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Thursday, September 17, 1964
Bhadra 26, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

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[*September 7 to 18, 1964/Bhadra 16 to 27, 1886 (Saka)*]



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 17, 1964/Bhadra
26, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

वैक आफ चाहना

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंहबीर :
श्री प्र० क० देव :

*235. श्री सोलंकी :
श्री हेम बहादुर :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री मणिरामगांगा :
श्री नवर प्रभाकर :
श्री रा० बहादुर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैक आफ चाहना के कृत्यों की जांच पूरी हो चकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जांच के परिणाम-स्वरूप कौन से तथ्य सामने आये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस जांच से यह पता लगा है कि इस वैक में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा कुछ समाचार पत्रों के सम्पादकों के हिसाब हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० भगत) :

(क) जांच का काम लगभग पूरा हो

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चुका है और पता लगा है कि रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) चूंकि रिपोर्ट अभी तक पेश नहीं की गयी, इसलिये इस समय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि जांच अधिकारी किन परिणामों या निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो जांच कार्य वैक आफ चाहना के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है यह जांच किस तारीख को समाप्त हुई और इब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित न करने का क्या कारण है ? क्या उस में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के नाम सम्मिलित हैं इसलिए सरकार उस को देर से करना चाहती है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० भगत) : यह बात सही है कि काफी महीने लग गये हैं रिपोर्ट आने में । किस तारीख को यह जांच कार्य सुल हुआ यह कई बार दिया जा चुका है । इस समय मेरे पास वह तारीख नहीं है । लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में देर हुई है लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई राजनीतिक पार्टियां या राजनीतिक विचारों का कोई समावेश नहीं है । देर इसलिए हुई कि बहुत सारे कागजात सब चीज़ी भाषा में हैं । उनका तर्जुमा करना या और फिर उस के बाद एकाउंट्स और दूसरे तरीकों को देखना चाहा । उन्होंने कई एकाउंट्स आफिसर्स मांगे थे । एकाउंट्स आफिसर्स हम ने दिये । इन तमाम कारणों से इस में देर हुई है लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया इब ज्यादा देर होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : लगभग दो वर्ष से यह प्रश्न इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में भी बराबर उठ रहा है। क्या माप यह आश्वासन माज इस सदन को दे सकेगे कि इस अधिवेशन में इस जांच के परिणाम को सदन में पेश किया जा सकेगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस अधिवेशन में तो नहीं मगर अगले अधिवेशन में मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि इस बारे में जांच के परिणाम प्रकट किये जा सकें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह तिदास्ती : क्या कोई ऐसी सूचना भी सरकार के पास है कि जो पहले सरकार के बड़े उच्च कर्मचारी रहे हैं उन का भी इस बैंक आकार चाइना में कुछ हिसाब मिला है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे पास तो ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं पहुँची है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारी गवर्नरेंट का हिसाब हर एक जगह भ्रंगेजी में मौजूद है। जितने भी बैंक्स हैं उन सब का हिसाब सरकार के पास भ्रंगेजी में मौजूद है। सरकार इस बात को साफ करे कि उस में क्या किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का हाथ है और चलले बक्तव्य कितने हमारे राजनीतिक पार्टियों के मेम्बरान हैं जिनका कि उस में एकाउंट रहा है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है कि जो बैंक की मेजर रिपोर्ट होती है उसे भ्रंगेजी में रखने का तरीका है लेकिन यीज यह है कि उन के बहुत सारे एकाउंट्स जिनकी कि छान बीन हो रही है वे एकाउंट्स उन के अपनी छीनी भाषा में ही हैं...

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जितना मापके पास है उसी के प्राधार पर माप बतला दीजिये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह पहले बतलाया जा चुका है कि उस में एकाउंट्स में कोई ऐसी खास बात नहीं है। एक बीकली पेपर जो कि एक राजनीतिक पार्टी से सम्बन्धित है उस का

इस बैंक में एकाउंट था यह इस सदन को बतलाया जा चुका है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उस पार्टी का नाम बतला दीजिये?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह नई खबर नहीं है। यह कहा जा चुका है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जो साप्ताहिक अखबार है उसका एकाउंट इस बैंक में है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have been told that the Bank of China had certain code names and ciphers for describing certain institutions or persons. May I know in what way the Government of India has tried to decipher these code names and those ciphers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these matters are the subject matter of the inquiry and what method they will use to decipher all these things is for them to consider.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Having deciphered the documents, or most of them, at any rate, is the Minister in a position to say as to who are the individuals who operated the accounts of the Communist Party of India in this Bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not got the details. Broadly, as I said, it has been mentioned to the House, I think, more than once that the account in the name of a publishing house was there, that is with affiliations with Communist Party.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government were convinced that the Bank of China was indulging in a number of irregularities, and if so, may I know why the Reserve Bank of India did not function and try to put a check to these irregularities before they grew into such a dimension?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Reserve Bank asked it to close down. So, it did function.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why action was not taken earlier..

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Within the strict meaning of the banking legislation, in regard to the maintenance of accounts and the mode they operate etc. the Reserve Bank did not find any irregularities. That was why a special action was taken; because of the general report that the Bank was acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the country, a special action was taken. But in strict banking parlance, it did not violate any regulations under the Banking Acts.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether Government are in a position to deny that the reports still in their possession, after the inquiry made by the Reserve Bank of India show that Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Communist leader of West Bengal had drawn lakhs of rupees from the Bank of China?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All this will come out as a result of the inquiry. So, I am not in a position to affirm or deny anything.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the hon. Minister got that information with him at the moment or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that information with me now.

Shri Shaahi Ranjan: According to the Reserve Bank rules, so far as I know, all the banks are supposed to submit their returns to the Reserve Bank. May I know whether the Bank of China also used to submit its returns in the Chinese language? That is my first question. Secondly, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why not be content with the first question only?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It did conform to the rules and submit returns or submit itself to the inspection by the Reserve Bank.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the inquiry by the Reserve Bank of India was confined only to certain transactions by the communist daily or the Communist Party mem-

ber, or whether it dealt with other people also? What was the nature of that inquiry?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It went into all the accounts that were there, and not merely a particular account. But, as I said, the inquiry by the Reserve Bank was not enough. So, this particular inquiry which is a much bigger inquiry has been ordered under the powers vested under the Defence of India Rules.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Bank has any assets, and if so, whether the assets are under the control of the Reserve Bank of India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All this will be available after the report, but the Bank has the assets.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are in a position to disclose to this House how the Prince of Darkness, in the absence of the Bank of China, ministers to the spiritual needs of His flock in this country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor have I understood it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I repeat it? Now that the Bank of China is no longer there, are Government in a position to tell this House how the devil helps his flock here?

An Hon. Member: It is a conundrum, and not a question.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very interesting question, and a vital question too.

Mr. Speaker: It is interesting, no doubt. But the dictum has come from the other side that it is not a question.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very good question. I shall paraphrase it for my hon. friend's benefit. Do the Government know, now that the Bank of

China is no longer there, how the Chinese and the international communist movement render assistance to the communists here?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is somewhat beyond my capacity to answer this question.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः मंत्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि एक साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक का उस बैंक में पैसा था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समाचार पत्र का नाम क्या है और उस के सम्पादक महोदय का नाम क्या है और उस बैंक में उन का कितना एकाउंट था यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करें?

श्री डॉ राठौ भगतः नाम आ चुका है। पहले दिया जा चुका है। मैं ने कहा तो कि वह साप्ताहिक पत्र कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी से संबंधित है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः मैं उन का नाम पूछना चाहता हूँ?

श्री डॉ राठौ भगतः नाम मेरे पास यहां नहीं है। उन के कई साप्ताहिक पत्र हैं। मुझे इस समय उस साप्ताहिक पत्र का नाम याद नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः समाचार पत्र का नाम और उस के सम्पादक महोदय का नाम क्या है और उनका उस बैंक में एकाउंट कितना है?

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदयः मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन के पास इस समय यह सब जानकारी नहीं है।

Survey of Hospitals

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*236. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to survey the

working of the hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) when the survey will be completed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that many of the hospitals being run by local agencies under various governments are in a deplorable condition, in most cases there being dearth of doctors and in all cases insufficiency of medicines, do Government propose to institute an inquiry as immediately as possible to see that there is a unified agency to run hospitals in the country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Health is a state subject and as such, I do not think it will be possible to bring all the hospitals under a unified agency.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Has any representation been made by any of the State Governments for adequate financial assistance to start hospitals in the rural areas so that the entire population may be covered by health facilities?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The primary health centres are receiving substantial assistance from the Government of India and they are covering the whole of the countryside.

श्री बागड़ीः भारत सरकार के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य के बारे में दिल्ली पर जितना खर्च होता है, उतना सारे पंजाब और आधे यू० पी० पर खर्च होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे?

डॉ. मुकेश नाथरः श्रीमन्, जितना पंजाब और यू० पी० सरकार मुनासिब समझती है, उतना स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च करती है और जितना भारत सरकार आवश्यक समझती है, और जितना पैसा लगा सकती है, उतना दिल्ली में लगाया जा रहा है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर गौर करेंगे । मिनिस्टर साहब ज़रूर इस बात पर गौर करेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : उन्होंने कहा तो नहीं है कि वह गौर करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान जो कुछ यहां पर कहने हैं, मिनिस्टर साहबान के लिए उस पर गौर करना ज़रूरी हो जाता है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : प्रगर वह कह भी दिया करें, तो अच्छा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब की तरफ से मैं ने कह दिया है कि मेम्बर साहबान जो भी सजेस्टियन्ज़ यहां पर देते हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर गौर करते हैं ।

श्री द्वाठा नाथ तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्रिणी जी का यह भल है कि जिस को उन्होंने यदा-कदा व्यक्त भी किया है, कि अस्पतालों में रोगियों के इलाज का पूरा प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उन की देख भाल अच्छी तरह से नहीं होती है और उन को ठीक तौर से दबाई नहीं मिलती है; यदि हां, तो क्या शासन और डाक्टरों की तरफ से अस्पतालों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिये कोई कोशिश की गई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, यह बात सही है कि अस्पतालों में जितने पलंग हैं, उन से बहुत ज्यादा रोगियों को भर्ती कर लिया जाता है । इसलिए उन के लिए पर्याप्त दबाओं, कपड़ों, और खुराक तथा पलंगों आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, और जितनी अच्छी देख-भाल रोगियों की होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकती है । उस के लिए हम स्टेट गवर्नरेंटेस को सलाह-मरम्भरा ही दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी यह दिक्कत होती है कि अगर मरीज आ जाय और वह

सक्त बीमार हो, तो उस को वापस नहीं भेजा जा सकता है । इसलिए उस को मना करने के बजाय जो भी सुविधा मिल सके, वह दे कर, जमीन पर डाल कर और जैसे तैसे जो भी इलाज हो सके, वे करने की कोशिश करती है ।

Shri P. C. Borocah: Sometime last year the hon. Minister was indicating in this House that ENT patients were required to wait for a year or so before admission for operations. Is there any improvement in that state of affairs? If not, what steps are being taken in that direction pending completion of the survey?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Some of the surgical cases that are not acute or urgent may have to wait for some time. How much time they have to wait, I am afraid I am not in a position to say at present. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall get the information and supply it.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: The hon. Minister stated just now that the primary health centres are given large assistance by the Central Government. Is the hon. Minister aware that many units are going without doctors and compounders?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true that some of the primary health centres are without doctors, but their number is progressively decreasing.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know whether an enquiry will be made into the conduct of doctors and staff of hospitals towards the rich and the poor patients?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The doctors treat the rich and poor patients alike in the general hospitals.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that for the out-door patients only one list of medicines is given in the hospitals, including Delhi? I would like to know whether she has made any arrangements to allot more money for the purchase of medicines, especially meant for out-door patients.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have no report that there is deficiency of money for medicines in the out-door hospitals in Delhi.

Shri A. S. Salgal: May I know whether any suggestion has been received as regards the working of the hospitals in Delhi?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not understand what suggestions the hon. Member is referring to. From time to time people might have made certain suggestions or expressed certain opinions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether consideration of the important proposal by the Government to set up a committee has been preceded by any assessment by the Government as to what lucky percentage of the population has got availability of hospital facilities at present?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have only been able to hear half the question. There is a lot of talk, I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: Will she ask her colleagues to keep silent? A Member whether on this side or that side, must be assured quiet surroundings at least.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I repeat the last part of my question? What is the lucky percentage of the population in the country which has got availability of hospital facilities at present? Has an assessment been made before this committee was proposed?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is an overall shortage of hospital beds, and we have, on an average, 0.5 bed per thousand of the population in India. It is not that a certain percentage has the facility and that a certain percentage does not have the facility, although it is true that in certain bigger cities there are more facilities available than in the outlying areas.

Shri Ramsevak Yadv: मैं यह जाना चाहूँगा कि क्या समिति इस बात पर भी

विचार करेगी कि आयो-दिन अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की लापरवाही और कभी कभी मरीजों के प्रति देरहमी को तत्काल रोकने के उपाय किये जायें।

डॉ. सुशीला नायर : जब कभी कोई शिकायत आती है, तो उस की जांच की जाती है। सामान्यतया डाक्टर लोग बड़ी मेहनत से और जान मार कर सब जगह पर जनता की सेवा कर रहे हैं। कहीं कहीं पर कोई भूल भी हो सकती है।

श्री यु. सिंहो बौद्धरी : इस कमेटी की टम्बर्ज आफ रेफरेंस और स्कोप क्या हैं?

डॉ. सुशीला नायर : मैं ने शर्जन किया है कि ये सारी बातें अभी विचाराधीन हैं। जब कुछ तय हो जायगा, तो वह बता दिया जायेगा।

श्री यु. सिंहो बौद्धरी : कौन कौन सी बातें विचाराधीन हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी यह विचाराधीन है कि टम्बर्ज आफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं?

श्री यु. सिंहो बौद्धरी : क्या कमेटी बनाना ही विचाराधीन है? तो फिर सवाल-जवाब किस बात पर हो रहे हैं?

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether some hon. Members of this House who have had first-hand experience of the working of hospitals will also be associated with this committee?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The suggestion will be considered.

श्री प० स्न० आषपाल : देश के अधिकतर अस्पतालों में मरीजों को दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं और उन को इक्का लिख कर दे दिया जाता है कि वे बाजार से दवाई खरीद लें। क्या सरदार दवाइयों के लिए भी कोई इन्तजाम कर रही है?

प्रधान मंत्रीवायः इसी किस्म के सवाल पूछे जा चुके हैं और उन के जवाब भी दे दिये गए हैं।

श्री हुकम अच्छायः क्या इस कमेटी को इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट मिली है कि अस्पतालों के अन्दर जो दवाइयां पहुंचती हैं, वे वहां के कम्पाउंडरों, डॉक्टरों और अस्पताल के अन्य व्यक्तियों वर्गे द्वारा चोरी से बेच दी जाती हैं और जनता को मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, और उन से कहा जाता है कि जाधो बाजार से दवाइयां लेकर आयीं?

डा० मुशीला नायरः कमेटी को तो रिपोर्ट पहुंच नहीं सकती यी क्योंकि कमेटी तो अभी कायम ही नहीं हुई है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई ऐसी पक्की खबर हो, तो वह मुझे भेज दें, और मैं जरूर लानबीन करवाऊंगी।

श्री प० ला० बालपालः बहुत से अस्पतालों में ऐसा होता है।

Cost Reduction Cell

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Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

*237.

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1075 on the 16th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has established a cost reduction cell;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scope of its work and the agencies through which it would function; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a cell in the Planning Commission or in some other

organ of the Government to undertake cost reduction studies with particular reference to export promotion is still under consideration between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Commerce. The nature and scope of the functions to be entrusted to the cost reduction cell, its staffing pattern and related matters are also under consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know when this proposal was first initiated and why it has taken so long to consider this matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Ministry of Commerce wrote to the Planning Commission, I think, in January this year that the Planning Commission should take up this. In the beginning the Commission was reluctant to take this up because this matter should be studied in the Ministry of Commerce and the Planning Commission did not want to take up this work. But because of the element of co-ordination with various other Ministries, the Ministry of Commerce wrote back that it was better if this study was taken up by the Planning Commission. Various other matters relating to this have not yet been decided. It has not been possible to take a decision whether the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Commerce should take it up and what should be the scope of this study, etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is yet another case of passing the buck and not being able to take a decision. We would like to know the nature and details of the proposal which are under consideration of the Government and when the proposal is likely to be finally implemented?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that the proposal emanated from a meeting of the Board of Trade before which there was a question in respect of certain export items such as jute, textiles, oils etc. The Board of Trade wanted to study the entire question of the cost of export items, efficiency of functioning, capitalisation of the equipment, etc. so as to bring about a cost

reduction. That proposal was very comprehensive. As I said, we have not yet determined the scope of the study.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: We have the National Productivity Council in the Ministry of Industry and they try to increase efficiency in production and reduce production cost. What is the reason for having a new study like this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think I have given the reason for a new study like this. The National Productivity Council by its very nature cannot do this work.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने इस के संबंध में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर 16 अप्रैल, 1964 को दिया था और यह किरण ले के पश्चात् भी इस मामले में कोई निर्णय सरकार नहीं कर पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निर्णय कब तक हो जाएगा, क्या उस बक्त होगा जब चौथा प्लान भी बन जाएगा और रिडक्षन का सबाल नहीं रह जायगा ?

श्री ब० रा० अग्रत : हमेशा के लिए यह सबाल लागू है, और चाहे इस प्लान में हो और चाहे आगे के प्लान में हो, जीजों के दाम कम होने चाहिये, उनकी कास्ट कम होनी चाहिये। मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर फैसला हो जाए ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माने वाली सरकार का भी व्यान रखियेगा ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the function of this cell? Are the industries in this private and the public sectors to be examined and their production methods studied in order to bring about reduction in cost. Is it for this purpose that the cell is to be formed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said the scope is also to be determined. So, this question will come later on.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the question of economic price for

the raw materials produced especially in the agricultural sector, and are exported, will also be linked up with the consideration of the question of cost of production?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All aspects of the present policy which go into the cost and the items which go into the export will come in, but at this stage, it is too premature to say anything about it.

Shri Alvares: In view of the experience of runaway costs in the consumer industries in this country, will the Government consider the extension of this control to such industries also and not confine it to the export promotion aspect?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is too large a question for this, but certainly all runaway costs have to be brought down; as a proposition it is accepted.

श्री बूटा सिंह : क्या ये अभिकरण के माध्यम राजकीयों पर ही सीमित होंगे या अराजकीयों पर भी ?

श्री ब० रा० अग्रत : सभी जीजों पर होंगे, जो यहां पैदा होती हैं या बनाई जाती हैं ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from the commodities for export, may I know whether the Planning Commission has taken note of the fact that the general manufacturing cost or the cost of production here is more than that elsewhere, outside the country, and, if so, what action has the Planning Commission taken so far in order to look into this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The question of cost reduction as a whole?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I mean the manufacturing cost.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As a general question, it is always before our mind, but no specific steps or studies have been taken by the Planning Commission.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question is, what action has been taken so far, because the cost of what we manufacture or produce in this country is always much more than what we get elsewhere, in many other countries in the world. So what action does the Planning Commission propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question itself relates to a particular suggestion made in the Board of Trade in regard to certain commodities which have an export aspect. While what the hon. Member says is true, I do not think this question would deal with what he has in mind.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know, in case it is thought advisable to have a cost reduction cell, whether it will be created from the surplus staff of the Government or whether it will be entirely a new additional cost to the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The advisability or otherwise is a matter which has to be ultimately determined by Government. But the suggestion made in the Board of Trade has been accepted by the Ministry of Commerce. The matter that is now under investigation is who is to do it and how to do it. That has to be settled first, and questions whether it can be done by the existing administrative staff or through a new cell or whether we should hand it over to particular agencies will all come in later on.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government is of opinion that there is necessity and scope for a cost reduction, or they are only setting up this cell to find out whether there is scope and necessity for it? What is the position of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think it is recognised on all hands that there is necessity to reduce costs particularly in those items which have

an export characteristic about them. But the scope is a thing which has to be determined by the investigation.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Now that the Planning Commission has accepted the cost reduction study with reluctance, may I know how much time it is expected to take to complete this study?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It does not exactly seem that the Planning Commission has accepted this onerous responsibility as the hon. Member has indicated. The whole idea whether the cell is to be located is still under discussion.

Economic Development of Small Towns

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*238. { Shri Rameshwari Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a draft Plan for the economic development of small towns in the hill areas and have forwarded it to the States;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received from the States;

(c) what are the main points of the draft plan; and

(d) when the final plan will be formulated and put into action?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A Committee had been appointed to study the problems of small towns in the Hill and Border areas at the instance of Central Council of Local Self-Government. A Statement (No. I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3151/64].

(c) A statement (Statement No. II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3151/64].

(d) The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted to Government by the end of October, 1964. It will be put up for the consideration of the Central Council of Local Self-Government at whose instance this Committee was set up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, the question relates to economic development and not civic amenities and local self-government. I was myself very much intrigued when the question was tabled in the name of the Health Minister. Local self-government and development of civic amenities are entirely different from economic development to which this question is related. The economic development of urban towns is an entirely different problem, concerning the dispersal of industries and various other things. That is the character of the question.

Mr. Speaker: If it had been brought to my notice earlier, I might have transferred it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I inform the hon. Member that the Minister of Health deals with country and town-planning as well, which is the main organisation concerned with the regional and local planning, location of industries and various other types of civic amenities. That is why the Ministers of Local Self-Government and Country and Town-planning together desired that a committee should be set up. The committee consisted of most of the Ministers themselves.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: From the statement it seems that the problems are various and not only relating to health but other things also. May I know whether the Health Ministry are in a position to tell about the other things also and whether, apart from drainage and other things, if necessary grants and aid will be given to uplift the economy and to first uplift agriculture, which does not come under the Health Ministry?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: When the report is considered by the Ministers, the Council that set up the committee will decide as to which problems will be referred to which Ministry. At the conference that was held in Hyderabad a short while ago, the question of the housing was one of the most important questions that was discussed. It comes under Housing Ministry. The Minister of Housing was kind enough to attend that conference and give his valuable advice and guidance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In view of the fact that the hill areas are predominantly tribal, may I know what definition Government has adopted to distinguish hill areas and determine which are the hill areas, apart from the tribal areas which the Home Ministry looks after?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hill areas no doubt are widespread. But this committee has concentrated its attention on the hill areas which are on the Himalayan borders and they cover about 6 States and Union Territories.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that the Agriculture Ministry has formed a Central Hill Development Committee and whether this committee of the Health Ministry has coordinated its efforts with that committee?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of the Committee that the hon. Member is referring to. Further, the committee that is being discussed is not a committee of the Health Ministry. It is a committee appointed by the Central Council of Local Self-Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question is particularly limited to urban towns and hill areas. While appreciating the appointment of the committee, may I know what has been done regarding the already very well-known factors which stand in the way of the development of the hill urban areas, particularly the inflated rate of freights? The main

thing which stands in the way of development of hill areas and urban towns is the inflated rates of freight. I want to know whether anything has been done in that respect.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid I cannot answer that question. All that I know is that these small hill towns, several of whom have got urban local bodies, were stated to be in a very bad shape, the resources of the local bodies being very inadequate to take care of the requirements of the people. The Minister of Local Self-Government, Himachal Pradesh suggested that a committee should go into the problems of these towns and, therefore, a committee was appointed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, the main point in my question is not appreciated and the answer is further limited to Himachal Pradesh. It has been expressed on the floor of this House many times that the railway freight is inflated three or four times compared to what it is in the plains because of certain imperialistic old policies. I want to know whether this point is also within the scope of this Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, in the beginning she said that she is not in a position to answer that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I said that I am not able to answer the point raised by the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the report that in all 14 points have been listed. I also find that only 70 small hill towns have been located in the whole of India. May I know who is going to pay for the implementation of the scheme that has been suggested in this report and how the Government of India has arrived at the total number of 70 small hill towns in the whole of India?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: 70 towns have sent their replies. The number is very much larger. There are 43 districts with 134 urban areas of all

classes of which 110 have been covered with local bodies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know how this scheme is going to be implemented. Who will implement this scheme and what will be the share of the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that 70 hill towns have sent their replies. The hon. Member wants to know who will implement the scheme.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A Committee has been appointed to go into the problems and we are awaiting the report of that committee.

