respects. The increase in postal rates, especially so far as postcards are concerned, is really unnecessary and has been forced on us only because the postal and telegraph departments are not trying to bring about economies. Also, whenever they open new post offices excepting them to be self-supporting and not incurring any losses is also not quite correct. Therefore, instead of raising the levy on postcards, it is really necessary that he pulls up the postal department to economise and give the same service within the present schedule.

Then there is on levy which he has increased and that is with regard to newspapers that are being sent by post. As he knows very well, as far as big newspapers are concerned, they are distributed mainly by hand. Therefore, they are not going to be affected very much by this levy. It is the small newspapers, specially the district newspapers that are mainly sent by post to the subscribers. Under these circumstances, when he is trying to raise the levy on these newspapers he is causing harm to the process of democracy going deeper as well as to the local people trying to voice their viewpoints. Therefore, he ought to consider this levy from this angle rather than trying to raise a few lakhs out of this levy.

Then, he might think that tobacco is just a waste and, therefore, there is nothing wrong in it being taxed. The poor agriculturist or poor villager who usually goes to his field, when he has no occupation and sits in his house, he has nothing to fall back upon but to chew a little tobacco. One really does not know whether the Finance Minister wants to tax such people still further and

make it inconvenient for them to enjoy that little pleasure from this tobacco.

As regards the gap that is left, he has not indicated how he wants to fill it. Does he want to fill it by printing more notes at the Government of India press and thereby let loose more money in the market and then leave it to the market to raise the price on goods and other things as and when it suits people? Because, then the prices will not go up only to the tune of the additional notes that he will print but the price of every commodity will go up higher and higher and, therefore, there will be much more inflation. On the other hand, if he is going to come to this House for raising more taxation in November, than also he is going to touch the pocket of the poor tax-payer. If he is going to touch the pocket of the poor tax-payer for something good or essential, then the tax-payer would not be grudging. But the Finance Minister is trying to raise these taxes in order just to run the machine.

Yesterday we heard the Minister of State for Finance trying to tell us that the expenditure of running the Government has not gone up very much. As a matter of fact, he quoted figures, trying to show that the percentage has gone down. But when he was giving the percentages he was trying to delude or mislead the House, because the percentage has gone down only because the revenue has steeply gone up. If the percentage has come down only by 3, 4 or 6 per cent, then it has got to be accepted that the cost of running the Government today is much more than the State could afford or the poor agriculturist or villager could afford.

While on the question of administrative expenditure, he was trying to make out a case that nobody could be in favour of retrenchment. Well, if there are Government servants who are not doing their job properly, it is necessary that they ought to be retrenched. The productivity test has to be applied and it has got to be found out whether all the Government servants are gainfully employed all the time, 6 hours or 8 hours, whatever it is. In my view,

there is plenty of scope for retrenchment. If we look at the year by year rise in the number of Government employees, it will be very clear that not only in the categories of peons, class 3 and class 2 employees but even in the higher echelons, Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, there is scope for retrenchment or reduction. Really speaking, Government ought to be very keen in making retrenchment, not for the sake of retrenchment but so that the offices will function much better. As a matter of fact, if there could be no other remedy, he could as well fall on the remedy of the Madhya Pradesh Government, by bringing the age of retirement down to 55 and not fill up those vacancies. Really speaking, for five years there should be a plan for making reduction in employment at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

When I am saying this, I do understand and appreciate the situation in the country, that there is already plenty of unemployment. But this is not the way of providing employment to people. If he wants to provide employment, he ought to provide employment in a manner whereby people would be doing good honest service and they will be gainfully employed. As a matter of fact, I am going to make a grievance that he is not providing sufficient employment.

The other day he was asked a question as to how he is utilising the finances that he is receiving from the LIC. He refused or declined to disclose how he was investing those funds. It is not very material whether he discloses it or not. But as long as he is only buying shares of certain concerns, what is he doing? By buying those shares he is releasing the money to those shareholders whose shares he has purchased to spend it any way they like. He is not using that money very gainfully. Government might be getting control over certain organisations and certain companies. But that is not the only objective. If he were to use this money more gainfully, for instance in building activity, when cities and even villages and slums require housing, when it is necessary that satellite towns are built, it will give em-

ployment for a number of people, including the engineers and others. Thereby, he will have increased and work potential in the country and there will be people who are gainfully employed and, therefore, they would be prepared to pay taxes which he wants to collect from them. The colossal unemployment in the country really requires that the State does not run merely by carrying on administration but by creating opportunities of labour for persons in different places. It has happened in other Western countries. For instance, when Hitler came to power, when the armament built-up was taken in hand, the armament built-up might be wrong, and was wrong, but all the same it was good in this respect it gave employment to many persons. Well, I am not asking him to build up armament of the country. But he ought to open new works where annually quite a few crores of rupees would be spent and it will enable people to be gainfully employed and about the L.I.C. funds which come to him to be invested, I should believe this is one of the good things on which the L.I.C. funds ought to be invested rather than try to control certain industries or industrial undertakings.

Coming to another question, we are in the 21st year of Independence and this is the 31st year since in the year 1937 the provisional autonomy came into force. Even today, in this country, there are thousands of villages which have not good drinking water. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that the Central Government or the State Government do provide sufficient drinking water to all the villages rather than make them wait for so long? He might argue that in the past there were occasions where even States like Rajasthan have returned the money allotted to them for this purpose. If he finds that the States are not discharging their responsibility, as he has done in the case of food, he should then directly take it upon himself to see that every village is supplied drinking water and the promise that was made as early as 1937-38 is fulfilled. I might cite an instance when the then chief Minister of the Bombay State, Mr. B. G. Kher, went round my constituency then made

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

a promise to my constituents that within three years, he will see that every village in the State of Bombay then would have sufficient drinking water. 30 years have passed, Mr. Kher is, unfortunately, no more and here we are in the 21st year of Independence and yet there are people, there are villages, who have not just sufficient drinking water. Is the Central Government not responsible for it? Does it not owe any responsibility to the common man? May I tell the House that the total expenditure for these plans, as the Planning Commission has shown, is not going to be more than what is going to be sunk down in the sink of Bokaro? Whether the Bokaro Steel Plant is required at this stage or not for producing a certain few steel flats, as the hon. Deputy Finance Minister pointed out yesterday, this country can afford to spend Rs. 1000 crores on Bokaro but, when it comes to provide millions of the dumb people in the country with drinking water, well, it is no concern of the Government. He wanted to save, according to him, annually foreign exchange worth Rs. 80 crores. They have thrown down all the foreign exchange that we had, all the reserve that we had, down the sink all these years. Now, he says that we will save foreign exchange rather than provide drinking water to these dumb teeming millions in the villages and the countryside.

Sir, these are the main aspects from which a Government is judged, not from the army which it maintains, not from the huge buildings that it builds. We are told that, at present, what is being done is flats are being built, residential accommodation is being built and all that. But these are the real aspects. It is the common man in this country who is demanding of this Government whether the Government is, at all, going to provide employment. Whenever this Government raises wages either through wage board or through dearness allowance, what is it doing? It is creating disparity between the village, the unemployed or the partially employed villager, and with his meagre income, he becomes poorer still. This is the question this Government has to decide

and I should really believe that the hon. Finance Minister ought to be bold enough to put these matters in the forefront of his effort.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, right in the beginning, after hearing from the other members—because I could not hear his budget speech; I went out—when somebody asked me as to what was my comment about the budget, I said, 'It is a bundle of hollow promises and a stinking birthday gift to the nation'. I purposely used the word 'stinking' because we expected that some relief would be given to the common man, but unfortunately so many taxes have been levied. He has levied a tax even on confectionaries, i.e., taxing the small baby; I have never heard of this; no country in the world has ever taxed chocolate or lozenge which is supposed to be baby's food. The hon. Finance Minister may be allergic to chocolates and lozenges, but that does not mean that these are not needed for the children. When sugar is being sold in the open market at Rs. 4 per kilo, and at some places even at Rs. 4.15 or Rs. 4.20 or even Rs. 4.25, naturally sweets like chocolates and lozenges have to be bought to be given to children.

Another tax that has been levied is on postcard. The price of postcard has been raised. The Education Minister is already trying his best to see that our countrymen become illiterate, and with the rise in the price of postcard, from 6 Paise to 10 Paise, I think, literacy will come to an end. Nobody would like to write a postcard except with the bearing 'Members of Parliament'.

Coming to deficit financing, Mr. K. C. Pant and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao waxed eloquent defending the deficit financing and they said that unless we reduced the developmental expenses or levied more taxes, deficit financing was a 'must'. I remember, in this House, certain solemn promises were made by the hon. Finance Minister about two things: one was on devaluation; when there was a question whether there was going to be another devaluation, he replied that, as long as he was the Finance

Minister, that would not happen; and the other promise was about deficit financing; I remember his promise, his assurance, though it was not as categorical as it was in the case of devaluation, that he would not resort to deficit financing. Because of this, when in September 1967 we met him to discuss the question of dearness allowance, we entered into a compromise with him that the increase of dearness allowance for six months should be deposited in the Provident Fund—just to help him in mobilising the resources for the success of the various plans—and six months' allowance should be paid in cash. We told this to the Finance Minister and we appreciated his wishful thinking that he would be able to hold the price line or check it at a reasonable limit. But we knew the class character of this Government whom they represent and the tall talk of socialism but practising capitalism in the country. We knew that this was bound to be a failure. My apprehension was correct. I was not prophesying at that time, but now I feel that this country is also on the brink of liquidation.

We were aiming towards a welfare State, but to-day after this budget I have come to the conclusion that it is not a welfare State, it is going to be a farewell State. That is my conclusion.

How can we avoid deficit financing? Mr. Pant has not touched those Points : how the income-tax arrears which stood at Rs. 376 crores in 1965 to-day stand at Rs. 550 crores. Now what about nationalisation of banks? A prostitution of socialism is being practised in the name of having social control on banks. By this they can hoodwink their own Party and some men in the country but not all men; they know what social control means. This is a deviation from their tall talks, for their hollow promises made either to the nation or to the All India Congress Committee or in this particular House. We, therefore, demand that on the question of deficit financing when the Finance Minister has failed and is resorting to deficit financing despite the taxation, it clearly means, Sir, that the country can equally be run by the General Manager of Nasik

Printing Press. We do not need any Finance Minister in this country and he should resign peacefully and gracefully and cease to work. He has failed to mobilise the resources in the country and he is still taxing the poor and resorting to deficit financing. Sir, it is high time that a man of his character should resign peacefully and quit gracefully.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will the hon. Member accept that post?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not capable for that post.

Even about the nationalisation of general insurance and import and export trade we have not been able to do anything. Sir, I give a bright instance. A lot has been said about experimenting in the country to check the economy : Have retrenchment, sack the poor Class III employees, revert them, give defence orders to the private sector and there should be retrenchment in Defence. What is happening? Sir, I give a bright instance. A new factory is being set up by STC for manufacturing shoes for export at Rae Bareilly, the constituency of the hon. Prime Minister. You, know, Sir, Rae Bareilly is not a leather centre at all. It is being set up at the cost of the British India Corporation, at the cost of an established factory of 50 or 60 years standing in Kanpur, all just to please the Prime Minister. Is that economy? Rs. 24 crores will be spent in Rae Bareilly whereas by spending only Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs they can take it over and run it as their own concern. I put this question to the hon. Finance Minister : is this the economy? Prime Minister's constituency has to be nursed at the cost of us, at the cost of the nation. It is a shame, Sir, and it is a sad commentary of our socialism.

I demand as the first thing that there should be no increase in the prices of postcard. There should be no excise duty on confectionery and those taxes which have been levied and which result in more prices of the various commodities and hit the consumer should be withdrawn.

I have demanded of the Finance Minister his resignation, not because I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

am allergic to him. I like him for his integrity, for his honesty, but we want a Finance Minister who can mobilise the resources not by taxing the poor but by taking money from others, those black-marketeers and hoarders who are actually ruining the country. I, therefore, demand, Sir, that he should beware of the man eater and if he is not able to tame the man-eater, it is better he resigned his post and quit gracefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Srinibas Misra. You have only 9 minutes.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : No, Sir. Just now the Speaker read out that I will have 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got the record. No argument please. Only 9 minutes you can have.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : After all this long discussion and after going through the Budget, it appears that it is equally unrealistic, equally in the air and without any direction. It appears that the Finance Minister is living in a world, is living in an India that is peopled by only businessmen and income-tax payers.

As in the story of the King's Sons, the Minister's sons and the businessman's sons getting all the benefits—all the relief that the Finance Minister has sought to give is given to these people and not to the common man. All the tax that is to be paid has to be borne by the common man in the shape of payment of excise duties and corporation taxes which are passed on to them. It is realistic in one sense only. The Finance Minister has been realistic in patching up the lacuna or the gaps in certain places. He has taken out some money from somewhere and put it in other places. That is the only realistic aspect for which the Finance Minister must have laboured very hard. My sympathies are with him. But that can give on credit to the Budget. It is of course another realistic aspect, that the Finance Minister has not claimed any socialistic pattern in this budget. It is neither socialistic nor capitalistic. It is just the budget of the type of a harassed budget in a dilapidated household when

one just pays his taxes, without trying to manage the expenses. No direction is given. It will be seen that a good proportion of the tax income is spent on our Defence expenditure, civil expenditure and miscellaneous. So far as improvement is concerned, nothing is left for improvement. For transport only half per cent of the tax revenue is spent. For public works it is 1.5 per cent and for River schemes it is 0.01 per cent. This is how the developmental expenditure is met from finance. I will come to this particular aspect later on. In this state of affairs regarding our income, for developmental expenditure we have only to depend upon every pie that is put into our begging bowl by others.

Coming to the defence expenditure, nobody can say that it is not necessary. It is better that our defence should be strengthened. But what have we done? It is most lopsided. We are talking of the proliferation or non-proliferation treaty. We have taken really a stand which is defeating our role as a non-aligned nation. We don't want to sign this non-proliferation treaty although it comes from both the big or super powers. It is alleged that they are pulling us to both sides. We have taken such a stand. But what steps have we taken to increase the possibility of our nuclear improvement? This Budget does not show any indication or any such attempt made by the Government. And it is to be admitted for the budget that there is much scope for economy in the defence expenditure, without affecting its effectiveness.

Regarding income, the Finance Minister has stated that the public sectors have not been able to do much and contribute much. Rather there is Rs. 41 crores loss which is being paid on that account. It is for the Finance Minister to think very seriously whether all the expenditure that has been incurred in the public sector is being well-utilised. I don't suggest it for a moment that public sector should be abandoned; that is fantastic; but I would say that necessary economy in the public sector expenditure must be enforced. Only recently the Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo-films Corporation re-

vealed that year after year deficits and losses are piling up. Similar is also the case with Hindustan Steel. In all these three big steel factories there is top-heavy administration. At the same time when the labourers come for an increase in wages the Finance Minister says 'No, I have no money'. When the question of improvement of service conditions of the labourers comes up, everybody in the management says that there is no money. But for appointing high-paid officials, somehow money is found, and the consequence is loss to the public sector undertakings.

So far as development expenditure is concerned, in the present state of our finances, it is natural that we have to depend upon others because we have no money for the purpose. For instance, there is PL-480, and there is also another PL with some other number, and there is aid or loan from other countries. A long list of these donors and creditors of this poor country is there.

I would submit that whatever economy we may effect in other spheres of expenditure, it is necessary that development expenditure in the matter of education and health must not be affected. If we neglect health and education, then the mental standard of the country deteriorate and it cannot be recouped within a generation it may take some generations to recoup it. These big projects may wait for five years or ten years, but when once the younger generation deteriorates and it is not looked after properly, it may take generations to make that up. The budget discloses no indication of any attempt on the part of Government to look to this aspect of the matter.

You will also find that education does not find any mention in the budget speech of the Finance Minister, nor does health. All attempts regarding health have been confined inside the loop and except the loop there is nothing else in regard to health.

Reference has been made in this House in the course of the budget discussion to the fact that drinking water has been a problem in this country and yet for the last twenty years nothing has

been done to fulfil this need of the people. There are places where there have been no wells for miles together. Would it not be in the interests of the country and would it not be the duty of the Government to start a crash programme for supplying drinking water to all the areas in this country even by construction of wells?

Regarding grants to the States, no uniform policy has been followed in this regard. A backward State like Orissa is not on a par with other developed States. And yet what has been done in the matter of grants? The grants to the States have been influenced by policies other than equity. The results is that the imbalance between State and State has increased. This imbalance has also increased due to the holiday in the Plan. Because of the Plan holiday, the States have gone their own way since the Centre has not financed them. Therefore, the imbalance has further increased.

Regarding irrigation, there have been proposals from the Government of Orissa for grant of money to finalise some major irrigation projects. If that money is sanctioned, the State of Orissa would be in a position at least to keep the eastern region of India free from famine. But that has not been done. The recent cyclone, floods and drought in Orissa have converted the State from a surplus State into a deficit State so far as food-grains are concerned. No permanent step has been sought to be taken in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member was entitled only to 9 minutes. He has already taken about 10 minutes. Now he must conclude. When one party puts up two speakers, it is very difficult to give more time to both of them.

Now, Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad. He should conclude in just two minutes. After that, I want to adjourn the House.

श्री शक्तिप्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

अभी आप के सामने यह जो जनरल बजट विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उस का मैं जोरदार शब्दों में स्वागत करता हूँ। उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई की मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ जिन्होंने देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए और देश के डिफेंस के लिए 40 प्रतिशत बजट रक्खा है। यह व्यवस्था जो उन्होंने की है वह एक बहुत अच्छी व स्वागत योग्य बात है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई भाई ने शराब और टोफ़ी पर जो टैक्स लगाया है उस का भी स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि न तो किसान शराब पीते हैं और न ही किसान के लड़के टोफ़ी खाते हैं बल्कि उन को तो गुड़ भी नहीं मिलता है।

इस बजट में खेलकूद पर जो कम पैसा रखा गया है मेरा निवेदन है कि उस पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय पुनर्विचार करें क्योंकि खेलकूद से शारीरिक गठन होता है और उस से ही हमारे लड़कों का शारीरिक गठन हो पायेगा। इसके अलावा पढ़ाई, लिखाई में व्यस्त रहने के बाद अगर हमारे बच्चे खेल, कूद में भाग लेंगे तो वह अनुशासन हीनता से भी बचेंगे।

उधर के बैठे हुए भाई जो कि बजट को कट्टरपंथी और कठोर कहते हैं उनका वह कथन वास्तविकता से परे है और वह असलियत पर परदा डालना है। माननीय सदस्यों को ज्ञातव्य है कि सन् 1947 में ब्रिटेन ने सत्ता हस्तांतरित नहीं की थी बल्कि उस ने अनेक समस्याओं और उलझनों को पैदा किया था और उन्होंने अपने 200 वर्षों के शासन में इस देश को लूट कर, खसोट कर, जर्जर और खोखला करके चले गये। हमारी सरकार और हमारे नेताओं की दूरदर्शिता ने एक, एक समस्याओं को सुलझाया। उन की सुदृढ़ नीति और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से देश प्रगति पथ के ऊपर अग्रसर हुआ। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अग्रणी

रहा है उस की उपेक्षा की गई है, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, बलिया, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, देवरिया, जौनपुर और मिर्जापुर आदि जोकि स्वाधीनता संग्राम में बहुत आगे थे और जिन्होंने कि देश की रक्षा के लिए चीन, पाकिस्तान युद्ध में अपने प्राणों को शोक दिया था, अपनी जानें बलिदान कर दी थीं, उन जिलों की उपेक्षा हो रही है। वहां के निवासी महान् कष्ट में हैं और वहां पर जो गरीबी फैली हुई है उस पर विशिष्ट विवरण आप को पटल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में देखने को मिलेगा।

चूंकि फिर घंटी बजा दी है इसलिए मैं बहुत जल्दी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

कच्छ के मामले में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण ने जो फैसला किया है वह हम लोगों को मान्य है लेकिन मैं उसके साथ ही भारत सरकार से यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि वह पाकिस्तान पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह दबाव डालें कि वह भी ताशकंद समझौते को क्रियान्वित करें।

आज हमारे किमान और मजदूर पूर्वी जिले में गंगा, घाघरा और जो तीसरी टोंस नदी है, इन तीन नदियों की बाढ़ से हमारे जिले का दो तिहाई हिस्सा बर्बाद हो गया है और इस के कारण उन हिस्सों के अन्दर के जिला परिषद् स्कूल, इंटर कालिज और हाई स्कूल भी बर्बाद हो गये हैं, व्यस्त व टूट गये हैं इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि उन की आर्थिक सहायता होनी चाहिए।

चूंकि समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि बाकी स्पीच को सभा पटल पर रखने की अनुमति मुझे दी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं ने गत पालियामेंट में अपनी स्पीच में मांग की थी कि गंगा से नहर निकाली जाय लेकिन अगर वह बड़ी योजना होने के

कारण कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी तो मैं चाहूंगा कि लघु सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत ट्यूबवैल आर्गनाइजेशन से 1000 ट्यूबवैल वहां के लिए देने की कृपा करें ताकि हमारा क्षेत्र अभावग्रस्त स्थिति और भूख से बच सके। चूक और समय नहीं है इसलिए बाकी स्पीच को सभापटल पर रखने दिया जाय।

13.05 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Concl'd.

श्री मुत्तानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे, आशा थी कि इस बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री अपने जन्म दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में कम से कम जिस पार्टी में वह है, अर्थात् कांग्रेस पार्टी जो कि बार बार जनता के बीच में यह वादा करती है कि समाजवाद लायेगी, समाजवाद लायेगी, उस के अनुरूप बजट में संशोधन करेंगे। यदि कम से कम जन्म दिवस के अवसर पर वह जनता का बजट लाते तो भारत की जनता शायद उनका आभार मानती। लेकिन वही पुराना नक्शा, वही पुरानी शराब नई बोतल में ले कर माननीय वित्त मंत्री आये हैं और भारत की 50 करोड़ जनता के साथ वही पुरानी व्यवस्था की है। जिस तरह से पहले पूँजीपतियों का बजट होता था, और जो शुरू से ही वह करते आये हैं, उसी तरह से इस बार भी पुरानी शराब की बोतल है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, जो अपने को अब भी भारत के भावी कर्णधार कहलाने की स्थिति में रखना चाहते हैं, कम से कम इस बार के चुनावों के नतीजे को देखते हुए, जनता की मनोभावनाओं को देखते हुए, वह उन की स्थिति में सुधार की बात करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने 290 करोड़ रु० के घाटे की स्थिति को ला कर देश को

गुमराह कर दिया है। मेरा तो निश्चित विश्वास है कि आज नहीं तो कल यह 290 करोड़ रु० निश्चित रूप से जनता पर नये टैक्स के रूप में आयेंगे। वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत धोखा धड़ी का काम किया है।

भारतवर्ष किसानों का देश है और यहां खेती सब से प्रमुख साधन है। बजट में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है कि इस बार बम्पर क्राप्स होंगी, इस बार खाद्यान्न में वृद्धि होगी, लेकिन पता नहीं कि उस खाद्यान्न का बटवारा किस आधार पर होगा। इस चीज का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि वह 53 करोड़ रुपया खेती के लिये देंगे। जिस देश में 85 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं दूसरे मुल्कों में यदि आप देखें तो अफ्रीका में सिर्फ 10 या 15 प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं और वहां से हम अनाज ला कर खाते हैं—जिस देश में 85 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं उस के लिये केवल 53 करोड़ रुपये खेती के लिये दिये जा रहे हैं। अपने जन्म दिवस के अवसर पर उन्होंने इसी तरह से खेती पर जोर दिया है। जब बारिश हो गई तो कह दिया कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ गया और जिस साल बारिश नहीं हुई उस बार कह दिया कि अकाल हो गया, यह तो इन की हालत है।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि एक समाजवादी बजट को जनता का बजट और गरीबों का बजट होना चाहिये स्वर्गीय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया कहा करने थे कि इस देश में 27 करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी 3 आ० रोज है। नन्दा जी शायद कहते थे कि सात या साढ़े सात आने रोज है। जिस मुल्क में यह स्थिति है उस में हर साल नये टैक्स बढ़ाये जायें, यह कहां तक उचित है? एक तरफ माननीय रेलवे मंत्री रेल के किराये बढ़ा कर गरीबों को परेशान करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ पोस्ट कार्ड और लिफाफों का दाम बढ़ा

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

कर—जिस का उपयोग साधारण और गरीब जनता करती है—गरीबों को उस के उपयोग से वंचित किया जाता है और बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों को छूट दी जाती है। वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम को 290 करोड़ रु० का घाटा है, लेकिन आज 500 करोड़ रु० इस मुल्क के बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के पास पड़ा हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री जी की सरकार में इतना दम नहीं कि इस रुपये को उन से वसूल कर सके।

आज इस देश में आजादी के वाद भी करोड़ों रुपये बड़े बड़े राजों महाराजों को प्रीवी पर्स के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। लग्जरी का सारा सामान खरीदने और विदेशों में घूमने के लिये, जनता की गाड़ी कमाई से और दूसरी तरफ गरीबों पर टैक्स बढ़ाये जाते हैं। अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय सिर्फ दो तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान देते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सहारा न लेना पड़ता। पिछले बजट में यह वादा किया गया था कि हम घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं होने देंगे। लेकिन इस बार भी उन्होंने ऐसा ही किया है। कैसे इस देश की जनता उन के ऊपर विश्वास करे? एक बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित, कैम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय के डा० कालडोर ने कहा है कि सब से बड़ी कमी हिन्दुस्तान में यह है कि खर्च पर कोई सीमा नहीं बांधी जाती है। इसी सदन में हमारे देश के महान नेता डा० लोहिया ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था और कहा था कि अगर खर्च पर सीमा बांधी जाए तो इससे एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो सकती है। लेकिन उस ओर कैसे ध्यान दिया जाएगा? यहां तो समाजवाद के नाम पर देश को गरीब जनता को धोखा दिया जाता है, देश की गरीब जनता का शोषण किया जाता है।

जो असली काम है उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस देश में दो तरह के आज भी स्कूल चलते हैं। आजादी के बाद तो एक ही तरह के स्कूल आप रखते अगर

आप समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं। हमारे देश में जब सभी को एक वोट देने का अधिकार है, हमारे देश में जब आपके द्वारा समानता की बात की जाती है तो दो तरह के स्कूल रखने की क्या तुक है। गरीब का बच्चा तो टूटे फूटे हुए स्कूल में पढ़ता है और अमीर का बच्चा सेंट जेवियर और सेंट माइकल स्कूल में। एक तरफ एक पर एक रुपया भी खर्च नहीं होता है और दूसरी तरफ उस पर अस्सी नब्बे रुपये महीना खर्च कर दिया जाता है। देश में विषमता भी बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर सरकार अंग्रेजी स्कूलों को ही बन्द कर दे और एक ही तरह के स्कूल रखे तो मेरा अपना अंदाज़ है कि अस्सी करोड़ या सत्तर करोड़ की बचत हो सकती है। स्कूलों में एक तरफ तो एशो आराम पर बेपनाह रुपया खर्च हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ स्थिति यह है कि उनके पास बच्चों को बिठाने के लिए टाट भी नहीं। आज यह सरकार विनोबा भावे जी की तरह से कहती है कि इस देश में अमीर भी जीयें और गरीब भी जीयें। ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलने वाली नहीं हैं। अगर आप नए भारत का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो एक का मोह आपको छोड़ना होगा। एक तरफ पब्लिक सेक्टर है और दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के बहुत बड़े अर्थ शास्त्री मृडाल गुप्तार ने एशियन ड्रामा में ग्यारह देशों का सर्वे करके और खास तौर पर एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों का सर्वे करके हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में यह कहा है कि यहां सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि यहां के बड़े चड़े नेताओं और अफसरों को पश्चिमी कम्पनियों और पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों के लोग कुर्रप्ट करते हैं अपने बिजिनेस के फैलाव के लिए, अपने काम के फैलाव के लिए। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकारी साधनों का हमेशा दुरुपयोग होता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह मितव्ययता करना चाहते हैं तो इसका बहुत बड़ा स्कोप हमारे देश में है। जो फिजूलखर्ची देश में हो रही है,

हर विभाग में हो रही है, हर मामले में हो रही है उसको अगर रोका जा सके तो अरबों रुपये की बचत आप कर सकते हैं और अगर आपने इसको रोका होता तो 290 करोड़ रुपये का जो घाटे का बजट आपको पेश करना पड़ा है इसकी जरूरत न पड़ती।

समाजवादी देश का बजट बहुत स्पष्ट होता है, उसमें स्पष्ट दिशा का निर्देश होता है कि किधर हम देश को ले जायेंगे। इस बजट में अनुमान किया गया है कि ग्यारह प्रतिशत नेशनल इनकम में वृद्धि होगी। लेकिन इस में इस बात का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि उस वृद्धि का डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन कैसे होगा, उसका बटवारा कैसे होगा। वह वृद्धि बड़े बड़े लोगों की इनकम में ही सम्भव है वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में। हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपने परिवार को देखा है, उसको बनाया है, उनके नेतृत्व में तो कम से कम गरीब लोगों की हालत सुधारनी चाहिए, उनके लिए भी इनको कुछ करना चाहिये। गरीबों के वोट से वित्त मंत्री चुन कर यहां आए हैं और हम भी तमाम जितने लोग इस सदन में आ सके हैं, वे इन्हीं गरीब लोगों के वोट के बल पर ही आ सके हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बजट स्पष्टतः पूंजीवादी वजट है, टाटा, बिड़ला का वजट है। यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता का वजट नहीं है। अब तो वित्त मंत्री जी से कुछ भी आशा करना बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बार बार वादा किया था कि हम आगे एक दूसरी ही प्रकार का वजट देंगे लेकिन आज तक वह ऐसा नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस बजट को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाना चाहिये।

आप बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की बात करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक सिंचाई की तरक्की नहीं होगी, जब तक किसान का खेत नहीं सिंचा जाएगा तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। आपको यह सुन कर आश्चर्य

होगा कि गंडक योजना की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जा रही है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जा रही है। इससे देश की लाखों एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है। बिहार अन्न का भंडार बन सकता है, उत्तर बिहार अन्न का भंडार बन सकता है अगर इसको पूरा कर दिया जाए। लेकिन अभी तक भी इस योजना को कार्यान्वित आप नहीं कर पाए हैं। वित्त मंत्री केवल पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया बड़ी योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित के लिए देने जा रहे हैं। यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि इतनी कम राशि इतने महत्वपूर्ण काम के लिए दी जा रही है। सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने की आज आवश्यकता है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए महंगाई भत्ते में काफी वृद्धि की है। अब वह प्राविडेंट फंड की योजना बाहर वालों के लिए भी लागू करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले दस बारह महीनों में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता दो बार शायद बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन लाखों कर्मचारी जो राज्यों में काम करते हैं, क्या उनके बारे में भी उन्होंने सोचा है? वहां रोज वे हड़तालों पर जा रहे हैं। क्या महंगाई उन के लिए नहीं है? जब उनके महंगाई भत्ते की बात की जाती है तो वित्त मंत्री जी चुप हो जाते हैं। उनका जो भार है वह राज्यों पर छोड़ देते हैं, उन पर डाल देते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके लिए भी वित्त मंत्रीजी को कुछ करना चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि डिफेंस की मद पर हमारा खर्च बढ़ा है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए इस खर्च को बढ़ाना जरूरी है, इसको मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन इसको मैं कैसे मान लूं कि इस वृद्धि के बावजूद भी आप रन आफ कच को पाकिस्तान को दें, कच्छाटिवू श्रीलंका को दें काश्मीर के अक्साई चिन के इलाके को चीन को दें। कोई अनुसंधान की बात नहीं की गई है, सैनिकों के बच्चों के पढ़ने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

अन्त में मैं इतना कहूंगा कि यह बजट रद्दी की टोकरी में जाने लायक है और इस वास्ते मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मोरारजी देसाई साहब इस बजट को वापिस ले कर एक नया बजट हमारे सामने पेश करेंगे।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri P. Ramamurthi, day before yesterday, thoroughly exposed the real character of the Budget and the thinking or outlook underlying it. That thinking or outlook is that our national economy can only develop by whetting the greed of the big business for more and more profits. Gone are the days when the Congress Government used to pretend that the development of our public sector economy will gradually lead to socialism and therefore that should get priority treatment. But, Sir, our economy today is in such doldrums that the private sector or the big business thinks that only a shot in the arms by the Government will make it survive. That is why, Shri Morarji Desai, despite his reluctance for deficit financing has to reconcile with it. It is very difficult to say how much he is reluctant or opposed to deficit financing, because only he himself can say that and what he has done in the current year is exactly contrary to what he had said earlier. About Government expenditure for direct or indirect benefit of the big business houses Shri Morarji Desai said so in his Budget Speech in para 70:

"It would be shortsighted to retard the process of recovery by putting an undue curb on governmental spending."

That is why big business interests who were so long opposed to the public sector are now demanding more and more governmental expenditure even though it may mean deficit financing.

The Congress Government has been giving incentives after incentives to the big business all these years. Has it helped in the development of our economy? No. When cement was decontrolled it was stated that it would help

in the expansion of the industry. In reality it has helped only in the expansion of the profits of the ACC, the Dalmias etc., by 50 to 100 per cent and no real expansion of the industry has taken place. Decontrol of sugar has certainly helped to swell the profits of the sugar magnates, but no expansion of the industry will take place, I am sure.

Earlier, a former Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Chowdhury, had in 1965-66 abolished the tax on bonus shares as well as the Capital Gains Tax on the recipients of the bonus shares. What did it lead to? Did it lead to industrial development of our country? No, not at all. It only led to unheard of increase in bonus shares. What does the figures show? This is what the figures reveal: In 1964-65 bonus shares worth Rs. 4.1 crores were issued: in 1965-66 it went up to Rs. 4.9 crores. But, after the abolition of the taxes it went up to Rs. 147 crores in 1966-67. So, it only resulted in the Government being deprived of its revenues and the workers being deprived of their due share of bonus. I do not know how Shri Morarji Desai is going to defend this.

In a number of tea companies bonus shares were issued in the proportion of 1 to 3 and in Indian Irons in the proportion of 1 to 1. Shri Sachin Chowdhury had, of course, interest in these companies.

The Government talk of the wealth tax. But what is the use of imposing this tax when all those big business houses convert their wealth into private trusts, which are totally exempt from taxation? Incidentally, it may be pointed out that Shri Sachin Chowdhury helped this process by amending the Trust Act and providing that all trusts in which individuals have only 25 per cent share should be exempted from all taxation. It will also be interesting to know how much Shri Sachin Chowdhury himself has been benefited by these measures, if only we knew the number of trusts in which he has shares. I demand a complete investigation into all these manipulations of the finances of our country. I would like to know what Shri Morarji Desai thinks about such an investigation.

Even after the bitter experience of all these 20 years, and in spite of the experience of all the under-developed countries, including our own, in the hands of the imperialists in the UNCTAD Conference that is now going on in Delhi now, Shri Morarji Desai has a pathetic faith in their aid. He states in para 14 of his speech :

"It is our earnest hope that the deliberations of the Conference will help in promoting co-operation in trade and aid between the developed and the developing countries."

But co-operation is something which can take place only between equals. What co-operation could there be when we go in for aid ? This is like a beggar asking for co-operation from the tycoon.

The whole capitalist world is facing a crisis. The United States itself is facing a political and economic crisis as a result of the masive blows that the brave people of Vietnam are raining on them.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Wishful thinking.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Britain had to devalue her pound sterling and still has not recovered her economy. Naturally, all the imperialist countries would like to intensify their loot of the under-developed countries if they give an opportunity to those sharks to do it. And it is precisely this that our Government is doing by continuing its dependence on them.

Is there no alternative ? Shri Morarji Desai says :

"The other alternative was to put up proposals for massive mobilisation of resources. It is my judgment that this would hurt the economy and retard the process of growth."

Let us look into this. How many thousands of crores of rupees are invested in speculation in the stock exchange, in the commodity market, in urban land and housing ? If this be stopped and this huge amount be mobilised for productive investment, why should it hit our economy ? Would Shri

Morarji Desai give an answer to this ? Of course, this will hit the friends of Shri Morarji Desai. Incidentally, the country will benefit if an investigation be made into the stock market dealings a week prior and after the budget was presented to this House—how many people were benefited and to the extent of how many crores and who are these people. I need not go into it in detail because it is talked about in the town. Then, how many crores of rupees are being invested in usurious money-lending in the villages ? If this be stopped and that colossal amount be invested in productive industries, how will it hit our economy ?

Faced with the biggest crisis the Government has the same old remedies which have been proved to be ineffective all these years. The budget reveals a total bankruptcy of economic thinking. This budget will not lead to recovery. It would only lead to greater attacks on the common people.

The gathering resistance of all sections of the working people against retrenchment, against automation, against attempts to attack their living standards—these are the only hopeful signs in an otherwise very bleak situation. I am sure there are people in this country who will come to realise more and more out of their own living experience the real meaning of the capitalist path of development and I am sure these people will get united and will try to unite others to meet the challenge that has been thrown by the Central Government through this budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उप-प्रधान मंत्री के बजट भाषण से उनके व्यक्तित्व का एक नया पहलू हमारे सामने आया है। बजट-भाषण एक रूखी चीज़ है, लेकिन उप-प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने उसमें कहीं विनोद किया है, कहीं व्यंग्य किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि बजट-भाषण में कहीं रंग के छिटे हैं और कुछ गुलाल के कण भी हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों का उल्लेख किया है और उनकी चिरंजीवी रहने की कामना पर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

छोटा कसा है। पति-पत्नी के सम्बन्धों की नज़ाकत को स्वीकार किया है और उसमें न पड़ने की कुशलता दिखाई है।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : माननीय सदस्य तो उसको कुछ भी नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किन्तु उनका सबसे बड़ा विनोद प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के बारे में है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कोई बड़ा आपरेशन नहीं करना चाहते; छोटा सा आपरेशन कर रहे हैं, जो प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के ढंग का होगा, जिसमें थोड़ा सा चमड़ा यहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगह लगाया जायेगा। प्लास्टिक सर्जरी में चमड़ा ऐसी जगह से निकाला जाता है, जहां से निकल सके और जो दिखाई न दे और ऐसी जगह लगाया जाता है, जहां दिखाई दे और किसी कमी को पूरा करे।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कारपोरेट करों के क्षेत्र में कुछ चमड़ा लगाया है।

उन्होंने उदारता से काम लिया है। कुछ मात्रा में कारपोरेट करों में राहत देना जरूरी था। देश जिस आर्थिक शिथिलता का शिकार है उसमें पूंजी का निर्माण बढ़े, पूंजी-बाजार में सजीवता आये, लोग अपनी बचत बढ़ा कर विकास की गति को बल प्रदान करें इस दृष्टि से जो कुछ सुविधाएं दी गई हैं वे उचित हैं और उन पर किसी को अधिक शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए सामान्य शेयर के लाभांशों के अतिरिक्त वितरण पर लगने वाले लाभांश कर को समाप्त करना, कम्पनी के लाभांश पर लगने वाले अतिरिक्त प्रति कर को 35 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 25 प्रतिशत करना, बिना कमाई और कमाई हुई आमदनियों पर से अलग-अलग सरचार्ज हटाना और व्यक्तिगत आमदनियों के क्षेत्र में वार्षिक जमा-योजना समाप्त करना, यह ठीक कदम हैं और हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि इन कदमों का उचित प्रभाव पड़ेगा, देश की आर्थिक मंदी को दूर करने में यह कदम

सहायक होंगे। लेकिन कारपोरेट क्षेत्र को इतनी सुविधाएं देने के लिए क्या यह आवश्यक था कि अप्रत्यक्ष करों में ऐसे करों की वृद्धि की जाती जिस का भार सीधे आम आदमी पर पड़ता है। अब यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर अप्रत्यक्ष कर बिलकुल न लगाए जाते तो बजट का घाटा बढ़ जाता और बजट पर हुई चर्चा में बार बार वित्त मंत्री को उनके पुराने भाषणों का हवाला देकर यह याद दिलाया गया है कि आप घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था न करने के लिए वचनबद्ध थे। लेकिन इस बजट में 250 करोड़ का अनपूरित घाटा छोड़ दिया है। इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मुद्रा-स्फीति को बढ़ावा देती है; इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हम किसी भी स्थिति में कभी भी घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे यह कठोर और गैर-लचीला दृष्टिकोण अपनाता भी ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पथ्य के तौर पर की जाती है तब वह समझ में आ सकती है। ध्यान इतना ही रखना होगा कि उससे मुद्रा-स्फीति एक सीमा के बाहर न जाने पाये और मूल्य-वृद्धि पर उसका दुष्परिणाम न हो।

सरकारी प्रवक्ता कह रहे हैं कि 290 करोड़ में से 140 करोड़ रुपया अन्न भंडार बनाने के लिए रखा गया है और सौ करोड़ रुपया पी० एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत जो हम गेहूं का आयात करते थे उसमें कमी होने के कारण उसके लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर देंगे तो इन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे। अगर सरकारी प्रवक्ता के ये कथन ठीक हैं तो फिर जिसे घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कहा जा रहा है वह एक हिसाब में से दूसरे हिसाब में धनराशि का लिखना हुआ। उसे एक खतरनाक स्थिति की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं कह सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री का बजट समुद्र में तैरने वाले बरफ के

पहाड़ की तरह से है जो जितना दिखाई देता है उससे अधिक दिखाई नहीं देता है। मुझे भय है उप-प्रधान मंत्री महोदय पूरक बजट लाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि इस बजट में घाटा छोड़ा गया है। यही कारण है कि इस बार प्लास्टिक सर्जरी कर के वह संतोष कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वह एक बड़े आपरेशन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। प्लास्टिक सर्जरी मरीज को टटोलने के लिए है कि उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या होती है? क्या वह प्लास्टिक सर्जरी को सहन कर सकता है? और अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस परिणाम पर पहुंचे कि प्लास्टिक सर्जरी गले के नीचे उतर गई, अब बड़ा आपरेशन करना चाहिए तो वे उसकी तैयारी करेंगे। बड़ी स्पष्टवादिता से काम लेते हुए उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि इतना बड़ा घाटा वित्त मंत्री से तकाजा करना है कि अतिरिक्त साधनों के वास्ते भारी आपरेशन करने के लिए अपनी छुरी तेज करें और वह छुरी तेज कर रहे हैं। इस बार जो बोक्षा जनता पर पड़ा है उसमें अगर हम राहत देने के लिए उनको मजबूर कर सके तो आगे आने वाले पूरक बजट में भी आम आदमी की रक्षा की जा सकेगी। अगर हम इस बार हार गए तो फिर बड़े आपरेशन में मांस का एक बड़ा टुकड़ा कटने का डर मुझे साफ दिखाई दे रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक और तार विभाग के राजस्व बजट में इस वर्ष 22 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का अनुमान है। उसके लिए बजट में डाक शुल्क दरों में वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। इस वृद्धि का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस वृद्धि के समर्थन में महावीर त्यागी कमेटी की सिफारिशों का उल्लेख करेंगे। निश्चय ही श्री महावीर त्यागी बड़े सौभाग्यशाली व्यक्ति हैं। अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कमेटियों और कमीशनों की अध्यक्षता का उनको मौका मिलता है। लेकिन जो समिति बनी थी उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को अगर हम देखें तो पता लग जायगा कि जब सरकार ने कमेटी बनाई उसका मंशा तभी डाक

और तार के शुल्क की दरों में वृद्धि करना था। और इस वृद्धि के लिए वह किसी कमेटी की सिफारिश चाहते थे और त्यागी कमेटी की सिफारिश सरकार की मनचाही है।

प्रश्न यह है कि डाक और तार सेवाएं व्यापारिक संस्थानों के अनुसार चलाई जायं जिनसे लाभ हो या उन्हें अनिवार्य सेवा माना जाय जिस व्यवस्था को नुकसान सह कर भी चलाना जरूरी होगा? दुनिया में दोनों तरह के उदाहरण मिल सकते हैं। लेकिन त्यागी कमेटी ने केवल अपने पक्ष के उदाहरणों का उल्लेख किया है। अन्य उदाहरणों की उपेक्षा कर दी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलों या डाक या तार सेवा को हम टुकड़ों में बांट कर नहीं देख सकते। जब तक रेलें जनरल रेवेन्यू में अपना योगदान देती थीं तब रेलों में मुनाफा हो रहा है यह कह कर रेल मंत्री ने किराये और माल-भाड़े की दरों में वृद्धि करने के लोभ संवरण नहीं किया। जब डाक तार सेवा मुनाफे में चल रही थी तब भी दरें बढ़ाई गईं। आज घाटे के नाम पर जिन दरों को बढ़ाने का समर्थन किया जा रहा है, वह समस्या को टुकड़ों में देखने का प्रयत्न है जो कभी भी हमें एक सम्यक निर्णय पर पहुंचने में सहायक नहीं हो सकता। कटु सत्य यह है कि डाक और तार के शुल्क की दरों में बढ़ावा देना डाक और तार सेवा की अक्षमता को, उसमें होने वाले अपव्यय को, कुप्रबन्ध को प्रोत्साहन देना है और उसके लिए जनता को सजा देना है। त्यागी कमेटी ने कुछ चाँका देने वाले रहस्योद्घाटन किए हैं यद्यपि उनका संबंध छोटे कर्मचारियों से है। लेकिन डा० रामसुभग सिंह जिस साम्राज्य पर अपना अधिकार चला रहे हैं उनके सिंहासन के नीचे क्या घटित हो रहा है यह त्यागी कमेटी ने बताने की छोटी सी कोशिश की है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से दो उदाहरण उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। प्रथम, 75-95 के वेतन-मान में काम करने वालें एक डाकिये ने चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

रूप में सितम्बर 1967 में 2220 रुपये और अक्तूबर 1967 में 8460 रुपये वसूल किए। एक दूसरा उदाहरण है, एक क्लर्क ने जिसका वेतन प्रति माह 240 रुपया है, अक्तूबर 1967 में 975 रुपये 20 पैसे ओवरटाइम एलावंस के लिए और 1967 के पहले दस महीनों में इसी भत्ते के नाम पर 5552 रुपए लिए। त्यागी कमेटी ने और भी उदाहरण दिए हैं। छोटे कर्मचारी इस सीमा तक अगर सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं तो अफसरों का क्या हाल होगा इसका सहज में ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। डाक और तार सेवाओं में फिजूलखर्ची को कम करने की गुंजाइश है। सेवाओं को सक्षम बना कर जो घाटा हो रहा है उसको दूर किया जा सकता है, लेकिन दर बढ़ाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। और फिर दरें बढ़ायी जा रही हैं पोस्टकार्ड पर, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र पर। पोस्ट कार्ड आम आदमी के काम की चीज है। न तो पोस्ट कार्ड पर सरकार विरोध-पत्र भेजती है और न आदमी उस पर प्रेम-पत्र भेजते हैं। अपना दुखड़ा लिख कर, थोड़ा लिखा बहुत समझना, यह कह कर पोस्ट कार्ड समाप्त कर देते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि पोस्ट कार्ड और इनलैंड लिफाफों को इस वृद्धि से बरी कर दीजिये, जिन्हें पूरा लिफाफा लिखना है, वे थोड़ा ज्यादा पैसा दें, तब हम इसकी शिकायत नहीं करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने सभी किस्मों के अनिमित (अनमैन्यूफैक्चर्ड) तम्बाकू शुल्कों की मौजूदा दरों में 10 फीसदी वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव रखा है और सभी धान 22 पैसे की नीति अपनाकर, सबको एक ही छड़ी से हांकने का दृष्टिकोण स्वीकार कर उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में बड़े गर्व के साथ कहा है— मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ— “इस मौके पर मैंने निकोटीन के विभिन्न प्रेमियों के प्रति निष्पक्ष रहने का फैसला किया है, भले ही वे मामूली बीड़ी, हुक्का या खाने की तम्बाकू के शौकीन हों या सिगरेट,

सिगार और पाइप के।” यह वित्त मंत्री का निष्पक्ष रवैया है—बीड़ी को और सिगार को एक ही श्रेणी में रखना और यह कहना कि हम निष्पक्ष हैं, सचमुच में दोनों के साथ अन्याय करना है। बीड़ी के साथ इसलिये अन्याय करना है कि बीड़ी इतना बोझ नहीं सह सकती और सिगार के साथ इसलिये अन्याय करना है कि सिगार इससे भी ज्यादा बोझ सह सकती है। अब अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने मंत्रालय के श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया और हमारे विरोधी दल के श्री पीलू मोदी को एक ही श्रेणी में रख दें और कहें कि हम दोनों के ऊपर बराबर बोझ डाल रहे हैं और हम बड़े निष्पक्ष हैं तो फिर श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया की कमर बिना टूटे नहीं रहेगी और श्री पीलू मोदी पर जितना बोझ पड़ना चाहिये, वह नहीं पड़ेगा। बीड़ी में काम आने वाली तम्बाकू और खाने के काम में आनेवाली तम्बाकू—ये नये भार से मुक्त रहनी चाहियें। मुझे विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे। जो सिगरेट पीते हैं, अच्छी सिगरेट पीते हैं, उन्हें अगर कुछ अधिक पैसा देना पड़े तो वह चिन्ता की बात नहीं होगी, लेकिन तम्बाकू खाकर जो अपना गम गलत करते हैं या बीड़ी के धुएं में अपने कपटों को भुलाना चाहते हैं, वे वित्त मंत्री की छड़ी से बच न सकें, यह अच्छा नहीं दिखाई देता।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :
Also cigars, please, of Trichinopoly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पर जो चर्चा हुई है, उसमें पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का हवाला दिया गया है। ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि हमारे देश में दोनों सैक्टरों के बीच में एक शीत युद्ध चल रहा है। जब पब्लिक सैक्टर पर हमला करने वाले बोलते हैं तो उन्हें पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई अच्छाई नहीं दिखाई देती और जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर की आलोचना करने वाले मुंह खोलते हैं तो उन्हें प्राइवेट सैक्टर सारी बुराइयों का भण्डार दिखाई

देता है। यह दृष्टिकोण स्वस्थ नहीं है, कुछ मात्रा में यह दृष्टिकोण दूषित है, विकृत है। हमें यह मान कर चलना होगा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर एक ही नैशनल सैक्टर के दो हिस्से हैं और आज देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में हर एक को अपनी क्षमता और शक्ति के अनुसार विकास करने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिये। दोनों के बीच में चलने वाला यह शीत-युद्ध समाप्त करने की जरूरत है। यह भी स्वाभाविक है कि जब पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का झगड़ा बढ़ता है तो जनता का जो सैक्टर है, पियुपिलज़ सैक्टर, सैल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट का सैक्टर, जिसमें छोटे-छोटे धन्धे करनेवाले, अपने परिश्रम से कमाने वाले लोग आते हैं, उनकी उपेक्षा हो जाती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में हम स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण अपना कर चलें।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण ही सारी बीमारियों का रामबाण उपाय है। आवश्यकता होने पर सरकार अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र को बढ़ा सकती है, लेकिन आज की स्थिति में जो कल-कारखाने सरकार चला रही है, अगर उन्हें अच्छी तरह से चला कर दिखायें, उनमें उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता बढ़ाये, जो क्षमता है उसके अनुसार काम हो और मजदूरों के बारे में पब्लिक सैक्टर एक आदर्श रख सके, तो पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो आलोचना होती है, वह बहुत कम हो जायगी और फिर विस्तार का काम हाथ में लिया जा सकता है। आज तो उस क्षेत्र को दृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक हम मैनजरों का कैंडर तैयार नहीं करते, तब तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का अनाप-शनाप विस्तार देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिये हितकर नहीं हो सकता।

यह भी जरूरी है कि किसी उद्योग धन्धे का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय राजनीति बीच में न आने दी जाय। हमारा सुझाव है कि किसी उद्योग की स्थिति की जांच के लिये

L16LSS/68

एक जूडीशियल कमीशन बनायें और सब पहलुओं पर विचार कर अगर वह सिफारिश करता है कि यह उद्योग सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये, तो उस पर निर्णय हो सकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात ऐसी है कि महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रेरित हो कर लिये जाते हैं। जैसे कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा देने का मवाल है—मेरे मित्र श्री मीनू मसानी यहां बैठे हैं, वे भी उस लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, जब वह पहले पहल यह बिल लाये कि कम्पनियों को राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा देने की छूट नहीं देनी चाहिये। मैं भी उस समय राज्य सभा में इसी आशय का एक बिल लाया था, मगर उस समय के वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने मेरे विधेयक का जवाब देते हुए कहा—ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब आप कम्पनियों को चन्दा देने से रोकने की बात कर रहे हैं—क्या यह राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रेरित होकर नहीं किया जा रहा है? चूंकि अब विरोधी दलों को भी थोड़ा चन्दा मिलने लगा है, इसलिये अब कानून की बात हो रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक राजा कांग्रेस का साथ देते थे, तब तक प्रीवी पर्स देना ठीक था, अब राजा थोड़ा सा मुंह मोड़ रहे हैं, तो प्रीवी पर्स बन्द करने की धमकी दी जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारने का तरीका नहीं हो सकता। हमारा दृष्टिकोण वस्तुवादी, व्यवहारवादी होना चाहिये। देश के साधनों को, शक्तियों को मिला कर देश की आर्थिक प्रगति की गति को बढ़ानेवाला होना चाहिये। इस दृष्टि से वित्त मंत्री अगर अपने बजट में संशोधन करेंगे तो हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I wish to say just a few words about the Kutch Tribunal Award. The Government has taken the stand that because of our pledge to Pakistan to refer the matter to the tribunal, any such award would

[Dr. Karni Singh]

be binding on our country. I am very happy to see that the Government at long last is placing some value on the pledged words and I only hope that similar pledged words of the Government of India will also carry the same value in respect of all the other loyal Indian citizens, too. But, Sir, the thing that I wish to maintain is this, that Pakistan, by an act of war has lost all rights to expecting India accept the tribunal award. I shall read out the legal position in International Law. It says :

"The effect of war on treaties particularly bilateral agreements of the *traite contra* type is to terminate them. It is true that treaties which are law-making known as *traite lois* type are not disturbed by the effect of war and remain binding on all parties. The same cannot be said of bilateral agreements particularly those in which one of the parties is a belligerent."

It is well known that the agreement between India and Pakistan to refer the boundary dispute on the Kutch border was concluded in the first half of 1965 and subsequent to its conclusion Pakistan committed an aggression on India. The entire dispute with Pakistan was on respect of the land boundary. This one aspect was referred to the Tribunal relating to the Kutch border and subsequently on the other sector where there was no such boundary dispute, Pakistan resorted to an act of war and the President of Pakistan declared that he was at war with India. Though India never technically declared war, the aggression of Pakistan and its declaration to the effect that war existed may be regarded as establishing that war had supervened and the contracts and treaties were duly affected by war. That is the obvious conclusion, and hence it could be said with strength that the agreement to refer the Kutch boundary dispute to a tribunal stood null and void after the aggression of Pakistan.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I have listened with great interest and attention to the various speeches made in this general debate and also bore with some fortitude and a sense of humour some of the very sharp shafts hurled

at me,.....

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He can stand them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAIwhich of course, has become a general habit with some hon. Members, but it has to be accepted by everybody, and I recognise it the most, that a budget, if it is to be a budget, can never be free from criticism. Any budget which is not criticised is no budget whatsoever. I am thankful for some of the approvals and I am also thankful for the very severe criticism that it has been subjected to. But it is also true that if I had framed this budget in an ideological manner as is expected by some sections of the House....

AN HON. MEMBER : By his own party.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI :I would have been called either a reactionary or....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : A progressive.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Any other adjective can be given. Why only that? But it was not a proper thing for me to do that, because it is not ideology alone which can direct everything in economic life or in any section of life. The purpose of the budget has been to see that the economy which has become to some extent sluggish becomes active again and in a manner which gives it a greater speed as soon as possible.

It is also necessary to see that the purposes which Government have before them also are served through the budget. They cannot be served by one budget but they can be served over a few years and one has to see whether the budget goes in that direction.

It is true that there are twenty years for which the Congress Government have laid the budget before this House. I also know, and I have heard with patience all the while, not only once but every time, when anything is discussed that this Government has missed its opportunities and has harmed the economy of this country, has harmed its security and has brought down things. This is what has been said by those who aspire to be in the Government but have not been able to do so.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : They shall never be able to do so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : None can make those who do not want to see anything. It is the highest form of aberration that when things have been done they are said not to have been done. Is it the argument of anybody that we are in the same condition in which we were in the year 1946?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Worse.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody says it is worse. Was he in the same condition in 1946?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nor is the hon. Minister. We have both deteriorated and become older.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If conditions have not become better for him, could he have prospered as he has done? In spite of the age he is going into, he is looking younger and very bright. Why is that so? That is because he is becoming happier day by day.

SHRI HEM BARUA: But you also look very young.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I certainly do. I am thankful for it, but that is the secret of it, because I believe in being happy, not bitter and not frustrated, which my hon. friends want to be, and they went the whole of India to be like that. Is that the way to improve this country?

Even granting that the conditions are not good, is that a proper dose to be given to the people, that you cry, cry and cry and commit suicide? That will not be the way. I have no quarrel with my hon. friends making all the efforts that they can make to remove this Government and give a better Government, but that is for the people to accept. If the people do not accept it, it is no fault of this Government that my hon. friends are not able to fulfil their desires.

Therefore, what has got to be done is to see what is practical, what can be done and what cannot be done. If wishes were horses, everybody will ride them. If I can improve the conditions of this

country within a year, I would certainly do so. I am not a person who is so minded that I do not want to do any good. I hope even the worst critics will not say that. Nor do I want to say that my hon. friends do not want to do good to this country or as much good or perhaps even more good than I may be able to do. I would grant all that, even then, is that the way of looking at the budget that for 20 years nothing has been done? Then, how have things happened in this country which have happened?