Shri Basumatari: Am I to understand from the reply of the hon. Minister given to Shri Shukla that she has no special programme for improving the health of the people in the under-developed and tribal areas who are suffering from all sorts of diseases?

Mr. Speaker: That may be a different programme. So far as this is concerned, it is about hill areas on the border.

बी प० सिं० बौद्धरी : क्या यह ठीक है कि सरकार किसी लास इलाके के पहाड़ी प्रदेशों को ही कवर करेगी या कि सारे पहाड़ी प्रदेशों के प्रदेश जो नगर प्रवस्तिय हैं उन को लिया जायेगा ।

डा० सुशीला नाथर : मैं ने निवेदन किया कि हिमालय के साथ साथ जो एरियाज हैं उन के शहरों के ऊपर यह कमेटी विशेष व्यान दे रही है । जो द्राइबल एरियाज मध्य प्रदेश या दूसरे प्रदेशों के हिस्सों में है यह भी हिस एरियाज उन में हैं उन की ओर इस कमेटी का विशेष व्यान नहीं है ।

श्री म० सा० तिक्करी : व्यान में कहा गया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल काम के लिये वहां पर बेस बीक है और उस की तरफ तबज्जह देनी चाहिये । मंवालय ने कहा है स्टेटमेंट नं० (1) में कि स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स एग्रिएबल

हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई तो काम रेड टेप में क्यों फंसा हुआ है। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट का काम शुरू करने में बिलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में काम शुरू करवाने की जिम्मेदारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की नहीं है। अगर कोई विशेष स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट काम करने के लिये राजामन्द हैं तो वह बड़ी खुशी से कर सकती हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that last year a seminar fully represented by representatives from this House and outside was held with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Simla when a number of recommendations were put up before it by several sub-committees which covered many more subjects than what is covered by the report which the hon. Minister has placed before us; if so, what action has been taken with regard to that report?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid, I am not aware of this report. It is quite possible that if some body had mentioned this other report when this committee was being appointed, it might have been decided that the Committee should go through that report also. But when the Council considers the report of this Committee, I shall be very happy to pass on the information given to me by hon. Members and ask them to consider all these things.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I want to make a submission. I am very sorry to say that it speaks out in very clear terms that there is very little inter-ministerial co-ordination. That is a very comprehensive report. A number of things have come in that namely, that not only the urban area must be developed but the entire hill

area must also be developed. If that report is gone into . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now he has said what he had to say. Next question. Shri Dwivedi.

बौद्धी योजना

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श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी :
श्रीमती साक्षित्री निगम :
श्री स चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
श्री विश्वनाथ सेठ :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री धवन :
श्री दी चं० शर्मा :
श्री पै० बैकटासुम्बद्धा :
श्री प्र० चं० बद्रदा :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री ओ०कार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० के देव :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चंदा :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री रा० बद्रदा :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री ह० चं० पस्त :
श्री ईश्वर रेही :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ योजना का प्रारूप बनाने के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों के मुकाबले लेने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना का प्रारूप कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा तथा इसको कब तक संसद् में पेश कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या राज्यों की योजनाओं के प्रारूप योजना आयोग के सामने पेश कर दिए गए हैं ?

योजना अंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) चौथी योजना से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम पर विचार करने के लिए अगस्त 1964 में संसद् सदस्य पांच दलों में मिले थे ।

(ख) प्रस्थाई रूप से मार्च-प्रैल, 1965 में चौथी योजना की प्रारंभिक रूपरेखा को प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ।

(ग) राज्यों की योजनाओं के मसीदे अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो संसद् सदस्यों के पांच दल बनाए गए थे उनका चयन किस ने किया था और किस प्रकार उन के दल बनाए गए थे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन का चयन मिनिस्टर फार पालियामेंटरी एफेयर्स की सलाह से हुआ था ।

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो संसद् सदस्य शेष हैं यादी जो दलों में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, और जो योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रचले विचार दे सकते हैं, क्या उन से परामर्श करने के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय ने कभी सोचा है, और अगर हाँ, तो कब तक उन से परामर्श किया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दोनों सदनों के सभी पार्टियों के लगभग सौ सदस्यों को आमंत्रित किया गया था । आगे और भी सदस्यों को आमंत्रित करने का विचार है और आगे भी और ऐसे भीके आएंगे जिन पर कि

चौथी योजना के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों से विचार विमर्श हो सकेगा ।

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था कि जो संसद् सदस्य शेष हैं उन सौ के अलावा और जो इस मामले में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, उन को कब तक बुलाएंगे ? ऐसा न हो कि योजना पेश कर दी जाए, उस के बाद उनको बुलाया जाए ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government is intending to get most of the hon. Members divided into sub-committees as was done before the Third Five Year Plan was finalised and get their observations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This was consultation with hon. Members at the very preliminary stage of thinking. We will adopt that procedure again when the Draft Plan is placed before the House. The tentative programme is to do that towards the end of the next Budget Session, that is, in March or April. After that, as in the case of the Third Plan, the House will consider it generally and then the House will divide itself into various standing committees. We will follow that procedure but at a later stage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, before the House is divided into five groups, the suggestions made by State Governments will be supplied to Members also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The State Plans are yet to come and at the appropriate stage, probably at the committee stage, they might be considered by the Members also.

श्री बाबू द्विवेदी सिंह सिंहाली : क्या इस योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करने में यह खायल रखा गया है कि राष्ट्र को खाद्य समस्या के विषय में प्रात्म-निर्भर किया जा सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस का भी खायल रखा जाएगा ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the inadequacy of the consultation already held, which was quite patent also to the Minister himself, and in view of the desire expressed by Members who took part in these consultations, may I know if Government is going to have a definite arrangement for having more exhaustive consultations even before the Draft Plan is published for purposes of subsequent discussion in Parliament and in the country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is my earnest desire that there should be as much consultation with the Members of Parliament as possible. The difficulty is their convenience and the time available. During the Parliament sessions it is very difficult for Members to spare time, beyond the Parliament session, to come to the Planning Commission and hold discussions. During the inter-session period Members are otherwise engaged.

Some Hon. Members: No, no; we are prepared.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Subject to these limitations and the willingness of hon. Members, I am prepared to hold as many meetings as possible.

Mr. Speaker: They have expressed their desire to spare time when they are otherwise engaged.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any broad indications regarding the respective State plans outlay and the taxable capacity of the various State Governments have been indicated to the State Governments so as to enable them to prepare their plans within the prescribed pattern that is being indicated by you and, if that is so, when they are expected to submit their plans.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The overall pattern, the size and dimensions will be put before the National Development Council sometimes towards the end of October and after that the States will have the picture before them. Then, the State plans

will come and it is proposed that towards the middle of next year, the State plans will be discussed by the Planning Commission.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: This draft Fourth Plan will not be complete unless the inter-State water disputes are resolved. May I know whether any effort has been made in this direction?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter of opinion. Certainly, the opinion of the hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसा निश्चय कर लिया गया है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने सौ करोड़ रुपया व्यय होगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह अभी तै किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, अगर बकिंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट से इसे जोड़ा जाए तो बहुत बड़ा फिर आता है। यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि दोनों को कैसे मिलाया जा सके।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि खास तौर से जिन इलाकों का विकास पिछली योजनाओं में नहीं हुआ है और जिन को बैकवड़ एरिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया गया है, उन इलाकों के सदस्यों को खास तौर से कंसल्ट किया जाएगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जरूर करना चाहिये।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any view of the dimensions of the Fourth Plan has been taken and the highest priority has been given to agriculture and, if so, what is the total outlay and whether the programmes have any reference to the resources available?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As my colleague mentioned, the scheme will be put before the National Development Council and I believe it would be circulated to the Members also.

which can be the basis of further discussion between the Members and the Planning Commission. The details that the hon. Member has in mind and would like to know are certainly valid but we have not yet reached the stage of discussing the magnitude yet.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि देश को समृद्ध करने के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की तरफ, जिनका आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास नहीं हो पाया है, और देश के पिछले इलाकों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० र० भगत : दोनों बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

Shri A. P. Jain: Unless the financial resources have been determined, the size of the Plan cannot be fixed. So, how is the Minister proceeding to determine the size first and then take stock about the financial resources?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to the hon. Member reminding me of certain pitfalls before me. I am afraid, sometimes the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission are asked to do the impossible. We make an attempt.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी प्रांत में देवरिया, माजमगढ़, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर...

प्रभाल महोदय : एक एक हिस्से में कैसे जाएंगे पांडेय जी । इस बहत मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the State plans form an essential core of the Plan, has the Government indicated to the State Governments to associate the Members of Parliament in discussing the State plans with them before the overall picture is made available to Parliament.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No indication from the Planning Commission or the Centre. I think MPS will exercise their influence with the State Governments.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कदम्ब : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो विद्यार्थियों में अनशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है और चरित्र बल घटता जा रहा है इसके बारे में भी कोई विचार विशेष रूप से किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that there is no definite allocation in the plan projects to develop the undeveloped areas and the undeveloped communities, a suggestion was made by the Members of Parliament who attended the meeting that some amount might be specially allocated for this purpose in order to develop these areas and communities within a specific period of time, say, ten years. May I know the reaction of Government to that suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: That would be taken up when the thing is finalised.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Such a suggestion was made, and we shall consider that.

Shri P. C. Borooh: What steps have been taken by Government to ascertain the total non-plan expenditure during the Third Plan and also to find out ways and means how to minimise these during the Fourth Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That will form part of the Plan document.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government are aware that after the completion of the Third Five Year Plan, the figure of unemployment would be more than 1.32 crores, and if so, whether they are making adequate provision to provide employment to them in the Fourth Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually, that will also be an important consideration.

Shri Koya: Since there is no popular Government in the State of Kerala, what steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Kerala Members of Parliament, as far as the State Plan is concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a Government in Kerala at present and that will consider it.

Shri Koya: I said that there was no popular government there.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस चौथी योजना में पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के सुधार के लिये सरकार का कोई एक खास प्राट देने का विचार है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात भी सोच सी जाय ।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether there is a scheme to select a few districts for pilot plan projects from the fourth year so as to introduce the Fourth Plan in those districts as an experimental measure, and if so, the names of the districts which are being chosen?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not to introduce the Fourth Plan, but a study of the four districts of Eastern UP was made, and the pattern of assistance to promote rapid growth in those areas has been evolved. In other backward and undeveloped areas, with suitable modifications, this pattern can be applied or extended.

Rajasthan Canal Project

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Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
*240. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 409 on the 4th June, 1964 regarding Rajasthan Canal and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the taking over of the Rajasthan Canal project from the State Government; and

(b) if so, when the final take-over will be effected and the financial implications of the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: According to the original schedule, the main canal was to have been ready by 1966, but now we learn from press reports and other sources that even the first stage of the canal will not be ready before 1969-70. May I know the reasons for this inordinate delay in the construction work?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the first stage of the project will be ready by 1969-70. It is essentially due to the difficulties of construction in that very difficult area and also partly due to the fact that the Rajasthan State financial resources not being adequate, the full amount that was allotted for this project in the Third Plan could not be spent.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the total estimated cost of the entire project, and what is the expenditure already incurred on it by the State Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The total cost of the first stage is Rs. 75 crores, and the expenditure up to date is Rs. 34 crores.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Pong Dam is a part of the Rajasthan Canal project, and whether along with the Rajasthan Canal, the Pong Dam and the Sutlej-Beas stream will also be taken up as a national scheme, and whether the colonisation of the oustees of the Pong Dam will become the responsibility of the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the Pong Dam is a part of the Rajasthan Canal project. We can consider that

the Sutlej-Beas stream also forms a part of the project, but these two projects are getting on very well. I am not quite sure whether those should be considered as Central projects.

As regards the oustees, that matter is under consideration, and I hope that it will be possible to arrive at an understanding between the Chief Ministers concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the entire expenditure on the Rajasthan Canal would be treated outside the State ceiling, and whether as a consequence of this, the Central Government would acquire an increased control over the administration and implementation of the Rajasthan Canal Project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is the exact idea. The idea is that as this magnificent but colossal project is not progressing well, we are expecting that it may be taken over as a Central project in which case the financing will be outside the State ceiling.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the hon. Finance Minister took a personal interest in this particular subject? If so, has he made a study of it and if so, what is his reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): As a matter of fact, the matter is now under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Government. There are certain big projects which States find it difficult to implement. The responsibility affects their looking after what they should normally do. It is in the contemplation of the Government and the Planning Commission that some of these big projects should be taken over by the Centre as a Centrally-financed responsibility during the Fourth Plan. As to what are the projects that will come under that scheme, the matter is to be determined as the Plan unfolds itself.

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is: as the hon. Finance Minister has made a personal study of it, what are the aspects of it into which he went and what is his personal reaction in the matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the entire idea of a planned economy is that the plan should be furthered. If it happens that States are finding it beyond their capacity to bear the burden of certain projects which burden also makes them unable to carry on their normal duties, we have to step in and do something. Therefore, one of the schemes we are considering for the purpose of taking up as a Central project is this. I may perhaps be able to say something more about this later.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the real reason for considering this take over is the widespread graft prevalent in the present state of affairs?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member is reading far too much into a comparatively innocuous statement.

श्री तत्त्व सिंह : क्या योजना कमिक्षन ने इस राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को राज्य सरकार से लेकर सैद्धांतिक रूप से केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है ?

सचिव व्यापार : मेंटर में इसे लेने का निर्णय पहली तो हुआ नहीं है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already submitted that the matter is under consideration. It is very likely that this project will be one of those which will be taken into the Central sector.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I ask the Finance Minister whether the Nagarjunasagar project is also being considered as one of such projects?

Mr. Speaker: From Rajasthan, we are now going to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is arising out of his reply.

Mr. Speaker: I had ruled the other day that we should, while asking supplementaries, bear in mind the original question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: He said they are considering what are the other big projects which are proving a burden to the States. Therefore, I asked whether Nagarjunasagar is also one of those which are being considered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Barupal.

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में पहले यह तय हुआ था कि जहां पर ऊची भूमि है वहां लिपट इरी-सेशन से मिचाई की जायगी लेकिन बीच में इस स्थगित कर दिया गया था तो क्या राज्य सरकार और वहां की जनता को मांग पर पुनः लिपट इरीगेशन करने पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रह है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At the 48th mile there is a lift irrigation canal provided for in the estimates for irrigating about 2½ lakh acres. But it is a costly feature and it has to be considered whether it will be taken up or not.

East German credit offer

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Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Democratic Republic have

recently made an offer of a substantially large loan to India for development projects;

(b) if so, the quantum of loan offered; and

(c) whether the terms and conditions of the said loan are acceptable to the Government of India?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum did not come up for discussion.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that this is the first time that an offer of a loan of this nature has come from East Germany or have there been earlier offers also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This offer was there. I am not aware of any earlier offer.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: If this offer is ultimately accepted, may I know what amount will be needed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said it was not accepted.

श्री हुकम बनव कल्याण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हम लोग इस सेशन में दस दिन में बैठ रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि रोजाना पांच लाख सवाल पूरे होते हैं। पिछले सेशन में बीस पच्चीस सवाल रोजा निबटाये जाते थे। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कल से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि अधिक सवाल पूरे किये जायें/इसकी व्यवस्था बाहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Over-drafts by States

*242. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directions to State Governments against over-drafts from the Reserve Bank;

(b) if so, what are the instructions; and

(c) the reactions of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised to avoid recourse to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank.

(c) Does not arise.

Adulteration of Spices

*243. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by the National Consumer Service of the Bharat Sewak Samaj has shown that in some

areas adulteration in spices is prevalent in great measure; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such malpractices?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The National Consumer Service of the Bharat Sewak Samaj who carried out a survey mainly in Delhi, have reported that certain spices e.g. pepper, powdered turmeric red chillies powder, zeera and dhania were being adulterated with a number of non-edible and injurious substances.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are taking suitable action and have issued instructions to the Food Inspectors to raid places where adulteration of spices is suspected. They have reported that in the first seven months of 1964 only 7.5 per cent of the samples taken were found adulterated against 22.3 per cent in 1963.

Similar action is being taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Siltage in Water Reservoirs

*244. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total reservoir capacity of country's water resources so far built up in the form of big dams; and

(b) the measures taken to reduce silt accumulation in the country's water reservoirs?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Live storage capacity of large reservoirs built before the start of Five Year Plans is 3.61 million acre ft. During Plan period to end of March 1963, live storage capacity of 32.5 million acre ft. has been added through the construction of major projects.

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

STATEMENT

Following steps have been taken for reducing silt accumulation in the reservoirs in the country:

1. The Government of India have sponsored a programme during the Third Plan period with an allocation of Rs. 11 crores for soil conservation of catchments of 14 River Valley Projects. During the first three years of the Third Plan, 1,30,359 hectares (3,22,124 acres) have been covered with soil conservation measures at an expenditure of Rs. 4.75 crores.

2. Aerial photography has been undertaken for locating the sediment sources. This will enable the States for preparation of soil conservation plans. An area of 140879 sq. kilometres (54394 sq. miles) has been covered with aerial photography.

3. It has also been proposed to establish 161 silt observation posts in the tributaries/sub-tributaries of the projects in order to assess the current soil losses and later to evaluate the effectiveness of the soil conservation measures in the catchments. Out of these, 63 observation sites have so far been set up.

4. The State Governments have been addressed to adopt necessary techniques for protecting the foreshore areas and reducing silt load.

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

Shri Daji:

*245. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has finalised its report; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The report is under preparation and is expected to be submitted by the end of November, 1964

Air Customs Pool

Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dham:
*246. { Shri Bishenchander Seth:
Shri Surindra Pal Singh:
Shri Inderjit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a separate cadre to be called the Air Customs Pool;

(b) if so, whether this Pool will be trained on an All India basis; and

(c) the estimated strength and the proposed method of selection to this Pool?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A separate pool of Air Customs staff has been organised.

(b) The Air Customs Pool is being constituted on an All India basis and training will be imparted to its staff.

(c) (i) The sanctioned strength of the Air Customs Pool of the Gazetted and non-Gazetted grades at present is 271.

(ii) Mode of selection: Initial selection has been made from amongst persons recommended by Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Central Excise on the basis of prescribed minimum service. The persons recommended by the Collectors were interviewed and selections made by a Screening Committee;

(iii) The rules governing the mode of selection of persons and their appointment in future vacancies, are being finalised.

Bank of America

*247. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of America has been recently allowed to open branches in India;

(b) if so, whether this is meant to encourage investment in India of U.S. private capital on a large scale; and

(c) whether any guarantee against nationalisation was given by Government before the Bank opened its Indian branches?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Bank of America was granted a licence by the Reserve Bank of India under section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, and it opened a branch at Bombay on the 20th May, 1964.

(b) The opening of this branch is expected to facilitate to some extent the inflow of short-term capital for investment within the country.

(c) The question of Government giving guarantee to the bank against nationalisation does not arise.

Drinking Water Board

*248. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Statutory Drinking Water Boards on the lines of State Electricity Boards to promote the supply of drinking water on a commercial basis; and

(b) if so, when such Boards will be constituted?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up statutory Drinking Water Boards at present. The recommendation of a seminar held in April, 1964 to set up such Boards is however under consideration.

Eastern U.P.

{ Shri Umanath:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Sojanki:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission's Study Team for the Development of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the pattern to be applied to all similar backward pockets in other States, has been evolved from the Study Team's recommendations; and

(c) if so, the main features of the pattern?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) After discussion with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission has approved the accelerated development programme recommended for implementation for 1964-65 by the Joint Study Team for the four eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The pattern of development of backward areas in different States, will have to be based on studies of the economic and social conditions of these areas.

Raids in Bombay

*250. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st July, 1964 or thereabout, the Directorate of Enforcement Foreign Exchange raided some houses or flats in Bombay;

(b) if so, the purpose of the raids; and

(c) whether any goods or articles were seized during the raids?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There were no searches on or about the 31st July, 1964. Some searches were carried out about a week before and a week after that date.

(b) The purpose of the raids usually relates to unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange, maintaining and operating accounts in foreign countries without authority, non-realisation of the value of goods exported abroad etc.

(c) Does not arise.

बकाया रकम

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
भी जगदेव सिंह सिंहान्ती :
भी यशपाल सिंह :
भी विश्वाम प्रसाद :
भी म० ला० हिंदेवी :
भी स० च० सामन्त :
भी सुबोध हंसदा :
भी श्रीमती साहित्री निगम :
भी दाली :
भी विभूति विभूति :
भी क० ना० तिवारी :
भी प्र० च० बलदा :
भी गौरी शंकर काकड़ :

* 251.

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रायकर का लगभग 275 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस धनराशि को बसूल करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (भी च० रा० भगत) :
(क) 31 जून, 1964 को प्रायकर की कुल बकाया रकमों का जोड़ 290 करोड़ रुपया वा और वास्तविक (इफिटिव) बकाया

रकमों का जोड़ 170.08 करोड़ रुपया था ।

(ख) इन बकाया रकमों को बसूल करने के लिये वे सभी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जिनकी प्रायकर प्रधिनियम में व्यवस्था है ।

Slum Clearance

*252. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. S. Saligal:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to expand and augment slum clearance programme;

(b) if so, the projected outlay and the administrative machinery for the purpose; and

(c) whether the past performance in slum clearance has been analysed and assessed and if so, what were the main shortcomings in the programme?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, the conference of Mayors and Municipal Commissioners recently held at Hyderabad recommended that top priority should be given to slum clearance projects.

(b) During the third plan period, the projected outlay on this item is about Rs. 29 crores in the various States and Union Territories. The State Governments and Local Administrations are responsible for implementing the scheme and they are utilising the administrative machinery of Local Bodies and Housing Boards.

(c) Yes. The progress has not been satisfactory largely because of the difficulties in the acquisition of land for slum clearance and improvement projects and the reluctance of slum dwellers to move to places other than those in which they are at present living.

Central Government Health Scheme

*253. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of enlarging the content of the term "family" for the purpose of Central Government Health Scheme has been examined;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the Government employees will have to pay more or on the existing rates?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The term "family" includes Government servants' wife or husband as the case may be, children and step-children, and parents who are mainly dependent on and residing with the Government servant concerned. It has since been decided that if the Government servant as well as his/her wife/husband are both Government servants, the parents of both partners can join the scheme provided both the Government servants pay the contributions according to the scales laid down. In the case of the death of either, the surviving partner, if he/she agrees to pay contribution on behalf of his/her deceased partner can continue to have the benefits of the scheme in respect of the parents-in-law.

(c) There is no change.

Aid Negotiations with World Bank

{ Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

*254. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Veerappa:
 Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank authorities have asked India to agree to a detailed examination of her economic projects to provide a correct basis for future aid negotiations; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). It is a practice that has been followed in respect of the formulation of Third Plan to discuss with the IBRD the broad picture of their assistance to Plan projects. In this connection some of the sectoral Plans as need the Bank assistance were examined with the experts of the Bank. It is proposed to follow a similar practice in respect of some of the Fourth Plan sectoral projects as would need the Bank assistance.

Reorganisation of D.V.C.

*255. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of reorganisation of the functions and powers of the Damodar Valley Corporation has of late been under consideration by the Central Government in consultation with the Bihar and West Bengal Governments; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issues involved are still under discussion with the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and no final decisions have yet been taken.

Income-Tax Concessions to Migrants from East Pakistan

*256. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to grant concessions in respect of income-tax assessments to migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the specific conditions in terms of which the concessions will be granted; and

(c) how long these concessions will operate and whether the refugees have been made fully conversant with the terms?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conditions under which the concessions have been given were announced in a Press Note dated 25th June 1964 and are as follows:—

(i) that the person concerned had no source of income in India or in any foreign country other than Pakistan prior to his migration;

(ii) that he had sufficient resources in Pakistan to which the moneys brought by him to India could be traced;

(iii) that an intimation about the moneys brought over and the date of their introduction in the books of account has been given to the Income-tax Officer concerned within two months of the date of his

arrival in India (31st July 1964 in the case of persons who have already migrated to India).

However, where the amount of moneys brought into India exceeds Rs. 50,000 in the aggregate, the assessees will be required to establish the availability of sufficient resources in Pakistan to cover such moneys.

(c) No time limit has been prescribed at present for the continuance of these concessions. Due publicity has been given to the concessions by means of a Press Note dated the 25th June 1964.

Thermal Power Plant at Santaldih

*257. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for the construction of a super thermal power plant at Santaldih in Purulia district of West Bengal has been finally approved;

(b) the capacity of the proposed plant;

(c) the expected date of its commissioning; and

(d) whether this will form part of the Tenughat Dam Project or will be independent of it?

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

(b) 1000 MW.

(c) This will be known only after the scheme is sanctioned.

(d) This Project will not form part of the Tenughat Dam Project. Cooling water for this project is, however, proposed to be supplied from Tenughat Dam.

Sharavathi Project

*258. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sharavathi Project in Mysore is receiving aid from the Centre and/or any foreign country or countries;
- (b) if so, the nature thereof;
- (c) whether reports have been received regarding irregularities and malpractices in the execution of the Project; and
- (d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. Both from the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) The Government of India are giving financial assistance to the Government of Mysore by way of overall assistance for Plan Schemes. The foreign exchange component for the first stage of the Project which envisages installation of two Units of 89.1 MW each is covered by a loan to the extent of 8.4 million dollars from the United States Agency for International Development. The foreign exchange component for five Units of the second stage of the Project, which envisages installation of six Units of 89.1 MW each, is covered by a loan to the extent of 18.4 million dollars. Further, an amount of Rs. 34.45 crores is earmarked for reimbursement of the rupee expenditure on Stages I and II of the Project from the U.S. counterpart funds created out of the United States Public Law 480 sale proceeds. For financing the foreign exchange component of the sixth Unit of the second stage loan assistance has been authorised by the USAID to the extent of 3.1 million dollars. Formal agreement has not, however, been signed so far.

(c) and (d). Attention of Government had been drawn to certain

alleged irregularities in Sharavathi Project. The allegations were looked into but there was no *prima facie* case for detailed enquiry.

Chenab Projects

*259. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a Board to deal with all power development projects on the Chenab river;
- (b) if so, whether any survey was conducted by Union Government in this regard; and
- (c) when the work on the projects will be taken up?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) There is no proposal yet to set up a Board immediately but the matter will be considered in due course.

(b) The hydro-electric potentialities of the Chenab river had been assessed approximately during a survey conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1960. Detailed field investigations have been taken up for four of the potential sites.

(c) work on the projects could be taken up only after the detailed investigations have been completed and the schemes sanctioned for implementation.

M/s Associated Journals Ltd.

*260. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1260 on the 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made in order to ascertain whether

some contributions or donations made to Associated Journals Ltd. were exempted from income-tax;

(b) if so, the particulars of contributions or donations; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Enquiries made show that in the last ten financial years Associated Journals Ltd. had not received any donations and, therefore, there was no question of any such donation being exempt from income-tax.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Master Plan

***261. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan is being increasingly flouted by house-builders in Delhi and encroachment of open spaces is taking place all round and inside the city with impunity; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that in future all provisions of the Master Plan are strictly adhered to by the builders of private houses, as well as by Government builders?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A few constructions have been made in contravention of the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi. However, by and large, the provisions of the Master Plan are being implemented with due care and vigilance by the Delhi Development Authority and the Local Bodies in Delhi.

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

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken to ensure that all provisions of

the Master Plan for Delhi are strictly adhered to:

(1) Instructions have been issued to the Local Bodies that before any building plans are sanctioned, a responsible officer of the local body must certify that the plan does not involve any violation of the Master Plan for Delhi.

(2) In regard to development areas the scrutiny of the building plans is done in the office of the Delhi Development Authority itself. In cases of doubt, the authorities of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee consult the Delhi Development Authority.

(3) References seeking advice under the recommendations of the Master Plan are received in the Delhi Development Authority on proposals for the construction of the buildings. All this ensures proper compliance with the provisions of the Master Plan.

(4) Detection machinery already exists both in the offices of the local bodies and the Delhi Development Authority for detecting any buildings erected in contravention of the Master Plan and when any case comes to light suitable action is taken.

(5) The Ministry of Health have issued instructions to all the Ministries that they should not start any construction work without obtaining the prior approval to their building plans from the local bodies concerned.

(6) For the prevention of unauthorised occupation of lands originally reserved for public parks and open spaces, strict instructions have been

issued by the Delhi Development Authority to the staff to keep a proper vigilance and to demolish with the help of the demolition squad, any unauthorised constructions which still come up.

D.A. For Central Government Employees

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Solanki:

Shri Gulshan:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Shri Baswant:

Shri Bagri:

Shri B. K. Das:

*262.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently set up a one-man Board to review the dearness allowance payable to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Board; and

(c) when it will submit its report to Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copy of the Resolution dated the 27th August, 1964, appointing the one-man Independent Body for Dearness Allowance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3152/64].

(c) It is expected to complete the task in about 4 months' time.

'C' Power Station

*262. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'C' Power Station in Delhi again went into difficulty in the third week of August;

(b) if so, what was the nature of the trouble; and

(c) whether power supply from this Station had to be suspended and if so, for how long?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vibrations in the Turbo-Generator of the Plant were noticed.

(c) The supply was not suspended. The generation of power by the Plant is controlled at loads varying between 16 MW and 36 MW.

Primary Health Centres in Rajasthan

731. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning at present in the Rajasthan State;

(b) whether all the community development Blocks in Rajasthan have been provided with primary health centres; and

(c) if not, the details of the scheme indicating the time by which all the blocks are to be covered by these centres?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 187.

(b) No. 45 community development Blocks are yet to be provided with primary health centres.

(c) Efforts are being made by the State Government to open 23 more Primary Health Centres during the current year. The remaining 22 centres are expected to be provided next year.

Family Planning Clinics

732. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning clinics, separately for urban and rural areas, functioning at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount of financial aid granted for them by way of subsidy or and loans, year-wise, from 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1964?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement showing the number of Family Welfare Planning Centres separately for urban and rural areas, functioning at present in Rajasthan, is given below.

STATEMENT

The number of Family Welfare Planning Centres functioning at present in Rajasthan are given below:-

	Sponsored	Rural	Urban	Total
	by			

Regular F.W.P. Centre	State Government.	175	45	220
	Local Bodies			
	Voluntary Orgn	..	5	5
TOTAL		175	50	225

Mobile F.P. Surgical Units				18
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Medical Institutions distributing contraceptives		144	76	220
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TOTAL		319	126	445
			+ 18	Mobile Surgical Units.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Rural Housing Schemes in Rajasthan

733. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for Rural Housing Schemes during 1963-64 for Rajasthan State?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The total amount sanctioned to Rajasthan under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during 1963-64 was Rs. 7.80 lakhs—Rs. 2.60 lakhs from Plan resources and Rs. 5 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation funds.

Small Savings Certificates

734. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected through the small savings certificates in Delhi during January, 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 21 lakhs, net, approximately.

Gobindsagar Reservoir

736. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to raise the depth of the Gobindsagar reservoir by the end of this year; and

(b) if so, the extent of the benefit that will accrue from the raising of the depth?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, the reservoir is proposed to be filled to elevation 1660 i.e., 20 feet higher than the level reached last year from the flows in September and subsequent months.

(b) Additional storage to the extent of 7.1 lakh acre-feet as compared to the last year may be available for irrigation and power uses if the reservoir gets filled to elevation 1660

Rural Water Supply in Mysore

737. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have approached the Centre for the grant of assistance in the matter of undertaking rural water schemes in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the number of schemes submitted by the State Government and the amount of assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Financial assistance is already being provided by the Centre to the State Government for rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme on the basis of 50 per cent grant-in-aid.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in the Third Five Year Plan of Mysore State for rural water supply schemes. In addition, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been allocated recently to the State Government from the funds provided for Local Development Works Programme partly operated by the Health Ministry, for the implementation of piped rural water supply schemes in difficult and scarcity areas. Water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 62.38 lakhs have been approved during the Third Five Year Plan so far under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. Schemes costing about Rs. 3.52 crores for difficult and scarcity areas have also been technically cleared.

An amount of Rs. 221.01 lakhs has been paid to the State Government as grant-in-aid during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan for all State Plan schemes under the Health Sector including rural water supply schemes. A sum of Rs. 53.89 lakhs has been allocated during 1964-65 for all their Plan schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the

existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes.

Wazirabad Reservoir Level

738. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the level of reservoir at Wazirabad by 2 feet to meet the increasing demand for water; and

(b) how many acres of land will be submerged as a result of this and the details of the amount of compensation to be paid in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The water level upstream of the Wazirabad barrage varies from 669.90 feet to 872.70 feet during the summer months. Under the advice of the Central Water and Power Commission it has been decided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation that the pond level upstream of Wazirabad should be maintained at 674.5 feet above sea level as far as possible.

(b) About 1,000 acres of land will be submerged due to the raising of the level of reservoir. The land will be acquired by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and paid for in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Plan Programme in States

739.

Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Ray:
Shri Bambhikaya:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of grants and loans given to States (State-wise) for the implementation of Plan programme in the current financial year; and

(b) the allocation made for the special agricultural programmes aimed at increasing food production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information asked for, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3153/64].

Reorganisation of L.I.C.

740. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reorganisation scheme is being introduced in Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) In October 1963, the Corporation approved of certain proposals to reorganise the work of its existing divisional and other offices, but it has been decided recently that the further implementation of this scheme should be stayed, pending a review and reconsideration of the entire question.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when or in what form the reorganisation scheme is likely to be brought into force.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

741. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations detected during 1962 and 1963 and the number of persons or companies prosecuted during these two years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The number of cases of violation of provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

registered by the Directorate of Enforcement during the years 1962 and 1963 were 3034 and 3455, respectively, and the respective number of cases adjudicated by them during the years were 720 and 832. During this period prosecution was launched by the Enforcement Directorate in respect of one company.

Homoeopathic Treatment

742. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1271 on the 30th April, 1964, regarding homoeopathic treatment and state:

(a) the basis for the view of Government that "there is no indication that there is a sizeable demand for such facilities";

(b) whether the aforesaid statement is an 'obiter dictum' or in the nature of an 'ipse dixit', or whether it is the result of a survey or inquiry; and

(c) if so, the details of such survey or inquiry?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The policy of Government is to provide medical relief to Central Government servants under the modern system of medicine which is desired by the vast majority. So far as Homoeopathy is concerned, no sizeable demand has come to notice which would justify a survey.

Audiometer Centres

743. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1802 on the 2nd April, 1964 regarding Audiometer Centres and state the financial aid given to various State Governments during the current Plan for opening audiometer centres?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There is no Scheme with the Central Government under which financial aid could be given to a State Government during the current Plan for opening audiometer centres.

New Medical Colleges

744. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether new medical colleges are proposed to be opened in the next two years in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the considerations in support of the proposals?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The upgrading of Arya Medical School into a medical college has been decided upon by the authorities with the help and approval of Punjab Government. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan desire to establish new medical colleges at Simla, Meerut, Tirunelveli and Ajmer and Jodhpur respectively due to shortage of doctors in their respective States. The Government of Gujarat are establishing a medical college at Surat. The opening of new medical Colleges at Surat, Simla, Meerut and Tirunelveli has been included in the Third Five Year Plan though some of them may be postponed to the IV Plan.

The Government of Rajasthan have recently proposed the establishment of two medical colleges at Ajmer and Jodhpur. They will probably take advance actions in the Third Plan so that the Colleges can be started in the IV Plan.

Irrigation and Power Research Session

745. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ishan Chander Seth:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 34th Annual research session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power was held in Simla in July, 1964;

(b) if so, how many other countries participated in the session; and

(c) what subjects were discussed and decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ceylon, being a member of the Board, participated in the Session.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3153/64].

Land Leases by Delhi Development Authority

746. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the methods employed by the Delhi Development Authority to see that lands leased to parties for specific purposes are not misused;

(b) whether any defects have been noticed in this respect; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The enforcement of the terms of the leases is being watched by three Sectional Officers of the Delhi Development Authority by making daily rounds in their respective areas. Their work is supervised by one Assistant Engineer and an Executive Officer.

(b) The system in vogue has been found to be working reasonably satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

Institutes of Chartered Accountants

747. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to appoint a Committee to review the working of the Institutes of the Chartered Accountants and Cost and Works Accountants;

(b) if so, when the Committee will be appointed; and

(c) what will be its terms of reference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

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

Managerial Remuneration and Appointments of Directors

748. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for disposal of applications relating to managerial remuneration and appointments of directors received under the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) If so, in how many cases it has not been possible to adhere to this limit during the last year; and

(c) whether it is proposed to review the whole procedure so that avoidable delays are eliminated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The Company Law Board has laid down time-targets for the disposal of applications relating to managerial remuneration and appointment of directors, received under different sections of the Companies Act.

(b) During the year ended 31st March, 1964, it was not possible to adhere strictly to the time targets in 134 out of 944 cases.

(c) The procedure is constantly under review to eliminate delay.

Bonus Tickets for Indians Abroad

749. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal to offer bonus tickets to those Indians employed abroad who desire to remit their money to their parents in India in foreign currency;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be finalised; and

(c) what will be its salient features?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Mint at Kolar Gold Fields

750. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 442 on the 20th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the project report to set up a mint at Kolar Gold Field has since been received from the Mint Master, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Institution of Honorary Doctors

751. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a directive has been issued to the Delhi

Administration to do away with the institution of honorary medical officers in hospitals run by it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Administration has been aware of the handicaps and problems of the honorary system for some years. As a result of discussions on the subject the Delhi Administration has decided to retain only the outstanding honoraries, and stop making fresh appointments of honorary doctors and increase the full-time staff.

(b) The system of honoraries which was meant to secure really competent people has not worked satisfactorily in many cases. Moreover the Irwin hospital is now attached to the Maulana Azad Medical College and full time teaching staff is advocated by the experts.

Quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

752. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the newly built two-roomed quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi, meant for Class IV Government servants had been found to be leaking through the ceilings during the rainy season;

(b) if so, how many quarters were so found leaking; and

(c) whether an inquiry has been instituted into the matter?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Out of 432 newly built quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi, six were found leaking due to heavy and incessant rain. The leakages were attended to promptly and there has been no leakage thereafter. No inquiry was considered necessary.

1103(Ai) LSD—3.

Embankment Along the Brahmaputra

753.

Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme of constructing an embankment along the Brahmaputra in Assam has progressed and when the embankment is expected to be completed; and

(b) whether any breaches were caused in the embankments already constructed during the floods this year?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): (a): 506 miles of embankment have been completed so far against a target of 664 miles. Another 47 miles of embankment are expected to be completed during the remaining period of the Third Plan. The embankments are expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

(b): Yes Sir. There have been 16 breaches in these embankments during the current flood season

پاکستان کو پانی کا سंبھار

754. بھی ہاشمی : بنا تھا اس پر بھارت مंत्रی یہ دلتانے کی کھپا کرے گے کہ بھارت نے 1963 میں، پھر بھر تک 1964 میں پاکستان کو پانی ندیوں میں سے کیتانا پانی دیتا ہے؟

تھامس اس پر بھارت مंتھری (ڈا۔ کو۔ ٹھ۔ را۔) : پاکستان کو ماتلہج، بیاس اس پر رہی ندیوں سے نیمنلیخیت مارتا میں بانی سپلائی کیا گیا:

1963 میں 146 لاکھ اکڑ فٹ

1964 میں 119.7 لاکھ اکڑ فٹ
(پرگست کے بھر تک)

T.A. Expenditure on Officers

755. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the travelling

allowances of Class I, II and III Officers during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Hill Compensatory Allowance

756. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have sanctioned compensatory allowance to all their employees stationed in the hilly areas at 12-1/2 per cent of pay;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have also extended that concession to their employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The allowance is admissible to employees of the State Government drawing pay up to Rs. 850 p.m. serving in certain hilly areas at 12-1/2 of their pay (10 per cent in Mohindergarh District). The allowance is subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India have their own scheme of hill (compensatory) allowances which is applicable uniformly to their employees serving at hill stations throughout India irrespective of what allowance State Government employees are paid at particular stations.

Drinking Water Facilities

757. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2670 on the 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to allocate any funds to

provide drinking water facilities to the villages surveyed in the hilly Districts of the Punjab during the current financial year 1964-65; and

(b) if so, how much and for which schemes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 13.67 lakhs has been provided in the State budget for 1964-65 for expenditure on Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. During the current year, an additional allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made to the Punjab State for the implementation of rural piped water supply schemes especially in the difficult areas. Specific allocations for Schemes of hill areas have not been decided by the State Government so far.

Under and over Invoicing by Business Firms

758.

758.	Dr. Ranen Sen: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Dr. Saradish Roy: Shri Vishram Prasad:
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Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of searches conducted by Government on business firms in June and July, 1964 in connection with under and over invoicing; and

(b) the result of the search?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

759. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have asked for additional finances to implement and accelerate

the programme of Rural Electrification during the remaining period of the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have sanctioned the required amount to the State Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet, as the matter is still under consideration.

Rural Water Supply

760. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNICEF have offered to help start one rural water supply project in each State; and

(b) if so, whether the State of Madhya Pradesh is being considered for such UNICEF aid project?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The UNICEF have so far offered assistance for pilot rural water supply project in six States which do not include Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh will be considered alongwith other States when assistance is offered for more projects.

M.P. Rural Water Supply Project

**761. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Chandak:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme for rural water supply project from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). 7 rural water supply schemes covering 671 villages and estimated to cost Rs. 143.29 lakhs were approved for execution under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) during the

First and Second Plan periods. 38 rural water supply schemes have recently been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. These schemes are under scrutiny with the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of this Ministry.

Contributions by Corporate Sector

762. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the contributions made by Corporate Sector to (i) Political parties; (ii) individuals; and (iii) Ministers for the last General Elections and thereafter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, every company is required to disclose in its profit and loss account particulars of the total amount of political contributions made by it and the name of the party, individual or body to which or to whom such amount has been contributed during the financial year to which the account relates. The above information for the period from the middle of 1961 up to date is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available. The information will not, however, disclose the contribution specifically in regard to the General Elections.

Qualified Doctors

**763. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of qualified doctors in the country;

(b) the number of qualified doctors required to man the Government hospitals in the country;

(c) the number by which they fall short of the required number to man them; and

(d) whether it is proposed to combine the medical and health services into one category at All-India and State levels?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of medical practitioners registered with the State Medical Councils as on the 31st December, 1963, was 90,597.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) The Central Council of Health at its meeting held in November, 1963, passed a resolution reiterating its earlier recommendation regarding integration of medical and public health services at all levels. On the basis of this recommendation the Government of India addressed all State Governments requesting them to take urgent steps to implement the following suggestions:—

- (i) Administrative integration of the medical and public health departments in State where these departments still continue to function independently.
- (ii) Administrative integration at the district level where one officer should be in charge of both the medical and public health activities in the district.
- (iii) The medical and public health cadres where they exist separately should be combined into one single cadre from which officers are drawn and posted to medical and public health duties as required.

At the Centre level—the medical and health services are already integrated. Many State Governments also have already given effect to the recommended integration.

Translation of Ayurvedic Manuscripts

764. { Shri Hem Raj:
 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the translation and publication of rare medical (Ayurvedic and Sidha) manuscripts available in Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore;

(b) if so, the number of manuscripts and the languages in which they will be translated;

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) whether such manuscripts on Ayurveda in other parts of India will be collected for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It is proposed to publish 13 Sanskrit and 14 Tamil manuscripts; the programme of translation has yet to be worked out.

(c) The literary Research Unit set up at the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur, is, to start with, estimated to cost Rs. 78,000 per annum recurring and Rs. 22,000 non-recurring.

(d) This will be considered, in the light of the experience gained at the Thanjavur Unit.

चिकित्सा व्यव संस्थान

765. श्री घोकालरलात बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आयुर्वेदिक दवाज कराने पर दवाईयों के पैसे वापस नहीं दिये जाते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुशीला नाथ) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सेवा (फिक्टिव-पस्थान) नियमों के अधीन आयुर्वेदिक दवाईयों पर किये गये खर्च के पैसे वापिस नहीं दिये जाते। सरकार की नीति यह है कि आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा ही देश में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विकास का प्रधार है। तथापि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य

योजना के अधीन दिल्ली में एक आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय चल रहा है और दूसरे औषधालय के लिये मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

Irrigation Projects for Punjab

766. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation and power projects which are likely to be completed in Punjab by the end of the Third Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure thereon and the extent of Union Government's help for these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information in respect of Projects likely to be completed during the Third Plan period is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3155/64].

गंडक परियोजना

767. **स्वीकृति मिश्र :**
स्वीकृति क० ला० तिवारी

क्या सिवाई और बिहूत मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि 31 मार्गस्त, 1964 तक गंडक परियोजना की कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

सिवाई और बिहूत मंत्री (डा० क० ला० राव): बराज का निर्माण आरम्भ करने के लिये सभी प्रारम्भिक कार्य जैसे कि शिविर अवन, पहुंच सङ्क, हड्डाई पट्टी को पूरा कर दिया गया है। बराज पर 71.37 लाख बन फुट की मात्रा का मिट्टी कार्य और 2.13 लाख बन फुट का कन्कीट कार्य हो गया है। 20.200 बर्ग फुट के चादरी लट्ठों को टोका गया है। 26000 बनफुट का रक्का कार्य हो गया है। बाम प्रतिस्तोत्र और अनस्तोत्र नियामक इंधों और पूर्वी उठान बंध के निर्माण कार्य को आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

तीरहूत नहर पर 25.4 करोड़ बनफुट, डोन शाला नहर पर 7.2 करोड़ बनफुट, सरन नहर पर 7.7 करोड़ बनफुट और पश्चिमी मुहूर्य नहर पर लगभग 5.6 बनफुट की मात्रा का मिट्टी का कार्य हो चका है। नेपाल प्रदेश में दो स्थानों पर नदी के रिक्त स्थानों को बन्द करने का काम अधिकतर पूर्ण हो गया है। नेपाल बन्य के निर्माण में 1.6 करोड़ बनफुट की मात्रा का मिट्टी कार्य भी हो गया है।

Records of Tenancies

768. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri N. P. Yadab:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is considering a scheme to give financial assistance to the States for the preparation of up-to-date records of tenancies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Schemes for the preparation and correction of records of rights included in the State plans are eligible for Central assistance on 50:50 basis. It was felt that State Governments would be able to include schemes in annual plans through necessary adjustments within the Five Year Plan ceilings. Some States where the problem was urgent and the amount involved was large found it difficult to provide necessary funds for the purpose within the Plan ceilings. A proposal is, therefore, under consideration to include a Centrally sponsored scheme for the preparation and correction of record of tenancies and implementation of land reforms so that 100 per cent Central assistance may be made available to the States for this work.