I do not want to take the time of the House by recounting all that has been done, but when it is said that even in electricity we have not progressed, have we not seen that whereas in 1946 hardly any village had electricity only about 3,600 cities and towns had electricity, today more than 62,000 towns and villages have electricity, and one-third of the population today has electricity? 62,000 villages are not one-third of the villages because there are 560,000 villages, but bigger villages involving one-third of the rural population have got electricity today, but my hon. friends will not recognise it, and they will shake their heads, because they cannot deny the facts. Has this happened without doing anything? Is it bungling that has done it? Therefore, in this particular matter of making no progress, I do not think that whatever I say is going to convince hon. members, because they do not want to be convinced. They have only one view that unless this Congress Government goes, there will be no improvement. If that is their fixed view, I do not call it a conviction, which they have made up somehow or other, but if they want to hug it to their hearts, let them do so, I have no quarrel about it. If it gives them that pleasure, why should I grudge that? But in that way they could not solve any problem. Some of my hon. friends have said that this was a limping budget. The way they said it was perhaps more limping than the budget itself. I do not want to analyse all that. One hon. Member said that it was stinking budget. He always lives in stink. What can I do? Therefore, he hugs that to himself and applies that standard to everybody and he feels that it is stinking. This is not the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

way to offer any criticism which would be useful for me or for them or for the country. If there are useful things I can understand. Take, for instance, deficit financing. My hon. friend Shri Ramamurthi said that I had made a breach of promise. Therefore, he said that I must resign. Even my respected friend, elderly friend Kripalaniji said the same thing. They forget what I said....

15 Hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You promised in the last budget.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Please have some patience; if you do not have it, please learn it.

I shall read what I said last year so that you may refresh your memory:

"I am well aware that avoidance of deficit financing is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for price stability in all circumstances. Over a period, some expansion in money supply is necessary to accommodate the needs of growing production. Nevertheless, in the present circumstances, it is desirable that Government should not appropriate any part of the permissible limit of monetary expansion. This will allow a larger expansion of bank credit to agriculture and industry to facilitate higher production."

At the end I also said that some restraint on private credit, particularly for speculative and unproductive purposes will of course be necessary. But apart from its psychological impact, the avoidance of deficit financing by the Government would place the Reserve Bank and the banking system in general in a better position to meet the genuine credit requirements of agriculture and industry, whether public or private. That is what I said. I never made a blank promise that there would never be deficit financing. Of course I do not like deficit financing; I say that even now; I have not changed my view. That does not mean that I have not got to see the conditions and do what is necessary. I have also explained why there has been deficit financing in the last 12 months; I have no quarrel about it. In August last in the Rajya Sabha I referred to it and said

that I shall try my level best to see that there was no deficit at the end of the year but I added that I could not guarantee that there would not be any deficit and that there could be many unknown circumstances which might arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Was it accepted by the Rajya Sabha Members?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was not stated for the acceptance of any Member. If my hon. friends do not accept it, they are welcome to do so. I do not make wrong statements; I make correct statements with all honesty and if my hon. friends do not believe them, it does not matter to me. I am careful to see that I do not make mis-statements. Let them point out any mis-statement; I shall then certainly accept it and I shall apologise for it or make amends for it if it is necessary.

But it is no use certainly telling me that I have done something which is wrong or dishonest. I never did that. This time, I have left a deficit in this budget, a gap, which is uncovered. Why have I done so? What was the remedy open to me to see that this is not done? Yes, my hon. friend Shri Masani, as usual, always goes on, not on any ideology which he believes in: I do not know what he believes in, because, once, he believed in the Congress ideology, I know, but now he goes quite opposite. Now he dislikes everything that the Congress does. It is love turned into hatred. That is how it always happens, and I do not know who is responsible for that. But that is what has happened. He says that no taxes should be levied; no deficit financing should be there.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): No more additional taxation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No more additional taxation. I am not saying no tax should be levied absolutely. Nobody could say that. I do not think that Shri Masani has yet come to that level; that I know very well. He has too much intelligence to say that kind of a thing. But I could not understand all the while when he said that it is the consumers' party to which he belongs. Who are the other people in other parties? Are

they not consumers? I cannot understand this.

Then, when he says that he belongs to the consumers, the ordinary person—that is what he wanted to say—he also wants me to exempt Rs. 5,000 dividend income of anybody. Is that an ordinary man's income? I do not know. That is where it shows what he means. He also wants me to raise the income-tax exemption limits. All these are not consistent at all with what he said. But I saw at the end—this is what I am saying—(Interruption).

श्री पीलू मोदी : समझने की कोशिश करो ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Well, my hon. friend develops only horizontally unfortunately, but he does not allow things to grow towards the head. He only grows on, on the sides, and therefore he is unable to understand it. What am I to do about it? Therefore, I would only tell him, 'Physician, please heal thyself first.' That is what I would say. Then he will understand it better and not go on putting in what he thinks is humorous. He has inherited it: that I also know. But after all, there are limits to it in a serious argument. That is what one must consider. Otherwise, it becomes completely out of place, and then one would call it something else: I do not want to indulge in those adjectives. It is not the proper way of dealing with this serious matter.

After all, are we able to have such economies in expenditure, as it is said, so that we can cover the gap of Rs. 300 crores? This is what I am trying now to place before the House and my hon. friend. One may or may not agree. After all, I think I would have full justification in placing before the hon. Members what I think is possible. How is it to be done? It was suggested that non-Plan expenditure should be cut; that non-developmental expenditure should be cut; that defence expenditure should be cut. These are the three things which were mentioned.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: And Bokaro.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And Bokaro. These are the four things which were suggested. Now, take the case of non-Plan expenditure. What is non-Plan expenditure? All expenditure which is outside the Plan: that is, when the Plan is done, it goes on for five years and it is called Plan expenditure; then it becomes current expenditure, and therefore it becomes non-Plan expenditure. That goes on increasing from Plan to Plan. How is that to be reduced? If teachers have been engaged, more teachers are engaged, the earlier teachers engaged come into current expenditure and the Plan expenditure will be different. Then, what does the non-Plan expenditure include? I have explained it umpteen times before this hon. House, not once, and yet it is constantly thrown at me. After all, defence is in it; police is in it; education is in it. All these things are in it. Medical, health, social welfare activities—all these become the non-Plan expenditure when they do not form part of a Plan. What is there to be cut in these things? What is left is administrative expenditure. In administrative expenditure, how much can one reduce? We have appointed the Administrative Reforms Commission and they are going to suggest to us how best this should be done. Even then, the only way to do it is to reduce the staff by one-third, in which case one-third of the expenditure would be cut. Can I take that step today? When the economy is in that condition, when unemployment is there, about which so much complaint is made and rightly so, can I put more people in the unemployment list by taking them out and putting them on the street? How is it possible for me to do it? All this has got to be done in a phased and proper manner. That we are determined to do. But it will have to be done on some pattern. That pattern will be supplied by the Administrative Reforms Commission. That will be attended to as quickly as possible. But even then it will not be possible to put out all the people together without absorbing them.

Another thing is not seen. It is said that we have made no attempts at economy. We have constantly made

[Shri Morarji Desai]

attempts at economy. We have achieved economy to the extent of Rs. 62 crores in 1965-66 and in 1966-67 Rs. 90 crores. In 1967-68 also, we have cut down expenditure. All this is done. But some more staff has got to be engaged for particular things which come up in the course of development. It is that which results in 4 per cent annual increase, instead of 17 per cent, which was happening before. The administrative expenditure is not all on new staff. It is also on increments and D.A. D.A. has mounted up to Rs. 338 crores per year. These are areas where one cannot lessen anything. If it is sought to be done, my hon. friends themselves will be not only unhappy about it, but will be very angry and rightly so. Therefore, these are not areas where these things can be done.

An example was cited by Mr. Masani. It was also pointed out yesterday that he had forgotten to look at some figures. He said there is an increase in the Planning Commission personnel. It is not true. There is a decrease in the Planning Commission personnel. If he had seen all those three figures properly, he would have known it. I do not find fault with him. In a hurry it happens sometimes. The only thing is it must not be done in a hurry and with prejudice. This is all the result of an over-anxiety....

SHRI M. R. MASANI: In the demands for grants for the Planning Commission, there is a third obscure item called "additional staff" last year. It was not related to the figure for this year. If the figures are to be correctly understood, perhaps the tabulation should be better. There should be a footnote saying that this additional staff compensates for certain other staff which has been discharged. As you read it, it looks as if the number of peons and clerks has increased. Now that he has pointed out that there is a hidden figure which equates it, I accept it. But I suggest it should be better presented in future.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Again the fault is Government's! It is not the

fault of the hon. member that he did not take sufficient care. There was additional staff mentioned there. This year it is not there. If he had looked at the figures, he would have seen that they are absorbed in the permanent staff.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: It does not say so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are not in a Montessori class. The people here are highly intelligent, experienced people and politicians. If they also require to be treated in the Montessori method, the work of the Government will become impossible and I do not know what sort of budget I will have to present. The volume of the budget will grow ten-fold if I do it. If I was asked, I would have told him and I would not have mentioned it anywhere. If there was anything like that, he can afterwards reproduce it. My only request to him is, instead of getting into these mistakes and afterwards again defending them wrongly. I am pointing out a better method. The better method is this and not what he points out. (Interruption). My hon. friend will cease to be Mr. Masani if he does not persist in his mistakes, that is all I can say.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Make it easier for us to understand.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Are we to derive that 'Masani' is equal to 'mistakes'?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend is even worse. I was on the subject of deficit financing. One has to look at it in the proper light. What was I to do in the Budget? Should I lessen the expenditure in such a manner that the economy goes backwards? I could not do that. Should I levy such taxes as would create worse conditions than they are today? I could not do that. I have got, therefore, to keep the economy going. I have got to see that activity increases. I could not, therefore, lessen any expenditure, especially, on continuing activities. Therefore, I have had to give a certain size to the Budget. And, if I cannot levy further taxes and if I cannot have that

kind of pruning as my hon. friends think they can, then I have got to use deficit financing there and specially at a time when prices are falling. If the prices were not falling and they were rising, I would have made a super-human effort, if necessary, to see that deficit financing is not there. Last time I was very particular about that because prices were not falling. At that time they were rising. Therefore, I did it. I have not succeeded in keeping it up. That is true. But why? It is not that expenditures have increased. The expenditures were kept within limits and they were not exceeded. But the revenues went down because of several factors. All of them were not in our hands. We were also, as I said, carried away by the constant criticism that we were under-estimating our revenues. So the Ministry perhaps became so sensitive about it and estimated in a manner they thought was exact and estimated properly, but which turned out to be an over-estimate because they thought there will be recovery but there was not that amount of recovery in the economic activity on account of several factors. That is why revenues went down. And, if some foreign loans were not utilised that also deteriorated the revenues. In this manner we had to reconcile ourselves to a deficit of about Rs. 300 crores.

But it has not raised prices. They must have seen that prices are going down, not because of any great stratagem which I have employed, I must admit, but because of the season that has taken place. The season has given us good crops. I would not call that bumper crops or abnormal crops. They are just normal crops because in some areas there are bumper crops, in some areas there are less than normal crops and, therefore, on the whole, one can say it is a normal year and a normal production. Because of that the prices are going down.

When prices go up they say the prices must go down. When prices go down several hon. Members begin to say that prices must go up. In this very debate I have heard the two contradictory things. It so happens that if

the prices are at very high level then that should be taken as the minimum and we should keep it at that level and go ahead. Now the prices in the open market are something which are much higher than the procurement prices. The procurement prices are high enough, they are not low. When they want that market prices should be maintained, they have to go down to the procurement prices. If they go below the procurement prices all foodgrains that are there available we will certainly buy up. In that connection it is asked, have you got enough godowns, warehouses and storing capacity. I have gone into the figures and I have come to the conclusion on the basis of which I can assure the House that there is a capacity of 5.6 million tonnes of storing capacity today. It is true that this capacity is not fairly and evenly distributed. We have got, therefore, to create more capacity in some areas where it is not there. But it is there. Therefore, if we are planning to have 3 million tons of buffer stock it is not without having that kind of capacity. Therefore, my hon. friends ought to give us some credit for these things and not merely say that everything that is done by this government is wrong. Well, they can say so. They are welcome to do so. But if their intention is to improve us, then that intention will not be carried out. If their intention is not to help us, that also will not happen because they get removed by making this false propaganda. You will see what is happening in several States. So, this is not the way to do it. If we have done something wrong, they should put it forward and educate the public about it. But when we have not done anything wrong, if the public are going to be misled, then certainly it will recoil against them and not against us. I do not welcome this kind of help to us, because it is ultimately a loss to the country. We want that the country should develop in a proper manner and everybody should be strong and everybody should be effective. It is, therefore, that I do not welcome this kind of attitude. But it is, of course, for my hon. friends to keep whatever attitude they want to keep.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will he resign next year?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If by my resigning the country will benefit and he will benefit, I will certainly consider that proposition. But do they know only one thing: resign, resign, resign? Has my hon. friend ever thought of resigning from anything even though he has gone wrong on many things that he has said? But, it again is there for other people and not for himself. Here he has a different language; outside he is very sweet.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is only a humble request, he says.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then I come to agriculture, which is the most important subject. The food policy is also referred to here and my hon. friend, Shri Masani, asked us to see that all restrictions on zones go. This is constantly under examination. This also is not a matter where one can lay down as a fetish that only this should be done and not that. Therefore, we are trying to do what is profitable for the society as a whole.

Even my hon. friend suggested that we should not give up all rationing, we should provide rationing to some people. Now let us examine that proposition. He said: provide rationing to all those who are not paying income-tax. Has he realised what that number will be? The people who pay income-tax in this country are only about 2.5 million and the number of people in this country is more than 500 million. Now, if you take 2.5 million people as income-tax payers, taking into account their families, such population will come to 7 million to 8 million.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I had also said that those who own land should be excluded.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All right. Do that. The argument once made by several hon. Members was that 27 crores of people in this country have only an income of three annas. Now I believe they have to be included, according to my hon. friend. Has he

considered the cost of that kind of subsidy? What will it mean? So far our rationing has covered only 10 to 12 per cent of the population. Does he know how much it has cost us? That has cost us a subsidy of Rs. 106 crores. If we are to supply to 27 crores of people food at subsidised rates, it may go up to Rs. 1,000 crores; or even more than that. Who is going to bear it and how can it be done? Not only that. He says that there should be no procurement. How is one going to do it without procurement? Buying from the open market? That means that prices must go on rising, government must go on losing. And then taxing whom? I can tax only my hon. friends opposite, not those who are sitting on the other side, because they do not have anything whereas these people have everything.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The taxation system is faulty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Perhaps, he thought I was going to refer to this. Therefore, he is sitting in that corner. I must say that it is a brilliant anticipation. Therefore, this is again a suggestion which is not practicable.

In the matter of agriculture, it is said we have neglected agriculture from the very beginning. This again is not correct. We have spent on agriculture and programmes which help agricultural development Rs. 4602 crores in three Plans plus these two years. This is an outlay on agriculture, co-operation, irrigation and flood control. Besides that, the expenditure on electricity also has benefited and the rural population also to a very great deal. That expenditure is Rs. 3500 crores in these three Plans. Therefore to say that agriculture has been neglected is not a correct thing at all.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the percentage?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Percentage of what?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Of expenditure.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: At any rate, in this year, the expenditure on agriculture is larger than the expenditure on industry. That is all I can say.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उद्योग के मुकाबले में कितना है ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : It is Rs. 43 crores.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend is considering only Government of India's spending and he does not take into account the States' spending at all. After all, the States' spending is a major spending on agriculture. It is not the Government of India's direct spending which is the spending on agriculture because agriculture is a State subject. Whatever the Government of India does is in order to supplement the efforts of the States and that is what ought to be understood. This is how it is done.

Then, it is said that if PL 480 import is stopped, agriculture would go up immediately. This is a universal thing in many sections, both on this and that side.....

AN HON. MEMBER: That side also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is universal.

SHRI NAMBIAR: You stop PL 480 imports and experiment it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All intelligent people work in the same manner as it is said in this particular matter. Let us see this. Did we import PL 480 foodgrains in order to increase our resources? This is entirely a wrong and far-fetched allegation by anybody. We had tried to stop PL 480 imports about 4 or 5 years ago. But then the seasons began to go bad and we had got to import from outside if the people were to live. That has, of course, certainly, incidentally, given more resources also. But it is not for resources that we are doing it. Why are we trying to be self-sufficient as soon as possible? It is because we want to see

that we are not dependent on anybody for food. To say that, because of that, we are going on begging, I think, is a very cheap way of abusing this Government and a very bad way of denigrating the self-respect of this country. There is no question of begging from anybody. If they do not give us, we are not going to starve or die. But if we can do it and keep our people more comfortably than otherwise, then, certainly, there is nothing wrong in taking the help when it is given to us. Well, we have taken the help in that spirit and in no other spirit. If PL 480 funds had not come, what would have happened last year and the year before last. We would not have been able to feed a lot of our population which was without any foodgrains in U.P., in Bihar, in Gujarat, in Rajasthan and in other parts of the country. All this would not have happened if we had not got PL 480 on that scale on which we got it. If we want to import this year, we do not want to import for any other purpose but to build a buffer stock. We might produce or it is likely that we will have 95 million tonnes of food. That is quite true. But 95 million tonnes will not all be used for this purpose. A part will be required for seed; a part for animal feed. Then, 2 or 3 million tonnes will also go into the pipeline because when the year is better, people will keep also some stocks. You cannot avoid it. All this will leave not more than 80 million tonnes of food for consumption. If that is so, we do require some food specially when we want to build a buffer stock of about 3 million tonnes and it is, therefore, that we want to import the foodgrains from outside.

It is not as if we have had only PL 480 food in this country from outside. We have also purchased from outside grain worth Rs. 180 crores in foreign exchange. We had got to do this because without that we would not have got even the PL 480 food to the extent we got. These are things which are necessary and it is from that point of view that this ought to be judged. Agriculture has been benefited by this and not deteriorating on

[Shri Morarji Desai]

account of it because agriculturists could not have been maintained without this kind of thing. That has got to be looked at in the proper perspective. That money also has been utilised for the purposes of agriculture and for seeing that agricultural development is going on. It is in this way that this ought to be looked at. If it is looked at by that way, I am quite sure that there will be a proper assessment of what is being done and not merely utilised as an argument against the Government, right or wrong, because that will not help matters. We do want to see that agricultural production goes up and that we become self-sufficient as quickly as it is possible to do. It is our hope that within three years, or at the most four years, we will become completely self-sufficient, and will even have a little surplus because the way in which the progress is going on and the way the results are now being utilised of all the efforts that were made during the last fifteen years and which are now coming to fruition, give us this hope and we are producing more....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पी० एल० 480
का कितना पैसा खेती पर खर्च किया और
कितना अभी बचा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कोई बचा नहीं है ।
सब उपयोग में आया है ।

If my hon. friends want to ask me anything, they can certainly ask me and I will supply them, but they should not expect that I should carry the figures in my head. They do not want to carry any figures; no figures are useful to them and, therefore, they have not to carry them. I cannot give them any figures at a moment's notice without having to verify them. If they ask me, I can certainly give them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are unable to maintain the figure with this budget.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know why my hon. friend wants to have a figure for himself. I did not know that he wanted to go again into the matrimonial market.

There is another thing which has been a perennial source of criticism, and this is the arrears of income-tax revenue. The income-tax arrears of revenue at the end of March, 1967, were about Rs. 547 crores, and at the end of January, they have come down to about Rs. 380 crores. The others have been recovered. Out of these Rs. 380 crores, more than a hundred crores of rupees are such as cannot be recovered for one reason or the other; some amount has to be written off because people are not here or have gone into liquidation or have gone bankrupt. There are some tax demands—they are not arrears—, there are some which are in dispute, there are some which are pending appeals, and in that manner, out of Rs. 380 crores, about Rs. 273 crores or so are for recovery for which processes have been issued to the States, and some, directly by Government of India itself, and I am quite sure that these will be recovered as soon as possible. We are getting at it and getting at it as best as we can. Next year I am quite sure that this kind of a picture will not be there. But it has to be understood that all do not become arrears. If there are tax demands income-tax assessments which are in appeal and if they are not to be recovered, they cannot be called arrears, but somehow or other, the figures as they have been shown have included all these figures in the past and, therefore, this thing has also come in. It is the fault of my Ministry; I do agree there. I do not say that all the fault lies with my hon. friends. The fault with my hon. friends lies in this that they are not prepared to hear the explanations which are given from year to year and they repeat the same things from time to time without being wiser by any efforts that are made to do so. They are not expected.. (Interruptions)

SHRI NAMBIAR: We do not want explanations. We want the money to be realised and our exchequer to be filled with money.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I require it even more than what my hon. friend does. I thought, my hon. friend had

no relation to money, but he still thinks that money should be hugged to.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Postage on inland letters and letters can be saved. These could have been excluded.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The public sector undertakings have always come under fire. I do agree that the public sector undertakings have not shown profits as expected and that there is a good deal of scope for improvement in the management of these undertakings. That has been also accepted. We are engaged presently in considering the measures that will put them on a better footing and make them more profitable... (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend may scoff at Mr. Malviya, but judging by results—why are you wanting to judge it now?... (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend does not want to become a good manager because he runs some mill.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): His integrity has been doubted by this House itself.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is no ground.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is the sort of mistakes which we would like you to admit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But these public sector undertakings, therefore, are being attended to and whatever changes are required in the matter of making changes in the management or in marketing assessments or marketing arrangements—all these things are being looked into and, therefore, as I said earlier, as soon as we are able to come to conclusions in this matter which should be effective, we shall certainly put them before this hon. House at the earliest opportunity, as soon as we are able to do this.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee that the controversy about public sector undertakings and private sector is not a very healthy controversy at all. It is not good for those who are advocates of private sector to abuse

public undertakings all the while. At the same time, it is not also good for those who are for the public sector to abuse all the while those who are in the private sector. This is not a healthy thing at all... (*Interruptions*). I understand my hon. friends' competence because they do not believe in any private sector. Therefore, they will certainly go against them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The controversy is not between public sector and private sector. It is between profit-making and no profit-making.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, I am not the only person who understands the Communists. I am one of the few persons who understand them thoroughly and that is their grievance... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, the question of Bokaro was raised. The Bokaro scheme has been accepted three years ago. It is now being implemented since last year. Last year Rs. 65 crores were spent on it and if this expenditure is not to become infructuous, we have got to see that it is put up as early as possible. Even then, we are not putting all the money into it as required or as we can do within 3 years or 2 years. Like that it might take 4 or 5 years to come to fruition. We cannot say that there will be no expenditure on Bokaro to-day. Whatever may be the opinion about it, whether it is a useful thing or not a useful thing, it is a fact that has come into effect.

I do not agree with my friends when they say that the schemes of manufacture of steel which have been undertaken by this Government have been wrongly undertaken.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is true that we have got to give the highest priority to agriculture which we are giving. But in order to see that agriculture also improves, industries also have to go up and if industries do not go up, there will not be any advancement in agriculture too. If fertilisers have to be made here, if electricity has to be expanded far more quickly than we are able to do to-day, then we have to

[Shri Morarji Desai]

manufacture all these things here. If we want to do that, the metals that are required for their manufacture, have got to be made here. And how much are we making? Compared to the advanced countries the production that we are making is very small and we will have to go on expanding it. But if we do not make a base like this, later on, I think, we will have to suffer far more and repent at leisure afterwards. So it is better to hear some of the criticisms and abuses, but not to make such kinds of blunders that they want us to make. It is, therefore, necessary that these things should go on.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Does the Finance Minister know that 50% of the capacity of the already existing plants is unused?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend, an elder, is mistaken in his statement of 50 per cent. It may be in some sectors, in some plants, but not generally. My hon. friend should know that there are some areas where there is full production and even over-production. There may not be large areas, but there are areas. It is not true that 50 per cent is vacant generally on the whole. That is absolutely not true.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am talking only of steel.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In steel also it is only in the last two or three years.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is all Government's figures.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not quite true, because recession certainly had made this kind of a thing; recession has come in because of several factors which I have mentioned. (*Interruption*). My hon. friend can say what he likes. I am also entitled to give figures if my hon. friend is entitled to give figures.

AN HON. MEMBER : You may ask Shri Channa Reddy. He will give you the figures.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : His Ministry is going to come for discussion when this can be pointed out to him,

and you may also tell him that at that time. Figures can be given at that time. But does my hon. friend know that we have got to import steel even today, because we are not making all the steel that we require.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : We are also exporting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We are exporting some and we are importing also more. That also has to be seen.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is difference between steel and steel.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I don't know whether my hon. friend knows that industry and how that industry is to be worked. If he had known what exports and imports mean, I am quite sure that this sort of an argument will not be made. There is always necessity of exporting something and importing something. That will remain even when we become self-sufficient in many things and we do not require any aid from outside. We will have to import things from outside, but we will have to export more through which we will pay them. But it is necessary to remember that we cannot be self-sufficient in everything. It is not wise to do so. It is a philosophy in which one can believe, but not so in the modern world. There are bound to be some areas in which you have got to import something from outside.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We would like to know this for information. As Acharyaji has said, when three of our public sector steel plants are operating at only half capacity how can you justify spending Rs. 109 crores in putting up a steel mill in the same year?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : When this is put in, the extra steel will be available after four or five years. Till then we will be far short of steel; because this is a developing economy where more and more is being consumed. That is what happens with cement. That is what happens with steel. That is what happens with aluminium. At any rate Acharyaji can say one thing, but why has my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody to say like that—only because he is sitting nearby?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You won't sit next to me, what can I do ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know what will be the result if I sit near you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you want to sit next to me, first you have to start drinking. Then we could sit together and I would not take Acharya's side.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Where do I grudge your sitting near Acharya ? I hope you improve by his company.

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : He has already improved. You want much more improvement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He is beyond improvement now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Shri Piloo Mody has made a very good suggestion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Then, Sir, in the matter of private sector, it is said that we are giving them more facilities and this is a budget which is taking notice of only the private sector. There, what have we done ? We have certainly given them certain concessions, but those concessions are very vital if the economy is to be activated and if more production is to take place and recession is to be fought successfully, and I think it is being done. When people say that it has no effect, I think that they are very much mistaken. Already I think that production is increasing in various fields. Even the textile production is going up.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Stocks are also rising.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Stocks are not rising. This again is wrong talk. Stocks are not what had accumulated seven years ago; on the contrary they are not also three months' stocks. They are the usual stocks which are there.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : 2½ months' stocks are there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It may be of some inefficient units and it is better that those inefficient units go out; we will put better units. That is what we

will do. But it is not my unit that I can scrap. It is for the owner to scrap it. How am I to scrap it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Take it over.

SHRI NAMBIAR : 15 textile mills in Coimbatore are threatened to be closed down.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They would not close down.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let him give an assurance like that.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is not an assurance but only a suggestion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Then, it is said that the Centre-State relations are not proper or that we are not helping the States as we should help them. We have appointed now a Finance Commission, namely the Fifth Finance Commission, and I am quite sure that the Finance Commission will give all facts and figures and their suggestions which I hope will lay this controversy at rest for future. But even today what have we not done which we could have done ? And what have we not given which we could give ? Whatever have been our assets here, we do not say that these assets belong to the Centre and not to everybody. What is the Centre ? Centre means the whole of India, and all the States together mean the whole of India. The Centre lives in the States; the States will also be all right if the Centre is all right; the Centre will be all right if the States are all right. It is this philosophy which we have always believed in. We have not believed in any other philosophy.

If it is said that we are benefiting the Congress States more and the non-Congress States less. I should like to be pointed out one figure in one matter where we have made this discrimination and we shall pay any penalty that they want us to pay...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What about Delhi ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, even in regard to Delhi, let them point it out.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

I think Delhi also has been given more than it deserves. Therefore, let him not try to say that. Because it is the capital here, if he thinks that they should get more and they can put up more and more agitations so that more and more could be had, then I am afraid that is not possible...

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Delhi is not a State, and also, Delhi does not represent India.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Therefore, in the matter of Centre-State relations, it is some of the States which may not have behaved fairly with the Centre. But I am prepared to take up any challenge in which anybody can point out and prove to any impartial authority that the Centre has not been impartial in their dealing with all the States, or that they have not been as liberal as they could be.

The deficit has been cited by some of the States and especially by my hon. friend the Chief Minister of Madras, as hurting the States. How does it hurt the States? If I do not have Rs. 290 crores I shall not be able to give them Rs. 695 crores; Rs. 290 crores will go from the grants to them then. How am I to give them if I do not have it? As a matter of fact, much of this deficit financing is also due to the fact that they have drawn overdrafts in the past. Of course, we must help them, and we are ready to help them. Therefore, they are there. But there is no question of any overdrafts for anybody in the future. That will shatter the economy more than anything else.