Company Law Tribunal

769. { **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Company Law Tribunal has started functioning; and if so, from what date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Tribunal constituted under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Companies Act, 1956 started functioning from 1st July, 1964.

**सरकारी डाक्टरों द्वारा प्राइवेट
 प्रैक्टिस**

770. श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देने का विचार कर रही है कि राज्य के और जिला मुख्यालयों के अस्पतालों के डाक्टरों को प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस की अनुमति न दी जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इस पर कितना खर्च होगा?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुशीला नाथर) :

(क) जी नहीं, राज्य सरकारें पहले ही जानती हैं कि प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस को रोकने तथा उसकी जगह मुतासिब बेतन और नानप्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता देना ज्यादा अच्छा है और कई एक एक ने ऐसा कर भी लिया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

Navigation of Rajasthan Canal

771. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 1330 on the 19th March, 1964 regarding Rajasthan Canal and state:

(a) whether the scheme for making Rajasthan Canal navigable has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof? *

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Rural Housing

772. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

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

(a) whether the experts body set up by his Ministry for the survey of the progress of Rural Housing has submitted its report regarding the implementation of the scheme; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A Working Group on Housing and Urban and Rural Planning was set up by the Planning Commission to make recommendations regarding the housing programmes, including rural housing, in the Fourth Plan. The Working Group is likely to submit its report within about a month.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Hilly Areas

773. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a survey of the hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh through their special Investigation Division as there is a great scarcity of pure drinking water; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Survey and Investigation division given to the U.P. Government has completed investigation in nine districts viz. Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Naini Tal, Almora, Jhansi, Banda and Mirzapur.

Smuggled Watches

774. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that customs officials in Bombay seized about 1150 watches in two separate hauls in July, 1964; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On the 25th and 26th July, 1964 the Customs authorities at Bombay seized in two cases a total of 1,155 wrist watches and 11 watch straps.

(b) The accused persons in the two cases are being prosecuted. Departmental action is also being taken against them.

Gold Smuggling

775. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police seized smuggled gold bars valued at several lakhs from a Ludhiana jeweller near Railway Station at Delhi in the Month of July, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir, but a seizure was made by Delhi Police on 24th June, 1964.

(b) On receipt of information, S.H.O. Kotwali Delhi apprehended Shri Muni Lal son of Shri Assa Ram, Mohalla Chawlian, Jagraon, District Ludhiana on the 24th June, 1964 and recovered one kilogram of gold on his person. The case has been taken over by the Customs Department and proceedings under the Customs Act have been commenced. The value of the gold at the international rate is Rs. 5,358/-.

Smuggled Luxury Articles

776. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities seized some costly watches and luxury articles at Santa Cruz Airport on the 19th April, 1964; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). On the 19th April, 1964, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized 1046 wrist watches valued at Rs. 1,01,800, miscellaneous goods valued at Rs. 9,700/- and Indian Currency worth Rs. 500/- at the Santa Cruz Airport from 5 Indian nationals who arrived from Singapore. All the 5 persons in these cases were prosecuted and convicted. Departmental adjudication of these cases is also in progress.

Oral Contraceptive

777. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Boroosh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in evolving in India an effective oral contraceptive for family planning purposes; and

(b) whether Government have taken note of such a contraceptive produced in Japan recently and, if so, whether the same has been tested for its effectiveness in India and the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) An effective oral contraceptive has yet to be evolved in India. Research work is going on.

(b) Information from the Indian Embassy in Tokyo reveals that no oral contraceptive is produced in Japan.

Rajendra Memorial Research Society.

778. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 542 on the 12th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of Bihar Government regarding their participation in the establishment of Rajendra Memorial Research Society and Rajendra Memorial Institute at Patna has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) An ad hoc grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was given during 1963-64 to the Rajendra Memorial Research Society, Patna for the purchase of equipment and instruments.

पंजाब के कस्बों के लिये बृहद् योजना

779. श्री बागड़ी: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगी कि :

(क) पंजाब राज्य के बड़े नगरों तथा कस्बों के लिये बृहद् योजना बनाने के लिये पंजाब सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है; और

(ख) राज्य के किन किन नगरों तथा कस्बों के लिये बृहद् योजना बनाई गई है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)

(क) बृहद् योजना तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार द्वारा किये गये वास्तविक व्यय के विवर 1962-63 में 2.52 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई थी।

1963-64 में इस उद्देश्य के लिये 4.25 लाख रुपये की राशि इस शर्त पर मंजूर की गई थी कि बाद में उस का समायोजन कर लिया जायेगा।

1964-65 के लिये 6.00 लाख रुपये की राशि का विनियोग किया गया है। यह राशि उस राज्य सरकार को अद्योपाय प्रग्रामों के रूप में दी जा रही है जिस का अन्तिम समायोजन बाद में कर लिया जायेगा।

(ख) पंजाब के किसी नगर अथवा कस्बे के लिये अभी तक कोई बृहद् योजना अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुई है। निम्न-लिखित नगरों और कस्बों के लिये बृहद् योजनायें तैयार को जा रही हैं

1. अमृतसर
2. लुधियाना
3. जलनधर
4. दिल्ली से सटे कस्बे जैसे फरीदा-बाद और सोनीपत।
5. कुलू-मनाली।

Aid from Western European Countries

780. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of Western European countries have indicated their readiness to extend more

financial credits which are not projected for India's development plan; and

(b) if so, how much aid was pledged by those countries for 1963-64 and how much financial aid is expected during 1964-65?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, See No. LT-3156/64].

Domiciliary Treatment of T.B. Patients

781. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision has been made in Third Five Year Plan for Delhi for Domiciliary treatment of T.B. patients;

(b) if so, the total allocation and how much has been spent during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and what has been the achievement in this regard; and

(c) the targets for 1964-65 and 1965-66 and the steps being taken to achieve them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The total allocation for Domiciliary treatment of T.B. patients in Delhi for the Third Five Year Plan period is Rs. 34.71 lakhs. The following expenditure has been incurred during 1961-62 to 1963-64:

	Rs.
1961-62	2,32,000
1962-63	3,63,000
1963-64	6,51,000

The Domiciliary Treatment Scheme in Delhi is being carried out through 7 T.B. Clinics, out of which 4 clinics are being run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and 3 by voluntary agencies. The Municipal Corporation supplies to Field Staff and Antimicrobial drugs to the clinics run by the voluntary agencies also.

(c) A new T.B. clinic is expected to start functioning at Jhandewalan shortly and two new T.B. clinics will be started in the rural areas at Narela and Kilotkari. These clinics are expected to start functioning by the end of the Third Plan period. A Mobile X-ray Van will also carry out Domiciliary Treatment in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 15.32 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose for 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Medical Inspection of Schools

782. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for Delhi for Medical Inspection of Schools;

(b) if so, the total allocation and how much has been spent during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and what has been the achievement in this regard; and

(c) the targets for 1964-65 and 1965-66 and the steps being taken to achieve them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes; a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for 'School Medical Scheme' under Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) The allocation and the expenditure during the three years are as follows:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	2.00	0.06
1962-63	3.69	1.02
1963-64	2.75	1.35

The Scheme covers 34 Schools with over 25,000 children.

(c) A provision of Rs. 2·75 lakhs has been made during 1964-65 and an allocation of Rs. 2·75 lakhs is proposed to be made during 1965-66 for the continuance of the scheme.

Hospital in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

783. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 148 on the 13th February, 1964, regarding hospital in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi and state the further progress of the scheme and when the construction is likely to start?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Land measuring 19·25 acres in Gulabi Bagh has recently been taken over by the Corporation for the construction of a 100-bed hospital. The preparation of plans and estimates is in hand.

Thermal Plant for Kerala

784. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to construct a Thermal Plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the sanction has been given?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a). Yes.

(b) No; The Project Report is yet to be received from the Government of Kerala.

Slump in Share Market

785. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the fact that there has been an unusual slump in the share market

during the current fiscal year particularly in the past three months;

(b) if so, to what reasons can this slump be attributed; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to encourage investment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government are aware that share prices declined during the first three and a half months of the fiscal year. The Reserve Bank's Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities which stood at 174·3 at the end of February, declined to 161·4 by 30th May, 1964, and there was a further decline upto 13th June to 160·9. Thereafter the index has shown a rise and as on 29th August it stood at 168·4. The decline in prices has been gradual and not in the nature of an unusual slump.

(b). The reasons for the decline in share prices are diverse. There was an initial decline when, the Budget proposals were announced in Parliament, but the decline was sustained on account of unfavourable political as well as corporate news. Among these, may be mentioned the disturbed Indo-Pakistan relations, delay in the announcement of working results and dividends by some leading companies, postponement by a number of companies of bonus issues, diversion of investible funds to some of the new issues, especially in the context of acute stringency in the money markets, endorsement by the All India Congress Committee of the Dhebar Report on implementation of the Bhubaneswar Resolution on democratic socialism and the sudden illness and passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Agitation by opposition parties against the rising commodity prices and fears of drastic Government action to hold the price line were also further factors for the depression in the share market.

(c) The establishment of the Unit Trust and of the Industrial Development Bank are among the steps taken

to encourage investment. The Budget provisions to encourage Corporate savings, and the relaxation of debt equity ratio also help the Companies to develop and thereby improve the share prices.

Aid from U.S.A.

786. { **Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United States has pledged \$435 millions for 1964-65 for the fourth year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the projects on which the amount will be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Loans totalling \$25.025 million, as listed in the statement given below, have so far been approved against the pledged amount. For the balance, the matter is still under negotiation with the U.S. Authorities. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the projects on which the balance amount will ultimately be agreed to be utilised.

STATEMENT

(U.S. \$ Million)

Loan from U.S. Agency for International Development

VI loan for Indian Railways for the purchase of diesel locomotives	7.200
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Loans from U.S. Export-Import Bank

(i) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., (Expansion), Pipri, U.P.	11.000
(ii) M/s. Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Poona	6.825
TOTAL	25.025

River Valley Projects

787. Shri H. P. Chattejee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river valley projects constructed during the Third Five Year Plan so far and the number of those under construction;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the completion of the projects during the Third Plan period and the amount so far spent; and

(c) the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan and how much of the target has been fulfilled?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) (i) 25 medium irrigation projects and 11 hydro-electric projects are reported to have been completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

(ii) 221 Irrigation projects (56 major and 166 medium) and 40 hydro-electric projects are reported to be under construction.

(b) (i) The outlay proposed for irrigation projects in the Third Plan is Rs. 581.6 crores. The anticipated expenditure during 1961-64 is Rs. 291.8 crores.

(ii) The Third Plan outlay for Hydro-electric projects is *Rs. 307.5 crores and the expenditure during 1961-64 is **Rs. 166.1 crores.

(c) (i) Against a potential of 21.4 million acres anticipated at the end of Third Plan, the achievement by the end of 1963-64 is reported to be about 15 million acres.

(ii) Against a targetted installed capacity of 3492.7 MW of hydroelectric power in the Third Plan, 1661.2 MW have already been commissioned.

*excluding figures for Tungabhadra Stage II, Rihand Stage II (V. Unit), Jaldhaka Stage I (III Unit).

**excluding figures for Tungabhadra stage II Chambal Stage I, Gandak H.E. Scheme, Jaldhaka H.E. Scheme Stages I & II.

Soil Conservation in Catchment Areas

788. { Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the name of each river valley project and the catchment area therein in square miles and of the total catchment area how much is urgently needed to be treated with soil conservation work; and

(b) whether any estimate has been made for the necessary expenditure for this work and what is the actual amount sanctioned for this work?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The names of important river valley projects which have been completed or are under construction and their catchment areas are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3157/64]. Under a centrally sponsored programme, during the Third Plan, a total area of about 55,000 sq. miles out of 109,000 sq. miles catchment of 14 River Valley Projects, has been covered by aerial photography so far. The remaining catchment area (except that of Kosi) is expected to be covered by the end of the Third Plan. Interpretation of these aerial photographs when completed, will indicate the area urgently needed to be treated with soil conservation work.

(b) Not yet.

A sum of Rs. 11 crores only has been allocated in the Third Plan for soil conservation measures in the catchments of 14 River Valley Projects.

River Valley Projects

789. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of the major River Valley Projects in

India has gone up from the original estimates;

(b) if so, the names of such projects; and

(c) the increased cost of each project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3158/64].

Chandrapura Thermal Power Station

790. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has become necessary to purchase coal from open market for the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of the D.V.C.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much additional cost the D.V.C. would incur for purchase of coal from open market due to failure of the Dugda Washery to meet the entire requirement of the power station and how that cost would affect the cost of electricity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The first Unit at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station is expected to be commissioned by about the end of October, 1964. Before start-up of the Thermal Station it is necessary to build up sufficient stock of fuel. Purchase of coal from the open market has become necessary due to the present shortfall in the supply of middlings from Dugda Washery.

(c) No additional cost is involved as the cost of raw coal from open market as recently contracted for by DVC is slightly lower than the cost of Dugda middlings. The power generation cost will not, therefore, be affected.

Irrigation Plan Projects

791. *Shri Vishram Prasad:*
 ↘ *Shri R. Barua:*

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the team on the working of the Irrigation Plan Projects in the country has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken on the recommendations of the team?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Two teams each headed by a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission have been set up to review the progress of construction of irrigation projects and the estimates regarding realisation of benefit therefrom in the various States in consultation with the State authorities. These teams have visited the States and have held discussions with the State authorities. They have prepared reports for 8 States so far, which are at present under examination in the CW&PC

Draft reports for six more States are also reported to be ready.

(b) and (c). A statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the Reports are received from the CW&PC and action thereon is taken.

Rural Housing Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

792. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Rural Housing Scheme during 1964-65; and

(b) the total amount given to other States State-wise during the same period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a), and (b). Central allocations to States for various housing schemes, including the rural housing scheme, are made in bulk. The allocation to each individual scheme is made by the State Governments themselves. The table below gives the bulk Central allocation for all States for 1964-65:—

S. No.	Name of State	Total amount allocated. ■
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.20
2.	Assam	19.60
3.	Bihar	30.70
4.	Gujarat	90.70
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.00
6.	Kerala	31.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	61.60
8.	Madras	58.10
9.	Maharashtra	159.60
10.	Mysore	52.10
11.	Orissa	36.60
12.	Punjab	6.60
13.	Rajasthan	17.60
14.	Uttar Pradesh	110.60
15.	West Bengal	154.00
TOTAL		911.60

Taking over of Private Medical Colleges

793. **Shrimati Laxmi Bai:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private Medical Colleges in existence at present; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to take them over?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are at present 12 private Medical Colleges in the country.

(b) A committee was appointed by the Central Council of Health to go into certain aspects of private Medical Colleges running on high capitation and annual fees, and to submit recommendations. The Committee has submitted its recommendations. One of the recommendations of the Committee is that the existing private medical colleges of this type may be taken over by the State Governments after 10 years or so from their start. The recommendations of the Committee will be considered in the next meeting of the Central Council of Health in October, 1964.

Private Medical Colleges

794. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- the number of private Medical Colleges charging capitation fees; and
- the range of such capitation fees?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Nine private Medical Colleges in the country are charging capitation fees/donations.

(b) The capitation fees/donations charged vary from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per student.

“जीवन विहार” नई दिल्ली में
अग्रिमनाम

795. श्री प० सा० बारूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री; यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित ‘जीवन विहार’ भवन में 17 अगस्त, 1964 को आग लगाने का क्या कारण था; और

(ख) उस भवन में कौन-कौन से कार्यालय ये तथा प्रत्येक कार्यालय का किस प्रकार का सामान नष्ट हुआ और उसमें कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिंत० त० हृष्णमाहारी)

(क) ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि आग बिजली के तारों के जल उठने (स्टार्ट सकिट) से लगी।

(ख) भवन में ये किराये दार हैं:—

- बैंक आफ टोकियो लिमिटेड।
- फस्ट नेशनल सिटी बैंक।
- राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड।
- इंडियन आयल कम्पनी।
- ट्रेवल इंडिया ब्यूरो।
- रेमिटन रैड आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।
- न्यू इंडिया स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड।
- टेलिकॉ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।
- मिल्सुइ एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड।
- इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड।
- प्रार० के० कुलबन्त राय (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।
- अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल।
- गैस्ट कीन विलियम्स लिमिटेड, (सैकी डिवीजन)।
- बाटली बाय एण्ड क.पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।
- विलियम जेक्स एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड।
- अर्जित कुमार मित्तल।
- भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र।
- पी० एल० गर्ग।
- जे० बी० दादाचंद जी एण्ड कम्पनी।
- नर्सिंह बिन्दु प्राइवेट, लिमिटेड।
- बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड।

इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के अलावा, किसी दूसरे दफ्तर को आग से नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा। अनुमान है कि इंडियन आयल कम्पनी को लगभग 2.22 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और इसके अलावा इसके बिकी, प्रबंतन (आपरेशंस) इंजीनियरिंग और प्रशासनिक विभागों के कुछ कागजात भी जल गये।

अभी तक इस बात का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया कि भवन को आग से कितना नुकसान पहुंचा, किन्तु अनुमान है कि इसे भी 2.5 लाख रुपये तक की हानि हुई है। चूंकि आग की जोखिम के लिये भवन का पूरी कीमत का बीमा किया जा चुका है, इसलिये आशा है कि यह नुकसान बीमा कम्पनी पूरा करेगी।

संसद् सदस्यों से नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका को देय राशि

796. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह मालूम करने का प्रयत्न किया है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की भूतपूर्व और बर्तमान संसद्-सदस्यों पर विजली और पानी के खंड की बकाया किराये की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ख) इस बकाया राशि को प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) संसद् सदस्य और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों से बकाया राशि अलग-अलग कितनी है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुश्खला नायर) :

(क) जहां तक मंत्रियों का प्रयत्न है नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को पानी और विजली का पैसा केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग देता है और इस प्रकार मंत्रियों तथा भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा बकाया पैसा देने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि

बर्तमान और भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों से पानी और विजली के किराये का पैसा बसूल करने के लिये नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है।

(ख) बिल नियमित रूप से सदस्यों को भेजे जाते हैं और भुगतान न होने की स्थिति में पंजाब भूनिसिपल एक्ट के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) 31 अगस्त, 1964 तक संसद् के बर्तमान और भूतपूर्व सदस्यों के नाम जो बकाया राशि निकलती है वह इस प्रकार है : —

संसद् सदस्य	12832.51	रुपये
भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य	2909.78	रुपये

जैसा कि पहले बतलाया जा चुका है, भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम कोई बकाया राशि नहीं है।

Tawa Project

797. श्री Vidyā Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to speed up the work on the Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh with the help of the new migrants from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the number of new migrants who have been engaged on this job?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Number varied from time to time. In the fourth week of August 1964, the daily attendance was 315.

Administrative machinery for Income-tax collection in Orissa

798. श्री Surendra Nath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Orissa is still under the joint control along with Bihar for Income-tax purposes;

(b) the reasons for not placing the Income-tax matters in Orissa under the administrative control of a separate Commissioner; and

(c) the number of Branch offices opened in Orissa and what is the amount of total collections during 1963-64?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the administration of the Income-tax Act the country is divided into a number of Commissioners' charges. The considerations for creating a particular charge are the revenue, workload and the viability. The charges of the Commissioners are thus not always co-terminous with the State boundaries. The present workload as well as the revenue potential in Orissa do not justify the creation of a separate Commissioner's charge.

(c) The number of Income-tax Circles in Orissa is 8. Besides this there are two offices of Appellate Assistant Commissioners and one office of an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner. The total collection of revenue under all direct taxes during 1963-64 was two crores fifty-four lacs and sixty-two thousand rupees.

Administrative Control of Central Excises in Orissa

799. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put the administrative control of Central Excises under an Independent Collector for Orissa as a whole;

(b) whether Government have calculated the loss of excise revenue for the lack of adequate arrangements for collection; and

(c) the excise revenue collected from Orissa in comparison to Assam, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Finance Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: (a) No Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any loss of Excise Revenue or lack of adequate arrangements for collection.

(c) A statement showing the excise revenue collection from Orissa, Assam, Bihar and Andhra during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964 (upto July) is as under:

States	STATEMPNT				Rs. (000)
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (upto July, 64)	
Orissa	58648	93407	129892	44079	
Assam.	148552	238806	403143	149836	
Bihar	295384	368830	387261	137843	
Andhra Pradesh	216873	259793	343548	114187	

All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital

800. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital is not recognised by the Central Government Health Scheme for the supply of medicines prescribed to its beneficiaries by the Institute Hospital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the facilities of the A.I.I.M.S Hospital to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushil Nayar): (a) to (c). Treatment at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries is given only on a reference being made by

Government Health Scheme specialist to that institution. This procedure applies not only to the A.I.I.M.S. but to all non-Government hospitals. For cases referred to the A.I.I.M.S. Institute by the C.G.H.S. specialist, the medicines prescribed are supplied by the C.G.H.S.

Food Adulteration

801. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large scale food adulteration in the country;

(b) whether Government have studied the extent and the magnitude of the vice and the harm it is doing to the national health; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to counter and destroy this menace?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Check on adulteration of food stuffs is being exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder. The working of the Act has been reviewed by Government from time to time and it has been found that between 22 per cent and 50 per cent of samples taken in 1963 were adulterated in the different States.

The Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to make it more deterrent and to improve its efficiency, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1963, was referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The report of the Committee which was presented to the House on the 7th September, 1964, is awaiting consideration. When the Bill becomes law the State and Central Governments will be in a position to enforce measures against adulteration more effectively.

1103 (ai) LSD—4.

Refund of Income-Tax

802. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of refund of income-tax payable to assessee during the last three years (State-wise and year-wise); and

(b) the reason for non-disbursement so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible. The information will be available according to Commissioners' Charges and not State-wise.

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन शुल्क

803. श्री भ्रौकार लाल बेरका: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि तेल, चीनी, गुड़ कपड़ा, बनस्पति तेल, तम्बाकू, चाय और साबुन पर पिछले ५ सालों में कितना उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्रीतिं त० हृष्णमाचारी): १९५६-५० से लेकर १९६३-६४ तक के वर्षों के लिए, बनिज तेलों, चीनी, कपड़े, बनस्पति तेलों, तम्बाकू, चाय और साबुन पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्कों के सम्बन्ध में मार्गी गयी सूचना, सभा की बेज पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। (विवरण पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है—विए संसदा, L.T.-3/59/64) गुड़ पर केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगा। है।

Parliament House Estate

804.

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Baswant:

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for developing the Parliament House Estate in New Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There is a proposal to realign the road between Parliament House and North Block.

(b) and (c): After the proposal has been finalised, the cost would be worked out.

Anti-Cholera Vaccine

805. Shrimati Reniika Barkataki: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has requested the Government of India for a supply of anti-cholera vaccine;

(b) if so, the quantity that the World Health Organisation has asked for and the quantity that the Government have agreed to supply; and

(c) what are the conditions on which Government has agreed to supply the vaccine?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Quantity asked for by the W.H.O. —0.5 million doses (500 litres)

Quantity the Govt. have = (500 litres)

agreed to supply.