The only argument advanced was in regard to the grant of dearness allowance to the States for their employees. But the States are autonomous, and if they are autonomous, their staff are also autonomous and they keep them for their own purposes and their own work, and if they are not to pay for them, who is to pay for them? If they do not pay for them and we pay for them, then we shall certainly have a voice in that, and that will not be a healthy state of affairs for anybody. We cannot go on doing things like that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is responsible for the price increase.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They must look after them. I am not the only person responsible for it; my hon. friend is even more responsible for it, because the present conditions, as some hon. Members have said, are not due to the bungling of this Government. Let us examine all the causes and find out what they are due to. I do not say that this Government has made no faults. Can my hon. friend opposite say that the Government in his State has made no faults?

SHRI NAMBIAR : No, not at all.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : A person who claims perfection is the most stupid person on earth, because it only means that he does not want to be wiser. Who can claim that he knows everything?

I would even ask him : can he claim that he has made no wrong expenditure in his own house? Sometimes it must have been done. Does he not waste the food that he eats? If he did not waste the food that he eats, why should he have to use other places? I do not do that :

SHRI PILOO MODY : The only mistake he made is the bottle of whisky he bought.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There, my hon. friend is in company with Mr. Piloo Mody. That is his only fault.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have been making mistakes all my life.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am glad you accept it, but I hope you will remember it in future before telling me.

Let us come to the taxation that has been levied.

श्री रवी राय : क्या कुछ घटा रहे हैं ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No. What is the philosophy behind this? That ought to be understood. Is it merely to levy more taxes that this is done? That is not the idea with which these rates are increased. The Posts and Telegraphs

Departments have been incurring losses for the last few years,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On account of inefficiency.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am coming to that too. How is that to be remedied? There are two ways of doing it. One is the way of cutting down expenditure and so making both ends meet. The other way is to see that the rates are properly adjusted so that there is no loss. We do not consider these undertakings as those which should give us profits. We want them only to pay for themselves. Otherwise, even efficiency will not be considered. I do not say that it is working as efficiently as it should. Whose fault is it? Who starts those labour people who do not work, who do not do many of these things? Overtime is sought. Who is responsible for that? I hope my hon. friends help me in cutting down overtime, by cutting down the large amount of medical expenses which they have incurred. I am quite sure when these things are mentioned, my hon. friends will go at my throat and say; What are you doing? Give them more." Therefore, let us take a lesson. If you help me in cutting down expenditure, I will certainly reduce the rates, that I am prepared to do, because we do not want to earn any money out of this, we only want that they should pay their own way. Therefore, let us sit down and see that the whole thing becomes efficient, that expenditures are cut down, and rates are also cut down. The increase has been made only just to cover the losses, not even fully. There is still some loss which will be met by telephones or some other activities. The whole loss is not made up by the rise in rates at all, both telegraph and postal rates. After all, the rates elsewhere are higher in many places, except in one or two small places.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You said let us sit down. We accept, but meantime do not increase the rates.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Certainly after this. My hon. friends will be in a better frame of mind if it is there.

Otherwise, they will ask for increased dearness allowance. Therefore, unless that is done, I cannot accept the position.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सब पर विचार करने के लिये कोई एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी ब्रँडाने के लिए तैयार हैं जोकि इस चीज को देखे कि कहां गलती की जा रही है, कहां ज़रूरत से ज्यादा खर्च किया जा रहा है या कहां इनएफिशिएंसी हो रही है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have the greatest respect for parliamentary committees, but parliamentary committees cannot run the Government. Government has to be run by the executive, and parliamentary committees can certainly help in that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On a point of clarification. The Tyagi Committee report is incomplete. The proposals made in it are conditional in economy, that is clearly stated. You have accepted the proposals for increase but you have not considered or waited for their proposals for economy.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know what the attitude of my hon. friends will be when the economy proposals come.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Not mine.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : After all, I have got to consider all my friends opposite, not only one section. Therefore, let us all sit down on some matters which are national. After all, let us consider even the postal rates. Is it going against the poor only? 75 per cent of the people are illiterate today. When figures speak to their disadvantage, my hon. friends do not want figures..... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the record of the Congress.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not the record of the Congress or non-Congress. It is not Government which teaches everybody. My hon. friends who wax eloquent also have a share in it.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Have they gone to the agriculturists to help them take advantage of the new machinery? After all Government cannot do all these things; it is the people who have to do it. If the Government did not do its part, you can find fault with the Government. It is no use saying that the Government should educate everybody and my hon. friends have no responsibility at all in the matter. Adult education is the responsibility of all of us, not merely that of Government. My hon. friends should co-operate in this matter. Whosoever may be at fault, it is true that 75 per cent of our people are illiterate and only 25 per cent have become literate. It is only the poor who are illiterate; those who are well to do are not illiterate. Therefore, out of this 75 per cent, how many would write letters.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : My servant writes four post cards a month.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because he is his servant. His servant does not live in the village. My hon. friend's servant has got all the habits of his master. He must be taking post cards from him; it is very natural. Why should he not do it; he should enable him to do that. My hon. friend is very keen on post-cards because it is the business people who use these post cards for advertisements and for other purposes. The number of postcards used by poor people is very small. I have received representations from the business people saying that their costs will go up. (Interruptions.)

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : That is allowed in income-tax under expenses; we are not worried about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I shall say that you got worried. If your arms are long, my arms are longer. Do not forget. Still things are coming to me and we shall see to it properly; we shall see that you do not escape these things. Therefore, this will be done.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अब देखना यह है कि बिना मंत्री जी के हाथ लम्बे हैं या उन मंत्र के हाथ लम्बे हैं ? यह एक चैलेंज दोनों के बीच में हो गया है। यह हो ही जाय।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारी दुनिया को चैलेंज देने वालों को मैं क्या चैलेंज दूंगा ?

I am certainly a back number in this matter; I do not compete with my hon. friends.

श्री रबी राय : कम-से-कम वह चुनौती तो आप मंजूर कर लीजिये।

श्री कमलनयन बाजज : हमारी कोई चुनौती नहीं है। विजनैस में पोस्ट कार्ड वर्ग में बेजने पड़ने हो रहे और जैसा मैंने कहा है यह इनकम-टैक्स में एक्सपेंस के अंदर गेलाऊड होता है।

श्री रबी राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब वह डर गये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The rise in postal rates is not, therefore, harsh or hard and it has been done for reasons of efficiency and not merely for increasing revenue. Otherwise it will not be possible to expand the postal services to all people. We have got to extend the postal services and give the telegraph services also to all people. My hon. friends who can afford to pay should pay for the other people. That is how we are going to extend the services.

16 HRS.

It is argued that I have levied duty on chocolates and peppermints which are meant for the children. Whose children? Children of the rich, not of the poor. They have not to pay; it is the father who pays. And I am quite sure that the children will not be denied these things. Do poor children eat peppermints and chocolates and other things? Then, it is not that the confectionery items produced by small shopkeepers are being charged. It is only those items which are made in factories which are going to be charged and not items manufactured in small shops. Therefore, all this talk about these taxes being heavy, and then again to say that we must have a massive mobilisation of resources—I do not know from whom—are two things. Two things

are said : black money is one and the rich people being taxed is another thing. We are taking from the rich people as much as we can today. I do not think if you increase it you will get more and more return; you will get less and less return if you go on increasing it because things will go down and will not improve. It is no use trying to say that all the industries which are in private hands are no good for the country. They do also a lot of good to the country. They may do it with a profit motive, but they do give employment to the people. They are also a measure by which the industrial activities are judged. We can take money from them, and we are taking money from them. A man who earns Rs. 20 lakhs pays very nearly Rs. 17 lakhs to Government today; and wealth tax goes extra; gift tax goes extra. All this is paid. If I have levied a tax on refrigerators, who is going to pay for them? It is these people who will pay for them. Therefore, this time the taxes that are levied are not going only on the poor people. It is very little on the poor people. Some postal rates will go up; certainly I cannot deny that. But that is not done for that purpose. These things have had to be rationalised and therefore it has been done.

The task of the Finance Minister is never easy and it is never going to be easy at any time and under any circumstances; and the budget is going to be found fault with by somebody or the other. . . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Ujjain) : *Beedi, tambako.*

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : On the question of *beedi* I do not know why my hon. friend is so fond of *beedies*. I do not know whether he is very fond of it himself or not, or whether his voters are fond of it. But he seems to be very exercised over *beedies*. It is not that *beedies* are going to be far more expensive than cigarettes or cigars. Cigarettes and cigar already bear a very heavy taxation which *beedies* do not to that extent. It is therefore a tax which the *beedi*-consumers will pay; one paise more for every hundred *beedies*. That

is all the tax that is levied now. Those people who are paying heavier tax will pay in addition. Therefore, it is not as if one is completely twitting Shri Pillo Mody, Shri Kachwai and myself all in the same manner. It is not a correct thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I object to my name being mentioned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My good friend does not give me his own instance. Otherwise it is still better. But that was not done. He only referred to me. I think he would have been a more proper representative than myself.

I hope, therefore, that the budget proposals will be viewed in this light. There will be further discussion on this, and there will be further opportunities for me to deal with some of the other points that have come to us. I do not want to take more time of the House today and it is not possible for me to deal with all the criticisms. But let me assure my hon. friends that just as I have been profited by the criticisms last year, I will be profited also by the criticism next year if I am here.

Thank you.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What about the concession about the postal rates?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No questions please. We have to take up private Members' business.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He must promise some concessions. (*Interruption*)

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1968-69

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No questions. If I permit you one question, there would be several others rising. I will now put the motion to the vote : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 136."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants (On Account) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND No. 1—Ministry of Commerce

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 2—Foreign Trade

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,89,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 3—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 4—Ministry of Defence

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 5—Defence Services—Effective

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,50,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective

of which Rs. 1,18,11,57,000 shall be for Army including Defence Production, Rs. 6,36,93,000 for Navy and Rs. 28,02,17,000 for Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 6—Defence Services—Non-effective

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,70,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-effective'."

DEMAND No. 7—Ministry of Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 8—Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,51,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 9—Archaeology

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 10—Survey of India

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 11—Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969,

in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND No. 12—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 13—External Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 14—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 15—Ministry of Finance.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 16—Customs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 17—Union Excise Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 18—Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Taxation Income including Corporation tax etc.'"

DEMAND No. 19—Stamps

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 20—Audit

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 21—Currency and Coinage

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 22—Mint

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 23—Kolar Gold Mines

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 24—Pension and other Retirement Benefits

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 25—Opium

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,80,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 27—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,96,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 28—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 29—Pre-partition Payments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 30—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 31—Agriculture

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 32—Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 33—Forest

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,15,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agricul-

ture Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 35—Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 36—Medical and Public Health

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,84,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 37—Other Revenue Expenditure for the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure for the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 38—Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 39—Cabinet

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 40—Administration of Justice

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 41—Police.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,58,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 42—Census

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 43—Statistics

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 44—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 45—Territorial and Political Pensions

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 46—Delhi

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,22,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 47—Chandigarh

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 48—Andaman and Nicobar Islands

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 49—Tribal Areas

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 50—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 51—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 52—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 53—Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 54—Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 55—Salt

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 57—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,49,000 be granted to the President,

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 58—Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 59—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 60—Ministry of Irrigation and Power

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 61—Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 62—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expendi-

ture of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 63—Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 64—Director General, Mines Safety

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Director-General, Mines Safety'."

DEMAND No. 65—Labour and Employment

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 66—Expenditure on Displaced Persons

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 67—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 68—Ministry of Law

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 69—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 70—Ministry of Petroleum and chemicals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 71—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 72—Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 73—Geological Survey

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 74—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 75—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 76—Meteorology

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 77—Aviation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,02,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 78—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 79—Ministry of Transport and Shipping

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 80—Roads

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 81—Mercantile Marine

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 82—Lighthouses and Lightships

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 83—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 84—Ministry of Works Housing and Supply

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 85—Public Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,56,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 86—Stationery and Printing

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 87—Supplies and Disposal

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 88—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 89—Department of Atomic Energy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,51,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 91—Department of Communications

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 92—Overseas Communications Service

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 93—Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,31,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 94—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loan from General Revenue

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loan from General Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 95—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,75,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 96—Department of Parliamentary Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 97—Department of Social Welfare

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 98—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 99—Planning Commission

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 100—Lok Sabha

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 101—Rajya Sabha

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 102—Secretariat of the Vice-President

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 103—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 104—Defence Capital Outlay

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21.75.83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 105—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 106—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969,

in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 107—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 108—Capital Outlay on Mints

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 109—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 110—Commuted Value of Pensions

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 111—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 112—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,62,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

DEMAND No. 113—Loans and Advances by the Central Government

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,53,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 114—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,70,64,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers'."

DEMANDS No. 115—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 116—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the

Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 117—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,94,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 118—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 120—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 121—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 122—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 123—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 125—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,37,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 126—Capital Outlay on Aviation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 127—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 128—Capital Outlay on Roads

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,88,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 129—Capital Outlay on Ports

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 130—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 131—Delhi Capital Outlay

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 132—Capital Outlay on Public Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969,

in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 133—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 134—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,95,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 135—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,25,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 136—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the Department of Communication'."

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1968

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, with a little correction. There has been some printing error. It means a lot because there are omissions of two zeros on page 9 and one zero on page 10 of the Bill. There are these two mistakes. Two zeros have been omitted in the total column of page 9 and one zero on page 10. I, therefore request you to get these corrected.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : We must know the implications of the two zeros. To how many crores does it come ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a printing mistake; there is no implication, I can assure you.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69 (as corrected by the Deputy Prime Minister)".

The motion was adopted

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-3-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule as corrected by the Deputy Prime Minister and with the Annexure stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule as corrected by the Deputy Prime Minister and with the Annexure, were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो संशोधन किये हैं नियमानुसार वह संशोधन और जो अंतिम राशि है वह सटिफाई हो कर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आती है। इस संशोधन से वह स्थिति कैसे बदली जा सकती है। आप नियम देखिये।

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to know the implication of the two zeros. It means several crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not necessary again to get it certified because in the demands it is correctly mentioned and here also at the end, it is correct. On page 9, two zeros are missing.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : What is the corrected figure now ? We must know it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has passed the demands already.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I agree, but why can't he say what is the corrected figure ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : On page 9, in the last column 'Total', there is a mistake in the third figure from the top. It is printed as 19,08,00,000. It should have been 19,08,00,00,000. (Interruptions). Similarly, in one figure on page 10 one zero has been dropped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My impression is, it is a printing error. Let us hear the Finance Minister. He is explaining the position.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यदि टोटल गलत है तो स्वीकृत दुबारा आनी चाहिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : टोटल में कोई गलती नहीं है।

यह जो टोटल है, 19 करोड़ आठ लाख, यह 19 अरब 8 करोड़ होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The total is correct ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : टोटल तो ठीक है लेकिन हर एक हैड का अलग-अलग टोटल लगा हुआ है। एक ही हैड में गलती है यह कहा गया है। जब एक हैड का टोटल गलत है तो यह भी हो सकता है कि ग्रांड टोटल गलत लगा हो। अगर यह मान कर चलें कि पहले का जो एक हैड है उसका टोटल ही ठीक है और बाद में आप उसको बदलना चाहते हैं तो

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

में समझता हूँ कि आपको राष्ट्रपति से इसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

16.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो यह गलत बात होगी।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : राष्ट्रपति जी से जो स्वीकृति ली है उसके मन्त्राधिक यह करेक्ट फ़िगर है लेकिन छपने में यहां गलती हुई है। और कोई गलती नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बात साफ हो गई है कि हम अपने बजट को भी ठीक तरह से नहीं छाप सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि सदन इसको एप्रूवल दे रहा है। लेकिन यह जिस डंग में हुआ है यह कोई सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है। दो फ़िगर रह गए हैं और उनको आखिर में शामिल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, a little earlier the Finance Minister made very heavy weather about my difficulty in reading correctly an item in his Demands for Grants. Now it is quite clear that they also can be hasty and they also can err.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I agree that the printers have been hasty, but the only difference is that I have detected it whereas he did not detect it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

presented to the House on the 12th March, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

16.13 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 16 and substitution of article 335)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे मंशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164) *

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 3)

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-3-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि जाँच आयोग अधिनियम 1952 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.14 HRS.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Substitution of article 156 and insertion of new article 159A) by Shri P. K. Deo.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo on the 1st March, 1968 :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Deo may continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time I was narrating the recommendations of the Provincial Constitution Committee which was headed by Sardar Patel. The Committee recommended that the Governor may be removed from office for stated misbehaviour by impeachment, the charge to be preferred by a Provincial Legislature or where the legislature is bicameral, by the lower House of the Provincial Legislature, and to be tried by the Upper House of the Federal Parliament, the resolution in each case to be supported by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House concerned.

On the basis of this recommendation the drafters of the Constitution made necessary provision in the draft Constitution in article 132 and for 'misbe-

haviour' substituted 'violation of the Constitution' as in the case of the President.

Article 137 of the draft Constitution laid down the procedure. The debate on these articles in the Constituent Assembly makes a very interesting reading. The debate took place on 31st May, 1949 on article 132 and Shri Brajeshwar Prasad and Dr. Ambedkar moved amendments without any speech. There were three long speeches. I would like to quote from the speeches made there. This is what Prof. K. T. Shah who took part in the debate said :

"I would like, however, to point out, that having regard to the appointment as against the elective principle, we must not leave the governor to be entirely at the mercy or the pleasure of the President. We should see to it, at any rate, that if he is to be a constitutional head of the province, if he is to be acting in accordance with the advice of his ministers, if we desire to remove any objection that might possibly be there to the principle of nomination, we should see to it that at least while he is acting correctly, in accordance with the Constitution following the advice of his ministers, he should not be at the mercy of the President who is away from the Province and who is a national and not a local authority. This is all the more important pending the evolution of a convention."

The other speaker on this article was Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. He said :

"Dr. Ambedkar has not given any reasons why he has made this change. Of course, the election of the Governors has been done away with but why make him removable by the President at his pleasure ? The original article says :

"A Governor may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by im-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

peachment in the manner provided in article 137 of the Constitution."

It means that a Governor can only be removed by impeachment by both the Houses. Now, he will be there only at the pleasure of the President.

"Such a Governor will have no independence and my point is that the Centre might try to do some mischief through that man."

That is what is happening today.

Then, Shri Lokanath Misra who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly from my State said :

"It would have been much better if the Governor's removal had been made dependent not only on the displeasure of the President but on the displeasure of the State Legislature also which represents the people and that would have been a safeguard against the evil that has been caused by the provision for the appointment of Governors by the President.

Sir, instead of replying to the various points raised in the debate, Dr. Ambedkar who was piloting the draft Constitution said :

"It seems to me that when you have given the general power, you also give the power to the President to remove a Governor for corruption, for bribery, for violation of the Constitution or for any other reason which the President no doubt feels is legitimate ground for the removal of the Governor. It seems, therefore, quite unnecessary to burden the Constitution with all these limitations stated in express terms when it is perfectly possible for the President to act upon the very same ground under the formula that the Governor shall hold office dur-

ing his pleasure. I, therefore, think that it is unnecessary to categorise the conditions under which the President may undertake the removal of the Governor."

To my surprise, I have not been able to find any justification as to how in a mysterious way the present provision of making Governor responsible only to the President has crept in the Constitution. Similarly, the procedure laid down in the draft article 137 was negatived the next day, that is, on the 1st June, 1949 even without any discussion.

Sir, the study of the different Constitutions of the democracies in the free world makes a very interesting reading specially in those countries where there is a federal structure. I would like to quote from the American Constitution. This is the book written by Mr. Charles A. Beard, "American Government and Politics". On p. 616, he says :

"As a rule, the governor may be removed from office by impeachment. The process in the states generally follows the principles laid down in the Federal Constitution with differences only in detail. Usually, the lower house brings the impeachment charges and the upper house hears and judges. In the long history of our republic only a few governors have been ousted by this humiliating process : Sulzer of New York in 1913, Ferguson of Texas in 1917, Walton of Oklahoma in 1923 and Johnson of Oklahoma in 1929, for example."

So, you will find that in those very countries where the authority is drawn from the people there, there is a specific provision to impeach the Governor and that the Governor should be responsible to the verdict of the people and the popular will. Let us take the case of Canada and Australia where there is a federal structure, but a different picture. In Canada, the Lt. Governor of a Province can be removed by the Governor-

General. In Australia, like the Governor-General, the Governor of a State holds office during the pleasure of the Crown; the Governor cannot be removed by the Governor-General. In Commonwealth countries which owe allegiance to the Crown, we find a similar provision. In the Government of India Act, 1935, also, a similar provision was there that the Governor cannot be removed and if at all he has to be removed, he can be removed only by the Governor-General in the case of the Government of India Act. After India became a Republic and after we drafted this Constitution where in the Preamble we say, "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens....", etc., etc., the actual sovereignty lies in the people. Therefore, the inclusion of such an article in the Constitution that the Governor could only be held responsible to the President and will hold office at his pleasure, is only a legacy of the British times, of the colonial rule, and I think, it is high time that it was removed....

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of members who want to speak on this. He may now conclude.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Lastly, I beg to submit that the provision in my Bill is so rigid that I doubt whether it will ever be possible to implement the various provisions as envisaged in my Bill because it requires a two-third majority in the local legislature and a two-third majority in the Council of States. It is not feasible under the provisions of this Bill that the Governor could be impeached, in a light-hearted way unless there is gross violation of the Constitution, but it is very necessary that a provision for impeachment should be there to make him more responsible and more responsive to the popular verdict; other wise, he will ride rough shod on the Assembly and on the will of the people.

With these words, I commend this Bill to this House for consideration and for acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I am glad that my friend, Mr. P. K. Deo, has brought forward this measure because it is more than time that serious thought is given to the position of the Governor in our Constitution. I am afraid sometimes that the position of the Governor was retained in our Constitution largely on account of a sort of spiritual indolence, that we try to follow the pattern that was followed more or less in the British times, and we hardly made any basic change in the ways of our Constitution, which is why the Government of India Act of 1935 has been almost verbally reproduced in so many of the clauses of our Constitution. But it is quite clear from the report of the discussions in the Constituent Assembly that there was a definite idea that the office of the Governor is necessitated only because of India being a union of States, and in order to safeguard the relationship between the Centre and the States, there had to be an office corresponding to that of the Governor. But certain ornamental decorative features were maintained largely on account of our respect for the conventions which grew in British times. The feeling among our people has always been that these Governors are a kind of white elephant of an institution, that they cost the exchequer a great deal of money, but they do not have the corresponding functions. And in the constitutional set-up of the sort that we have, a Governor can really have no other functions than merely to preside over the particular constitutional set-up in the State. But, recently we have discovered how the position of the Governor can be abused. We have found to our consternation how the Governors appear to act as if they were the instruments of the ruling Party at the Centre. It has become a disappointment to find so many times that the Governor behaves as if he is an employee of the Central Government and he is supposed to pursue the policies which are satisfactory to the Central

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Government and, therefore, naturally a feeling has grown that this institution of Governor has got to be regulated properly if it is to be retained at all. Most people would perhaps feel that this is much too expensive an institution, and that it is an ornamental decoration which is something that this poor country cannot afford and we should do away with it. My suggestion would be that we shall try to find out if we can do away with this kind of absolutely expensive institution and have some other alternative arrangements in order to facilitate the relations between the Centre and the States.

We have seen, for example, in the case of West Bengal that we had even to discuss in this House a motion requesting the President to dismiss the Governor. Normally, we consider such things absolutely inconceivable. The idea of trying to impeach the President or dismissing the Governor should go against the grain of parliamentary working but we had to do it because of the very very wrong things which were being done under the cloak of a certain office. Now, we have found repeatedly how the position of Governor has been abused in West Bengal in a particular way, in the Punjab in another way, in Haryana in yet another way. In Bihar, we have found the Governor having to be constrained to make a nomination on the Council of the very person who had to be made the Chief Minister. Now, after all, if certain decencies are to be maintained in life, the right of the President to make nomination to the Rajya Sabha or the right of the Governor to make nomination to the Upper House in the States is something which has to be exercised with responsibility, with deliberation. But we found that a person in Bihar who did not satisfy any of the criteria which would entitle a man even remotely to be nominated to the Upper House, comes into the picture because he had to be brought in as part of the mischievous political process of monopolisation of all power by a particular Party.

Governors in different States have lent themselves to this abuse of their

power and authority. I cannot go into the details of this matter because time is short and so many others, I am sure, would like to take part. And this matter of Governors having misbehaved has come up so very often and in the near future we are going to discuss the Presidential take-over in West Bengal, in UP and so on and so forth and this matter would again be coming up.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

Since this question has been brought before the Parliament by Mr. Deo, what I feel is that people cannot be satisfied by a determined attempt to do away altogether with the expensive office of the Governor. We should find ways and means so that the Governor can be brought to book. The Governor seems to be the only person operating in this country who is under no authority whatever except the President who is his appointing authority. This is most peculiar. The President can be impeached under the provisions of the Constitution, but there is no comparable provision here in the Constitution regarding the impeachment of the Governor.

The question of discretion is being brought up in the case of the Governor because by a kind of indiscretion so to speak in the Constitution there is a reference to certain powers which belong to the Governor. Except in the case of Assam the Governor has really and truly no discretionary authority whatever. That is the only rational interpretation of the Constitution, but by what appears to be a drafting anomaly the Governor has in the Constitution certain powers which perhaps he can conceivably claim. Now when these powers are invoked, powers which in the truest and constitutional sense, do not exist, when these powers in a very technical sense are invoked by Governors in order that the Governorship may be a pawn in the game of political parties to be exercised by those who are ruling at the Centre, surely, Sir, then it is time to cry halt, surely, Sir it is time to make some provision in order to make the office of the Governor a really responsible and a responsive office.