(c) The stock has been kept in reserve for supply to the W.H.O. at a short notice. It has been given free to enable the W.H.O. to meet the urgent requests for cholera vaccine from Member countries which face epidemics and disasters.

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शूलक

806. श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शूलक की दर क्या है;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि जितना तम्बाकू पैदा होता है वह सभी सरकार द्वारा खरीद लिया जाता है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार कितने मूल्य पर तम्बाकू खरीदता है और कितने मूल्य पर बाजार में बेचती है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिंतो कृष्णमाचारी): (क) तम्बाकू पर लगे उत्पादन शूलक की दरें, जो सारे भारत में एक हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दी जा रही है। [विवरण पूस्तकालय में रखा गया है। इसके संलग्न L.T.—3160/64]।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries

807. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 863 on the 2nd April, 1964, regarding C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary in New Delhi and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to open another Ayurvedic dispensary in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) whether such dispensaries are proposed to be opened in other Government colonies also?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It has been decided to have a second Ayurvedic Dispensary at Sarojini Nagar. It has however, not been possible yet to acquire suitable accommodation for the purpose. As soon as this is available, the dispensary will start functioning.

(b) At present there is no proposal to open any more Ayurvedic Dispensaries in any other Government colonies.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COIR BOARD
ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the year 1963-64, under section 19 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3134/64].

(ii) Report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3145/64].

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944
ETC.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1170 dated the 22nd August, 1964, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3146/64].

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 dated the 29th August, 1964, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3147/].

(iii) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1171 dated the 22nd August, 1964, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3148/64].

(iv) List of Concerns, who on reference to Government, have been informed during the year 1963-64 that the concession under section 56A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 [section 99(1)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961] would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3149/64].

2. a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1169 dated the 22nd 1964.
 (ii) G.S.R. 1207 dated the 29th August, 1964.
 (iii) G.S.R. 1209 dated the 29th August, 1964.
 (iv) G.S.R. 1269 dated the 1st September, 1964.
 (v) G.S.R. 1270 dated the 1st September, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3150/64].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya

[Secretary]

Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th September, 1964, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Press Council Bill, 1963, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the liberty of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers in India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House namely Shrimati Violet Alva; Shri Arjun Arora; Shri K. Damodaran; Shri R. R. Diwakar; Shri U. S. Dikshit; Shrimati Indira Gandhi; Dr. Gopal Singh; Shri Akbar Ali Khan; Shri A. D. Mani; Shri Lokanath Misra; Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra; Shri Narla Venkateswara Rao; Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy; Shri Bhawan Prasad Tiwary; Shri A. B. Vajpayee and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.04 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 15th September, 1964, from the District Magistrate, Azamgarh:—

"Shri Vishram Prasad, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested today at Azamgarh, under sections 151/107/117, Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with food agitation launched by S.S.P. He has been detained in District Jail, Azamgarh."

12.04 hrs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India—
dated 17-9-1964.

Extraordinary—Part II. Section 2.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

—
12.05 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I seek a clarification? Yesterday, the debate on the Murud incident was interrupted because it appears there was some misunderstanding. From the official record, which I have just seen, it is very clear that the original observations of Shri Nath Pai and your remarks thereon are still on record. It appears from the later discussion that the Opposition Members, some of them thought and some of us also felt, that everything was expunged, but the position is absolutely clear from the official version now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I do not think we thought that.

Shri Khadilkar: But that was my impression, and some of the Opposition Members did feel that way, and they have confessed it to me.

Again, you have made an observation, before the Opposition in their resentful mood thought it wise to walk out, that you were ready to discuss this matter with the Opposition if they felt aggrieved about certain remarks of theirs being expunged. That is an observation on record. In the circumstances, I would feel that once this misunderstanding has been cleared the Opposition should resume the original, normal, cordial relations. And this House should get an opportunity, that is more important. Certain allegations have been made or statements have been made by my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai in his opening speech on the Murud incident, and they should not go unchallenged. So, I would suggest, and request, even the Members of the Opposition now that they should resume the debate.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want me to do?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I strongly object to the expression "cordial relations". We are very cordial. Walking out is an established parliamentary practice. We are not discourteous or antagonistic to you. You should expunge this.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I submit that instead of following parliamentary tactics which can sometimes be of dubious nature, we should all follow the regular parliamentary procedure and the Rules of Procedure laid down in the guide to the Members of the Lok Sabha?

Mr. Speaker: I have not followed what Mr. Khadilkar wants me to do.

Shri Khadilkar: My suggestion is that the interrupted debate on Murud incident should be resumed in the House today. That is my positive suggestion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly clear of what you had said and that is exactly what is there in the records; so I do not agree with Mr. Khadilkar because the first part had been kept. That is why we could find no logic why the same thing which was repeated a second time should be expunged. But that is beside the point.

The point is what we should do now. You had said that you would meet the Opposition. We had hoped that you would call for us yesterday and I think the Marshal came to us in a very indirect manner and said we should go and meet the Speaker. It is much better if you could convene a meeting where we could discuss the matter. Then, I am sure some way may be found and you can explain to us there how we have erred and we can also put our point of view and then arrive at a decision. That is my proposal.

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no complaint against the Opposition now that the hon. lady Member has said that she understood it quite well. I had thrice repeated that the observations made by Mr. Nath Pai had not been expunged and they remained there are they were.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): But your last words were that they should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I had said that it was not fair to say like that though I do not hold them to be unparliamentary. I did not order their expunction. I had only said that it was not fair. When it was repeated again, after I had said that it was not, then I had expunged it. To repeat it again and insist on that was, I felt, an insult to the Chair. (Interruptions.) Not only yesterday but so many times earlier also.

I have repeatedly said so many times that I never claimed to be infallible. I might make mistakes. It is the Chair that is infallible—not myself. So, the Chair's decision cannot be challenged. Otherwise, mistakes are there. Hon. Members certainly might differ from me. But I have said so many times that whenever an hon. Member feels aggrieved he could just write to me or if he cares he could come to me and we could sit together and discuss. I repeated it yesterday, I am prepared to consider. But then that was not accepted. What I felt was that a condition precedent was asked for: first I should revoke the order that I had passed and then only the Members would agree and discuss with me. I said: no, it is not fair. The order when once passed remains. If we discuss it and really I am convinced that I should review it I am prepared to review it, if certainly hon. Members can convince me; I am open to conviction always.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am sorry to have to be butting in, but Shri Khadilkar quite

unnecessarily seems to have brought in certain matters. You have been pleased to make certain observations. There is no question of cordiality having vanished. We made a gesture. You have made it clear and...

Mr. Speaker: though there is one complaint, if I may be permitted to put it. So much stress is being laid on this. Every hon. Member who spoke yesterday laid stress on parliamentary principles and democracy and said that it was being smothered and their liberties were being suppressed, but may I ask whether in any other Parliamentary democracy there is ever a procedure laid down or whether this is resorted to, that is, the Opposition or any Member should walk out as a protest against the decision of the Speaker?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There are many examples in our own Parliament, in the first Parliament and second Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: In the Indian Parliament, there are. I agree with the hon. lady Member. But though, elsewhere in the world, there are discussions and uproars—there is everything—much more than we have here, as soon as a decision is given by the Speaker, that is accepted there and then. But we are developing here a new procedure, not only at the Centre but in the States as well, namely, it is not only against the Government that walk-outs are staged but against the decision of the Speaker. I am congratulating the Opposition; I am saying that in a lighter mood. It should not be taken seriously; though they could not combine against the Government, they have combined against me!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not wish to butt in and I do not wish to be dragged into any controversy over what has been said, but there is one submission which I think we owe it to ourselves to make clear to you, and that is, while we have the uttermost intention to uphold the dignity

and the authority of the Chair—because without that the Opposition particularly cannot function in a House like this—we have had, with considerable unhappiness, to notice that certain things do from time to time happen which do not have an analogy in other places, in a place like the British House of Commons, where such a thing as expunction hardly ever takes place and if it does take place it takes place in conditions very different from what prevailed yesterday. It is only because of certain things which happen from time to time that we have to make certain gestures in order to uphold the right of the Opposition in regard to this.

I do wish to say that our objection yesterday was to your having been pleased to rule out certain statements made by Shri Nath Pai as being worthy of expunction which we thought was entirely the repetition....

Mr. Speaker: What is that statement?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You objected to what you considered to be Shri Nath Pai's repetition of his earlier observations.

Mr. Speaker: That earlier thing remains.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It remains.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, what has been expunged is already there on the record.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will kindly bear with me for a moment. What Shri Nath Pai did say was not in a recalcitrant manner to repeat his observations but only to explain, in what is considered to be the most appropriate parliamentary language, that what he had said earlier was entirely in conformity with the traditions of a real parliamentary body. To be upbraided for that and to have those words expunged and for you to say that you would not consider the matter at that point of time and this

expunction would remain, was something which cut us to the quick, and therefore, we did have to make a gesture only in order to uphold the right of the Members of the House including Members of the Government. But he used language which is completely parliamentary. That is the submission I would like to make.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, although you said that since he repeats it, you are expunging it, we took it that the entire passage regarding that matter has been expunged from the proceedings. But we find today that it is not so. Only the repetition has been exercised. I do not question your ruling, but we disagree on this point that a matter which was not considered to be unparliamentary at the first time and which was not expunged first was expunged later because of certain other reasons.

It is not a fact that we combined against the Chair. It was a spontaneous action of the entire opposition in order to assert its rights and privileges. Here, of course, we are following a different procedure and I think it is sound in principle, because as you have already stated, we cannot challenge the ruling of the Speaker neither can we discuss it in this House. So, the only other parliamentary method left to us to record our protest or resentment is to walk out. We are doing that not because, as Mr. Khadilkar hinted, we have no cordial relations with the Speaker or we in any way want the prestige of the Speaker to be lowered. It is not so; it is only an ordinary parliamentary right when resentment has to be expressed in some form or other. We have been following that procedure and I think it is sound in principle.

Shri P. K. Deo: I was not here yesterday, but after going through the records—I bow to your ruling—I feel that you are creating a very bad precedent for the future.

Mr. Speaker: He could not join yesterday; now he wants to join. Let those who were here clarify the situation that arose yesterday.

Shri P. K. Deo: The matter has been seized by the House and every Member present here has got the right to speak on it. So, I am placing my observations before you. I feel that a very bad precedent is being created. First of all, which are the matters which can be expunged? I feel, after going through the records, that there was nothing unparliamentary which could be expunged, specially when in the first instance, you have allowed it to be recorded. If it appears to be unfair to the Chair, simply on that ground that the Chair felt it unfair and it should not be repeated, that it should be expunged, I most respectfully submit, is wrong.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): I think we should consider this matter in the context of the sequence of events that took place yesterday. There were certain observations made by Mr. Nath Pai, to which objection was taken and you were good enough to rule that though the observations were not unparliamentary, they were not fair. That was the opinion expressed by you. If later on Mr. Nath Pai repeated those observations, it meant that he did it as a protest against your ruling. Whatever your ruling may be, irrespective of its merits, it must be accepted. You were good enough to say that you would be prepared to hear Mr. Nath Pai and other Members of the opposition and be prepared to reconsider the matter. I think that was a correct observation. I think after all that has happened and after what you have said, there is no reason why this matter should be further discussed. I request my hon. friends that they may meet you in your chamber for a discussion and ultimately your final decision should prevail.

Shri. श्रीरं (श्रीलीगढ़): कल जो वाक आउट हुआ था उस में मैं भी शामिल था। रिपब्लिक पार्टी के बारे में कोई गलत कहाँमी, श्रीमन्, आप को न हो जाय इसलिये मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी शब्द या कोई भी बात जो कही गई है अगर वह अनपालियामेंटरी नहीं है यदि वह किसी विशेष व्यक्ति को अच्छी न लगे इसलिये उसको एकस्पन्ज नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन चूँकि उस का रिपार्टीशन हुआ है इसलिये उस को एकस्पन्ज किया गया है। ऐसी कोई भी मिसाल वैसे तो आप का फैसला हमारे सिर आँखों पर लेकिन ऐसी कोई भी मिसाल दुनिया के किसी पालियामेंट में नहीं मिल सकती। कोई भी बात जो अनपालियामेंटरी नहीं है केवल उस का रिपार्टीशन हुआ है इसलिए एकस्पन्ज किया जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक आप के सम्मान का प्रश्न है, वह हमारे हृदय में था और सदैव रहेगा। हमने अपने अधिकार की रक्षा के लिये सदन का त्याग किया था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I say one thing?

Mr. Speaker: It has already been stated by so many.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When Shri Nath Pai.....

Mr. Speaker: All that is clear from the records and it has been quoted by many.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not reading from the records. When an objection was taken by an hon. Member on the other side you rightly observed that the remarks should not be expunged because according to the rules you did not find them defamatory, indecent, unparliamentary or undignified. But when Shri. Nath Pai repeated those remarks—you actually asked Shri. Nath. Pai not to repeat

those remarks—which were neither unparliamentary nor indecent or undignified you ordered that they may be expunged. Sir, I bow to your ruling, but there have been instances in this House when, for instance, Shri Hem Barua, said something which you thought that the Member was saying despite your ruling or observation that he should not say, you asked that those remarks should not go into the proceedings. You never said then that you were expunging those remarks. Therefore, I think, Sir, this matter requires reconsideration.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Sir, I am not going to comment on the rightness or wrongness of your decision; I do not think it is within our competence to do so. I may disagree violently with your decision, but I think it is very necessary for us to respect certain basic parliamentary values. There is a recession, I say with great respect, of certain basic parliamentary values. If, I say with great respect to my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, what he says is accepted as a convention—you may be entirely wrong, I am prepared to argue with you in your chamber—that it is a legitimate exercise of parliamentary right to walk out as an expression of resentment against the Speaker, then every day, because you rule something out of order, we will have constant walkouts. That is what I am afraid of (*Interruptions*). What I feel is this. I may be able to argue the cases much better than they can. I feel for many reasons that we would not have to function if this kind of thing takes place. But what I am canvassing here is that we cannot walk out in protest against a ruling from the Chair however wrong it may be.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The ruling is not challenged. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, as I am one who in a minor way is connected with what has

transpired, may I say one thing? You said in your wisdom just now that it is only in the Parliament of India that such things happen. Yesterday I had raised some quotations. May I point out to you, Sir, when you said promptly that we are not concerned with what happens in other Houses you wanted originality. This House tends to be original. It follows the advice given by you. There was no question of combining against your ruling. It was all spontaneous. It was not by way of humiliation, but we must confess that we felt very humiliated. We never had any quarrel with you and I would repudiate any suggestion that the atmosphere here has been either lacking in decorum or the relationship of cordiality does not exist. That is not the thing. I must just tell you how exasperated I felt. I felt humiliated; I am not hiding it from you. It was never.....

Shri Hanumanthaia (Bangalore City): Exasperation is a two-way commodity. He was exasperating the House and the majority.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Hanumanthaia is a public prosecutor or what?

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Banerjee is a public defender, then he can be a public prosecutor.

Shri Nath Pai: Even today I had persuaded myself to remain absolutely quiet, because, so far as I was concerned, I do not think that the feelings of an individual should be ventilated in the House. But for me the feeling was associated with certain rights. You said that I was trying to rub in. I am afraid, it was not my intention and it was far from what actually happened. May I draw your attention—I am absolutely sure that with your studious nature....

Mr. Speaker: Suppose, I misunderstood you; I thought, you were rubbing in and you were not rubbing in... (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: Will they have patience? Why are they afraid of listening to arguments?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: We are afraid?

Mr. Speaker: I will request hon. Members to have patience.

Shri Nath Pai: At the game of interruption, I think, they should be a little cautious with me. I enjoy interruptions, but if they overdo it to the point of stopping me from speaking, I do not think, they will be very happy about it.... (Interruption)

व्यवहार मत करो, मुझे राते के कानिका
मत करो।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is a question of threatening and using..... (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: You are trying to threaten me.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That is not right.

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Nath Pai allows me to do it, I will stop him; but he should allow me to do that and not that he should take it upon himself. If he gives me the time, I will do that. It is my job.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I appeal to you, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: I will request him not to interrupt. Let us hear because all that happened yesterday is very unfortunate and everybody is interested in seeing that we clear that misunderstanding or whatever it was. There is no use in interrupting again and again.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am appealing to you to give us the same consideration that you are giving to the Opposition Members. That is all; nothing more than that.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I rise on a point of order.

Shri Maurya: These words should be expunged as they are against the chair.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Hanumanthaiya must have found that there are so many friends of mine on this side who are prepared to fight for me. Therefore he will remain silent.

Shri Nath Pai: I feel, Shri Hanumanthaiya is really a fine parliamentarian.

Mr. Speaker: Why carry on like that? Shri Nath Pai is unnecessarily trying to provoke him.

Shri Nath Pai: As I was submitting to you, may I say that somehow we have got very different impressions as to what we were trying to do. But looking at the record, which should be the guide for all of us, I thought, I was constantly trying to uphold your authority and, at the same time, pleading for what I regarded as the right of a Member of the House. Here is the testimony of the official record:—

"Sir, I am always only too willing to be guided and led by you. I am not opposed to what you are saying, but may I plead"....

these are the words I used—the page, if you have the record with you is 2962, Lok Sabha Debates, where I say:—

"No defiance of your orders was made, no aspersion was cast: so you should guide us as to the reasons for which these remarks you feel inclined to expunge."

Can anybody plead his cause, his hurt, his grievance more politely and in a more parliamentary manner? I do not know. But I say that maybe I am grieved, I would like to be guided. Further, I said:—

"I do not find there is any authority, except, of course, your authority—you are free to create a new precedent—and I am constrained to say that the whole point in a debate will be lost if such parliamentary expressions you will not be pleased to allow. I want to know whether a precedent is to be made."

What is this? In these tones I plead. There was never any intention to rub in. I sought your indulgence and of the House. If what I say causes any hurt in any part of the House, I should have a chance to try and convince those who are offended. That is what I wanted. What I was repeating was not hurling defiance. Again and again that phrase is used. I only wanted to explain to those who objected to what I was saying. That opportunity is always given and after hearing you have given your rulings, "Now that the Member has explained, there should not be any trouble". I was exercising this well-established precedent of my right to remove misunderstanding because objection was taken to what, I thought, was very parliamentary, very normal and far more milder. Here again, I would not go into the wrongness or rightness of it.

You had raised a point on which my very distinguished friend, Shri Anthony, has come forth—I do not say, to your rescue—with all the respect he commands and has pronounced almost like a Daniel that in challenging something we have been trying to lower the standards. I strongly repudiate any suggestion, whether deliberately meant or otherwise, that by what we were doing in pleading with you or in arguing with you or in submitting to you that your decision

may be reconsidered, the intention, the effort, was directed towards either lowering your authority or the prestige of this House. This is an insinuation which I would like to be totally rejected by us.

Secondly, so far as the ruling is concerned—you will concede—I may not be as great an authority as Mr. Frank Anthony is....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because you are not nominated.

Shri Nath Pai: But in a humble way, may I point out.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Whether nominated or elected, all Members are equal. It is not fair. (Interruption)

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out in a light vein, as you said something earlier, that referring to a Member as nominated has been held by previous Speaker as unparliamentary? I am reminding my friend Mr. Banerjee.

Now, the question came: Is it a challenge? It was not the spirit of challenge. All of us are trying to be very careful about maintaining the decorum. In my very remark, there is this phrase:

"You, Sir, are the custodian and the guardian of the rights of the House."

But we felt, Sir, that just as your prestige is the prestige of the House, the prestige of the Members is also not distinguishable from the prestige of the House. It is a collective thing which all of us are pledged to uphold. It was not that spirit of challenge. You asked: Shall we have walk-outs everyday? Sir, you know the procedure. When the Member is feeling aggrieved, shall we resort to in the case of a much respected Speaker like you the extreme remedy? Is he insinuating that because we feel aggrieved, we should go to the

[Shri Nath Pai]

extreme which nobody would want? Then, the remedy, according to the logic of Mr. Frank Anthony and those who were supporting and applauding him, would be that every time you disagree with the Speaker, you move a motion of no-confidence. It is making a mockery of parliamentary procedure. What we did, therefore, was the only thing left to us. It was not the question of disagreement. We thought that certain rights, certain principles, were involved. We pleaded with you. You, in your wisdom, thought you could not reconsider it. We thought that we will be failing in our duty—our duty is not only to represent the country but also to uphold the rights of the House—and, as we conceived it, we followed that course.

Gir, I would like to assure the House that we have not tried to depart from the decorum, the dignity, of the House. But I do hope, the dignity of the House is a collective thing and just as the authority of the Speaker which needs to be permanently upheld and sustained the prestige and the individual self-respect of Members is not to be differentiated from the authority of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy to hear the hon. Members here. They have been very helpful in this respect today. If really they are very particular in upholding the dignity of the Chair, I assure them I am equally particular that the prestige and the dignity of all the Members must be upheld and I have been trying to do it. I do not think the Members of the Opposition had ever the complaint that I had not defended them whenever there was an opportunity.

Now, the question comes about yesterday's affair and the misunderstanding that is there. Firstly, I hold that—it may be wrong as Mr. Anthony says—thought it is not unparliamentary and I am not going to

expunge it, it was not fair to repeat it. When this is the remark that I make, whether the Member in the face of that should try to rub it or repeat it is what I put to the hon. Members of the Opposition. Is it fair to repeat it, though I have not held that unparliamentary? The portion that has been expunged also remains on the record in his previous part of the speech. So, there is no doubt so far as its inclusion in the speech is concerned. That remains there. Now, if that was objected to and when there was an uproar or some apprehension, I only asked him that he might not repeat it. Once it has been held that it is not unparliamentary and I have not expunged it, then is it not for the Member to move on to the next point instead of just trying to repeat it again? That was my objection; nothing beyond it. That was taken in a different sense.

It has been said that this walk-out is the only remedy that the Opposition has got short of no-confidence. In fact, what impression yesterday's walk-out and the earlier one created on me was that it is just as good as a motion of no-confidence. That was what I felt.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So far as we are concerned, we have no such feeling.

Mr. Speaker: I am just disclosing my mind now. You just imagine that. Take the whole thing into consideration. The Speaker gives a judgment; he gives a decision. It is possible you may not agree with it; it is possible it may be wrong also. I do not claim that I do not commit wrongs and I do not commit mistakes. How is democracy to be run? Should that be discussed whether it is correct or it is incorrect here in the House at that moment? Should a discussion take place here and all the Members should express their opinions here? Then, if I cannot agree with some of the Members, should it be followed by a walk-out that they have not been

able to convince me? They should think over it in calmer moments and then come to a decision as to what would be the best procedure and method by which this democracy can be run. It may not be in their minds to insult me—that is all right—but the question is whether that discussion follows immediately when I give a decision. The question is whether it is possible to run the democracy like this. The question is whether every decision is to be discussed here. Of course, there would be some Members who cannot agree and they might have justification also—there is no wonder—but at that moment what my request is that it is to be obeyed. Every time, I have said that we can sit down and discuss the things and I am prepared to review it if really I find I have committed a mistake. But somebody shall have to decide.

Now, let us see the alternative method. Instead of following this procedure that I shall give a decision, then it might be the subject of discussion here and then if the Members do not agree, they should express their dissatisfaction by staging a walk-out. This is one thing. The second thing would be—I was just considering that—why should I take it upon myself and that I should follow the American method that the House has the appellate right, that the House might decide it whenever a decision is taken. I should hear one or two speeches and then put it to the House. Would that be really practicable or shall we be able to work this democracy if this is resorted to? Instead of exposing myself to that danger, that the decision might be discussed, then disagreed and then a walk-out staged, would they advise me that I should put it to the House and would that be a good solution or an alternative to that?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, for the last 12 years.... (Inter-
ruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are calmly considering these things for our guidance and there ought not to be any impatience. These moments here will not be misspent, I suppose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, for the last 12 years, we have followed and built up certain conventions and I am sure nobody in this House, including all my friends on the other side, would say that we have not been functioning as a democracy for the last 12 years. We have had the right of walking out. We have exercised that right, whatever Mr. Masani might say, and I do not think that anyone would claim that we have done it in such a way that the whole functioning of democracy has become a farce. We have used that right with expediency; we have used it occasionally and rarely. But we have used it. Therefore, the question does not arise as to whether this should be applied to the majority to rule out as being right or wrong. I think there is absolutely no fear on that score. I do not want to be referred to the House of Commons in England. We have been building up our own traditions.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: As a matter of fact, I may remind you, Sir, that yesterday morning there was an occasion when I thought your ruling was completely wrong and I thought if I come to your chamber I will be able to convince you. But we did not walk out on that issue. But, surely when we feel very strongly, and very rarely so, we use this right. I do not think that that is going to harm democracy at all. It is going to help in keeping up the respect both of ourselves in the Opposition, and I hope sometimes also of even the ruling party as well as of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: It was in 1953 also that my predecessor held that a walk-out as a protest against the decision of the Speaker was an insult to the Chair. That was held so by Shri Mavalankar in 1953. I am not depriving the Opposition of their right.

[Mr. Speaker]

But I am just putting it to them to consider whether this right so exercised does not humiliate and insult the Speaker?

Shri Nath Pai: It is only when the Opposition also feels very strongly and they feel aggrieved that they resort to this.

Mr. Speaker: This contagion has gone round in all the States, and everybody in this country is familiar now with the grounds on which these walk-outs take place. It has become so common. So, at least here, we shall have to think over it, and I appeal to the hon. Members also to consider it again whether really it promotes democratic principles at all.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I wonder whether you would permit me also to say something. . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I have just a minute? It is a pity that you are interpreting our actions yesterday as being virtually tantamount to an expression of lack of confidence in yourself. Shri Nath Pai has been referred to as unequivocally telling you very definitely that it was farthest from our intention. But what happened yesterday? If you think of the sequence of events, it was a spontaneous act over which I am afraid I am not prepared at this present moment, pending further discussion, to express myself in the way in which my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony did, for instance, and I say so for one particular reason.

Including you, as far as I have been able to know you, many of us in this House are thin-skinned people, sensitive to attack and that sort of thing. But when we come to this House for purposes of debate and controversy, we have to put on the hide of a rhinoceros. We have to have that kind of thing; we have to give and take blows all the time. What happens in Parliament when it is properly regulated is that the cut-and-thrust of the debate is conducted in a refined manner. I would much

rather be attacked by the rapier thrusts of Shri Nath Pai than by the bludgeon blows of Shri Hanumanthaia, to give two examples. It is necessary in Parliament from time to time to have refined methods of attack being practised through the use of words. You are here only to see that the use of words is parliamentary. . .

Mr. Speaker: But what should those like me who have no such command over the use of words do?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yesterday, what happened was the use of words in a particular language which is not our own, which we did not learn at our mother's knee. But Shri Nath Pai used words—I do not know if my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony was here at that moment. . .

Shri Frank Anthony: I was.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Nath Pai used words which, as far as I could make out—I may be wrong—perfectly appropriate and perfectly parliamentary and with a kind of intellectual subtlety about them, which should be the delight of parliamentary debate. Is that to be stopped because of a certain sense of peculiar dignity? I am very sorry to have to say it,—but I do not mean any disrespect to you, and you know it very well—that I feel that it is in the interests of parliamentary debate and in the interests of controversy as it ought to be conducted in the forum of this House, that there should be some kind of latitude and toleration. As regards this House, we can claim that we are different from many of the State Legislatures; I have no right to malign them. But we have tried to build up such traditions as would really redound to the credit of Indian democracy, and to that result, the Opposition has made perhaps a larger contribution than even the Members of the ruling party.

Shri M. R. Masani: I did not have the opportunity to be here when this incident took place yesterday. But it

seems to me that there are three points raised, and it is good of you to provide us with an opportunity to express ourselves on those points.

In so far as the words used by Shri Nath Pai are concerned, if they were not unparliamentary, then I think that it would be agreed that they should remain part of the record of the House. If a thing can be said once, then the question arises whether it can become improper because the same words are repeated a second time.

As regards the second point about a walk-out, I am entirely in accord with yourself, and I have always held the view that to walk-out against a decision of the ruling authority is not playing the parliamentary game according to the rules. (Interruptions).

Some Members of the House may do something which you and I might consider not to be consistent with the highest standards of parliamentary behaviour. I deplore walk-outs against the decisions of the Chair, and I would be most reluctant and loath to participate in them. But supposing a group of Members were to have a different idea about their obligations, would it be right for you, Sir, as the custodian of the privileges not only of the whole House but of every single Member of the House, to abdicate your functions and to hand them over to the decisions of a majority? I am mentioning this because you are the protector not only of the minorities in the Opposition but even of the conscience of one single Member who may be against the whole House and against whom the whole House may also be, to whichever party he may belong.

Mr. Speaker: What is the remedy if.....

Shri M. R. Masani: I would appeal to you that you should not be provoked by what you might consider as an improper expression or contempt against yourself but you should continue to be the guardian of the

privileges of this House and of every individual Member, and that your right to protect all these Members should not be surrendered to the whims and fancies of any numerical majority that there may be in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Again and again it has been asked why when once it has been held that it is not unparliamentary there should be a ban on its repetition. But I have tried to explain that I had held that it was not unparliamentary, but even when expressions are not unparliamentary, then too some expressions are there which ought not to be said at that moment. That was all that I said, that it was unfair and it should not be said. This was all that I said. On earlier occasions also—I may have missed sometimes—whenever the patriotism of a Member has been questioned, I have intervened and said that that should not be done. When once I say that much that it is not fair, then the question is whether it can be repeated a hundred times after my having intervened on the question....

Shri Nath Pai: I may submit that it was explained only once.

Mr. Speaker: I am taking a hypothetical case, and not the hon. Member's.

Shri Nath Pai: But the context is mine.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it to Shri M. R. Masani now. When I just come to a conclusion that a thing is not unparliamentary but it is unfair, and it should not be said, the point is whether after that, it would be fair to repeat it.

Shri P. K. Deo: It may be unfair, but it should not be expunged.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I suggest that the whole point has been discussed for enough time now, and we have understood each other, and it may be dropped now?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make one submission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member Shri J. B. Kripalani has said that it should be stopped now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I was not present when this incident took place. I do not want that this controversy should proceed in any manner. I am also of the same opinion that the controversy may be closed here. But there is one remark which fell from your mouth, namely that you would like to adopt this alternative or that you have this alternative in your mind that the decision on such matters may be left to the whole House; we resent it very much, much more than any decision coming from you; we welcome your decision at all times, because we have full faith in your integrity and your good-will for the whole House. We would certainly not like the idea, even for a moment, that decisions on points of order or decisions on the question whether a Member's point is right or wrong may be left to the whole House. I would, therefore, say that you should continue to be the guardian of our rights.

Mr. Speaker: That is the desire of the House—we have now spent more than 40 minutes on this. We might proceed now.

Shri P. K. Deo: I fully agree with what Acharya Kripalani has said, that there should be an end to this matter. But may I submit that the House should not be deprived of an important debate like this? So we may resume this debate on some other occasion because there are so many speakers anxious to speak.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I think it is only fair that the discussion of this important matter should be resumed.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is the view of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, if the House desires it.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): There are so many other important matters.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Our difficulty is this. We have already spent one hour on this. Tomorrow the no-confidence motion has to be voted upon.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly after the question hour, I will call upon the Prime Minister to reply. The miscellaneous business will be taken up at 2.15 P.M.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yesterday on this discussion, perhaps Shri Nath Pai had taken half an hour. If this discussion is to be resumed, two hours will have to be found.

Mr. Speaker: Yes two hours, that is till 3 P.M.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Some important Members on our side will then be shut out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarity: We have already discussed this matter with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He came here and asked, 'What should we do?' I suggested to him to propose to you that, if you are agreeable to resuming the debate, we could have it tomorrow, two hours before the non-official business, and then the whole debate may be replied to on Monday. This could easily be done.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On Friday, we may not get time because of non-official business. I think it will be better if we take it up independently on Monday after question hour. Otherwise, Shri Nath Pai is ready to resume even now.

Mr. Speaker: He might resume now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Then what happens to the debate on the no-confidence motion?

Mr. Speaker: After this is finished we will continue it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does it mean that only Shri Nath Pai who has raised this matter about Mr. Walcott will be able to speak? He is not the only Member who wants to speak. We would like to have two hours for the debate.

श्री राम सेवक यावत् (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मुझाब है कि इस बहस को अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव की बहस से ग्रलग कर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कैसला पहले हो चुका है हम उसी पर कायम रहेंगे। माननीय सदस्य श्री नाथ पाई, अब गुरु करेंगे और यह बहस तीन बजे तक चलेगी।

Shri Nath Pai: I had begun on the understanding that as you had been already pleased to direct that this particular debate which we are raising will be replied to independently and not along with the reply to the other debate, it would come at the end of the 2-1/2 hours which you were pleased to reserve for this.

I was submitting yesterday that when my motion was defeated, it was not so much the defeat of my motion which was a matter of concern to me, but it was the spirit in which the debate was met by the Treasury Benches that was really astonishing. In order to bring home the points which I then tried to make, I would like to emphasise some of the points that were made by way of meeting the adjournment motion by the two Ministers who intervened on the side of Government, Shri Raj Bahadur, who was then in charge of Aviation, and Shri Nanda, the Home Minister. Shri Raj Bahadur was a little irred the other day that in the adjourn-

ment motion I had quoted some of the remarks he had made; he said I was quoting them out of context. Knowing that normally Shri Raj Bahadur does not take offence....

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I said it in the Lobby, not here.

Shri Nath Pai: I had agreed publicly that I am not going to refer to those remarks which he thinks will give a wrong impression. But this is what he said, these are quotations to which he need not have objection, which he cannot accuse me of quoting out of context. After having heard all the submissions I had made about Mr. Walcott, about the implications, about the significance and about the inherent dangers in this kind of thing happening again and again, Shri Raj Bahadur comes and replies to me: 'Walcott was a man of property; that he was flying aircraft, that our own nationalised airline used this aircraft'. One of my objections was that you employed a man without knowing his full antecedents. You never bothered when getting the services of a man to fly aircraft in this country about not only his technical efficiency and ability, but about his integrity, about his character, about his antecedents, about the background of the man.

What was the background of the man? When he was employed by the IAC and Air India to do some errands for them in this country, he had already a black record in France and in some other countries. For raising this—it is a fact and you know it—I was accused and challenged: what are the sources of your information? Sometimes one wonders. Our ancient scriptures say ignorance is a crime. But according to some of the Treasury Benches, to be knowledgeable, to be informed, is a crime.

The 'plane was going, according to Shri Raj Bahadur, between various parts of the country—Bombay, Lahore

[Shri Nath Pai]

and sometimes Jaipur. Of course, he was flying. But he was not carrying his messages only. He was carrying something else. Had the Government been vigilant—here I am not blaming Shri Raj Bahadur, because his department was not concerned with it; it was some other apparatus, some other arm of the Government which was concerned and which ought to have been vigilant—we would have found out. He was not carrying, again I repeat, only messages; he was carrying many contraband goods, and he knew what a lucrative trade he could have. But nobody was alerted. It was nobody's concern.

This was the spirit they displayed in meeting my points. Shri Raj Bahadur said this when I said he was a 'wanted' man; much play was made about the word 'wanted' because at the time he took off, he was not wanted. What a brief officials can make about serious parliamentary matters? Is it part of the wisdom of the Minister to rely upon such superficial briefs? The position was taken that since Mr. Nath Pai referred to a man who was wanted by the police and since he was not wanted at the exact minute, Mr. Nath Pai's motion of adjournment falls to the ground! This is how certificates of character and of good behaviour are given by the Ministry to Mr. Walcott.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Devil's advocates.

Shri Nath Pai: There was this specimen. The first violation was on the count of fuelling of the aircraft in hangar. There was violation before he took off. This is a very serious offence under our law, under international law, for a private man to fuel without proper authority a 'plane in hangar. But that did not bother them.

There are three minor offences against him. Mr. Walcott did not possess a licence, and there was the

court order. There are five different charges against him, according to Shri Raj Bahadur. Still, Walcott, according to Shri Nanda, was free to go. In order to defeat, in order to spike, the charges of the Opposition, they never stop at anything; they will use any argument and then come round and say 'You are making your case on your eloquence'. Here is what Shri Nanda said. I know he has made a very spirited reply, according to press reports, in his intervention yesterday. I find that Shri Nanda and high spirits do not go together. Every time Shri Nanda becomes spirited, he shows a tendency to depart from the rigid path of truth. I would like him to ponder, because it is only the mild mannered Nanda who sounds somehow more convincing. Yesterday he tried to be more convincing by being spirited, and I think the effect, though very good for eloquence, was not particularly good so far as the case of the Government was concerned.

13 hrs.

But Shri Nanda was spirited once again last year. This is what he said: Shri Nath Pai's case was a story based on make-believe, it was hardly a case for an adjournment motion. I would like to know from Government if this was not a case for an adjournment motion, was this a case for moving a motion of thanks to the Government? I would like to know, because this was what was told to me, that I should not have moved it.

Shri Nanda further says, to defeat Shri Nath Pai and those Opposition Members who participated: "There was no security involved in this case. Walcott was free to go wherever he wanted to go." And when a senior Member, Dr. Aney, interrupted and asked why they had sent two Hunter planes of the IAF to chase Mr. Walcott, what was Shri Nanda's reply? These planes ought not to have been sent, it was superfluous. In order to ridicule me, he was ridiculing the defence apparatus. The Foreign

Ministry had ordered the Defence Ministry to send a plane, but in order to defeat Shri Nath Pai, they were prepared to make a mockery of their own administration.

And then, this is the climax: "There was no question of police, there was no question of any warrant, no question of surveillance." This was the spirit in which the debate was taken by the Government. They won the debate, but India lost something.

Had they drawn the necessary conclusions, had they paid some heed to what I had to say in all passion, things might have been different. I had repeatedly emphasized that such an issue which touches on the security, on the honour of the country, should not be made a party issue. I told him that he might be replying as a Minister, but as a citizen at least he was concerned with such an alarming state of things, and that he should take a proper perspective. I pleaded with him to appoint a committee to go into the matter. They said there was nothing to be worried about.

Now, they are realising. Now, Shri Hathi, in his statement to the House, admits that this a serious matter, that this is a delicate matter, that this is a complicated matter. It required Walcott to come a second time to teach them this simple lesson that his acts are not as simple as they dreamed, that they are dangerous, wrought with grave consequences to this country. But then, Shri Hathi's statement tries to impress this House, that is the usual technique, by saying that there are several delicate and complicated aspects of this case which, owing to its importance and possible international ramifications, is being investigated and then come big names like Interpol.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the delicacy about it?

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know. Therefore, the hint is: do not discuss it in detail; the hint is that the House should not be seized of the matter, that we should not discuss it.

We know the achievement of these investigations, this Interpol investigation. We are told two officials were sent to England, and this morning's paper has this to say: "Extradition of Walcott—Inadequate Evidence." This is what we are told by the press, it may be a wrong report, but the report from the wording, seems to be a leak, an organised leak which has come from official sources. It has come very timely for us.

Two officials were sent. I never mention officials in my speeches. This report says:

"Two officials who had gone to the U. K. in connection with the extradition of Walcot are returning empty-handed."

Why? Because the U. K. Government thinks that the Indian police have no evidence. What a sad comment on the way the whole case has been bungled! The Walcott case continues to be an essay in bungling by Government, and is in a class by itself. They sent two officials to get the extradition of this man, but the country concerned declines to comply with this request. Why? Because there is no evidence. There is a mountain of evidence about the crimes committed by Walcott. It will require only an administration like that, an officialdom like that, which can make such a poor case out of it, that we will be told by the British that we have no evidence. What a sad commentary! What a way we are disgracing the whole affair!

I would like to say, apart from this, another very important thing. Last year I had tried to show some connection between what Mr. Walcott was doing and our security as a

[Shri Nath Pai]:

whole. They are continuing to bungle. The normal remedy of this Government, whenever they are in difficulty, whenever they cannot face a problem, is to bring a foreign expert. We do not know how to produce grains. Of course, we went for P.L. 480. We did not know to unload them in Bombay. So, two experts from America were imported. We do not know how to stabilise prices. So, Americans have been brought to advise our experts how to go about stabilising prices. May I suggest to the Government that they should give serious thought to the question whether they would not like to bring an American expert to deal with Walcott. And in order to see that we are really non-aligned, we should ask the Russians also for an expert, so that we have got the experts and we remain non-aligned.

Shri Tyagi: Why are you ridiculing? I can understand arguments, but he is ridiculing.

Shri Nath Pai: You need to be ridiculed, you know that.

They are very much concerned about their ridicule. I know that deeply in his heart he agrees with me. The smile on his face shows that. But being on the Treasury Benches, and as the only Minister sitting there, he is pretending he must protest. I would suggest let not the Treasury Benches pretend I am ridiculing. I did, but remember this, the whole country is being ridiculed. The world knows what is happening. This big, gigantic farce is being enacted on the stage of India. You can suppress the discussion here, but what about what is appearing in the French press, in the English press, in the American press? Walcott, an ordinary adventurer, has been raised to the status of a major here by the doings of the officialdom of India.

I was coming to the link that exists between Walcott and the whole rickety state of our security appa-

ratus, the strange way in which our Excise Department, our Customs Department, and, may I say, the Defence and security apparatus functions in this country. We have only yesterday raised what happened in Goa. Mr. Montero, a tormentor of the patriots in Goa, a man who was a sadist and a specialist, at whose hands some Goan and Indian patriots died in the lock-ups in Goa, he had a measure of the security of India. He is a man wanted by the Government of India. I hope I will not be told now that he is not wanted. He was a criminal. He has committed crimes, including murder of our patriots. That man came to Goa. They will not deny it. Openly he comes from Karachi, helps in installing bombs, and he does not blow to pieces only some shops and the municipal offices; he not only kills one innocent Indian citizen; he blows rocket high the reputation of India. An ex-Portuguese colonial official can come back, have his accomplices, install a bomb and get back safely to Karachi; his other accomplice has gone back. Day before yesterday we read in the papers that an American young lady, wanted by the police, charged with theft, got out of Delhi. Anybody can get away. But, I tell you, the Lord Mayor of Poona wanted to go to attend a conference of Mayors in Warsaw, he was stopped. We do not have foreign exchange, it is not possible. Walcott is making, by this smuggling, a mockery in the first place of your foreign exchange, and your security. There is no foreign exchange for a Lord Mayor to go to an international conference, but for Mr. Walcott, all the gold, all the foreign exchange, available at his sweet disposal.

I would like the House to ponder and think once again before saying that I raise here stories and dramatics? What is the drama? If it is a drama, it is a tragedy for this country when you go on behaving repeatedly like this. In spite of warnings, you are going on like this.

I would like the Government to pause, the House to pause and ponder, over a very serious aspect of the Walcott case. There is a direct link between large-scale, organised massive, internationally run smuggling across the border of a country and the security and the defence of a country. The secret ways and paths and spots used by smugglers are possibly the landing stages for a potential invader. You may be dismissing what we submit with your majority, but the military headquarters and the intelligence headquarters of our potential enemies sit down, study and scrutinise the meaning of this. A country which cannot prevent the taking off from the capital last year of Mr. Walcott, cannot prevent a second landing, cannot stop him from leaving a third time, will that be the country to stop a massive invasion when it comes? These conclusions become inevitable because there is no intelligence of any kind shown in this country.

dismissed and a head constable had been suspended. What a tremendous way of dealing with such a massive problem? Invariably they say that nothing goes wrong; it is the smallest fry, the smallest cog in the wheel that they find guilty. We want them to have the courage and see the seriousness and magnitude of the problem posed by Mr. Walcot and the like and appoint a parliamentary committee. We want to go and see what is happening about the security, and about the intelligence of this massive smuggling. We want to tell the nation what can be done. I am not going to be content with the promise of a departmental enquiry. It is extraordinary that when a department is charged the department will enquire! A man is accused. He will sit as judge and tell us that everything is all right! Who is the accused in the country who will not tell us: I have enquired into the matter and I am satisfied that I am innocent. When the department is wrong and when the Government is wrong, who is to conduct an enquiry? Not Parliament? Not an independent enquiry? I do not mean an independent judicial enquiry. A judicial enquiry is not called for but an independent enquiry in which Parliament will be properly associated. It will go to the very root cause of what is happening and say how is it that such things happen without any kind of inhibition, those who can come and laugh at us and get away, Monetros and Lair Alis and Bhupats and the hero of them all, Mr. Walcott. It is not one isolated incident. It is a long and sad record of this Government.

The Chinese have a proverb: if a man slaps you once, it is his fault; if a man slaps you twice, it is your fault. But if a man like Walcott slaps you three times, what are we going to do? And he has slapped us not once, not twice, but at least three known times. God knows how many more times he has slapped this country. I ask them will they be content with telling what Mr. Hathi had told us in his statement? Mr. Hathi is a sober man. I must say, having criticised them and castigated them, that the statement within the limits set by the prestige of the party and the Government has tried to be forthright. We are told that a committee would be set up to go into the matter but I want to tell them that I am not interested in a departmental committee. These departmental committees produce tailor-made, made-to-order reports. They find only the shrimps and not the sharks. In fact they have already done it. A police constable has been

Before I conclude, may I tell them that I feel so agitated and grieved and I would like them to share my grief over this. I would like to tell you what the people of the world feel about your security when you are having like that. Mr. Walcott last year had boasted in Karachi: "Well, I promise you I will go again to India." He kept his promise. But

[Shri Nath Pai]

Government has failed in keeping its promise that we will get him punished and there is no hope of the Government doing it. You see, Mr. Speaker, it is somehow humiliating to the self-respect of a country that in punishing the culprit we need the co-operation of others. Our own arms should be so strong and our vigilance should be so genuinely vigilant that we need not have to go to Whitehall and London saying: please help us in punishing our culprit. When shall we be so strong so that Mr. Walcott cannot come into this country with impunity? That Montero cannot come here, Montero who blew up a house of our municipal corporation and goes and says: I have done it. Montero is boasting: "I have done it". Where does all this lead to? After the murder of Gandhiji, an American soldier said this of our country: "there is no security; there is no defence; with one single bazooka I can conquer the whole of India". (Interruptions). I too resent it. I know too that he will not be able to do so. But this is the impression you give to others, not to me. Mao Tse-Tung thinks of India's defence apparatus like this. "Indian Army? Where is it? Invincible in peace and invisible in war?" Walcott has only dramatised what they say. I want the Government to face this issue with its full implication, with its full significance. Let them courageously say that something has been remiss with our department of excise. Do not make it an individual's prestige. India's prestige is greater than the prestige of any department and that prestige needs to be upheld. There is something terribly wrong with the excise department and the customs department and the whole connected apparatus. I do not want to rhetorical reply. As an individual Member and a citizen of this country, learning the lesson Walcott has taught us, I say that we should try to draw the necessary conclusions and put in order our house so that future Walcotts are not tempted to come and humiliate this country.