Sir, I am sorry I have no time to go into much details over it, but Shri Deo has brought up this measure which must receive the very serious consideration of this Parliament. Government, at any rate, should see that they must sit along with other people to give very careful consideration to the question as to how this office is to be retained if it is to be retained at all. My personal feeling is that this white elephant of authority should be abolished altogether and nobody would be any the worse for it. If it cannot be abolished there must be provision made so that the Governor can be brought to book. I would not in a huff suggest that the Governor should be elected or something of that sort, because it does mean other kinds of implications which we should discuss in a very different atmosphere. But at any rate, the provisions must be there in the Constitution so that the Governor, who has been guilty of gross dereliction of duty, of constitutional default or of any kind of very serious negligence or other kinds of default, should be impeached. He should be brought to book. And that is the point which Shri Deo has mentioned, which he wants to introduce in the Constitution. I give it my support and I do hope Government would take an imaginative view of the matter.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, देव साहब का जो बिल हाउस के सामने है मुझे अफसोस है मैं इसकी हिमायत नहीं कर सकता। बिल को मैंने बड़े गौर से पढ़ा। हमदर्दी जरूर है इनकी स्पिरिट से लेकिन इनकी जो स्पिरिट है उसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय इन हालात में जिन हालात में कि हमारे देश का कांस्टीट्यूशन है, ऐसी यूनिट कि यहां प्रेसीडेंट एलेक्शन से होता है और फिर गवर्नर का जो आफिस है वह नामिनेशन से है, वह एलेक्शन से नहीं है, इन हालात में उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो सकता। मेरे फाजिल दोस्त देव साहब ने यू० एस० ए० का कांस्टीट्यूशन साइट किया, कनाडा का कांस्टीट्यूशन साइट किया और आस्ट्रेलिया का भी इन्होंने रेफरेंस दिया। वहां हालात मुस्तसिफ

हैं। अमेरिका में जो गवर्नमेंट बनती है वह प्रेसीडेंशियल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है। वहां एलेक्शन होता है गवर्नर का और गवर्नर से भी जो छोटे ओहदे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के, वहां भी एलेक्शन होता है काउन्टी का या और भी जो छोटे से छोटे या बड़े ओहदे हैं उनका भी एलेक्शन होता है जब प्रेसीडेंट का एलेक्शन होता है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में भी वही सिस्टम हो तो मैं जरूर ऐप्रोशिएट करता कि जैसे प्रेसीडेंट का इम्पीचमेंट है वैसे ही गवर्नर का भी उसके साथ होता लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि हमारे जो कांस्टीट्यूशन मेकर्स हैं, जो कांस्टीट्यूशन फादर्स हैं उन्होंने गवर्नर का अप्वाइंटमेंट प्रेसीडेंट के हाथ में दिया और 1936 का आप गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट देखेंगे, मोर आर लेस हमारा जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है यह एक तरह से उसी की कापी है और उसमें मैं खामी नहीं देखता। बहुत सी बातें अच्छी हैं। अगर उनको जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने बिल में बताया, कापी कर लिया जाय तो इस देश में एनाकी आ जाय। आप कहेंगे कि एनाकी कैसे आयेगी? मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि किसी भी असेम्बली के 30 मेम्बर्स एक रेजोल्यूशन दें और उस रेजोल्यूशन को दो-तिहाई मेम्बर्स पास करें और फिर साथ-साथ में वह रेजोल्यूशन पास करके कौंसिल आफ स्टेट में भेजें। उन्होंने इस का जिक्र नहीं किया कि वार्ड-कैमरल लेजिस्लेचर है तो वह कौंसिल क्या करे, उस का तो जिक्र ही नहीं किया। कुछ कन्प्यूज्ड ला फ्रेमिंग है इस बिल का। मैं इत्फाक नहीं करता उससे। फिर उन्होंने उसे उठा कर भेज दिया सेंटर में। सेंटर में कह दिया कि कौंसिल आफ स्टेट के चेयरमैन जो कि वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया होते हैं उनके पास जाय और वह एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करें। उसके मेम्बर्स में ऐसे लोगों को भी वह रख सकता है जो चाहे कौंसिल आफ स्टेट के मेम्बर न भी हों। तो यह तो खिचड़ी पक गई। फर्ज कर लीजिए कि जहां स्टेट में ऐसी गवर्नमेंट है जो एक माइंड की है, एक पार्टी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

की है और सेंटर में दूसरी पार्टी की कौंसिल आफ स्टेट है, अब उसकी मेम्बरशिप में तो कौंसिल के नान-मेम्बर्स भी आ सकते हैं तो सारे देश को एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल डेडलाक में उन्होंने डाल दिया। अगर एक गवर्नर का फंसला करना हो तो इस तरीके से तो इस काम में वर्षों लग जायेंगे और कुछ उसमें होता ही नहीं।

बिल से ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि जैसे प्रेसीडेंट में एतबार ही नहीं है। एक प्रेसीडेंट हमारा है जिसको सारे देश की हमारी पार्लियामेंट, यहां के दोनों हाउसेज, कौंसिल आफ स्टेट और साथ-साथ यह एलेक्ट्रेड हाउस भी छांटता है, फिर सारे देश की असेम्बलीज और टेरीटोरियल जो अपनी यूनिट्स हैं, वह जब इतने बड़े आदमी को छांटती हैं तो फिर वह एक सिम्बल बन जाता है देश का और फिर गवर्नर के अप्वाइंटमेंट के लिए भी कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि ऐट रैंडम प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने जिसको चाहा अप्वाइंट कर दिया, उसके लिए भी सेट रूल्स हैं, रेगुलेशंस हैं, कन्वेंशन बन गया है कि अगर अपोजीशन की भी हुकूमत है किसी स्टेट में तो वहां से चीफ मिनिस्टर नाम सजेस्ट करता है, होम मिनिस्टर और प्रेसीडेंट एक नाम नहीं कई नाम मांगते हैं और अप्वाइंटमेंट आफ गवर्नर के लिए एक तरीका बन गया है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर जिस आदमी के लिए एग्री करता है आमतौर पर उसका अप्वाइंटमेंट होता है। मेरे दोस्त थोड़े से परेशान इसलिए हैं कि चूंकि आज कल देश में इस किस्म का थोड़ा सा डिस्ट्रप्शन है जो कि उनकी अपनी पार्टीज की बदौलत है, वह ठीक से हुकूमत नहीं चला सकीं नान-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स तो उसकी सारी नाकामयाबी गवर्नर्स के सिर पर उन्होंने थोप दिया है। यह जो इनके दिमाग में बेचैनी है वह बेचारे गवर्नर के सिर यह सारी की सारी चीजें वह मढ़ रहे हैं। वह यह नहीं सोचते कि सबके कर्त्ता-धर्ता जो कुछ भी हुआ है या देश में जो बेचैनी है खासकर नान-कांग्रेस जो सूबे हैं जहां पैरालाइजेशन आफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

हो गया वह एन्टायरली उन्हीं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के द्वारा हुआ है, उनकी जो खिचड़ी गवर्नमेंट थी उसके बदौलत हुआ है। खामखवाह बेचारे गरीब गवर्नर को पकड़ लिया है और उसको एस्केप गोट बना लिबा है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस चीज को इम्प्लीमेंट भी किया जाय तो जो अब हालात हैं उनसे भी बुरे हालात हो जायेंगे। आपको अपने प्रेसीडेंट के ऊपर और उनके द्वारा किए हुए अप्वाइंटमेंट के ऊपर एतबार न हो, तब तो फिर सारा मामला ही साफ है। इसका मतलब है अपने ऊपर भी आपका एतबार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे हालात में हमारी जो पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है उसमें यह फिट नहीं बैठता। प्रेसीडेंशियल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट हो, पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम न हो तब तो मैं इसका समर्थन कर सकता हूं जैसे फ्रांस में है, अमेरिका में है, वहां तो ठीक है। लेकिन जहां हमारा पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम है और फिर प्रेसीडेंट हमारा जहां एक सिम्बालिक हेड है वहां यह चीज नहीं चल सकती। अगर प्रेसीडेंट के ही बमूजिब गवर्नर्स को भी हम समझ लें हर एक स्टेट में और नान-कांग्रेस या दूसरे किस्म की गवर्नमेंट वहां स्टेट्स में हो जाय तो फिर तो सारा टाइम गवर्नर को इम्पीच करने में ही लगा करेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक पैरोडी बन जायेगी। बाकी सारे काम धरे रह जायेंगे। और फिर प्रेसीडेंट जैसे गवर्नर्स को अप्वाइंट करता है वैसे ही हाईकोर्ट के जजेज को भी अप्वाइंट करता है। तो सबके लिए एम्पीचमेंट अगर लागू हो जाय तो फिर तो काम हो चुका। गवर्नर जो है वह एक तरह का एम्प्लायी है। यह ठीक है कि वह हेड आफ दि स्टेट है लेकिन प्रेसीडेंट के मातहत है और फिर वह स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर के प्रति जिम्मेदार कैसे है? यह ठीक है कि वह लेजिस्लेचर का एक हिस्सा है। बट ही इज नॉट रेस्पॉंसिबल टु दि स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर। गवर्नर जनरल इन कौंसिल जो पहले होता था वह चीज मुक्तलिफ है। अब जो हमारा

कांस्टीट्यूशन है वह एक मुश्किल बात है। और इस हालत में जो मेरे दोस्त ने कहा ऐसी चीज कर देते हैं तो वह एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल डेडलाक हो जायेगा। और फिर एक लीगल बात जो है वह यह है कि अप्वाइंटिंग एथारिटी जो है वही डिस्मिसिंग और रिमूविंग एथारिटी होती है। यह ला का मंशा है, फंडामेंटल चीज यह हर जगह होती है। अब अप्वाइंटिंग एथारिटी तो प्रेसीडेंट साहब हैं तो डिस्मिसिंग एथारिटी स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर हो, यह ठीक बैठता नहीं है। प्रेसीडेंट साहब तो अप्वाइंट करें गवर्नर को और उस गवर्नमेंट को डिस्मिस करे स्टेट असेम्बली यह जैसा हीच-पीच का तरीका बताया है, इस तरीके से पहले कौन्सिल आफ स्टेट में जाय, फिर उनसे पूछे, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मेरे काबिल दोस्त देव साहब ने जो बिल पेश किया है, इसके जरिये उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन मेकर्स के लिये और सबके लिये कांस्टीट्यूशनल-डेडलाक को और ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है, बजाय इसके कि इस उलझाव को सुलझाने में वह मदद करते, उन्होंने उसको और ज्यादा उलझाने की बात की है। बेहतर यह होता कि वह यह मांग करते कि यहां पर पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट के बजाय प्रेजिडेंशियल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट होना चाहिये और इस किस्म की दूसरी चीजों की बात करते, तब यह प्रपोजल फिट-इन कर जाती।

जनाब, मैं इस बिल की पुरजोर मुखालफत करता हूँ, कांस्टीट्यूशनली या लीगली यह अनटीनेबिल है, यह चीज चल नहीं सकती और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त इसको वापस ले लें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Shri Deo has brought in a very reasonable constitutional amendment Bill and he has placed very eloquently certain points in support of his amendment.

As he himself has stated before concluding, even this may not be enough in the political situation that is prevailing in the country.

Before I enter into the various aspects of the Bill, I would like to make it very clear that when I talk of the institution of Governor, I do not mean any disrespect to the institution as such or to the regal relations that exist between the Government of Tamil Nad and the Governor there. But it may not be there always. All the Governors cannot be expected to be Ujjal Singhs, nor all the Chief Ministers to be like our Annadurai. So, we have to think in the changing political complex after the 1967 elections.

In a federal democracy like ours, the healthy functioning of the States as well as the Centre demands that they should function as co-equals and not subordinates, one to the other, but unfortunately these 20 years of long rule of Congress in the Centre as well as in the States has created situation wherein the States always made it up with the Centre whenever they had any problems, because they belong to the same category, and they had the same khadi to wear.

But, after the changed political complex we know what is happening in this country. We as a party were wedded to the abolition of the institution altogether, and as Mr. Hiren Mukerjee has stated, nobody is going to regret if the office is done away with. Actually, it is superfluous. There is no imperative need to keep this white elephant and it can be done away with. People may think that in the eventuality of something happening as happened in Bihar, Bengal or Punjab, we do need the office of Governor, but I think that for these emergencies we need not have this burden of having a Governor with his office. In a matter of hours anybody can fly from Delhi to the emergency spot and take things in hand, just as the police department keeps the flying squad or bloodhounds for tracking thieves. We do not keep fire engines all over the city, we keep it in particular spots. You have got some Secretaries who are better qualified for that, but unfortunately this office is being kept.

After the election of 1967 many non-Congress Governments are in office in the States.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

They are finding it very difficult to pull on with the Governors in many places. It is bound to be there because unfortunately when the Central Government nominate or select Governors, they do not always go into the merits of the persons. Political considerations come in and defeated men of the Congress Party have got to be found berths. So, all kinds of people were sent to shoulder this conspicuous waste and high office with no purpose. There are many problems that a State is confronted with and often, I regret to say, many Governors do not know the far-reaching implications of certain problems or the situation prevailing in the States. Unwittingly, but sometimes deliberately, they make statements which are embarrassing to the State Governments. These things do happen. If the Chief Minister or some other minister is confronted with the statement of the Governor, it becomes very delicate. To avoid these things, there must be some provision for impeachment.

The hon. Member who preceded me said that there was no need for this Bill and we had to take Governors as they were. In the immediate future, you should give at least the power of veto to the States. They say that they always nominate the Governors in consultation with the State Chief Ministers; it is not the case always. Maybe, they consult the Chief Minister about the list but the list is not prepared by the Chief Minister nor the preferences of the Chief Minister always accepted. In such cases at least, the Chief Minister must have the power to veto a particular nominee, to whatever political ideology the Chief Minister may belong. If a person is not acceptable to a Chief Minister, he should not be sent there. The present practice of appointing people from other States is a very healthy one and I have no quarrel over it. After all, in India we have our brothers who have studied another language or who belong to other areas or different religions and it is a healthy practice; there is nothing against it. But he must be a person acceptable to the particular Chief Minister. If even that is not done, I am afraid it is like the Centre keeping

there somebody to watch... (*An Hon. Member*: A spy) a dignified spy to watch the activities of the States, that is not fair.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): A spy has to be there to watch the communist activities.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I am sorry that this attitude of the Swatantra friends is not going to help the country in any way. Whatever emanates from the communists is obnoxious to them.

AN HON. MEMBER: He said it light-heartedly.

SHRI S. KANADAPPAN: Even if it is said light-heartedly, I should appeal to Mr. Tapuriah to consider this. It may happen in Orissa. What happened in Rajasthan? They were almost in a position to form the Government but the Governor who was the nominee of the Congress at the Centre manipulated things.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): He is a nominee of the President.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: We all know these technical formalities... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: The President was chosen by the entire House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Our nominee was Mr. Subba Rao, and we voted for him (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I concede the demand of the hon. Member and I can accept the proposition that the President represents all of us, but the fact remains that he is guided by the Congress Government, particularly by the Home Ministry, and not by us. So, it is not going to solve the problem to say that the President is appointing the Governor and so it is all right. This is a matter of immense proportions and many of the chaotic situations that have already been created or the impending troubles that we envisage in many States could be avoided if the acceptance of the Chief Minister is taken as the only criterion for nominating the

Governors. That, I think, is very vital, and I think the Government would do something in that regard.

श्री जोलानाथ (अलवर): सदन के सामने यह जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक विचारार्थ आया है उसके बारे में श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी ने जो कहा है उनके बारे में तो मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन और जो साहबान बोले हैं उनके लिए मैं जरूर इस बात को समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने भारतवर्ष के आजादी के इतिहास को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है और न ही उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास को समझने की कोशिश की है। इस देश को बर्बाद करने में अगर किसी का हाथ रहा है, हिस्सा रहा है तो यह सूबेदारी का और यह प्राविशियलिज्म का रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य अगर विदेशियों के हाथ में गया है तो वह इस वजह से गया है कि यहां के सूबेदारों ने अपने को आजाद बनाया और केन्द्रीय सत्ता से अपने को अलग किया। वह सूबेदाराना हुकूमतें जब जब हिन्दुस्तान में पावरफुल हुई हैं तब तब हिन्दुस्तान को गुलामी के दिन देखने पड़े हैं।

मुगल साम्राज्य के बारे में आप सब लोग जानते हैं कि उन्होंने किस तरीके से सूबेदार बनाये जैसे कि आज विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रांतीय सरकारें बनी हुई हैं और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि किस तरीके से वह सरकारें आजाद हुईं। दक्षिण भारत में किस तरीके से बहमनी किंगडम और अन्य कई किंगडम बन गईं जिन्होंने कि सेंटर से अपने को अलग घोषित किया। आज उसी दक्षिण की तरफ से, आज उसी बंगाल की तरफ से और उसी उड़ीसा की तरफ से दिल्ली की तरफ आवाज आ रही है कि दिल्ली की हुकूमत को किस प्रकार से कमजोर बनाया जाय। यह हालत उस वक्त हो रही है जब राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से यहां दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार चलती है और राष्ट्रपति सोच समझ कर और केन्द्रीय सरकार से सलाह मशविरा करके और बहुत

सोच समझ कर अच्छे से अच्छे व्यक्ति को छंट कर राज्य के गवर्नर के पद के लिए भेजा जाता है और व सम्बन्धित राज्य के चीफ मिनिस्टर से सलाह लेकर भी वहां पर भेजा जाता है ऐसे आदमी के ऊपर भी इम्पीचमेंट करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को कमजोर बनाने की बात की जा रही है। इतिहास का एक विद्यार्थी होने के नाते मैं जानता हूँ कि अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के जमाने में जब बंगाल ने इसी तरह से सेंटर की खिलाफत की थी तो बख्तियार खिलजी केवल 1800 घुड़सवारों के साथ यहां दिल्ली से बंगाल को गया था और उसने बंगाल को जीत लिया था सर कर लिया था। उस समय बंगाल की उस हुकूमत ने हाथ, पैर डाल दिये थे। आज हम बंगाल में क्या देख रहे हैं? वहां पर गवर्नर बेचारे को स्पीच नहीं देने दी जाती है। वह हालत वहां की जाती है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर बेचारे को उसके दफ्तर में घुसने नहीं दिया जाता है। उसके थप्पड़ मारा जाता है। और फिर यह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर का शासन भी न रहे और राष्ट्रपति भी वहां पर दखल न दे और ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में ताकत आ जाय जो कि गवर्नर को इम्पीच करें और वहां काम न करने दें।

उड़ीसा के मित्रों को भी मैं बखूबी जानता हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि देशी रियासतों में किस तरीके से शासन चलता था। हमें पता है कि एक, एक राज्य में किस तरीके से शासन कार्य चलता था और क्या हुकूमतें थी? कौन पूछता था आपको? एक मामूली से पोलिटिकल एजेंट की आप लोग खुशामद किबा करते थे। आज आप इस तरह से नाराज होते हैं और आप बिल में चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर न रहे, उसको आप इम्पीच कर सकें लेकिन मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर रहना चाहिए और वह पूरी ताकत के साथ में रहना चाहिए और आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि उसको आप इम्पीच कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था रहना

[श्री बोलसालाच]

देश की आजादी के लिए और देश की हुकूमत को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

आज हीरेन मुकर्जी ने जो इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया है और गवर्नरों को इम्पीच करने का अधिकार मांगा है तो मैं यह हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विगत इतिहास इस बात की पुष्टि करता है कि यह सेंटर को कमजोर करने और अलग होने की प्रवृत्ति मुगलों के समय में भी चली थी। यह हवा उस समय भी बंगाल की तरफ से चली थी। सब से पहले बंगाल गिरा था, मद्रास गिरा था। सबसे पहले आजादी किस ने खोई थी? यह बंगाल और मद्रास ही तो थे जिधर से इस देश में विदेशी लोग घुसे थे और मद्रास और बंगाल की तरफ से वह आये थे और फिर वह दिल्ली के पास गये थे। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह लोग वही चीज अर्थात् सेंटर को कमजोर करने का काम रहे हैं। आप उसी तरीके की चीजें फिर पैदा करना चाहते हैं उसी तरीके से सरकार की हुकूमत को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं और इसीलिए आप संविधान में इस प्रकार का अमेन्डमेंट चाह रहे हैं। उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह संविधान में बने हुए 20 साल के लगभग हुए हैं और इसे बनाने में बड़े-बड़े पंडित और विधान शास्त्रियों का हाथ था, देश के माने हुए दिमाग इसमें लगे थे और कई साल की मेहनत के बाद सब चीजें सोच समझ कर उन्होंने भारत के लिए यह संविधान तैयार किया था लेकिन चूंकि वह आप लोगों को सूट नहीं करता है आपके मकसद को वह पूरा नहीं करता है इसलिए आप चाहते हैं कि वैसा उसमें अमेन्डमेंट करवा कर किसी तरह अपने हाथ में राजनीतिक सत्ता ले लें। ऐसा करके आप फिर सूबेदार बन जायें और आजाद बन जायें। जब बजट आता है तो आप चाहते हैं कि हम आप को पैसा दें और जब मुरारजी माई कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा देने को

नहीं है तो उनको इम्पीच करने की बात करते हैं। अब अगर राज्यों की सरकारों के ऊपर गवर्नर बैठे हुए हैं और वह वहां की हुकूमतों को ठीक से चलाने के लिए हमें सलाह देते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि हम को उन्हें इम्पीच करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

राजस्थान का भी जिक्र किया गया। अब अगर राजस्थान में गवर्नर न हुआ होता तो कितना खूनखराबा वहां की सड़कों पर हुआ होता? मैं श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही तरीके से स्थिति को समझा और राष्ट्रपति को ठीक ही सलाह दी और हम देख रहे हैं कि राजस्थान में ठीक तरीके से शासन कार्य चल रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में स्वतंत्र पार्टी और जनसंघ पार्टी कहां है? चूंकि गवर्नर ने मजबूती के साथ काम किया इसलिए वहां आज ठीक से शासन कार्य चल रहा है।

मैं और अधिक न कह कर यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो संविधान संशोधन बिल आया है मैं उसकी सब्त मुखालफत करता हूँ और उसको एकदम रिजैक्ट करने या श्री पी० के० देव द्वारा उसे वापिस लेने की मांग करता हूँ।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस संशोधन विधेयक के सिद्धांत का प्रश्न है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ यद्यपि कुछ सुधार मूल विधेयक में आवश्यक हैं। हमारे संविधान में कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न की हुई हैं और उनके सन्दर्भ में हमें इस विधेयक पर विचार करना है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश की परिस्थितियां विशेष हैं और उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ बातें अमरीका से ली गईं, कुछ इंग्लैंड से ली गईं और कुछ अन्य प्रदेशों से ली गईं। इसकी वजह से कई उलझनें भी पैदा हुई हैं।

जहां तक संसदीय शासन प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है वह इंग्लैंड से ली गई परन्तु वहां

पर राजतंत्र भी है। राजा अथवा रानी की बाज्य यहां पर एक निर्वाचित राष्ट्रपति का प्रावधान रखा गया है। अब राष्ट्रपति को एक दल की ओर से टिकट मिलता है और उसके आधार पर उसका चुनाव होता है। इसलिए वहां के कांस्टिट्यूशनल हैड के मुकाबले पर यहां पर भी उसी प्रकार के संबंधानिक प्रमुख का संस्थान असम्भव है।

इसी प्रकार यहां अनेक राज्य हैं और अनेक राज्यों में जब विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें होंगी तो उस समय क्या परिस्थितियां पैदा होंगी उसका भी विशेष ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट 1935 के अनेक प्रावधानों को संविधान में यथावत् ले लिया है। गवर्नर का पद देश का एकात्मक रूप रखने के लिए रखा गया था। राज्यों में राज्यपाल नियुक्त हों यह इसी भाव से प्रेरित है। पहले संविधान सभा में जब राज्यपाल के पद अथवा राज्यपाल की इंस्टिट्यूशन पर विचार हुआ था तो उस समय यह तय किया गया था कि राज्यपाल निर्वाचित होंगे परन्तु दो साल के बाद उसी संविधान सभा ने उस निर्णय को बदल दिया और यह तय हुआ कि राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जायेगा उसके सम्बन्ध में जो युक्तियां दी गईं वह यह थीं कि देश की एकता अखंडता और देश में एकात्मकता रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों का शासन होने पर भी उनमें एकात्मकता का रूप रहे इसलिए सभी राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा राज्यपाल नियुक्त होने चाहियें। भाव तो इसका अच्छा था परन्तु जहां यह भाव दिया गया वहां यह भी कहा गया कि वह जो गवर्नर होगा वह इम्पार्शल कांस्टिट्यूशनल हैड होगा। ड्राफ्टिंग कमिटी के सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि जहां सारे देश की एकात्मकता को रखने के लिये यह पद आवश्यक है वहां यह भी आवश्यक है कि उस पद पर जो व्यक्ति आसीन होगा, अर्थात् राज्यपाल, वह इम्पार्शल कांस्टिट्यूशनल हैड होगा। इस पद का यदि

कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिसको सारे देश में राज्य था, सदुपयोग करती, और जिस प्रकार से हमारे संविधान द्वारा संस्थापित अन्य इंस्टिट्यूशन्स की आधार भूत भावनाओं का आदर किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार से इस पद की स्वतंत्रता को कायम रखने, इसकी सेंक्रेटी को कायम रखने का सत्तारूढ़ दल प्रयत्न करता, उसकी पवित्रता को भ्रष्ट न किया होता, उसका उपयोग अपने दलीय स्वार्थों के लिये न किया होता, तो शायद आज इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती। परन्तु पिछले बीस सालों में हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है, पिछले चुनावों के बाद विशेषकर जब अनेक राज्यों में दूसरे दलों की सरकारें बनीं, कि इस पद का दुरुपयोग केवल कांग्रेस के दलीय स्वार्थों के लिये किया गया जबकि संविधान सभा के नेताओं ने भारत की एकता को कायम रखने के लिये इस पद को स्थापित किया था राजस्थान में किस तरह से कांग्रेस के शासन को लाने के लिये प्रयत्न किया गया? बिहार के राज्यपाल को किन कारणों से हटाया गया यह उनके ही वक्तव्यों से स्पष्ट है। इसलिये जब इस पद का दुरुपयोग इस प्रकार से किया जाता है तब प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि इस पद की सेंक्रेटी और पवित्रता को कायम रखने के लिये क्या किया जाये। जिससे गवर्नर कोई गलत काम न कर सके।

17 Hrs.

संविधान में यह सिद्धांत माना गया है कि हमारी जुडिशियरी एग्जिक्यूटिव से स्वतंत्र होगी। जुडिशियरी ने तो पिछले सालों में अपनी स्वतंत्रता को प्रमाणित करने के लिये अनेक परम्परायें भी स्थापित की हैं। मैं कह सकता हूं कि जुडिशियरी ने बहुत हद तक इस बात को सिद्ध किया है कि वह एग्जिक्यूटिव से स्वतंत्र है, फिर भी हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज जो एग्जिक्यूटिव से बिल्कुल स्वाधीन हैं उनके लिए भी इम्पीचमेन्ट का प्रावधान है। हमारा संविधान पार्लियामेन्ट को अधिकार देता है कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट और

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुज]

हाई कोर्ट के जज को इम्पीच कर सके। अगर आप संविधान का आर्टिकल 124 देखेंगे तो उसके क्लॉज 4 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or in capacity."

यहां पर **मिसबिहेवियर** शब्द है। इसी प्रकार से हाई कोर्ट के जज के बारे में भी आर्टिकल 217 में यह कहा गया है कि :—

"a Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court."

जिस प्रकार से हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को मिसबिहेवियर पर हटाने का अधिकार इस संसद् को है इसी प्रकार से गवर्नर को इम्पीच करने का अधिकार इस संसद् के पास होना चाहिये। इसलिए विधेयक के सिद्धांत का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

मतभेद दो या तीन बातों पर है। एक यह कि जहां पर यह लिखा है कि 30 सदस्य यदि किसी विधान सभा में मोशन लायें तो उस पर विचार होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिये भी, जिसमें 300 सदस्य हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये भी जिसकी विधान सभा में 400 सदस्य हैं के लिए 30 सदस्य और हरियाना विधान सभा के लिये भी 30 सदस्य, यह ठीक नहीं है। जहां पर आचाराम और गयाराम की बात चलती हो वहां 30 सदस्य भी नहीं मिल सकेंगे। इसलिये होना यह चाहिये कि जब किसी भी विधान सभा के 1/10 सदस्य

किसी गवर्नर के विरुद्ध शिकायत करें तो उस पर विधान सभा में प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत होना चाहिये और उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

इस विधेयक में कौंसिल आफ स्टेट्स को इम्पीचमेन्ट का अधिकार दिया गया है। इसकी बजाय लोक सभा को या संसद् को उसी आधार पर गवर्नर को हटाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये जिस प्रकार हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को हटाने का अधिकार है। आज संविधान के अनुसार सारी राज्य सरकार गवर्नर के नाम पर चलती हैं। इन गवर्नरों की हैसियत क्या है, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। कुछ दिनों पहले "न्यूयार्क टाइम्स" में छपा था कि अमरीका की सी०आई०ए० ने संसार में किस प्रकार सरकार उलटी हैं, किस प्रकार राजनीतिक षड्यन्त्र किये हैं और राजनीतिक नेताओं की हत्याएँ करवाई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत में अगर उस का पैरलल है तो वह गवर्नर हैं जो प्रदेशों में वहां की सरकारों को उलटने का काम करते हैं। यहां से उन्हें हिदायतें दी जाती हैं। हम देखते हैं कि कई अफसरों से कहा गया है कि तुम किसी की परवाह मत करो। जो मन में आये वह करो, और उन्हें यहां से प्रोटेक्शन मिलता है। आज जो गवर्नर हैं यदि वह योग्य और इम्पार्शल लोग होते, पार्टी के लोग न होते और उनकी नियुक्ति वैसे ही होती जैसे हाई कोर्ट के जजों की होती है अर्थात् योग्यता और चरित्र के आधार पर, और उन्हें काम करने की सुविधा और स्वतंत्रता होती तो शायद आज यह कहने का मौका न मिलता। लेकिन जो पार्टी एलेक्शन में हार गये, जो चुनावों में हार गये और जिनके लिये कहीं रोजगार का प्रबन्ध करना है उनकी गवर्नर नियुक्त कर दिया गया। जब ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्त किया गया जो केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा गृह मंत्रालय के रहम व करम पर जिन्दा हैं, तो ऐसी बातों का होना अनिवार्य था जिसका उल्लेख किया गया है।

जिस समय संविधान सभा में यह कहा गया था कि गवर्नरों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करेगा उस समय यह बात भी कहीं गई थी कि ऐसी परम्परा स्थापित होगी कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के परामर्श से हुआ करेगी, और उसका आशय यह था कि मुख्य मंत्री जैसे कहेंगे वैसा ही स्वीकार किया जायेगा। लेकिन पिछला अनुभव बतलाता है कि इस आश्वासन की इस सरकार ने अवहेलना की है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हम इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें।

में जो सिद्धांत विधेयक में निहित हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I submit very respectfully that I have been a Member of this House for quite a number of years and I have seen many Bills moved on the floor of the House. But, Sir, I can tell you one thing that I have never seen a more self-stultifying Bill than has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo. There are some fruit which contain in themselves the seeds of destruction and here is this Bill which contains in itself its own seeds of defects, irregularities and abnormalities. I think if this Bill is shown to any person who knows a little of law, he will say that this Bill cannot be implemented by anybody. I would have been very happy if the gentleman had come forward and said, 'let the Governors be elected'. I am myself for the election of the Governor. He does not want that. But what does he want? He wants that the Governor should be impeached. Now, this country is passing through a stage of instability. In many States the only persons who stand between this instability and the masses are the Governors. Who are these Governors? Mr. Ujjal Singh was not a member of the Congress Party, about whom he has said so much.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): He was only a Minister....

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: So many persons become Ministers. Even jete-

dars become Ministers. That is not the point.