Mr. Speaker: I have to fix a time-limit for the speeches. The Minister would be called at 12.30. I think ten minutes for every hon. Member would be all right.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Mr. Speaker, since yesterday we are discussing Walcottism and after Mr. Nath Pai's careful study of the whole thing there is no mystery in the Murud incident.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The only mystery which remains unsolved is the security arrangements of the Government of India. Before this, the only Walcott I knew was Cecil Walcott of West Indies, a famous cricketeer. But recently an international smuggler by the name of Daniel Walcott has hit the headlines. He is not only wanted by our Government; six other countries including France and also the INTERPOL are after him. Two Indian officers who were sent to England are now holding talks in Paris about this man and they are trying to find out where Mr. Walcott will hit again. Twice he has entered our country breaking our security arrangements and he escaped twice. There is nothing at present that we can do. The only lesson that we can draw from the incident is that we should tighten our security arrangements for the future. We are facing an Emergency and we have the Defence of India rules and we talk of tightening of the belt and being alert but international smugglers of the calibre of Walcott enter our country and escape without any hindrance. It does not pain me that we are unable to catch him; six other countries are unable to catch him; they are also after him. What pains me is that our security arrangements are so slack and under this slack security arrangement Walcott found his escape. I wish to stress this point. If Walcott, during his second visit landed at Murud near Jajira, we would have never known it; perhaps the House would not have had this debate. Be-

cause that Murud is really a paradise for smugglers and he could have completed his business unnoticed and could have taken off. Unfortunately for him and fortunately for our future precautions, he landed at the wrong Murud. Apparently, there are two Muruds on the western coast, and he landed at Murud, a place near Dapoli, where his plane got stuck, and it was seen by several villagers who come rushing to him, and they found that two foreigners had got off the plane. From that very time these two people had got off the plane, the villagers took them for foreigners, particularly as they were white-skinned *gora sahebs*. We still have an inferiority complex for *gora sahebs*. Therefore, even the police officer who came rushing in after hearing the arrival of these people did not bother to investigate into the matter. Further, the two people told him the story that they were to land here because they were short of petrol. At that point, I would like to know—the statement does not make it clear—whether there was any proper enquiry made, whether they were really short of petrol or they really lost their course where they wanted to go—Murud of Janjira—and landed at a wrong place. I do not know personally whether that investigation was made. These two people told the police authorities there that they wanted to go to Bombay and they would be bringing some technical help and then they would take the plane, and that in the meanwhile these people should protect the plane. Even at that time, when they got off the plane, they had some heavy load in their baggage. That baggage was not searched on the spot because they never suspected that they would be carrying gold or wrist-watches.

The two people then asked for a transport. There was a taxi-driver who was called on the spot. He refused to take them suspecting they were carrying something which was not in the official manner: there was something which he suspected, may be they were carrying probably wrist-

watches and gold. So, that taxi-driver refused to take those people, but our security officers were there who kindly obliged these people by purchasing State transport tickets for them to start from Murud to Bombay. Even at that time, they did not bother to check their belongings; and they came to Bombay.

Thus, they spent in this country nearly 36 hours. The whole incident took place within 36 hours, from 8th June to the noon of the 10th June. During these hours, neither the people of Dapoli-Janjira could contact the Bombay officials nor the Bombay officials could be alerted by the airport staff or anybody who might have traced the plane inside the country. Nothing happened to these people. They just went about their business quietly; in Bombay they met their men, they made their contact and disposed of their goods which they were carrying, and they were perfect, legal passengers for the flight to Pakistan! When they went to the airport, apparently they had nothing that could be checked, and the customs authorities found nothing wrong with them.

The question of their inserting the names in the passenger list remained, and it was quite happily and agreeably done by the airport officials! Therefore, even there, it was not a problem. After taking off to Pakistan, the names of Philby and McLister were found by an airport correspondent, not by the security officers; but an airport correspondent traced the names of these two people and suspected foul play and reported the matter that Mr. Philby could be Mr. Walcott,—could be an international smuggler—and there was something wrong in this. That means, that after this incident, our security officers started taking measures; it was too late for them. The people had already escaped. It was believed that they were carrying smuggled goods worth nearly Rs. 1 crore.

Only recently, it was flashed in the newspapers of Gujarat State—there are several newspapers which carried

[**Shri Solanki**].

the news—that on the 11th September, nearly Rs. 75 lakhs worth of gold were sold at Daman, and it is believed to be the load which was carried by Walcott when he visited our country. I personally believe that the recent raids on the flats of cinema stars and the check of those lockers, etc., is linked somehow with this and is a follow-up of Mr. Walcot's affair. It is possible that we are facing not only one person by the name of Mr. Walcott but a chain of smugglers in our own country who are helping this man, and obviously without any internal help, this man cannot come and go freely as he likes or chooses, and also issuing warnings to the Government that he can visit this country and land anywhere he likes at any time. It certainly leads us to believe that there are smugglers inside our country and therefore not only that security arrangements for external intrusion into this country should also be tightened but also, we should be very careful about the crooks who exist in our own country, because they are the people who collaborate with such persons and help in that trade.

Now, I would like to ask the Minister of State some questions which arise from this incident. As I told you, we have only stories to tell at present because Mr. Walcott has already gone. I would like to know whether the Home Minister has any idea as to how many people under the garb of Mr. Walcott regularly land on our soil and carry on spying activities for the enemy countries. When I am speaking now, the figures I have got go to show that there are nearly 3,000 Pakistanis who are on transit visa, who are supposed to go back to their country and are not even traced by the police; they are looking for them; those people have not gone back to their country. Before this, there was an incident—this was one instance—in regard to Azizul Islam, one spy from Pakistan, who was recently arrested in Calcutta after being

in this country for four years. Therefore, I believe that there must be other people in the country—people of this nature indulging in this business—who are helping Mr. Walcott or are indulging in other spying activities.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government of India has at all any knowledge of the activities of such persons or not. Thirdly, if such people can come and go without let or hindrance, what is the guarantee that our entire security is not exposed to them? Fourthly, has the Government of India any idea about the humiliation which our country has to face before the world as a result of Mr. Walcott's second escape.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should finish now. He has already taken 12 minutes.

Shri Solanki: Just two minutes, Sir. One important point which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister of State is this. On the day of arrival of Mr. Walcott in France, when he escaped from here the first time, he was arrested in France. Even at that time, no effort was made to contact the authorities there. We would have asked the French Government to help us and the Interpol could have been contacted for the purpose of tracing the man who escaped from here, and taken action against him. I would like to know why the Minister has failed to do that.

All these questions are important questions and they threaten the security of our country; it is not only in regard to the business of smuggling; more important than that is the security and defence of our country. It is this security which requires careful attention, and I would hope that the Minister would look into the matter.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, the entire circumstances surrounding the landing in Murud point to certain

failings of this Government, endangering the security of the nation and of our economy. Referring to the conduct of the police in letting the culprits go scot-free, the Government statement says:

"There being no reasons at that stage to suspect the version given out by them, the Head Constable noted down their names and the numbers of their passports and placed no further restriction on their movement."

The other day, in reply to a question, the Minister admitted that in so many words—Murud was a centre of smuggling. Only two years back, Rs. 80 lakhs worth of contraband gold was seized from that centre; and smuggling is after all from foreign countries. Yet, it is unbelievable that this police station which is aware of Murud being the smugglers' paradise should not suspect the foreigners when they forelanded at such a place.

The Times of India of 13th June writes:

"After landing at Murud, Captain McLister was in a great hurry to leaveffl he offered Rs. 150 to a taxi-driver to take him to Bombay. The taxi-driver, suspecting the bona fides of the captain, refused."

Is it not surprising that the police would not suspect where an ordinary taxi-driver suspects? Normally, the planes are to keep contact with the control tower every half an hour on their location and the moment the contact is lost, automatically the district magistrate and police stations around the probable area are alerted. Is it not surprising, Sir, that in the absence of any such information from civil aviation authorities, the telegram of this landing in Murud did not rouse any suspicion of the officials at the District Superintendent's office? It is strange to note, Sir, that the police inspector did not find it necessary to enquire about the where-

abouts of the occupants, especially when it is stated that the Head Constable omitted to mention it in his message.

It is admitted by the Government that the Controller, Civil Aerodromes, received the message at 7.32 A.M. in the morning. He at least knew for certain that that was a plane which evaded any contacts with the tower. And yet, how did it happen, Sir, that the Controller did not alert the police and the security forces, till 11.30 A.M. when the foreigners escaped by the Pakistan International Airways?

Sir, these circumstances coupled with the fact that they could requisition the State Transport Bus and get clearance through an IAC official show the existence of a powerful ring within our administrative machinery cutting across police, civil aviation, customs department and IAC, in league with international smugglers and gun-runners. Secondly, our Government had sufficient forewarning about the existence of such elements in our administrative machinery even at the time of Walcott's escape. It is a fact, Sir, that the chowkidar posted near Walcott's plane warned the Senior Air Traffic Control Officer and the Deputy Assistant Aerodrome Officer four times about the impending escape of Walcott—first time when Walcott brought battery and started working, second time when Mr. Walcott brought petrol, third time when Mr. Walcott started working on the engine and fourth time when the chowkidar rushed to the officer in person and reported his suspicion. And yet, these officials refused to take any action and allowed Walcott to escape.

Why did this Government not weed out such elements from our administration? Government had sufficient powers to clean the administration of such elements. Yet, they were busy using these powers to ferret out people with some progressive views in the Government service and throw them out dubbing them as communists. In the bargain, they retained the real culprits in Government ser-

[Shri Umanath]

vice who were in league with international gangsters. Let this Government at least now see that communist-baiting will lead to results prejudicial to the nation's real security.

This Government statement on page four says:

"Instructions have also been issued on the procedure to be followed by State Governments and local officials in the event of unauthorised landings by foreign aircrafts outside airports either due to navigational or engine failure or for purposes affecting national security".

This means that this Government had not issued any such instructions so far. It is two years since national emergency was declared and even now it continues to be in existence. People were made to undergo ARP exercises at one stage. And yet, this Government had not issued instructions so far, as to the procedure to be followed by State Governments and local officials in the event of unauthorised landing by foreign aircraft outside airports for purposes affecting national security. Is it not obvious, Sir, that this Government has been bluffing the people when they talked of having taken this security measure and that security measure?

Sir, powerful forces within this country are behind these foreign intruders. These are the very forces of big business, who have mastered the art of under-invoicing and over-invoicing of exports and imports, the art of accumulating foreign exchange in foreign countries behind the back of the nation, the art of cheating and depriving the nation of its legitimate share of foreign exchange. These are the very forces, who when they want to bring back their foreign black money, convert it into gold and smuggle it into the country. This class of traitors and saboteurs of the country's security and of the economy is given birth to and reared by the Government's policy of building capitalism

under the garb of democratic socialism. Nationalisation of export-import trade would at one stroke eliminate the scourge of over-invoicing and under-invoicing, save for the country substantial foreign exchange and deal a crippling blow to the smuggling industry. But the seventeen years have proved beyond doubt that for this Government the interest of big business is above national interests and this explains their bitter resistance to the take-over of export-import trade.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to condemn the Government or find fault with them, though I think they are in the dock and they have to answer for the vacuum in our security. But I want to deal with the constructive aspects of the situation. Our country is really in serious danger and we are taking things very easily. Our whole coastline is exposed to danger. We have not counted the miles which stretch across our coastline. Even in the last war, a Japanese sub landed and three or four young men were deposited here. They were sentenced to death. They belong to the Indian National Army.

I met a young lady who went to Mahatma Gandhi to plead for her husband, one of those landed by the Japanese submarine. She was a very bold woman—Bela Mitra—niece of Netaji. She is no more, but she saved the life of her husband. Today there is a railway station in her name. I had the pleasure of meeting her when she was going to plead with Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi took up her case and that of the three other men with Lord Wavell and they were saved from being hanged. But that was a patriotic expedition and Bela Nagar is now a station in Bengal opened by my friend, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan. That was a patriotic mission. But these are nefarious traders and they should be exterminated.

We are very easy-going. The telephones of Members of Parliament are tapped. If we go to Russia and China, they have no faith in the patriotism of our own men that our men will not sell their country. There are a number of hirelings who can be hired for a very small sum. Sir, I came in a hurry and I could not bring that book which contains the testimony of the Military Attaché of the Hitlerite Government at the Court of St. James just before the world war started. He said in his book: "I could not find a single Britisher to do work for Nazi espionage." That was in times of peace before the world war II started. He said in his testimony that he failed to hire a single Britisher to do espionage work for him. Can we say that of ourselves, of our military men, of our Air Force, of our police stations and of our higher officers? Some of them are ready to sell their country for a mess of potage, just as we did for the East India Company.

We are going to have a foreign hotel. Why should foreigners come into the hotel industry? These hotels are going to be centres of espionage. We have no alert managers, no alert supervisors, no alert maids. Even the maids in foreign countries are maids who do work for their country. Maids run the hotels in other countries doing menial work. I met a hotel executive only yesterday in Delhi. He said he reported to the police a young man who wanted to visit the Pakistan Air Attaché. He reported against him and was arrested. We want our people to alert, whether they are running a hotel or running an airline. Our country is in serious peril. Nobody worries about our long coastline. We have got young fishermen who should be trained and put on a sort of home guard duly on our long coastline. But nobody taps these resources.

When I was attending the last election rally of the late President Kennedy at the Coliseum in New York, I was having a small bag with the same one which I carry daily to

Parliament. A policeman came to me and asked me to open the bag. When he resisted and insisted, I finally yielded. I opened the bag and what did he find? An apple. I am very fond of fruits and I had kept an apple there. When I told him, "My Mahratta policeman in Bombay is far superior to you" he ran away from me. I must pay a tribute to the Mahratta policeman; he is alert and above being bribed and can discharge his duty efficiently indeed—being Indians best policeman. The other day he did a good job in reporting this matter, at Murud; but nothing came out of it at the other end.

The last District Manager of the Air India International goes about scotfree; but he had Walcott in his House, but the Minister gave an evasive reply. We want our Ministers to be as truthful as Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru told everything to the House, spontaneously, truthfully and whole-heartedly. It was a joy to hear him. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is doing the same thing. But the small fries do not do that way. We must have the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the interest of our motherland. Ministers cannot be evasive and elusive or mysterious in their replies and they should not hide facts.

If the former Air-India Manager had Walcott in his house, the whole chain must be exposed, the whole chain must be exterminated. It is time we took stern measures. It is no use attacking Parliament Members. Run after big fries, run after big individuals, run to earth shady missions and other organisations. We can catch people and bring them to book. Nothing of the type is being done. Our men in the police force must be the eyes and ears for the Government. Quite many journalists from foreign countries are agents of their own government here. A number of foreign journalists are here. Our own journalists must be very patriotic; otherwise we cannot help our-

[Shri Joachim Alva]

selves. They should place the country first and everything thereafter. If our country is on firm foundations, we are sure of ourselves.

Ashoka Hotel is a first class hotel. Hilton hotels are coming to India. Why do you allow foreigners to start hotels in India. Can't we run our own hotels. In the name of tourism you allow foreigners to run hotels. Walcott came and dumped arms in the Ashoka Hotel and went scot free! These are the things that worry us. I am worried about the constructive work of our safety. I am not condemning this Government or the Ministers. I want them to be forthright and spontaneously tell the whole story in all its truthful aspect.

What about gold smuggling. There was the notorious case of a leading bullion merchant in Bombay whose family has erected a clock tower for the University and yet his whole firm was doing smuggling. The story came out in all the newspapers. But he had built family connections and he indulged in smuggling; and yet no severe punishment was meted out to him.

I shall give my own example. I was in my own constituency. I was coming after a very strenuous tour. I was searched by the Customs. I handed over the keys and asked them to search. It was over five years ago. When I know my case is just I never speak but I can fight it very well. I wrote to the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, a long letter. I mentioned that at the London Airport nobody touched my things. The London Airport officials are said to be the best in the world. They only ask: "If you have got anything objectionable keep it here and take it away when you go". But here, because somebody was opposed to my being elected he got the officials to search my things. I told them that I neither smoke nor drink and I had no money for smuggling. Yet they searched

me. I am grateful to the Prime Minister and also the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai for the enquiry that was held and punishment being meted out. But what is the use? When a Member of Parliament can be unjustly searched, what about the dignity of a Member if he is searched like that? If my hands are clean I am not worried about anybody. I was then wondering whether I should embarrass the Prime Minister and as one of his dear colleagues, the late Maulana Azad had just passed away. But I said nothing then. I am saying this here after five years. Our police are worrying about small things.

Are our police people alert? Do they do good job? Does not Central Intelligence Bureau do a good job where foreign nations are concerned? Men and women are planted in various places in Delhi. Delhi is full of these silent things. All information is in foreign embassies. You and I do not know it. How does it happen? It goes out from men in high authority under cover and without our knowledge. These are things which we have to stop. Our country is in extreme danger. The Chinese have been in NEFA. Have they not been told everything about us? They know everything about us. We are today in a state of emergency and in that state of emergency a foreign national comes to Ashoka Hotel, dumps arms there, gets away, comes again, goes back and comes for a third time—perhaps this may be his thirtieth visit! Men at our airports, men in our airlines, men at our sea ports have all to be alert and patriotic. They must surrender all these suspicious characters. Therein only will the safety of our land lie.

Now, this Walcott incident has taken place. We were sleeping in a kind of insecurity. We were sleeping in a state of complacency forgetting everything. Today this Walcott question has come as a warning. This is a red signal to us. It is time that we

did something and we put our country in proper shape. Why should wives of big officers. I make bold to say, be found in the embassies? Why should they even go for parties there, private ones? I want the Home Minister to draw a list of the people who shall attend such parties and ban the wives. Even if I had been in their position I would have easily handed over the secrets. I admit, human flesh is exposed to weakness. If somebody offers so much money my mouth may open and perhaps I will accept in a lesser light. Why put temptations in the way of the wives of high ranking officials who are found in the embassies? Various temptations are placed in various forms. As a matter of fact, I am a member of the Small Newspaper Enquiry Committee. We sent out a questionnaire asking how much temptation was offered for putting a picture in the paper or for putting a news paragraph. One of my own members of the staff came out saying that Rs. 200 was offered for one article. From that time I see every article before it is put in. All kinds of things are done. Both the eastern and western embassies are full with enormous sums of money ready to take over men who can sell the country.

Sir, I shall not say more. But this Walcott incident is a God-sent incident. I am thankful to Shri Nath Pai and others who have taken a lead in this matter. These are not party questions; these are national questions and these are questions on which we have to think together.

Shri Nath Pai: That should be the spirit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support all the points of Shri Nath Pai and the demand which he has very humbly made to appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the whole question. I have gone through the statement laid on the Table of the House by Shri Hathi:

I am afraid, I do not find any convincing argument in that. This is the second or third time that Shri Walcott came to India with his aircraft and landed in Murud. Is it not a fact that Shri Walcott had been to this country even in 1963, and before he came, a Bengali daily of Calcutta published the photo of a big car and said that the car belonged to a big international smuggler. This was also pointed out to the Home Ministry and to the various agencies which were responsible to unearth such things. Yet no notice was taken. Did the Home Minister not know what was going on in Hotel Ritz in Bombay? Did they not get any statement from the manager of that hotel, Mr. Mario, where international smugglers used to stay or were staying? Mr. Dodge, Mr. Novak and even Mr. Walcott were staying there. I think Mr. Mario gave some statement but no notice was taken and this Walcott incident was not taken up so seriously. Both the Ministers who replied to my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai ridiculed it by saying that it was something like a cock and bull story. But Mr. Walcott's next visit to our country and his escape has proved that he has termed both the Ministers . . .

Shri Raj Bahadur: On a point of explanation, Sir, I am not intervening in the debate and so may I explain this cock and bull story affair because it has been mentioned twice? I did say something like that in the course of the debate that took place on this matter on the earlier occasion, but that was in reference to a particular context. The context was the statement made that Mr. Walcott, when he escaped from the Safdarjung Airport, flew over the jail was seen throwing packets of biscuits and cigarettes and shouting "Hello" to the inmates of the jail where he was lodged as a prisoner. That particular part of the story could not be substantiated by any investigation whatsoever and it appeared to be very much of a fantasy. In that context I said

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

that it was a cock-and-bull story. I only said that to assure the House that I did not mean any reflection on any hon. Member. I maintained that we are not proud of the incident. That I maintained at that time also. We are as anxious to do our part of the duty as anxious to do our part of the duty anxious about it.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of personal explanation because the reference was to me. I very much welcome normally fair and straight forward as he is—that he has come forth and clarified the statement. He said that I had given to the House a cock and bull-story and I pleaded with him that I did not make the story, it had appeared in very reputable national dailies and I had reproduced it. He ought to have said that the reports that Shri Nath Pai is getting are wrong, as appearing in the press; but instead, he had said that we were making a cock-and-bull story. The whole approach was in that line. That is what we have objected to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was referring to this cock-and-bull story.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is over now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has dodged both the Ministers and their agencies. He has proved to the world that he dodged both the Ministers, the Transport Minister and the Home Minister, and converted them into a cock and a bull. They were fighting each other; but they could not actually catch Mr. Walcott.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether it is fair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is nothing unparliamentary. A cock is always fighting and a bull is also fighting.

An Hon. Member This is not parliamentary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is purely parliamentary; nothing else. My con-

tention is only this that, according to the statement of the hon. Minister, it appears that he joined the entire crowd and became a passenger. He was supposed to have come from a plane which was coming from East Africa. Did he have a yellow fever certificate? Was it checked? I know, Mr. Walcott, at that time known as Mr. Philby, had no yellow fever certificate and this was not checked. So, this is all intentional and the officer at the airport wanted to help him. A piece of gold to this officer; a piece of diamond to that officer or his wife and that helped Mr. Walcott to come to this country thrice or four times and escape nicely and so gracefully condemning the entire security of this country.

Then, another question arises. This smuggling was going on and this was brought to the notice of Shri Dewan, the Deputy Director, Revenue Intelligence. It was brought to his notice that an international gang is working and that it considers India to be a smugglers' paradise. According to a person, who has written a book, India has been converted into a land of smugglers and it is a paradise for smugglers. What happened? Did Shri Dewan report to the Central Board of Revenue about the whole thing?

Then, is it not a fact that one international smuggler, Mr. Dodge, who was being tried by the Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, was converted as an approver, though the Presidency Magistrate did not accept him as an approver, and that against the order of the Presidency Magistrate the Police went into an appeal. He was being tried along with two other smugglers of a national scale, Sarvashri Thadani and Thirani. They were tried, but Mr. Dodge, a French national, who is actually a partner of Mr. Walcott, Mr. Novak and other international smugglers, was granted bail and it was said that he should not be tried because he will work as an approver.

When the Presidency Magistrate refused to accept him as an approver, what was the fun of the Police going into appeal? Why did the Police go into appeal?

Then, is it not a fact that there is one jeweller, called Nanubhai Jewellers, in Bombay, who, I am told, is always interested in selling international jewels and international gold that he receives? He is a big jeweller. Then, is it not a fact that the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister is very intimately connected with Nanubhai Jewellers? Is it not a fact that that, after the Murud incident, there was a search of the residence of this son of an ex-Cabinet Minister?