Mr. Viswanathan is the Governor of Kerala. To which Party does he belong? He was an I.C.S. man. Mr. Pavate is the Governor of Punjab; he is not a member of the Congress Party; he was a Vice Chancellor of a University and I am told that he was the teacher of Shri Y. B. Chavan which may be true or many not be true. Mr. Chakravarty is not a member of the Congress Party; he was an I.C.S. man. So, some of the persons are there in their public capacity; they have rendered public services and they are there. Therefore, I can say that the appointment of the Governors, on the whole, has been fair. We have made a judicious combination of public men and men from public services. I wish that the same thing should happen so far as our Ambassadors are concerned, so far as our Envoys are concerned and so far as our High Commissioners are concerned. This is what I want. But here they say that the Governor should be impeached. How should he be impeached? Look at the clause in this Bill. If I were a Governor I would accept this Bill because five years would be over before I am impeached; it will take at least five years to impeach me because 30 members of the Assembly will first write saying that I should be impeached....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Which you will never get in Haryana.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We can get them. Haryana is a very fertile place for such persons. As I said, 30 persons should sign the Resolution impeaching me; then it should be passed in the Assembly with a two-third majority; then it should go to the Council and has to be passed there....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutlack): Has he read the Bill?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I have got the Bill in my hand? I have more intelligence than he has. I have taught many persons like him.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: There is no Council there. It has to come to the Council of States.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : As I said, the Resolution has to be passed in the Assembly with a two-third majority. It is very difficult to get the two-third majority. Allright; taking that the two-third majority has been got, what has to be done next ? Then it should be sent to the Council of States and then it has to be examined by a Committee which is to be appointed by the Chairman of the Council of States....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What does he want ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I want him to keep quiet.

That Committee may consist of the Members of the Council of States or may not consist of the Members of the Council of States, the members may come from the blue, may come from the bowels of the earth or from the north or from the south. That Committee should examine the *prima facie* case and after they have examined that, they should send it to the Council of States. And when the Council of States again impeaches, this is not impeachment, it is a double murder. I have heard of one murder, I have heard of one impeachment, but here there are three or four impeachments—impeachment by the Assembly, impeachment by the Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Council of States and again impeachment by the Council of States. Would you hang a man thrice, Sir ? I ask this question. No man can be hanged thrice. You can hang a man only once. Therefore, I say, this Bill my hon. friend has brought forward is confused, murder-happy, un-intelligent, unwarranted, uncalled for and it does not give us any direction about the appointment of Governors. Therefore, I think that Mr. P. K. Deo should try to withdraw this Bill and bring forward a Bill which is more clear.

With thre few words I oppose this Bill whole-heartedly because this will not do credit to our Lok Sabha. If it is passed, they will say, 'Does the Lok Sabha pass such Bills ?' This Bill does not mean anything.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. As the post of Governor has been a subject of heated controversy recently Mr. P. K. Deo has been allowed to move it. Let the House discuss it and find out the implications. But our Party line has been that this Bill should not be implemented. In all fairness I say that because neither I nor my Party feel that everything the Government does should be opposed. Let us search our hearts and see what we have been doing.

Even before the ink was dry on the last election results, we got a very big shock of our life when we say how Dr. Sampurnanand misbehaved. But that does not mean that we should leave all other popular or constitutional means. In fact the people of Rajasthan know what to do. I can tell you, Sir, that if ever there was a General Election in Rajasthan let it be even now—the Congress will be shunted out. Let us move the people, let us take the people's verdict. Why should we take decisions on our hands ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : It is a manly attitude.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Only two examples have been given here. One or two people mentioned Rajasthan. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and others were all the time on Bengal and what Shri Dharma Vira has done. What Mr. Dharma Vira has done was what he was supposed to do to save democracy.... (*Interruptions*) to save the Constitution. Just because some people designed to murder democracy they were against Mr. Dharma Vira who was bent on saving it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : When the President can be impeached, why not the Governor ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Yes, that is so, for the simple reason that the President is elected while the Governor is not. Mr. Kandappan or Mr. P. K. Deo has no right to dismiss my servant. When they have any grudge against him, let them tell me. If you have any grudge against the Governor, you tell

the President, you tell the Council of Ministers here. Immediately after what happened in Rajasthan, immediately after what happened in Bengal, we moved two motions of no-confidence here against this Government—one after the Rajasthan incident and one after the West Bengal incident and that is the legal remedy and that is the correct remedy. That is the democratic remedy for this. The American example was given here. But America has elected Governors, not appointed.

Sir, Mr. Hiren Mukerji said that the Governor is a very expensive institution. I submit, Sir that for his Party and for people who think like his Party it is definitely a very expensive institution because this is an institution which will save this country from the rampages of the Communist Party and their fellow travellers.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, what Shri Tapuria envisages can be done by the Intelligence Wing of the Home Ministry.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Shri Kandappan says that the Governor should be acceptable to the Chief Minister. But after the last elections when Governments have been falling like ninespins, do you want that the Governor should be changed with every change of Government? The new Chief Minister would say, we want a different Governor. What would you do, Sir? Let us work in a proper way. Even when this question was discussed in the Constituent Assembly it was thrown out. The Constituent Assembly also thought that it was not necessary. Shri K. M. Munshi said at that time in the meeting of the Drafting Committee.

"The Governor is the watchdog of the constitutional propriety and the link which binds the State to the Centre, thus securing the constitutional unity of India."

The time has come after the last elections so that we must preserve all the fabrics of unity we must stitch all the patches to keep our country together, to keep our democracy together. One swal-

low does not make a summer. A few decisions which may be controversial do not mean that the entire institution of governors is bad. After all, these things had not happened for the last 20 years. How does this thing happen in one year? There must be some fault with ourselves also. I would have been happy today if Shri P. K. Deo, instead of bringing in this Bill would have brought another Bill about the Speaker. Have the non-Congress parties behaved in the proper manner? Has it been proper for the Seakers to adjourn the House even if the rest of the Members wanted to continue the proceedings. Have we done anything today to say that if the entire House of the Assembly or Parliament wants to continue in spite of the adjournment of the Speaker they can do so and the other Members can run it? He could have brought that kind of Bill.

This present Bill is bad in many respects. Prof. D. C. Sharma can say, thirty Members will sign with me. But how will you ensure further discussion if the Speaker adjourns the Assembly when it goes for consideration there?

To sum up, I will say, my party line is this, that we are not in favour of this Bill. It is better that we do not have such a type of legislation. The Bill, if passed, would break away the few remaining fabrics of our democracy, which are there. The present time is a time of trial and this is the time to set up good precedents. Let us not be like bad school boys who behave only when the schoolmaster has a cane. Let there be no legislation to correct us, to keep us in order. Let us realise our duties and responsibilities and try to set good examples and good precedents. Thank you.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रताप केसरी देव, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि बावजूद इस बात के कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी में इस बिल को लाने के सिलसिले में विरोध है,...

श्री सु० क० तापड़िया : इसमें विरोध का प्रश्न नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी में वाक्-स्वतंत्रता है।

श्री रवि राय : उन्होंने इस बिल को लाने की हिम्मत की है। मैं उनके इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल अपने मन से नहीं बनाया है। संविधान सभा में जो ड्राफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन रखा गया था—उसको भी डा० अम्बेदकर ने बनाया होगा—, उस के आर्टिकल 132 में कहा गया था :

"The Governor may for violation of the Constitution be removed from office by impeachment provided for in article 317 of the Constitution."

ड्राफ्ट में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन बाद में संविधान सभा ने यह तय किया कि इस व्यवस्था को नहीं रखा जायेगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार की नामजदगी के जरिये गवर्नर को एपायंट किया जायेगा।

मैं आपके सामने दो घटनाओं का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो महात्मा गान्धी से संबंधित है। जब कांग्रेस देश की आजादी के लिए राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कर रही थी, उस समय की उड़ीसा की एक घटना में श्री चव्हाण की जानकारी के लिए यहां पर वताना चाहता हूँ। उस समय श्री विश्वनाथ दास, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर रह चुके हैं, उड़ीसा के प्रधानमंत्री थे। उन दिनों प्रांत के मुख्यमंत्री को प्रधानमंत्री कहा जाता था। उड़ीसा के गवर्नर और चीफ सेक्रेटरी दोनों अंग्रेज थे। जब गवर्नर छुट्टी पर बिलायत जाने लगा, तो वाइसराय ने यह हुक्म दिया कि उसकी छुट्टी की अवधि में चीफ सेक्रेटरी अस्थायी रूप से गवर्नर के पद पर काम करेगा। गांधी जी तक यह बात गई और उनसे परामर्श करने के बाद श्री विश्वनाथ दास इस बात पर अड़ गए कि जो चीफ सेक्रेटरी मेरे अधीन काम करता है, उसको गवर्नर बना दिया जाये, इसको वह हरगिज नहीं मानेंगे। गवर्नर जहाज से जा रहे थे, लेकिन बम्बई से उनको लौटना पड़ा, क्योंकि वाइसराय ने यह फैसला दे दिया कि चूंकि उनके स्थान पर काम करने के

सम्बन्ध में जो प्रबन्ध किया गया था, वह नहीं हो पायेगा, इसलिए उनकी छुट्टी कैंसल हो गई।

उस वक्त कांग्रेस गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में एक क्रांतिकारी संस्था थी और देश की आजादी के लिए, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के मनुष्य समाज की आजादी के लिए, लड़ती थी। उस पृष्ठ-भूमि में श्री विश्वनाथ दास जैसे बूढ़े आदमी को भी यह कहना पड़ा कि उनके अधीन काम करने वाले चीफ सेक्रेटरी का गवर्नर बनाया जाना वह नहीं मानेंगे।

1916 का किस्सा है कि गांधीजी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में भाषण दे रहे थे। राजा-महाराजा उस सभा में थे, लेकिन गांधी जी उनके ठाट-बाट की आलोचना कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे एक सफेद हाथी पर खर्च होता है, वैसे ही वाइसराय पर खर्च होता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उनकी जान की सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिस और मिलिटरी वर्गों की जो व्यवस्था होती है, उससे तो अच्छा है कि वह मर जायें।

हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद हो जाने के बाद भी आज वही पुरानी परम्परायें, ब्रिटिश परम्परायें, चलाई जा रही हैं। संविधान सभा में सोशलिस्ट लोग नहीं गए थे—मिर्फ श्री दामोदर स्वरूप थे और उन्होंने गवर्नर की संस्था को हटाने की मांग की थी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह संविधान सभा गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में बनी थी और वह बालिग मनाधिकार के आधार पर नहीं चुनी गई थी। अगर आजादी मिलने के बाद इस संविधान को जनता की राय और वोट के लिए रखा जाता, तो शायद लोग गवर्नर के पद को वर्तमान रूप में बनाए रखना स्वीकार न करते।

उड़ीसा जैसे गरीब राज्य में गवर्नर को पांच छः हजार रुपये तन्खाह मिलती है। उसके लिये पुरी में एक विराट इमारत है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं समझी गई और

भुवनेश्वर में दस साल पहले उड़ीसा की गरीब जनता का 23 लाख रुपया खर्च कर के एक और भवन बनाया गया। इतना खर्च कर के हम इस सफेद हाथी को पाल रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री तापड़िया, ने बड़े मजे में,—इस बारे में उन के दिमाग में कोई हिचक नहीं है—कह दिया कि खर्च की कोई परवाह नहीं है। अगर श्री डी० सी० शर्मा जैसे अध्यापक इस बिल का समर्थन करते, तो अच्छा होता। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की ठाट-बाट से इस देश का या प्रजातन्त्र का कोई हित नहीं होगा; उसके लिए प्रजातन्त्र के मूल्यों, वैल्यूज, को मानना चाहिये और उनके अनुसार काम करना चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि किसी राज्य का गवर्नर, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का पपेट होता है, वहाँ के इलैक्ट्रिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को, उन के पदों को हटा सकता है। श्री चट्टाण ने धर्मवीर जैसे आदमियों को, जो ब्रिटिश सरकार के गुलाम रह चुके हैं, बंगाल का गवर्नर बना कर भेज दिया। वहाँ पर उस ने लोगों की प्रतिनिधि सभा को भंग कर सारे संविधान, नियमों, कानूनों और सिद्धान्तों को खत्म कर दिया। सरकार के ही बहुत से आईन-विशारद और कानून-विशारद इस कार्यवाही को गलत मान रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब देश में प्रजातन्त्र के पनपने के लिये गवर्नर की संस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि गवर्नर को रखा जाना चाहिये, तो भी यह बड़ा विचित्र लगता है कि राष्ट्रपति की, जो गवर्नर को एप्पाइंट करते हैं, भर्त्सना के लिये संविधान में व्यवस्था है, लेकिन हम गवर्नर की भर्त्सना नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपकी खिदमत में एक घटना का खिन्न करना चाहता हूँ। इंग्लिस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र है, जानदार प्रजातन्त्र है, वरिष्ठ प्रजातन्त्र है।

वहाँ क्या हुआ कि बारन हेस्टिंग्स जो हिन्दुस्तान से घन दौलत लूट कर ले गया, उस वक्त ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी थी और वह उसका गवर्नर जनरल था लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ रिटर्न कांस्टीट्यूशन न होते हुए भी उस गवर्नर जनरल बारन हेस्टिंग्स की भर्त्सना की गई, उसका इम्पीचमेंट किया गया। वह इसलिए किया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान को भले ही अंग्रेज लोग कालोनी बनाना चाहते थे लेकिन फिर भी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के खिलाफ और जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान को लूट कर के रुपया और घन ले गए उन के खिलाफ एडमंड बर्क साहब का जो भाषण हुआ पार्लियामेंट में वह इसलिये कि पार्लियामेंट सार्वभौम है, विधानसभा सार्वभौम है, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का महत्व ज्यादा है बनिस्बत उन के जो नामजद होते हैं, चट्टाण साहब के द्वारा या इन्दिरा गांधी के द्वारा जो वहाँ बैठाए जाते हैं। प्रजातन्त्र में किस का महत्व ज्यादा है चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि का या जो नामजद होते हैं यह आप को सोचना चाहिये। मैं बहुत जोरों के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में गवर्नर को रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं चट्टाण साहब को दरख्वास्त करूंगा, अनुरोध करूंगा कि ठंडे दिल से सोचें, अपने यहाँ के सिस्टम में जो यह चीज रखी गई थी, अभी 20 वर्ष के अनुभव के बाद ही जब यह महसूस करते हैं कि गवर्नर का आफिस बनाये रखना प्रजातन्त्र के लिये घातक है, तो फिर वह बैठें, सोचें और इसको ठुकरा न दें। देव साहब और संसद के कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों को लेकर एक कमेटी बिठायी जाय जो इस बिल को मान कर संविधान में किस प्रकार का संशोधन लाया जाय इस के ऊपर सोचें। मैं चट्टाण साहब से कहूंगा कि विरोधी दल के एक सदस्य देव साहब चूँकि यह बिल लाये हैं केवल इसलिये इस को ठुकरा न दें, इस को ठीक से सोचें। अभी दल बदल के सिलसिले में एक प्रस्ताव वह मान चुके हैं कि दल बदल न हो, डिफेक्शंस न हों उस के लिये एक कमेटी बिठायी जाय तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में गवर्नर की भर्त्सना करने

[श्री रवि राय]

के लिये संविधान में परिवर्तन करने का जो देव साहब ने प्रस्ताव किया है उसको भी मान लेना चाहिये। मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर वह ठंडे दिल से सोचें और इस बिल को मान लें।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I oppose this Bill because I think it seeks to regulate an essentially political matter.

It is quite evident that unless everybody in this political game plays his role this Constitution cannot work. In spite of the insertion of this amendment, the Governor can dissolve the Assembly as we have seen recently.

Therefore, let us not place so much reliance on the letter of the law. Rather, we should rely on the spirit behind the Constitution. Essentially, the Constitution is loose at the friction points in the sense that if everybody wants to take power or authority or discretion to the logical end, it is bound to break down. Therefore, what is needed is self-imposed political restrictions on all forces in the country. No amount of legal niceties are going to help us. Therefore, let us not press this particular Bill before this House, no matter to which party we belong, but behave in the spirit of the Constitution and see that democracy and the Constitution work.

17.34 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): I stand to support this Bill although I am not satisfied with the provisions of this Bill. I support this Bill on principle because I feel that Governors should not be considered supreme compared to the elected members. The governorship is a legacy of the 1935 Constitution and we see the misdeeds of Governorship all over the country during the last twenty years. I am coming from a State where the Governor's rule was a regular phenomenon; I refer to Kerala State. Even

before Kerala State was formed, in Travancore also there was Governor's rule. We know in what way those governors were doing wrong things but there was nobody to question them. At least Parliament must have the right to impeach them. Really speaking, when the Central Government finds it necessary, the Governors act. The Governor did so in Kerala in 1959. Then the Central Government wanted the Governor to send his report, he did so and the Communist Ministry in Kerala was dismissed. In 1965, after the mid-term elections, the Congress was in a minority. Then the Home Ministry of the Central Government wanted the Governor to send a report that nothing could be done. He sent such a report. The Assembly was dissolved. They always act according to the whims and fancies of the Home Ministry and that institution is not actually doing any good to the country or for the democratic system. Recently, we know what happened in Rajasthan and Bengal and what is happening in Haryana. In all these places Governors have acted as the watchdog of the Home Ministry and the ruling Congress Party. My opinion is that, there must be some forum to question his actions and some kind of machinery for his removal. At least we must have the legal and constitutional authority to impeach the Governor. Otherwise, each and every non-congress Government will be toppled down. In Travancore the Congress Government itself was toppled down at the instance of some other group in the Congress. When Shri Pattom Thanu Pallai with a minority was running the Government in Kerala, that Government was toppled down at the instance of Congress bosses by the Governor. All these things were done by the Governors according to the whims and fancies of the Home Ministry, and Congress bosses. As I said, I am not fully satisfied with this Bill but I am supporting this because it is a progressive step if he could be impeached in some forum. According to my Party, governorship should be abolished; it is the only way to safeguard the interests of democracy. At present the Governors are parasites on the legislative life of this country.

श्री ओंकार लाल बौहारा (चित्तोड़गढ़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर अगर कोई भी गार्डिंग फ़ैक्टर है जिसके द्वारा हम प्रजातन्त्र की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं या प्रजातन्त्र को सुचारु रूप से चला सकते हैं तो वह हमारा संविधान है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि एक छोटा सा धक्का लगते ही हम अपने संविधान के प्रति इतने नाजुक हो गए हैं कि उसमें परिवर्तन करने की बात करने लगे हैं। संविधान प्रजातन्त्र की आत्मा है और प्रजातन्त्र का रक्षक है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव को लाने की हिमाकत की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दूसरे मेम्बर श्री तापड़िया ने स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के उस क्लक को घोने की कोशिश की है। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान निर्माता बड़े ही दूरदर्शी विचारक थे। उनको यह पता था कि ऐसी स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य में आ सकती है जब हमारे यहां केवल किसी एक पार्टी का ही शासन न हो। केन्द्र में कोई पार्टी शासन में हो और प्रान्तों के अन्दर कोई दूसरी पार्टी शासन में हो, ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है। हमारा संविधान बनाते समय इस बात की कभी कल्पना नहीं की थी कि कांग्रेस ही हमेशा शासन में बनी रहेगी। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे जितने भी बिरोधी आलोचक हैं वह बार-बार इस बात को दोहराते जा रहे हैं। वास्तव में संविधान निर्माताओं के प्रति हमें नतमस्तक होना चाहिये कि उन्होंने हमें ऐसा संविधान दिया। लेकिन उनके दिमाग में यह बात घुस गई है कि कांग्रेस ही हमेशा शासन में रहने वाली है, यह जो उनमें आत्म विश्वास की कमी है, मैं उसको चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। संविधान को 20 वर्षों के बाद बदलने की यह जो मनोवृत्ति है यह इस बात का परिचय देती है कि आप अपने को मजबूती से नहीं प्रस्तुत करते। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को इस तरह के प्रस्ताव से बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव इस बात का

द्योतक नहीं है कि गवर्नर का इम्पीचमेंट किया जाय या नहीं, यह इस बात की शुरुआत है कि हम स्टेट और केन्द्र का शासन-सम्बन्ध किस तरह से चाहते हैं। इस देश के लिये वह दिन बहुत दुर्भाग्य का दिन होगा, जब हम केन्द्र की ताकत को कमजोर करने की बात सोचना शुरू कर देंगे। बुनियादी बात यह है कि हम केन्द्र की शक्ति को बढ़ाते हैं या नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान जब-जब पराजित हुआ, केन्द्र के कमजोर होने के कारण हुआ। हमारे प्रान्त आपस में बराबर लड़ते रहे। और हम बराबर विदेशी ताकतों के मुकाबले में पराजित हुए। मेरे मित्र भोला नाथ मास्टर ने कहा था कि मद्रास और बंगाल से वे ताकतें जो पिछले दिनों आईं, उन्होंने मद्रास और बंगाल से शुरू किया और धीरे-धीरे दिल्ली के तख्त तक पहुंच गई।

संविधान के बारे में हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। संविधान को बदलने की बात करें, तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीय एकता को कितनी दृढ़ता के साथ प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान का सवाल बार-बार आता है। मैं तापड़िया जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब बंगाल में धर्मवीर उसी ताकत से काम करते हैं और वे उसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं, तो वे डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की प्रशंसा क्यों नहीं करते, जिन्होंने उतनी ही मजबूती के साथ राजस्थान में प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा की। जो राजस्थान के लोग हैं, वे जानते हैं, राजस्थान में रजवाड़ों के समाप्त होने के बाद, उन रजवाड़ों में एक प्रतिहिंसा की प्रतिक्रिया पैदा हुई, उन्होंने सन् 52, 57, 62 और 67 के चुनावों में इस बात की कोशिश की कि राजस्थान के अन्दर रजवाड़ों की ताकत फिर से पनपे, राजस्थान में प्रजातन्त्र का विकास न हो। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर धर्मवीर ने सफलता का एक उदाहरण पेश किया है, तो डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द

(बी बोंकार लाल बोहरा)

मन्द ने भी मजबूती के साथ, काबलियत के साथ राजस्थान में प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा की है। इसलिये बार-बार राजस्थान का हवाला देकर आप किसी के अधिकार को चुनौती देना चाहते हैं। जैसा तापड़िया जी ने कहा— ठीक बात है कि गवर्नर हमारा प्रतिनिधि है, संसद् का प्रतिनिधि है—संसद् राष्ट्रपति को चुनती है और राष्ट्रपति हमारे मंत्री मंडल की सहायता से गवर्नर को नियुक्त करते हैं। इसलिये राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के मामले में हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता से बात करनी चाहिये, प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये। सब से पहले हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता सर्वोपरि है और उसकी रक्षा करना हर कीमत पर जरूरी है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill with all the force at my command. Before I go into the details of the provisions of this Bill, I must admire the courage with which Mr. Deo has brought this Bill. The Hon'ble Member of the Swatantra Party Mr. Tapuria, said that we should not behave like a school-boy, but I think it was an act of school-boyishness when a senior comrade of his party brought this Bill to impeach Governors for their misdeeds, he gets up to support by opposing the Bill all dirty acts of Governors who are appointed by the President to demolish our democratic structure. (*Interruption*)

The question is this : I am touching the most essential fallacy which exists in our Constitution, a contradiction and some sort of a friction. According to the Constitution whereas the President could be impeached, an elected member could be impeached, the President's nominee cannot be impeached even if he has the power to dismiss the elected government in the State legislature. This is the fallacy which has to be eradicated so that there could be a balanced growth of democracy in this country.

As you know, the President appoints the Governor, and what is the work of the President ? The President acts and continues to function, aided and advised by the Council of Ministers at the Centre, and virtually, the Governor therefore becomes the agent of the ruling party at the Centre. Once we have an elected Assembly, would you like that the elective structure of the Assembly to be disturbed by an agent of the party in power at the Centre ? Therefore, the provision of impeachment which has been brought in very clearly in this Bill should be accepted and incorporated in the Constitution, and the sooner it is done the better. The office of Governor is a replica of British imperialism. They are white elephants. They are fat cows who eat quite a lot, intrude into others' fields and spoil the harvest, but give very little milk. They must be done away with. When independence dawned, we thought these huge palaces, glittering halls and other comforts of Governors would be done away with. But it did not happen. The Viceregal lodge, which is a monument of British imperialism, and the huge palaces should become temples for the poor where we can have schools, hospitals, etc. But in the name of maintaining democratic system we are spending crores and crores on Governors who do not do anything except presiding over beauty contests and opening dog exhibitions. The function of finding out which party has a majority in the Assembly can be entrusted to the Chief Justice of the High Court. So far as making speeches are concerned, the ministers will be very happy to do that.

I, therefore, appeal to the ruling party to do away with the Governors or at least to restrict their appointments as far as possible. At least the appointment of Governors must be done with the consent of the ruling parties and there should be provision for impeachment of Governors also. With these words, I support the bill.

✓ **THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** Sir, the debate has revealed some of the contradictions in the thinking of those

who support this Bill. Those who want the abolition of the office of Governors also have supported the Bill. The purpose of the Bill is not to abolish it. The only argument made on behalf of the mover is that this Bill only contains what was there in the draft Constitution before the Constituent Assembly. If that is the only argument, my reply is, if a preposition was considered by the founding fathers and advisedly rejected by them after careful consideration, there is no further wisdom in trying to introduce the same provision now by amending the Constitution.

17.48 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Those who criticise the office of Governors have not possibly understood the significance of that office. Some say it is a continuation of an imperialist office. May I say, the word 'Constitution' itself is a continuation of an old idea and therefore, can we say that it is also some sort of a relic of imperialism? When we say, there is to be a State under the Constitution, what is the idea? Let us understand the constitutional mechanism. There is an elected Chief Minister who represents the will of the people there. In that capacity, he becomes the chief executive. The proposition of the draft constitution was based on one idea. The amendment of article 156 which the hon. member wants to introduce was article 132 of the draft Constitution. Article 131 of the draft Constitution also has introduced the idea of an elected authority. I think the founding fathers thought about it and very wisely said that you cannot have two elected representatives functioning in the same body. Supposing there is a conflict of views whose view prevails? Does the view of the person responsible to the legislative assembly prevail or the view of the person who is elected as Governor directly?

SHRI P. K. DEO : The same is the position as between the President and the Prime Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is a difference. The President is elected not

by the Parliament, the President is elected by all the Members of Parliament and the members of the State Assemblies. He is also not elected directly but by indirect election. The President has got some special powers. It is absolutely wrong to compare the office of the Governor with the office of the President. There are certainly completely different constitutional powers and constitutional responsibilities.

There appears to be some sort of attraction for the word 'impeachment'. Sometimes people get possessed by certain associations attached to certain words. They think that there is something very very powerful in it. What is impeachment? Impeachment is a mechanism provided to remove a person from office when there is no other way of removal provided for. It is provided for President because there is no other way provided for removal of the President. The President does not work within the pleasure of somebody else. Here it is said that the Governor functions during the pleasure of the President and the President's pleasure can be withdrawn on the advice of the Council of Ministers whose life depends upon the will of this honourable House. It is a beautifully and delicately balanced mechanism of democracy which is functioning here. Unless you try to see the symmetry of it, the beauty of it and the power of it, you will not be able to understand it.

As a matter of fact, it is very important to see whether the office of the Governor is essential to run the administration of the State. The quotation that my hon. friend Shri Tapuriah on the other side quoted was of Shri K. M. Munshi. It was very appropriate. He said he is a watchdog of constitutionality. He also said he is a symbol of the constitutional unity of India that brings together the States and the Centre. I must say, as the speech came from the Swatantra Benches, it was a very refreshingly welcome speech. I entirely agree with this young man. I wish that party has more young men like him. It will revolutionise that party. I am very glad.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Ultimately you come to this position that the Governor has to be nominated by the President and, as I said, he will function during the pleasure of the President. So there is a provision already made in the Constitution for the withdrawal of that pleasure and for the removal of the Governor. When there is a provision made, what is the idea of having again a provision for impeachment?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Make it with the consent of the Chief Minister also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. History has been misread by some people in the last few months. I must say our experience of the constitutional working in the last one year is very enriching, enriching in this sense that the types of constitutional difficulties and deadlocks we faced in the last one year probably no country would have faced in fifty years of its history.

They said that wherever governments were toppled the Governors were responsible. Why do they forget conveniently that more than half of the Congress Ministries were also toppled? It was toppled in Haryana, in U.P. and in Madhya Pradesh. Why do you hold the poor Governor responsible for it? The Governments are toppled or put in power by the strength of the party that they command. It is a very simple thing. Sometimes people are conveniently inclined to forget some inconvenient things.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You are talking of the founding fathers of the Constitution. The founding fathers of the Constitution clearly visualised that the Governor will be the eye and the ear of the Central Government and the Governor will not be a party man and that he will be an impartial man, a man who could have objectivity in dealing with things. Because most of the Governors are taken from one party, there is a feeling that they are acting in a partisan way.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not agree with it. But this criticism can be made. I can certainly reply to that point.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : To which party does the Governor belong? He does not belong to any party.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He should be acceptable to both the parties.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can give instances. For example, one of the Governors today is, Sir, your distinguished predecessor. He held office of the Speaker; he was accepted as the most impartial and most objective person. If such a person is appointed as a Governor, do you think it is wrong?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Don't send the present Speaker as a Governor.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Only because one person belongs to a particular party, he does not lose his objectivity. Are we all supposed to be people lacking in objectivity only because we have some loyalties to some party thinking? This is a very absurd argument that is being advanced. Any experienced objective person from any party can qualify himself to be a Governor and good people are appointed as Governors. I have no doubt about that. Are we very serious about one proposition that every Governor must have the consent of the Chief Minister? The answer was given very ably by my hon. friend, Shri Tapuriah from that side that within a period of five years, there can be six governments. Do you want six Governors simultaneously coming with that?

Sir, the Governor represents the stability and the continuity of the constitutional functioning of administration. That is the main thing. We must understand what is the role of that big office. It is not merely to adorn the Raj Bhavans. That is not the function. It is really speaking, a special constitutional responsibility and the function that is attached to that office and, I must say, that the present provision has worked out satisfactorily and I see no reason or justification to accept the amendment that has been moved. I would, therefore, make an appeal to my hon. friend on my behalf and on behalf of his party to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was in last November that the Swatantra Party passed a Resolution in the General Council meeting viewing with concern how the institution of Governors is being used to topple down constitutionally and legally formed Governments and to instal the minority Ministries and it is, consistent with that thinking that this Bill has been drafted.

The Swatantra Party is a democratic party and we hold different views. We have given freedom to all our Members to speak out openly as they feel as in the case of language, in the case of prohibition. So, we are not regimented in a way as you think and try to block the new thinking. That is why I give my thanks to my hon. friend, Shri Tapuriah, to have spoken out what he felt on the subject and, at the same time, I thank all those hon. Members of the House who have spoken on the Bill.

18 HRS.

Sir, the purpose was to highlight the importance of the institution of Governors. Uptill now, nobody bothered about it till after the General Elections in 1967 when there was a completely different political picture in this country. The various Ministries came, the small parties took up the responsibility of the Government and the Congress Party exercised power without responsibility and in this way there was a mockery of democracy in this country. There has been this thinking in certain quarters that the whole thing has to be reviewed. As we all know, it is not very easy to get this Bill passed by this House because two-third majority is required to pass a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. My Bill may not be as lucky as the motion on the Lok Pal Bill which was passed by this House. Anyway, I thank all those who participated in this debate and at the same time I would request Mr. Tapuriah to take the people of his constituency into his confidence and try to spread a more popular base and try to find out how the people in his area think of this institution of Governors. (Interruptions) I think, this debate has been useful and it has served the purpose. So, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

The Bill was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

18.02 HRS.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 292, 293, etc.)

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue on the next occasion.

18.02½ HRS.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT OF HOME MINISTER RE : CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN PUNJAB

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye Not here.

Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy
Not here.....

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Before he starts, I want to say this. This is a one-hour debate. A large number of members from Punjab, from Haryana and so on want to speak. So, the one-hour debate should not become a three-hour debate. I am going to restrict the time. The opener will take ten minutes and then a few members will have five minutes each. They may, therefore, express their views very briefly keeping in mind the fact that this is a one-hour debate. We cannot have more than one hour. I know, the hon. Member has prepared for himself a long speech. But he should be brief.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I must thank you first of all for having taken the initiative and admitted for discussion this motion on the happenings in Punjab when the Speaker adjourned the Assembly. When this matter was brought in the House

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

through a call-attention, you rightly said.

"Democracy is in danger. If Assemblies were adjourned and members went away, I do not know what will happen."

This is what you have said, Sir.

This has given us an opportunity to discuss the rights and functions of a Speaker. It will also be a refreshing debate if this occasion is taken to go into the Constitutional aspects and also the functions and rights of the speaker within the Constitution.

I quote from the book which has been recently released, written by Shri M. M. Kaul and Shri S. L. Shakhder, the present Secretary of the Lok Sabha Secretariat :

"The all important conventional and ceremonial head of Lok Sabha is the Speaker. Within the walls of the House, his authority is supreme. This authority is based on the Speaker's absolute and unvarying impartiality—the main feature of his office, the law of its life. The Speaker, it is said, is the symbol of impartiality and should wield his authority with 'the cold neutrality of the impartial judge'."

This has been very clearly brought out in this quotation. It will not be out of place if I quote what you, Sir, had stated when you assumed the office of Speaker. This was what you had stated :

"My office requires of me to be impartial and judicial in the conduct of my work. I can assure you with all the force at my command that I will try to live up to these requirements and maintain the high tradition set by my predecessors. As a necessary corollary to this resolve I resign my membership of the party, Congress, to which I had the honour to belong for 34 years. So long as I occupy this Chair, it shall be my endeavour to see that all sections of this House get an honest impression that I do not belong to any party at all."

In this case, the question is whether the Speaker of Punjab has acted in the

manner that was expected of him. Before going to the actual happenings on the 7th March, 1968, I would like to give you just the background. The Ministry in Punjab was formed by a united front of various political parties, and Shri Gurnam Singh was installed as the Chief Minister. Afterwards, the Gurnam Singh Ministry could not command the requisite majority, and so it had to resign, and Mr. Lachman Singh Gill was installed as the Chief Minister of the State on the 25th November, 1967. At that time, there was the Bengal incident where the Bengal Speaker had given his ruling that the Ghosh Ministry in Bengal had been illegally constituted and he was not under any constitutional obligation to conduct the Assembly. The Punjab Speaker was faced with a similar situation and there was a lot of speculation as to whether the ruling of the Punjab Speaker on the Gill Ministry's position would be similar to that of the Bengal Speaker on the Ghosh Ministry. But in this case, the Punjab Speaker had given a ruling upholding the constitutionality and legality of the Gill Ministry.

Events moved fast and came to such a pitch that certain incidents took place and a no-confidence-motion was moved against the Speaker by the ruling party. The Speaker knowing full well that he had to go by the rules of procedure of the Assembly and also the Constitution admitted the motion and adjourned the House for the day. The next day he came there, and the Leader of the Opposition raised a point of order saying that the motion of no-confidence was not in order and he adjourned the House. He did not give any reasons for the adjournment of the House. But in a press conference it is alleged that he has stated that there has been rowdiness and there had been ugly scenes and so he had to adjourn the House.

Obviously, the Punjab Speaker was taking shelter under a rule that has been incorporated in the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Assembly. Rule 105 of the Punjab Rules of Procedure says :

"In the case of grave order arising in the Assembly, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, ad-

journal the Assembly or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him."

He has taken shelter under this and adjourned the House not for a day or for any particular time but for two months. When a most important money Bill was being discussed by the House and the budget was being discussed and sanctioned, he had done it. That clearly goes to show that perhaps the Speaker of Punjab was motivated not only by certain political considerations but also by personal prejudices in the sense....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : The hon. Member may be advised to use terms which would not cast aspersions on the Speaker of Punjab. He should not attribute motives to him.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Perhaps in this debate it is difficult to avoid it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I said 'perhaps'. I was just narrating the events that had happened. I had made no insinuation against the Speaker. What I had been stating was that a no-confidence motion had been moved against him. He had admitted the no-confidence motion, but the next day, he upheld the point of order moved by the Leader of the Opposition. This was amply proved by the statements made by the two leaders of Punjab, Sant Fateh Singh and Shri Gurnam Singh that there should be imposition of President's rule. Events moved very fast and the Home Minister and the Law Minister had to find out certain ways under the Constitution to get over this difficult position. This amply demonstrates the vitality of the Constitution to get over any such situations.

The point, therefore, is whether the powers of the Speaker, so as to conform to the procedure that has been laid down by the Constitution have to be so regulated as to make the Speaker not to exceed his constitutional powers or whether the present constitutional provisions are good and adequate enough to conduct the proceedings of the House as laid down in the Constitution.

Since we have been closely following the British model of parliamentary democracy in this country, we have to take note of certain incidents that have taken place in the British House of Commons also. It is not out of the way if I point out that incidents of a similar nature had happened in the British House of Commons also. So, we are not lacking in precedents. On March 2, 1629 a similar incident happened there. I would give the necessary quotation which is as follows :

"According to *'The Office of Speaker'*, when the Commons reassembled after the recess, the Speaker rose to his feet immediately after prayers had been read and informed the members that His Majesty had ordered a further adjournment until March 10. There were cries of 'No!', from all sides of the House and Sir John Eliot rose to speak. But the Speaker, remaining on his feet, informed the House that the King 'had laid an absolute command upon him, that the House should be presently adjourned without any speech or other proceedings, and that if any in the House did offer to speak after the message delivered, he should instantly leave the Chair'.

The Speaker then made to move away from the Chair, but for the long-suffering Commons, this was too much. Holles and Valentine jumped up, grabbed him and thrust him back into the Chair remaining at his side for the remainder of the proceedings, Holles swearing that 'by God's wounds he should sit still until they pleased to rise'. Eliot then spoke, asserted the right of the House to adjourn itself, and tendered a declaration which he had prepared with the request that it be read. The Speaker again tried to leave the Chair, pointing out that the Commons had in the past always obeyed a Royal command that they should adjourn, which was quite true. But Valentine and Holles, held him down and insisted that Eliot's declaration should be read.

Abjectly the Speaker pleaded with the House not to press him.... But all that this plea induced was a torrent

[Shri Venkatasubbaiah]

of censure. One member proposed that Finch should be replaced. Eliot asserted that he was in contempt of the House and threatened to bring him to the Bar and have him judged a delinquent. Eventually, Holles, determined that Members should not disperse before the resolutions contained in Eliot's declaration had been put to them, delivered them from memory and put them to the vote. They were carried by the House which then voted its own adjournment."

So, this was the practice established in the House of Commons that the Speaker had no right to adjourn the House of his own accord. A similar practice was sought to be prescribed here, but our Constitution-makers thought it fit that this power could be given to the Speaker to adjourn the House. But the practice is that a motion for the adjournment of the House is generally made by the Leader of the House and accepted by the Members and then the House is adjourned. That is the practice now obtaining in the British House of Commons. The question to be considered by the House now is whether in the present context of things when things are happening with such rapidity, where constitutional provisions are being violated time and again, taking shelter under the Rules of Procedure, the speaker should have the supreme powers to adjourn the House or not.

I am very thankful to you that you have convened a Presiding Officers' Conference in Delhi to discuss these matters, and I am sure that all these factors would be taken into consideration. My suggestion would only be this that if you have to regulate the proceedings of this House, of course, under the Rules of Procedure which should not go contrary to or against the constitutional provisions, we have to make certain provisions so as to bind not only the Members of this House but also the Speaker.

Nobody should be above the Constitution. Every constitutional right has to be exercised in a way that will not lead to any conflict with other provisions of the Constitution. Your illustrious predecessor, Shri Ananthasayanam

Ayyangar gave a press interview in Tirupathi and he has also said....

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody has read it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He has had vast experience and he was the Speaker of this House and he said that the Speaker was not supreme; it is the House that is supreme. I want to make it clear that in this moment of our indignation, we should not think in terms of restricting the powers of the presiding officers so that it will affect the democratic functioning. I should only suggest that the conduct of the business of the House and the regulation of its work should not only be the responsibility of the Speaker; that responsibility and discretion should be exercised with the consent of the House. It is in that context that I make the suggestion that when the Presiding Officers meet next time in Delhi under your presidentship, this matter also be taken into consideration so that we shall lay strong foundations for the proper and smooth working of democracy in our country.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : We on these benches are greatly concerned at the developments which were mentioned in the statement made by the hon. Home Minister the other day and that is why I should like to make a brief intervention in this debate on the abrupt adjournment of the House which was the subject of the Home Minister's statement and not go into the wider factional politics of the unfortunate State we are discussing.

It is true that no action is taken in a vacuum. There is always the background to what anyone does. It may be argued that there was provocation for what the hon. Speaker of the Punjab Assembly did. The way in which the previous Government was ousted, the way, in which the leading Opposition parties did not take it proper place of responsibility after replacing that Government, and the tactless manner or the lack of time-sense in the tabling of the no-confidence motion against the Speaker—all these might have acted as a provision. Whether that is so or not, I am not competent to judge.

But I do know that two wrongs do not make a right. Whatever other people might do, however badly an ordinary politician or even political parties may behave, if the Speaker is to sink to the level of the political parties and become a tool in the hands of political factions and parties, then our young democracy is in great peril. On this point, it is necessary to recall that this is not the first time that this has happened. Unfortunately, in the last few months and weeks, this is the second time that the Speaker of a State Assembly has got involved in a political situation. It is only a few weeks back that the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly behaved in a manner which did not behave his high office; and he was rightly removed from his office by a Presidential proclamation. We are getting a similar development here again. One hopes that there will be no third case. In fact there is an encouraging example to the contrary. There is a third Speaker in India, who in a situation very similar to those in West Bengal and Punjab, has behaved in a laudable manner, the Speaker of Bihar. He has shown no tendency to take notice of the change of Government that has taken place there. That is how it should be, and we hope that these two examples would not lead to a third.

The hon. Member who spoke before me raised the possibility of constitutional amendments that may become necessary. As a member of the old constituent Assembly, I recall that when we discussed this matter, we would not have dreamt that the day would come when the Speaker of Parliament or an Assembly could possibly behave in a way that would lead us to think in terms of constitutional amendments or restrictions. I think we were right in leaving it to the good sense of the occupants of that high office. We had two good reasons. One was the conventions built up in Britain which we had inherited and which are of a very high and noble order. The Speaker disassociates himself on election from his party and he stands in subsequent elections as a non-party man and all parties abstain from opposing him and he remains there until he retires and

then retires from public life. You were good enough to give expression to one of these conventions when you took the Chair. Unfortunately, in the last twenty years we must admit that those conventions have not, by and large, been developed in our own country.

Secondly, we had the example of very fine presiding authorities of whom we had a little experience. We had in this House Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who upheld the dignity of the Chair; he also resigned from his party and stood in the next election as an Independent to prove his point. He was succeeded by another good President, Sir Abdur Rahim. And then, in my own time, from 1945, we had very fine Speaker, your predecessor, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar. So, naturally, along with these men—Dr. Rajendra Prasad was President of the Assembly—it did not strike us that an unfortunate day might come when Speaker also would join in the general indiscipline of our democracy today and we might need to have police powers to fetter them.

I would rather stick to the path that we took and try to avoid constitutional amendments and restrictions at this stage. One or two swallows do not make a summer. Let us hope that other methods will prevail.

In any case, no foolproof guarantee can be given when a human being put in a certain position does not respond to his obligations. If in a boxing match the referee joins one side, how can the game proceed? If in a cricket match the umpire takes part in a partisan manner and loses his judgment, then obviously the game of cricket comes to an end. This is the danger that if the presiding authority in our parliamentary system behaves in this manner, then there is no law that can compel the presiding authority to behave in a proper manner. The whole parliamentary game will come to an end. And that is why the danger is there.

In fact, I think May in his book described the Speaker or the Chair as an essential and important part of the furniture in the House. If you remove this furniture, the kingpin or the linchpin as

[Shri M. R. Masani]

we may call it, the whole structure collapses.

Now, Sir, you are the doyen of the Speakers' corps in this country. I am very glad that, as Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has said, you have taken the initiative in calling the members of your vocation to gether very shortly in this capital. We hope that under your leadership you will be able to infuse them with that sense of pride in the high office that alone can make the Speaker worthy of his trust. No rule can make him behave. If the Speaker himself tries to violate the rule,—the Speaker has to interpret the rules—what is left of the rules? If the salt lose its flavour, where with shall it be salted?

I shall conclude in the hope that under your leadership, extra statutory, extra legal methods will prevail and even now, good sense can prevail in Punjab. Let us hope that this is the last time when we have this most unfortunate and deplorable development which is a real threat to our democracy along with the many others of which we are painfully conscious today.

श्री यश बल शर्मा (अमृतसर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष के पद को ले कर जो विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमें यह विचार अवश्य रखना होगा कि जहाँ अध्यक्ष पर कुछ संवैधानिक दायित्वों को निभाने की जिम्मेदारी है, वहाँ उस के साथ साथ उस का एक व्यक्तिगत स्वरूप भी है और उस की भी कोई राजनैतिक बैकग्राउंड है। अगर जिम्मेदार दल हाउस में अध्यक्ष-पद की प्रतिष्ठा को कायम नहीं रखेंगे और उस को राजनैतिक तौर पर नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो आखिर वह कोई जड़ वस्तु तो है नहीं! उस में भी प्रतिक्रियाएँ उत्पन्न होंगी। मुझे पता है कि मेरे सामने बैठे हुए सरदार गुरदयालसिंह ठिल्लों के साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया था, पेपसू में श्री काहर्नासिंह के लिए किस प्रकार स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी गई थी और किस प्रकार श्री प्रबोधचन्द्र को ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पीछे हटने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि क्या आज हमारे देश में विधान राजनीति को चलाएगा या राजनीति के द्वारा विधान को चलाया जायेगा यह एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद खड़ा है और सत्ताधारी दल ने इस बारे में किसी प्रकार की मर्यादाएँ स्थापित नहीं की हैं। इन्हीं विधान के शास्त्रियों ने इसी सदन में इस बात की आलोचना की है। प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पादकीय लिखे गए हैं। उन्होंने ये शीर्षक दिए हैं। "दि रेप आफ कांस्टीट्यूशन" और कहा है कि राजनीति के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन को तोड़-मरोड़ कर इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सत्ताधारी दल यह जिम्मेदारी ले कर चलता कि दल रहे या न रहे, हम ने राजनीति को विधान की मर्यादाओं के अनुसार चलाना है, तो वैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं का पालन और व्यवहार ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के साथ होता और हमारे देश की वैधानिक रूप-रेखा कुछ भिन्न ही होती। परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया। जहाँ सत्ताधारी दल को राजनीति अनुकूल पड़ती थी, वहाँ राजनीति की आड़ में विधान का मनमाना अर्थ लगा कर, उस राजनीति के दबाव में अपनी बात बना ली गई और जहाँ पर राजनीति ये नहीं करती थी, वहाँ कांस्टीट्यूशन को इस्तेमाल कर के अपने अनुकूल स्थिति लाई गई।

इन्हीं गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन में हरियाणा के संदर्भ में राजनैतिक अनैतिकता का बड़ा लम्बा और भावात्मक विवरण दिया था। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर पंजाब की स्थिति उस से भिन्न कैसे है। यानी जिस बात के लिए राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह को दंड दिया गया, उसी बात के लिए श्री लछमन सिंह गिल को इनाम दिया गया। आखिर श्री लछमन सिंह गिल ने कौन सी राजनैतिक नैतिकता का प्रमाण दिया था? लेकिन एक ओर तो राजनैतिक अनैतिकता, इम्पारेजिटी, का बड़ा प्रचार कर के एसम्बली का डिस्-

सालूशन किया गया और गवर्नर का रुल स्थापित कर दिया गया और दूसरी ओर उसी प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में एक माइनारिटी सरकार बना दी गई। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन सब पहलुओं पर हमें विचार करना होगा; हम इन बातों को छोड़ कर नहीं चल सकते। अगर एक दल कान्स्टीट्यूशन की दुहाई देता है, तो उस को जिम्मेदारी के साथ व्यवहार करना होगा।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब विधान सभा में जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया, जो हुल्लड़बाजी खड़ी हुई, उसके परिणामस्वरूप स्पीकर ने एक सदस्य को नेम किया। फिर सारा विरोधी दल उस को घेर कर खड़ा हो गया। विरोधी दल के नेता ने कहा कि मैं इसके लिये क्षमा मांगता हूँ और जो कुछ हो रहा है, हम उससे अपने आप को प्रसन्न महसूस नहीं करते हैं। स्पीकर ने कहा कि ठीक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस सदन में भी ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। अगर यहां पर दुर्भाग्य से ऐसी स्थिति होगी, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इसी प्रकार आचरण करेंगे। जहां डिग्निटी और डेकोरम का सवाल है, वहां अध्यक्ष ने सदन की कार्यवाही को चलाना है। यहां पर भी कितनी बार तनाव पैदा होता है, लेकिन आप अपने महान् धैर्य और बातों को मनोवैज्ञानिक ढंग से सम्भालने की कुशलता से सारी स्थिति पर काबू पा लेते हैं। उसी व्यवहार का परिचय पंजाब के स्पीकर ने दिया, लेकिन वहां का सत्ताधारी दल स्पीकर को अपदस्थ करने के लिये अपनी विशेष राजनीति पर तुला हुआ था। उस स्थिति में स्पीकर ने अपना विचार दिया। मैं उस के इस विचार का समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर हम स्पीकर के व्यवहार के बारे में विचार करते हैं, तो हमें वहां के मारे ढांचे और सत्तारूढ़ दल की राजनीति और उसके व्यवहार को भी देखना होगा।

मैं सत्ताधारी दल पर यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि वह पुलिस की देख-रेख में विधान सभा

का कार्य चलाना चाहता था और स्पीकर को हटाना चाहता था और उसने अपने आचरण से ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा की, जिस में स्पीकर को यह कदम उठाने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस प्रकार की स्थिति में कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा आचरण करने के लिये विवश हो जाता।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने आचरण की मर्यादाओं का कोडिफिकेशन करें, लेकिन हम ने अभी तक विधान की रूप-रेखा में इस को तय नहीं किया है, जिस के कारण इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही हैं। आज हमारे देश का वैधानिक प्रक्रिया कुठाली में पड़ गई है, जिस में चीजें मथी जायेंगी और एक स्वस्थ रूप हमारे सामने आयेगा। विधान को स्वस्थ रूप से चलाने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सत्ताधारी दल जिम्मेदारी के साथ आचरण करें।

गवर्नर की शक्तियों के बारे में सारे देश में चर्चा है। 18 तारीख को आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों में, खबरों में, गवर्नर की ओर से यह खबर दी गई कि वह स्पीकर, जनता पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी को इकट्ठा करके उन में कोई न कोई समझौता कराने की कोशिश करेंगे। जब श्री गुरुनानक सिंह और डा० बलदेव प्रकाश ने इसका कड़ा विरोध किया और कहा कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही करना गवर्नर का बिजनेस नहीं है, वह केवल कांस्टीट्यूशनल हेड है और वह केवल कांस्टीट्यूशनल बिजनेस को देखे, तब दूसरे दिन इस वक्तव्य का कान्ट्राडिक्शन किया गया। वास्तव में उस के पीछे राजनीति थी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि या तो आचरण की मर्यादाओं के अनुसार चला जाये और या राजनीति चले, लेकिन जब दोनों को खलत-मलत कर के चलाया जाता है, तो कई समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं। जिस प्रकार बंगाल में एक माइनारिटी सरकार और कठपुतली सरकार स्थापित की गई। कांग्रेस दल केन्द्र

[श्री यशदत्त शर्मा]

के अन्दर और पंजाब के अन्दर जिस गैर-जिम्मेदारी का व्यवहार कर रहा है, जिस प्रकार से राजनीतिक गतिविधियां वहां पर चलाई जा रही हैं, वह न पंजाब के हित में होंगी और न विधान की मर्यादाओं के हित में होंगी, और न सम्पूर्ण देश की एकता को लाभ पहुंचायेगी। आज कांग्रेस दल वहां पर उसी प्रकार केशधारियों और गैर-केशधारियों के बीच में खाई पैदा करने के लिये गिल को इस्तेमाल कर रहा है—मैं उन सारी स्थितियों को यहां पर नहीं लाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों के अन्दर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम किस प्रकार के आचरण करें, किस प्रकार इन सारी चीजों को देखें।

मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर हम कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक देश की राजनीति को चलाना चाहते हैं—क्योंकि इस प्रकार के उदाहरण पीछे भी बड़े बड़े प्रश्नों पर हैं, बेरूबाड़ी जैसे सवाल पर हम न विधान को अपने तरीके से राजनीतिक स्वास्थों के लिये तोड़-मरोड़ कर इस्तेमाल किया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को एक तरफ रख दिया आज यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ा हो गया है, केवल विधान की दुहाई न दें, एक दल की जो राजनीतिक कुचेष्टायें हैं, वे आज भी वहां पर मौजूद हैं, आज भी वह विधान को अपने तरीके से इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि राज्यपाल ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है, यह अध्यादेश भी अवैधानिक है, विधान के अनुसार यह अध्यादेश किसी भी तरह से ठीक नहीं है। अगर हमारे देश की वैधानिक प्रक्रिया को विशुद्धतापूर्वक विधान के अनुसार चलाना चाहते हैं, तो कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड करें, इस में कोडीफिकेशन करें और उस के द्वारा प्रक्रिया तय करें। अगर राजनीतिक तौर पर तय करना चाहते हैं तो असेम्बली को डिजाल्व कर के पब्लिक के सामने जाकर वॉइकट ले कर आये ताकि पता चल जाय कि

कौन मैजोरिटी में है और कौन माइना-रिटी में हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त और कोई भी तीसरी स्थिति लाई जायगी तो उस से हानि होगी। पंजाब की स्थिति पर हमें सारे देश की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रख कर विचार करना है, आज केन्द्र के अन्दर हमारे ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आकर पड़ी है कि हम देश को ठीक दिशा दें।

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we discuss about the adjournment of the House by the Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha we are apt to go into some political background also, which I personally will avoid. I will go only by factual information which I have collected from the proceedings as reported in the various papers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Can you ignore the politics behind the scene ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I will try to avoid that; you may bring in. Sir, when an hon. Member of the House is exalted to the Chair of the Speaker, then he is to behave in an entirely different manner. We see it in your own case. You are an entirely changed gentleman now. The main function of the Speaker is to conduct the proceedings of the House in a very fair and impartial manner and, along with that, to see that the dignity and decorum of the House are properly looked after.

When I discuss about what happened in Punjab I will take the conduct of the House and the Speaker before the House was adjourned. One thing to keep in mind is that the House was adjourned twice, once for 15 minutes and, when it re-assembled, then for two months. I must say that the whole episode was rather very sad and the gentlemen who brought the motion against the Speaker acted in a rather hasty and unwise manner. I must confess that. The trouble started when a Member of the Opposition was very adamant when asked by the Speaker to quit the House. This is a report from the *Hindustan Times*. That Member said :

"I am not going out because you are trying to usurp our right to rise on a point of order."

Then, the Marshal was sent but he would not leave the House. Later on, the Speaker withdrew his orders and there was a lot of trouble on that.

Suddenly, some Members from the Treasury Benches brought forward a No-Confidence Motion under Rule 11 read with article 179 of the Constitution and its wordings, as reported, are :

"This House expresses its lack of confidence in the Speaker for his failure to maintain the dignity and the decorum of the House and his failure to have his orders duly implemented in the House."

The Speaker took up this motion. At a later stage, it was put before the House and out of the 67 Members present in the House 56 Members rose in favour of the motion. It was presumed that when the motion was put before the House, it was examined by the staff of the Assembly and also had the consent of the Speaker as a regular motion. When asked as to when the time will be fixed, the Speaker was advised in the House by two hon. Members and when a Member got up, the hon. Minister of Punjab Government Chowdhary Kartar Singh, was hustled down by Sardar Gurnam Singh and said, "Keep quiet; you are an illegal Government." And then, this is a report from the *Statesman* dated 7-3-68 of the proceedings which says Mr. Satyapal Dang who was a Member and a Minister in the United Front representing the Communist Party, advised the Speaker "to take courage in both hands"—I am quoting the same words—"and follow the example of Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly who stood up boldly and faced a critical situation." He further said :

"Mr. Gill is taunting us not to dream of West Bengal. In West Bengal, public opinion did not tolerate the defectors' government of Dr. P. C. Ghosh; in Punjab, the defectors' government of Mr. Gill cannot continue."

So, Sir, he was advised by the two very respectable Members of the Opposition, the former Chief Minister and the former Minister both belonging to

the different parties, to take courage in his hands. Then, when the House is adjourned for 15 minutes, when, again the Speaker comes back, and acts as advised, he adjourns the House for two months.

Strangely enough, the very next day the former Speaker of West Bengal Assembly Mr. Banerjee, applauds this action. We read it in all the papers.

Sir, it is a very strange thing that the Speaker, while he had adjourned the House, called a press conference and he said that the Gill Ministry does not represent the majority of the House, that it is just a stooge and mouth-piece of the Congress and so many other things. He said so many things about the Congress and the Janta Party which was, actually, not his function. The Speaker's function is to conduct the House in a very non-political, non-controversial and peaceful manner. But, when he enters this controversy, discusses the merits of the parties and their behaviour, when the parties approached him to keep the decorum and the dignity of the House, he adjourns the House for two months accusing the Members instead that they did not maintain the dignity and the decorum of the House and he advised them to go to their houses and attend to sowing of crops and looking after the harvest. It is very interesting ! This is what the hon. Speaker said ! So many things happened after the Speaker left. The Deputy-Speaker occupied the Chair and then the members from the Opposition rushed to the Chair; one Mr. Darbara Singh—not our Darbara Singh—pushed him down from the Chair and he sat in that Chair. There was a scuffle...

MR. SPEAKER : All of us have read this. He should now conclude.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I had occupied that Chair for full ten years. I was the Speaker of three Assemblies and I had to deal with three Chief Ministers, including very strong men like Mr. Pratap Singh. That Chair had a sensational experience. (Interruptions) on that day; so much of turmoil happened around that. (Interruptions) I really

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

wonder what attitude these gentlemen are showing.

Then the Speaker said that the House was his property and he would not allow any body to enter the House and then later on, he said that he had adjourned the Assembly for two months. Who is the Governor to prorogue the Assembly? This is the line of argument that came from Shri Yajna Datt Sharma, my esteemed friend; we are very close personal friends... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: My problem is that the hon. Member is exceeding his time.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I seek your indulgence, Sir. I would require another two or three minutes.

My only reply to him is this. The Speaker, knowing well that he was creating a great difficulty, knowing well that the Budget was pending and the Budget is to be finalised before the end of this month, criticised certain parties and groups and adjourned the House beyond the time limit; not only beyond the time limit, but he even advised them to attend to sowing of crop, not only harvesting but perhaps sowing also; he did wonderfully well in the interest of the peasantry!

Now I would like to read the Comments of various papers. *Tribune* is a leading paper there; it is not a Congress paper. The chief trustee of this paper is Sardar Sant Prakash Singh, President of the Punjab Swatantra Party, and then there are two other retired officers. This is very interesting :

"A grave responsibility thus rests on the shoulders of the Speaker and the Opposition. A permanent long-term good should not have been sacrificed for immediate and interim satisfaction" It further says :

"The Speaker's action in adjourning the House for two months has thwarted whatever plans the Congress and the Janta Party had in mind. On the merits of the arguments advanced by Mr. Gurnam Singh..."

If you like, I can read all that.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not read.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : It adds that no-confidence means removal, and removal means no-confidence.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उजैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने संविधान में से पढ़ना चाहा था लेकिन आपने मुझे इजाजत नहीं दी और उधर आप यह पक्षपात कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें अखबारों की कटिंग्स पढ़ने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Till now I have not been ringing the bell, but it is one-hour discussion, and there are still half a dozen opposition members to be called. I would very much like to hear your views, I value them, but unfortunately I cannot ring the bell and ask a senior member like you to sit down. You will have to help me, because you occupy the Chair very often.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I am very sorry. What I wanted to convey was that I have yet to see a paper where the action of the Speaker was in any way supported. Every paper has disapproved his conduct, and every paper has expressed surprise and shock at the way the Speaker behaved. It is very serious thing for all of us in this House and the legislatures everywhere in this country to sit together and consider.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस तरह के पक्षपात किये जाने पर बहुत ऐतराज है कि मुझे तो संविधान तक पढ़ने नहीं दिया गया और उधर वह इतने समय से बोल रहे हैं और अखबारों में से पढ़ रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : You are only adding to the confusion. We will lose more time by this. The trouble in Punjab was created by somebody like you.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : It is a very important matter and it concerns every member of this House.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : We are very sorry to see that the Speakers in the States are turning themselves into chieftains in Indian democracy. They are supposed to be guardians of democracy within the

House, but they are taking the law into their own hands, and all sections of this House must rise to condemn such attempts, whether it is in West Bengal or Punjab. It may be in West Bengal or Punjab today, but it may be repeated by some other Speakers.

The Speaker is only the servant of the House. In 1462 King Charles wanted to arrest five Commoners in the House of Commons. Without the permission of the Speaker he entered the House and asked the Speaker to hand them over to him when they came. The Speaker said: "May I please your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this House except as the House is pleased to direct me whose servant I am." So, the Speaker is only the servant of the House. That is why the entire law regarding the powers, limitations on the powers of the Speaker, as well as the Governors should be re-defined.

The Home Minister is responsible for all these things. When the Governor of West Bengal dismissed the Council of Ministers, the Home Minister interpreted the Constitution to say that the Council of Ministers held office only during the pleasure of the Governor. That is why the Speaker of West Bengal interpreted the rules according to his own pleasure.

Morally nobody supports either the action of the Punjab Speaker or the Bengal Speaker, but they are within their limits, they are within the rules, they are within the Constitution, as Mr. Chavan and Mr. Dharma Vira were within the Constitution in dismissing the West Bengal Ministry. So, all the political parties must sit together and redefine the powers of the Speaker and the Governor.

You are holding office of Speaker. Everybody in this country is in praise of you because ...

MR. SPEAKER: Talk about the Punjab Speaker.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The Punjab Speaker is a human being. The ordinary courtesy which these par-

ties have to accord him has not been shown to him even if the Speaker goes wrong, the Leader of the House as well as the Leader of the Opposition can meet together and convince the Speaker.

Today I have seen in the press that the Assembly has been prorogued and an ordinance has been issued. It adds more confusion. How can this ordinance compel the Speaker to conduct the House in a particular manner? Can this ordinance ask the House to sit for 24 hours in a day? Can it compel the Speaker to see that the Finance Bill be passed or the members of the legislature will be hanged? No, Sir. That is why, the Law Ministry as well as the Home Ministry have to persuade the Speaker to rethink, they should say they will re-summon the Assembly and will not press the no-confidence motion against him, and request him to help them in getting over the difficulties. Instead of that, they are putting the cart before the horse, they are killing the very democracy.

The hon. Home Minister should rather think in terms of defining the powers of the Governor and the Speaker, otherwise there will be chaos in all the States, every Speaker in every legislative assembly will take the law into his own hands, and there will be dictatorship, democracy will end.

I support the view expressed by Mr. Masani that morally the Speaker is not entitled to adjourn the House, but he is strictly within his limits in doing so.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): I am really surprised to hear the sermons about decorum, democracy and all that from the Congress leaders like Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. It was very convenient for him to look at the matter in isolation, because the political background is very inconvenient here for the ruling party as well as the so-called ruling party in Punjab. That is why they try to look at it in isolation.

The Speaker who is so much accused by the members in this House without any propriety, was a very sweet Speaker for Mr. Chavan and for the Congress when he upheld the legality of the Gill

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Government when it was installed in power. At that time he was very convenient Speaker for them.

My hon. friend quoted certain statements of the ex-Chief Minister and ex-Food Minister, and he was saying that the Speaker acted according to their advice. I should like to remind him that at that time these very gentlemen, the ex-Chief Minister and the ex-Food Minister and all the leaders of the united front fought in a very bitter manner in the Assembly and requested the Speaker to declare this Gill Government an illegal Government. The Speaker did not oblige the Leader of the Opposition at that time. So, it is only proper that we look at the situation that developed in Punjab. Who created that situation? It is the crux of the matter and the Central Government cannot escape the great responsibility for recent developments in Punjab. There is no point in their shouting at the top of their voice about preservation of democracy. What is happening in Punjab? I have no time to go into details. But the so-called Gill Government, whose Government is it? Which Party supports it? The Janta Party. Eighteen persons defected and all the eighteen are Ministers? I do not want to cast reflections on the Ministers, about their personality. But everybody knows what kind of ministers they are and what kind of Government has been installed in power by the Congress. You talk of decorum and order. Who is to keep order? If there is a majority party, it has the responsibility for running the Government and if it has a leader of the House, there will be decorum. In Punjab today, the so-called leader of the House, Mr. Gill, who has only the support of seventeen defectors cannot manage to keep order. In the House he could not help the Speaker. It is convenient for the Congress to leave everything to Mr. Gill and play their game. They were playing their game and I feel that the Speaker was compelled under force of circumstances to take this decision. You look at the merits. You may differ. Still let us look at the background. I am very worried about the developments. The

recent Ordinance of the Governor in Punjab illustrates that the Governor is turned into an instrument in the hands of the Ruling Party at the Centre. The Law Minister declared that it was for the Governor to act and said that it was his Ministry's opinion. Within 24 hours the Governor issues the Ordinance. Is it possible for the Government to feel the people of this country in this way? Are we to understand that the Governor of Punjab acted independently on this occasion, that he was not asked and egged on and advised by Mr. Govinda Menon and the Central Government to act in this particular manner. The Ordinance issued by the Governor encroaches upon the powers of the Speaker and the Assembly; it is a black Ordinance and it will remain a black spot in the history of the Parliamentary Democracy in this country. Even suppose the Speaker took a wrong decision, if this Government wanted to save the situation, there were other alternatives. They could have suspended the Assembly for the time being and come before this Parliament and passed the budget and then give an opportunity to the members of the legislature to see whether a stable Government could be established in Punjab or not. The solution to the Punjab tangle is not by this kind of Ordinance, and we warn the Government that they are not going to get out of the situation. The only solution is that the people of Punjab should be given a fresh opportunity to choose their representatives and to have their Government. Even at this late hour, they should dissolve the Assembly and have mid-term poll and ask the people of Punjab to solve this political tangle. This is essentially a political matter and there is no point in leaving out the crux of the matter.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I need not deal with the question of the validity of the Ordinance because time will not be there. I join those who have raised their voice in righteous indignation and I agree with Mr. Masani and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah in condemning the action of the Punjab Speaker on four grounds. Firstly, the Punjab Speaker exercised the powers given to him under the rules in a dictatorial and arbitrary manner. Se-

condly, the Speaker acted against the convention that he should be above party politics and should be impartial. He was, in fact, not so. The third is, he acted as a partyman, lastly, he violated the sanctity of the Constitution. On these grounds, I would certainly like to censure or condemn the Speaker.

19 HRS.

But I hope this will be the last time in the history of Parliament in this country that the Speaker should behave in a manner which we disapprove. But, at the same time, the Speaker is an officer of the State legislature, and the conduct of the Speaker, as an officer of the State legislature, cannot be discussed in this House. If at all we are to uphold the sanctity of the Constitution—and the Constitution is my Bible—under the Constitution, how are we to discuss the conduct of the Speaker here? I quite realise and appreciate that because of the fluidity of the political situation, which situation seeks to set the Constitution at naught, they were trying to violate the Constitution at more than one place. Therefore, I agree and I join the voice raised by some of my hon. friends in their righteous indignation. But the fact remains that such a matter should not be discussed in this House at all. If at all the Speaker is to be condemned, the Constitution has given the provisions. The Constitution says in so many words—

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not read them.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Under article 179, he can be removed, but then notice of 14 days should be given. In the case of the Punjab Assembly 14 days' notice was not given according to the report which I have gone through. Similarly, the motion against the Speaker was not properly formulated and worded. If at all we want to condemn the action, according to the Constitution, either of the Governor or the Speaker, then we should see that we also do not violate the Constitution. Therefore I again pray and I appeal to

you, Sir, the Speaker, that the matters which are not within the purview of this House, such as the conduct of the Speaker, should not be allowed to be discussed here in this House.

With these words, I have done.

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज् (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

पंजाब की तरह की घटनायें जब हमारे सामने आ जाती हैं तब प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में कैसे धोखे में है ऐसी बहस हमेशा उठाई जाती है। मैं पंजाब के स्पीकर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं गृहमंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। वह हम लोगों को लोकशाही पर कई दिनों से तकरीरें सुनाते आ रहे हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंजाब में आज सरकार है गिल साहब की और जनता पार्टी की ओर से वहां शासन चलाया जा रहा है, जिस का न तो कोई विधान है, न कोई कार्यक्रम है, न कोई दफ्तर है, न कोई पदाधिकारी है, क्या इस तरह से इस मुल्क में प्रजातन्त्र अच्छे ढंग से चल सकता है, क्या इस प्रजातन्त्र को चलाने का यह अच्छा तरीका है? अठारह व्यक्तियों का मंत्रिमंडल जनता पार्टी की ओर से जो स्थापित किया गया है यह कैसे स्थापित किया गया है? क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी उस सूबे की कांग्रेस पार्टी और केन्द्र की कांग्रेस पार्टी की है या नहीं है? जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिये कांग्रेस ही जिम्मेदार है और इस बात को हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं उन से सब से पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ और यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि तत्काल वह अपने दल के लोगों को कहें कि वे इस सरकार को अस्तित्व में न रहने दें, उस सरकार को इनका दल तत्काल वहां से हटा दे।

दूसरी बात मैं स्पीकर के चुनाव के बारे में और उसके व्यवहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कई बार इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया है कि स्पीकर को जब एक बार चुन लेते हैं तो उसके बाद वह निष्पक्ष आदमी बन जाता है इस वास्ते

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

कुछ ऐसी परम्परायें स्थापित की जानी चाहिये देश में ताकि जब दुबारा उसके द्वारा चुनाव लड़ने का समय आए तो वह एक निर्दलीय व्यक्ति के रूप में चुनाव लड़े और उसके विरुद्ध कोई भी राजनीतिक दल अपना उम्मीदवार खड़ा न करे। इस तरीके से किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य न रहते हुए, एक निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति की भांति उसके व्यवहार करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। श्री मसानी ने इसका जिक्र भी किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचा जाए और अगर संविधान में कोई त्रुटि करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उस बात को भी तत्काल पूरा किया जाए।

पंजाब में इस वक्त की हालत के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में शिरोमणि अकाली दल द्वारा दिया गया एक निवेदन है जिस में वहाँ जो लोगों की जान और उनका माल खतरे में है उसका लम्बा चौड़ा विवरण दिया हुआ है। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इसको सभा पटल पर रख दूँ। लेकिन हो सकता है कि इसकी आप अभी इजाजत न दें। लेकिन एक व्यक्ति का यहाँ पर एक मामला दिया हुआ है जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि आपको अन्दाजा लग जाए कि पंजाब में सरकार किस ढंग में अपने सियासी प्रतिस्पर्धियों से बरताव कर रही है। सरदार मेजर सिंह जो 'शिरोमणि' गुख्तारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के परसनल असिस्टेंट हैं उनको जनवरी के शुरू में गिरफ्तार किया गया, 22 जनवरी को उनको छोड़ दिया गया, 23 जनवरी को उनको फिर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, 29 जनवरी को छोड़ दिया गया, दो माच को फिर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इस ढंग से एक महीने में इस व्यक्ति को तीन बार गिरफ्तार किया गया और छोड़ा भी गया। फिर उसको पकड़ लेते हैं और फिर जब वह जमानत पर बाहर आता है तो उसको पकड़ लेते हैं। इस

तरह से आप देखें कि जो सियासी लोग हैं, चाहे अकाली दल के लोग हैं या किसी अन्य दल के लोग हों उनके ऊपर काफी जुल्म करने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है। मैं कहूँगा कि आप, अध्यक्ष महोदय, दस पन्द्रह लोगों के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी दीजिये कि पंजाब में इस वक्त कानून और व्यवस्था की जो हालत है, उसके बारे में वे जांच करें। वहाँ पर जो गिल साहब का मंत्रिमण्डल है, वह बिल्कुल निकम्मा और नालायक साबित हो चुका है और गुंडागोरी के बल पर वह इस वक्त वहाँ पर राज चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

वहाँ पर विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष ने जो व्यवहार किया है, उस व्यवहार में जाने के बजाय अगर पंजाब में इस वक्त जो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति है और वहाँ की जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति है उसके बारे में यह सदन विचार करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मुल्क के लिये और स मुल्क के प्रजातन्त्र के लिये यह ज्यादा लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, the matter is very serious. It started from Bengal and it has reached Punjab. The whole point is if the Speaker becomes a party to the political happenings, loses his balance and considers his self-interest first, there is no scope for democracy in this country. I am not going to name anybody. It is a matter to be discussed apart from political affiliations. These questions should not be mixed up. The Speaker may say tomorrow that a particular Bill was not passed, even though 100 members voted for it and 15 against. It may be dragged to such an extent that even after a decision has been given by the court, the Speaker may say, "I say that this ministry is illegal. How can the court say it is legal?" It becomes more reprehensible when the Speaker tries to baulk a no-confidence motion by adjourning the House. The Constitution provides that he should not preside, but he takes a round about way of seeing to it that when the no-confidence motion comes up he will not preside and be-

fore that he will say that the House is illegally constituted, the whole election is illegal and adjourn the House *sine die*. When he does like that it becomes more reprehensible.

So the question to be considered is what we shall have to do in such circumstances? We have followed the British Constitution. There the Speaker's position is historically developed. The British Speaker is the representative of the British House of Commons. He goes to the King and claims the right of Commons and he gets it. So he is called Speaker because he speaks for the House of Commons. There it was historically developed. We have not developed like that. We have not developed the convention of not contesting the Speaker's seat. Here the Speaker perforce has to be a partyman. He is elected on the ticket of a party. Of course, it has been the convention, as you have yourself followed, that the Speaker after his election resigns from the party. Does that help the gentleman in the Speaker? Of course, he ought to be a gentleman first. Does it help him to shed off all his ideas of party affiliation? In the next elections if he has to go to the constituency he has to seek that party's backing.

MR. SPEAKER : Why? You are saying all things that are of a general nature and not relevant to the discussion.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We have not established such a convention.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Masani just now said that Shri Patel went as an independent.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : They are not coming. Sometimes they are standing as independents. But we have not developed that convention.

What is the nature of choice of Speakers that is followed in our country. In the States, wherever it may be, in all legislatures, the party in majority chooses the Speaker. What is the choice? The three criteria are that he must be impartial, he must be a man of integrity and, first of all, he must be a

gentleman. These are sometimes overlooked. Sometimes people are chosen, who are convenient and who will not come in the way. It has to be very seriously considered whether this method of choosing people is to be given away and a convention has to be developed. We are expecting, Sir, that the meeting you are summoning of all the Speakers will yield some fruitful results. We will have to evolve some way so that Speakers may not arrogate to themselves these powers that are not vested in them. Ultimately, if necessary, the Constitution will have to be amended.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not know why politics should have been brought in this discussion. I do not like the way in which Congress has in Bihar and in the Punjab. But this has nothing to do with what we are discussing. Most of the conventions of parliamentary government were evolved in England. My hon. friend quoted that Charles I went with his army to the House of Commons and wanted the House of Commons to disperse. The Speaker said : "Sir, I have no eyes to see or ears to hear except with the permission of the House". It means all the privileges of the Speaker flow from the House. From that time, the convention has grown that the whole parliamentary building must be under his control, that the watch and ward must be appointed by him and that the expenses of the House must be considered by the House itself.

But, Sir, what has happened here in two instances is that the Speakers have acted against the House itself. In West Bengal, the Speaker has acted against the House. It was not against the Government; it was not against the executive. But it was against the Assembly itself whose privileges and rights he was required to protect. This is the fundamental question. In Punjab also, the same thing happened. It was not against the executive; it was not against the Congress or any other party. But it was against the Assembly itself. This, I submit, no Speaker has the right to do. His rights flow from the Assembly

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]
and the Parliament; his rights are not independent of the Assembly and the Parliament. We must first understand this.

Another thing is this. Suppose today you, Sir, become a psychic and say that this Congress Government is not properly installed in power and, therefore, you adjourn the House. What would happen? Fortunately, in the case of West Bengal, it was one province so that there could be the President's Rule. But if you do such a thing, what would happen?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Are you suggesting it? (*Inter-ruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure my great leader will not expect that of me.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, anybody can become a psychic at any time. We do not know. There is no guarantee that because you have been sane so long that you may not become insane the next moment. Insanity does not come with a great blare. I really do not see what the Opposition Members are trying to impress upon us and, why they have brought in politics in these matters. It is not a question of politics; it is a question of whether the Speaker is the guardian of the privileges and the rights of the House or he has any rights beyond the House. He can put the executive in its place; he can put the judiciary in its place. But he cannot put his masters in their place.

Here, what has happened both in West Bengal and in Punjab is that the Speaker have acted against their own masters, against the privileges of the Assembly and the Parliament. This is absolutely wrong and this cannot be cured by any amendment of the Constitution. No Constitution in the world can work if it were not supported by healthy conventions. This can only be done through healthy conventions. Sir, as you are calling the Speakers' Conference, I hope, you will decide that certain healthy conventions be established in our country. It does not matter whether the Congress has established these healthy conventions or not. I am

no lover of the Congress as it has become after Independence. But that is beside the point. The point is the rights of the House, and the rights are supreme and the Speaker is only to carry out the wishes of the House. He is to regulate them as an umpire would regulate. Specially when there is a No-Confidence motion against him, then to adjourn the House, I think, is not a gentlemanly conduct.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first point is that, I think, the Governor has acted in a *bona fide* manner and has tried to save parliamentary democracy from being ruined. If he has issued an Ordinance, I think, he has not gone beyond his powers. I think, he has done well and his action cannot be questioned.

My second point is that the Janta Party is a regular Party. It has an office and it has its Members. Recently, Sardar Lachman Singh Gill toured my constituency and drew very big crowds. He has proved to be an able administrator and a capable leader. If Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai with 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 9 Members could conduct the Government in Kerala, I do not see any reason why Sardar Lachman Singh Gill with 18 or 20 Members should not be allowed to conduct his Government. I think, this is absolutely....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that he need not bring in politics here?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I think, that is beside the point.

The fact of the matter is that every Speaker has to build up certain moral standards. The Rules of Procedure do not help him. Constitutional provisions do not help him. After all, he has to rise above the stature of the members of the House, and above the collective stature of the members of the House. If he does that, then he commands respect, everybody listens to him, everybody tries to do what he wishes him to do.

Formerly, members used to be named here. But you do not name anybody,

Sir; you leave it to the good sense of the members....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : To protect the dignity of the House, some members have to be named....

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The Speaker of Punjab is like a train which goes along very good rails but suddenly jumps off the rails. He jumped off the rails and there was a shipwreck of Parliamentary democracy. Therefore, he has done something which is very dangerous for Parliamentary democracy. I do not want to condemn the conduct of any Speaker. Some Speakers might have done worse things. But here the Speaker has done a great harm to Parliamentary democracy in Punjab.

I think, you should call a meeting of the Speakers in order to tell them how they can protect, safeguard and carry forward this Parliamentary democracy in India.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I call the last speaker.

Mrs. Nirlep Kaur.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No second chance please.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I do not want to speak; I only wanted to ask....

MR. SPEAKER : Question can be asked later. That is a different matter.

Mrs. Nirlep Kaur.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur) : We are today discussing the Speaker's action in Punjab. As Mr. Kripalani said, we should not bring politics into this matter. But I should like to mention to the House that it is due to this reason that for the last 20 years we are only discussing one point, an isolated point. *(Interruptions)* We have come to this stage after twenty years. Why should the unfortunate discussion of the Speaker's action in Punjab come to this House? We are all disturbed and perturbed about the leaks in our roof

today. As the hon. members have mentioned, this is a very high office. This is no party affair. But what about the cracks which have already developed, the real cracks in the foundation which have already developed. I would say that the ruling Party which has ruled for twenty years is responsible for this sad state of affairs. If I remember correctly, this House has even discussed the rulings of the Supreme Court; they had isolated the ruling and tried to argue, and because they had the majority, it was carried. We have discussed here the Governor's action and we are discussing today the Speaker's action. Don't you think that it is high time, as Mr. Kripalani said, that we discussed our own conduct sometimes? What are these large numbers of representatives of the people in the country doing? Are we not responsible for throwing into a corner neutral posts like that of the Speaker, Judges, Governors etc.? Therefore, while we have to lay down healthy conventions for the Speaker, for the Governor and for the Supreme Court Judges, it is very necessary that we should first start laying down healthy conventions for ourselves. We are making it impossible for any of us to function over here.

I would like to mention the background of what is happening in the Punjab. After the general elections, the Opposition parties formed the Government for some time. At times the Congress could have formed a Government with a marginal majority of one or two, but they did not do so. The reason why they did not form the Government was that they are used to having such a bulk majority and therefore they did not want to form a government with a majority of one or two, though there have been instances where in big countries parties have gone into forming Government with just one or two more Members than all the Opposition parties put together.

I would say that the Congress had in the past been used to fighting like a tiger with a hare or a rabbit. But now that the rabbit has become a wolf, they are scared of it. They will not dare to fight with it. Therefore, they do not want to rule the Punjab in straight for-

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

ward manner. That is why Mr. Gill has become the escape that they have resorted to. Through them they will abuse the Speaker and they will abuse anybody else, but they have not got the guts to form a government themselves.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That is true.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : The conduct of the Speaker of Punjab has been discussed here. I would like to bring to your notice one fact that the present Government is there in Punjab not because they want a stable government there but are there for a definite reason.

As regards Shri Lachman Singh Gill's background, we are all very well aware of it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That is just to make a fool of him.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : He was with Master Tara Singh for some time, then he betrayed Master Tara Singh and joined Sant Fateh Singh and then he betrayed Sant Fateh Singh and betrayed Sardar Gurnam Singh. He has no educational qualifications....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Therefore, he is supported by the Congress.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lady Member be allowed to conclude now.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : I would like to point out that the assurances given by the Congress Party to the people of Punjab have all been belied, because the actions of the Chief Minister do not tally with their assurances. Since he has taken this office of Chief Ministership, he has directed all his activities and actions against the Akali Party. It is with vengeance that they are attacking the Akali Party. He has accused Sardar Channan Singh of certain things which happened at the time when he himself was the secretary. I think he has filed 12 cases against the general secretary within a period of two months so that he could be harassed. All these things cannot be ignored. These are circumstances which one cannot ignore.

The Congress Party in Punjab and Delhi should learn a lesson from past experience that if they try to suppress or crush the Akali Party, they have not been able to do so in the past and they will not be able to do so now. I would like to administer this warning to the Congress that the Congress should learn this lesson from the past. If there is any fair-play the Assembly should be suspended or dissolved and the people there should be given a chance to form a new Government....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should conclude. Now, the Home Minister.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : What about those who had given notices ?

MR. SPEAKER : It may be that he may have given notice. But a number of them are there.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : In conclusion, I would submit that if with the present Assembly they cannot bring the majority party into power, the Assembly should be dissolved and fresh elections should take place so that the people could express their verdict.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I just put one question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. The hon. Home Minister. If I have to call the hon. Member I have to call several others also.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Before the Home Minister starts may I just put one question ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I just want to make one appeal, before the Home Minister starts.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I come from Punjab. We are sitting in the House and if we cannot even put a question ...

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you the names of the Congress members who have given their names.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am not going to speak. You cannot say I cannot even put a question. Is that the way?

MR. SPEAKER : How can I prevent them?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We could have finished by this time.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of two minutes. At 7 O'clock the Home Minister had a very important meeting. I know how important it is. He was good enough to stay at my request. At the cost of the Congress, I gave chances to the Opposition, I called two opposition members to one Congress. If at all anyone has a complaint, it is the Congress Party. I entirely agree you want to ask only a question. Suppose the other people also want to put questions, can I prevent them? If you are in the Chair, would you do it? They would have got a chance if I had called one by one. Therefore, do not put me in a difficult position.

✓ **SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** This debate took place because of a certain statement I made on the floor of the House, and I entirely agree with Mr. Masani and Mr. Kripalani that this should be confined to the Speaker's action there in the House and the problem that it raised there, because certainly there are political backgrounds for everything which are apt to be debated. I do not propose to go into those aspects.

It is a very important thing that the office of the Speaker must be carried on in the spirit in which he is expected to function under a democratic constitution. The basic factor of this whole theory is that the Speaker has to function completely in an unattached manner as far as political parties are concerned. Naturally, this forum of the legislative assembly is a forum of poli-

tical action, and political parties are going to function there. That is exactly the reason why the Speaker is supposed to function in a non-political manner, in a non-party manner. Somebody may have erred or may not have erred, I do not want to hold any judgment upon it. Personally, I would consider it to be completely unwise for any party, particularly the ruling party of any legislature, to pick up a quarrel with the Speaker during the budget session. It is a question of political wisdom.

That is a different matter, I will not go into that, but if the Speaker who is supposed to help the House to function becomes an instrument to gag the voice of the legislature, it becomes a tragedy of democratic life.

AN HON. MEMBER : Very shameful.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Very shameful, I am prepared to accept the comment.

What is the way out of it? The only way out of it is that we create certain conventions and the only forum that can create that sanction for the conventions is the forum which you, Sir, preside over, the Conference of Speakers. I entirely agree that it is not the amendment of the Acts or the Constitution which is going to help in these matters. It is ultimately the conventions.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Ordinances.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am only referring to that because certain things happened after I made the statement. The Governor has prorogued the House. Naturally, he is going to call back the House. All these actions of the Governor are done on the advice of the Chief Minister. I mentioned the other day that the law officers came here for consultations.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Law Minister has stated that there was a way under article 213.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is wrong? He merely stated the advice he gave. What is wrong about it? Do

[Y. B. Chavan]

you expect him to conceal what advice he gave? He should certainly advise. There is the specific provision of the Constitution. If it becomes impossible to transact any financial business of the Government, there is a specific provision under article 213 to issue an Ordinance. I do not want to go into the constitutional aspects. I think the purpose of the Ordinance is not to restrict the authority of the Speaker; it is to strengthen the powers of the House to function. There is financial business to be carried on and the House must not be adjourned.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब वहां अपर हाउस चल रहा है, तब आप आर्डिनंस पास कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I should refer to articles 209 and 213. You are a lawyer of competence; I do not want to interpret the Constitution for you. I am merely referring you to those articles.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Why was not the same thing done in West Bengal ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have explained the difference. If you read the letter of the Governor, you will find that he has given three factors which were responsible for what happened in West Bengal. Firstly, there was the Speaker's action; secondly, the attitude of the Opposition not to allow the House to function; and the third and the most important was the defections in the ruling party itself. That was the basic thing for running the Government.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Why was not an Ordinance issued ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it was decided to allow the State legislature to function, that would have been done. But it was not possible. There was complete failure of the constitutional machinery in Bengal. That was not the position in Punjab.

19.40 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 18, 1968/Phalgun 28, 1889 (Saka).