An Hon. Member: Central or State?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Central Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No names please.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not mentioning names. Is it not a fact that this Nanubhai Jewellers was also connected with another bhai and both the bhais were working to distribute smuggled gold and diamonds? This is a matter of great importance. I know, this Government becomes too weak when some big jewellers' interests or those of the sons of big Cabinet Ministers are concerned. Then, what will happen? The same thing will happen that happened in the month of August. You know better than I.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): On a point of order. The hon. Member talks of a son of an ex-Cabinet Minister. Now, there are so many ex-Cabinet Minister. I am afraid, their sons will protest.

Shri Nath Pai: Let them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not mentioned any names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not mentioned any name, but if she provokes me to mention the name, I will.

When there is a question of corruption or investigation, I know, in this country investigations have proceeded against Tarkeshwari Sinha to Mala Sinha. Recently, in Calcutta 30 members of a big family, the Birla family and their associates were searched. Because one Mr. Birla—I do not want to name him—was taken in a police van of the SPE, there was a telephone here to the Home Minister. The Home Minister did not oblige, so there were approaches to all Cabinet Ministers. If this thing continues, I am sure, there will be thousands of Walcotts.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): I could not follow what he said about a telephone to the Home Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am told that there was a telephone call to the Home Minister or to the Ministry to the effect that this was most unfair that the brother of such-and-such Birla, who has donated so much and who is responsible for the economy of this country, was taken in a Police van.

Shri Hathl: I have not received any such telephone.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The name of Raj Kapoor was announced; the name of Mala Sinha was announced; the name of Vijayanthimala was announced. Then, how is it, when 30 members of the Birla family who are still shrouded in a cloud are concerned, their names did not come out?

I am told that with the help of all these big families Walcott has proved to be an international smuggler of gold and diamond: Go to India, go to that paradise, have a joint front with the national racketeers and do international smuggling with the help of those national racketeers which will

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

bring you money. So, I say that a committee of Members of Parliament is absolutely essential to unearth three things; firstly, whether international smuggling has increased; secondly, whether our security is safe; and, thirdly, whether those who have the power and who hold the reins of this country are also a party to it and with their help the racketeers are racketeering, blackmarketing, hoarding and smuggling.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, Shri Nath Pai has advocated the cause very ably and I congratulate him on that. But the fact of the matter that there are some persons who cry murder when their little finger is hurt. It is true that the case of Walcott's escape on the first occasion is indefensible. It is also true that what happened this time in the case of Mr. Walcott and his accomplices cannot be defended on any rational grounds. All these things are true, but the fact remains that too much has been made of these two cases. There is a lack of sense of perspective; there is also a deficiency of sense of proportion. Now, to think that our country has become a haven for smugglers, that all the big houses in this country are allied to these smugglers, that there is something nefarious going on all over the country....

14 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I think he should use his ear-phones. He should not take the advantage of his age. He should better use his ear-phones.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not talking about you. Your speech was not worth listening to.

Sir, what I was submitting very respectfully was that the facts given by Mr. Nath Pai are incontrovertible and they show something rotten in the State of Denmark. We should put it right straightway; we should tighten up the police; we should try to tighten

up our security at the airports; we should also try to have more men to guard our coastline and we should also see that all those persons who are suspect in our eyes in the way of smuggling and other things should be brought to book. I do not deny that. But I submit very respectfully that sometimes you may magnify a case beyond its natural consequences, beyond its relative importance and beyond its degree of utility. That is what is happening. I think my friend Mr. Nath Pai has made a great hero of Mr. Walcott. I am very sorry for that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has made a great rogue of him or a hero of him?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think it all depends upon the understanding.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have got a better understanding. You carry on with your understanding. (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to submit very respectfully that Mr. Walcott has been made out to be a great great adventurer, a great great smuggler, a great great dispenser of everything. I think Mr. Walcott is a smuggler . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : दो बार आ गया और धोखा दे गया, इस से ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता है।

श्री श्री० च० शर्मा : वह प्राप को भी धोखा दे सकता है, सब को दे सकता है। इस में कौन सी बात है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह प्राप को भी धोखा दे गया और सरकार को भी दे गया।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Swamiji, you do not understand English; why are you butting in?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्राप इतना बड़ा अपराध लिपाना चाहते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not understand English. Why are you talking like that?

Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that too much has been made of this affair and all kinds of extraneous factors have been brought into this case. Mr. Nath Pai was referring to a drama and said that it was a tragedy. It has not become a drama any more. It has become an epic and in that epic all kinds of corrupted Indians, Americans, Interpol, French, etc. have all been brought. So, I say very respectfully that though I agree with the major part of what Mr. Nath Pai has said, I would say that too much play should not have been given to Mr. Walcott and too much insistence should not have been made on the security and other things of our country. It is one thing to highlight our weaknesses—I do not say that our weaknesses should not be highlighted—but it is another thing to highlight them beyond all bounds. That is what has happened.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कैसे बतलाया जाये, प्रकार बतला दिया।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Swamiji, you do not understand English and why do you interrupt? (Interruption).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप कह क्या रहे हैं? मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या आप इसे स्वीकार करते हैं।

श्री नाथ पाई : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल। आप काफी निन्दा मेरी कर रहे हैं, इस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि स्वामी जी समझते नहीं हैं यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। शायद माननीय सदस्य जानते नहीं हैं कि पांचवां मेंट के लिये एक तजबीज की १८ बह चल रही है कि जो लोग अप्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं उन के लिये अप्रेजी भाषण का हन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है। आप अनुवादकों की निन्दा करते हैं?

श्री दी० च० शर्मा : वह अप्रेजी जानते हैं। लेकिन स्वामी जी और मुझ में बड़ा भ्रम है।

Sir, we have to understand the implications of this case, the significance of this case and, I believe, no parliamentary committee can be adequate in dealing with this problem. I also say that no departmental committee can deal with this problem adequately. There should be a committee consisting of those persons who are engaged in helping out smugglers and who are engaged in helping spies. A kind of that committee should be appointed and that committee, I should say, should be under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs. I think no committee consisting of any other type of personnel can deal with this question. That is one point.

The other point that I want to make is this. What is going to happen to the security at airports? One friend of mine said that in other countries no questions are put. Well, I think, his experience is very happy. But I know some of my friends who have been held up at the airport of London in the belief that they might have something. I think the Home Ministry should compile a list of those persons who are engaged in smuggling, whether on the international scale or on the national scale, and that list should be supplied to all the persons who run our airports. That is one thing that should be done. Then, Sir, the Home Ministry should also have a list of persons along with their photographs who are engaged in the espionage of our country. Of course, it is very difficult to discover spies but a list of those persons should also be supplied to all the persons who are at the airports and who are also at other ports of embarkation and disembarkation. I feel that though Mr. Nath Pai has rendered a good service to our country, I think by overplaying this thing he has tried to place our country in a very unfavourable

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light in the eyes of the other countries. He has tried to dramatise too much.

Shri Koya: You mean Walcott?

Sard D. C. Sharma: He has tried to dramatise too much the exploits of Mr. Walcott. Mr. Walcott, I think, is a very shabby adventurer; Mr. Walcott is a smuggler; Mr. Walcott is a criminal of the first kind and Mr. Walcott is a person who does not deserve any sympathy at any hand. But, I think, the time of the Parliament taken on Mr. Walcott is not justified. I plead that remedial action should be taken against all these things. Our country is not a paradise of smugglers; it is not a paradise for persons who are doing all kinds of criminal things. I do say, my country is sound at heart and nobody can touch the security of this country and also the goodness and the sense of security of our people.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This debate raises a very important point, and that is a point to be considered. It is not a question of any smuggler like Mr. Walcott succeeding in smuggling. It is not that Mr. Walcott has been able to repeat that performance. But what is most annoying for our country to notice is this—if Mr. Walcott had the audacity to hoodwink us not once but twice and in a spirit of bravado, after his first flight, would it not be proper for us to consider whether our security measures are so sufficient and so strong as to prevent our secrets leaking out? If the smugglers can come to our country whenever they like and go away whenever they like, there is every reason for us to believe that Chinese are also coming into country and taking out our secrets so often. If I remember aright, I tried to contact the Home Ministry for an aeroplane, because this aeroplane was flying over a place where I am living, and which is the headquarters of the Central Reserve Police.

Shri Upkar J. Malhotra: Which place?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This aeroplane continued to fly over Neamuch and it continued to fly six times over that area. It was rumoured that at a place about 9 miles from there, some air crash had taken place. We had rushed out to find out where that air crash was, and ultimately, this aeroplane disappeared, and up to date I do not know whether the Home Ministry has been informed about it, although I had contacted the commander of the station to make a note of it, and till today, there has been no news about it.

We live in a centre in this India from where unfortunately we are not well supplied with news, because the papers are published from the big cities in India and there is no representative of any press there, and, therefore, the publicity could not be reached.

Very recently, on the 6th or 7th of this month, an aeroplane from Pakistan came, a regular air service from Pakistan. People coming from Pakistan are not allowed to come straightway, but they have to come through the customs barrier. But it was brought to my notice that some man, I have not been able to find out who that gentleman was, although I rang up the Deputy Superintendent of Customs there as soon as I received the news—was received by Sheikh Abdullah, and there was also another gentleman along with him; they were not taken through the customs barrier but brought outside straight into the place where all other inland passengers were waiting.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): To the VIP gallery.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to know why such a thing was done. If we know that smuggling is going on between India and Pakistan, why should such a thing happen? We

know that even when we return to India—sometimes you are there, and I am there and many of us are there who return from abroad—from our trips abroad, we have got to pass through the customs barrier, although the customs people are very polite to us. It is the duty and function of each citizen that he acts honestly and he acts above board. I would like to know why this special facility has been given to a particular person. Who is to decide that this facility has to be given? If this discretion is given to the officers at the barrier, you know very well that they will exercise it according to their arbitrary and whimsical nature and according to their whims and pleasure.

At the time when this Walcott incident took place, I wrote a letter on this point to the late Prime Minister. What I felt was that the inferiority complex of most of our officers *vis-a-vis* the white man persisted and persisted to the extreme so far as Delhi was concerned.

An Hon. Member: That is not true; *voh galat hai*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It may not be so according to my hon. friend but according to me it is a daily occurrence. I have noticed that that is not so in Bombay. In Bombay, an officer has still got the guts to stop a man, whatever be the colour of his skin. But that is not so in Delhi. The Walcott incident had happened in Delhi on the first occasion.

The same unfortunate thing happened at Murud. Who was the person who allowed him to get into the aeroplane? Who was the person who entered his name in the list? How were the names of two persons entered in the list of passengers, who had not come by that aeroplane? The manifest is already given, and in the manifest, how could two names be added? It passes my comprehension. It was because these two names were added that they were immediately

booked by the Pakistan Airways and they were taken out from this country. It is a most shameful episode for any country, much more so for us, because we cannot identify white skins, though we are not white-skinned people. The white man could have been spotted easily and it could easily have been said that they were not persons who belonged to this country, and yet we find that they were allowed to go without any check. Their passports were not checked; they were not identified; it was the same old story that any passport will do. Any passport would do, the face is not to be seen; the photo is not to be identified, the signature is not to be taken, and nothing of that kind is to be done, and the men are just allowed to go. All those difficulties arise and face us whenever we go abroad; even when we are with the Government delegations, very often we are troubled. Yet, these foreigners were allowed to escape. It is this aspect of the case which must be examined by us so that it may not be repeated.

It is unfortunate that every now and then our secrets are leaked out to foreigners. An incident takes place here, but it is broadcast from Pakistan before the news even appears in the press in India. The thing happens in our country, and immediately it is broadcast from Peking before we get to know anything about it. How this kind of thing happens in our country is a thing for the Government to find out. We know that there is infiltration of foreign elements, not in the sense that there are foreigners, but in the sense that there are well-paid agents of foreigners who have infiltrated in our government services. On account of that infiltration, each and every secret which we called as a secret is carried to the others and in a very cheap and easy way, and we are the sufferers as a result of it.

Till this incident took place, most of us did not know where Murud was. How could these smugglers

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

land at Murud? The story was afloat about three years back that an aeroplane had landed in Jhalawar. Jhalawar has been a great smuggling centre for opium; I cannot say whether it is so or not today. But opium was smuggled by aeroplanes from that area, and yet there was no news about it, and because there was no news, therefore, Government kept quiet.

Therefore, will Government agree to this small demand that has been made by Shri Nath Pai that a committee may be appointed to go into this whole affair to find out where the loopholes exist and to suggest measures to plug those loopholes? Let there be a committee of some honest citizens who without fear or favour can come to a finding and a decision and make recommendations to Government on these points, namely whether or not this hoodwinking was done deliberately through the services rendered by persons who were fond of a little piece of gold or whether it was done by a very shrewd personality, a very cunning man who threw dust into the eyes of our officers and escaped. These are the two points on which we must come to a decision one way or the other, so that we may know which portion of this story is true.

With these words, I support this motion.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I admit that this debate is a most important debate and therefore I had been looking forward to the turn which the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, who initiated it, would give to it. But I am sorry to say I rise as a disappointed man.

I thought Shri Nath Pai would be justified in making out a vital point, how dangerous it is to keep vital areas on our west coast in complete isolation from the rest of the country. If the Murud incident highlights any-

thing for me, it is that the Konkan area, which is an inaccessible area, remains virtually cut off from the rest of the country, and therefore, it has transformed itself ultimately into a paradise of smugglers. What the situation calls for is not a parliamentary committee to inquire into the Murud incident but that Konkan should be connected with the rest of the country by good motorable roads and Konkan should be transformed into another Kashmir, and a tourist resort, where not only smugglers but tourists will go and appreciate the scenic beauty of Konkan and which will strike terror in the hearts of smugglers.

Shri Nath Pai: May I remind him that New Delhi is the capital and it is, I think, connected with fairly motorable roads with the rest of the country. Mr. Walcott ran away from here.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: He escaped from jail. Jails are kept for prisoners and sometimes prisoners escape from jails. That does not raise any security question.

What I am driving at is that Konkan should be connected with good roads with the rest of the country.

Shri Nath Pai: I agree with him.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I thank him. I thought it would naturally come from him.

Shri Nath Pai, in an attempt to ridicule the security apparatus of India, has eulogised Mr. Walcott. This reminds me of Hollywood cinema themes where smugglers and thieves and criminals are shown up as heroes with rosy background so much so that this ultimately leads to further criminalities. If Shri Nath Pai was serious in highlighting this factor, he need not have praised Mr. Walcott in the way he has done.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of personal explanation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not in his usual seat.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know if he was present in the House when I spoke. He is, I think, a serious Member, a promising one whom the ruling party has. I called Mr. Walcott a minor man, I called him an insignificant man. I said it is a pity that this House has to mention him. I said it is a pity that the name of a minor man, an American adventurer, has to find a place in the annals of my Parliament. I said it is extraordinary that a small man is ridiculing the security apparatus of my country.

If the hon. Member wants to attack me, let him do so on the basis of what I have said and not on the basis of some fiction.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I am sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between fiction and truth. I have heard him with patience and after that I am saying this.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Gagar): Shri Nath Pai had quoted an American soldier to have said that he could alone conquer the whole country.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In an attempt to ridicule the security apparatus, he has used very strong words. But he did not have the courage to tell Mao Tse-tung on the floor of this House that his army had been crushed in Ladakh. On the other hand, he was quoting him to say that the Indian army had proved itself to be invisible in war. He did not have the courage to say that because of the attack by our army, the Chinese army had to withdraw from this land.

श्री पू. शि. जीवरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
कुछ लो शर्म करो इतने जूते लकरेसी
बातें इत करो। चुशूल का हमें बखबी पता
है किव तो हमारी क्या हालत हुई

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members cannot stand up and go on speaking like this without catching my eye.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I always subscribe to the view that the security apparatus of a country is a thing which has to be very closely guarded and cannot be kept open. It is like a woman's virtue. It is a question of trust. Security is best left to the administrators. The maximum that a responsible citizen can do is to pass on such information or material he has concerning security matters to the officers concerned and leave them to deal with it effectively. But my hon. friend, in an attempt to focus this security lapse, has also given this entire security question an approach which appears to me to be a topless approach.

An hon. Member: Headless approach.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: There are countries in this world which believe in the topless approach, but India is not one such country.

Therefore, in criticising the security apparatus and security lapses of the administration, I thought my hon. friend would not go to the extent of suggesting a parliamentary committee to go into the whole question of security. I feel a parliamentary committee is least equipped for it. If at all such committees could prove successful, they would have succeeded elsewhere in the world. But past experience shows that no parliamentary committee has ever proved successful in tackling vital issues of security. I feel security has to be dealt with the seriousness it calls for. That seriousness can be there only if there is a certain amount of restraint in speaking on security questions. I am sorry to say I could not even invent that restraint on the part of the hon. Member.

Mr. Walcot has escaped and has ridiculed, to some extent, our security arrangements. I think his escape has something definitely to do with the security of this country. But the

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

remedy for dealing with it and strengthening our security apparatus is on the lines suggested in the statement of the hon. Minister. If there is any insistence by Parliament, it should be that the remedies should be very strictly followed. Apart from that, I feel that Mr. Walcott is also connected with smuggling activities. I dare say in every civilised country smuggling activities are very often found.

Shri Inde J. Malhotra (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): It is part of civilisation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My hon. friend says it is part of civilisation, though it is not a civilised part of it. I feel that smuggling has to be checked. But if there is a stray case of smuggling succeeding, it can become a question of confidence in Government—this is something which passes my comprehension. We must have some sense of proportion. If we have, smuggling activity cannot in any civilised parliament be a subject matter for confidence or no-confidence in Government.

I feel Government has been sufficiently successful in checking smuggling activities. I do trust they will completely eliminate smuggling from this country if possible, if not at least minimise it as much as possible.

Shri Hafiz: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I heard Shri Nath Pai and other Members. I may say that at least so far as this particular subject is concerned, I do not take it to be a subject for debate only; I take it in the manner in which we should all take it. It is a matter where one has to be serious; I think I can assure the House that Government is as serious as the Members who have taken part in the debate. It is from that point of view that I do not want to merely make debating points out of the various points raised by Shri Nath Pai and other Members.

I would have been in a position to explain things in greater detail. I do not mean to explain in the sense

that everything is all right. But the circumstances in which the two foreigners came and could go, the object with which they had come, and all the antecedents etc. have to be cleared. But I am handicapped in two ways. In the first place we are yet in a stage of investigation. Therefore, it may be that we may have information, but unless that information is corroborated by evidence which can be supported and which could stand the scrutiny of a court of law, there are chances, for instance, of these statements being misused. Mr. Trivedi being a very able lawyer would appreciate that if a statement is made today on behalf of Government as having been made by a particular witness, another witness may make quite a contrary statement, then there would be contradiction between the two witnesses' statements, and perhaps the case may fall through. He can well appreciate it.

It is therefore that if I do not at this stage give all the facts to the House, I would say and I would assure the House that it is not because I want to keep anything back from the House. Far from that, it has never been my practice to keep anything back from the House or to hide anything. And what is there after all to hide? If things have happened, they have happened. If it was not proper, it was not proper. If lessons have to be taken, they have to be taken. If something more has to be done, it will be done. So it is not that I am hiding anything or that I want to keep back anything. But my difficulty is that today we are in a stage of investigation and therefore I cannot give all the facts, although we may have them.

I would also like to bring to the notice of this House through you, Sir, another aspect of this case, and it is this. Mr. Nath Pai said that we are negotiating with other countries for extradition. It is not a question of negotiation: it is a question of judicial proceeding. If there is an extradition case, then it is a question of proceeding by law according to the procedure laid down. And the procedure would

be that we have first to prepare a *prima facie* case, to fix the identity of the accused, to collect evidence to show that he has committed the offence. Now, in this it is not merely the newspaper report or the statement made by one person here or one person there; it has to be corroborated, it has to be proved, and proved at a judicial test that the offence has been committed. After we do it here in our court, it will have to be taken over to the British court or the other countries' courts from where the accused has to be extradited. And that court will also see whether the facts as brought out from the evidence are sufficient to *prima facie* establish the charge which has been levelled against the person to be extradited. Along with that, when it is a question of surrendering an accused for trial to another country, that country would also wish to assure itself that the person extradited or the person surrendered by the nation to other nations will be dealt with purely according to the law and that the sentence imposed upon him will be according to the measure or the magnitude of the offence and that there will not be any extra-judicial pressure or consideration brought to bear in effecting a sentence on the person whom they surrender.

Therefore, if the absconder has committed an offence, he has committed an offence. But let it not be allowed to appear as if this man has done something which has ridiculed the country, for which this Parliament and the Members of this House and the whole country are so much angry, so much agitated that we will try to take vengeance for what he has done. So my point is this—there is an offence committed, he will be punished, he should be punished—but that impression we should not allow to go abroad that he will be treated not according to law but according to our vengeance or other considerations. That is the only thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House as a caution.

Mr. Nath Pai then said, why do we take the help of foreign countries or why don't we—he said we should bring an American. Mr. Nath Pai, I should say, is a very senior Parliamentarian, an eloquent speaker; he put his facts very strongly. But sometimes he also has a lighter side of him. And he wanted an American expert to look into the case of Walcott because he thought that our officers have been deputed abroad to take the help of foreign agencies; why should they go?

Now, I may just mention here that it is not a question of any expert aid or that our police are not competent. They have gone in order to collect evidence. Smuggling of goods means that some goods have been brought from other countries. Now, it is not only this country, but there are five or six other countries where we suspect a gang ought to have been working, and we have also information. Now, it will be a connecting of these incidents and the various links, and therefore it is that we have deputed two police officers to investigate into this incident and to find out or collect the necessary information to build up the evidence.

Then, Mr. Nath Pai said, if everywhere we want foreign experts, what are our police doing. It is not a question of foreign experts everywhere. This agency which I have mentioned in the statement is already at it, because as the information goes, the name of John Philby is a forgery and it appears from the investigation that he has obtained a passport from the United Kingdom on a forgery. And therefore, it is not only that he has committed an offence here but it seems from the evidence that he has committed an offence there also. So they are already investigating into it.

Shri Nath Pai: If the press report is true, they have come empty-handed; the two officials whom you sent, they have come empty-handed.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that.

[**Shri Hathi**]

As I was saying, Mr. Nath Pai is otherwise a master of facts. He collects facts from Ministers' statements, from official documents, from official reports, from newspapers and from all other sources available to him. But when it wants to use them, he can use at his will any fact that he has got.

Now, this morning's paper gives some report, and that was that the two officers have returned empty-handed. They have not returned, they are still there. (*Interruption*). I have seen the report in this morning's paper.

Shri Nath Pai: If you will permit me, Sir, I will place the cutting from the *Times of India* on the Table.

Shri Hathi: I have seen it this morning . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take his word.

Shri Hathi: I never said that Mr. Nath Pai has said something from his imagination; I have never said so. I said he collects his facts, and I said that he has cited the newspaper report this morning. The newspaper report is not correct. They have not returned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But they are in the process.

Shri Hathi: Then the question is that these reports are not always correct. And it would not be safe—and specially, as I said, if it was a question which was on facts, established facts or facts proved by evidence, then it would have been a matter for me and Mr. Nath Pai to debate on those established facts.

Here, certain facts have to be established, and when these facts have to be established, neither would it be fair on my part to rebut authentically what he has said, because I cannot do so, because the facts have not been established, nor would it be proper for him to base his arguments on facts which have yet to be proved.

For example, he mentions that had one of the accomplices of these two foreigners been there according to the signal received, then they would have come and gone away. That a signal was sent by this gentleman to his accomplice here, and that the accomplice failed to reach there in time, is a piece of evidence which has to be proved. I do not know the source of information of Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Would you associate me with your committee? I will establish it.

Shri Hathi: If that fact can be proved and established, then it can be a debate on established facts, but that very point has to be yet proved. For that, evidence has to be obtained, and investigations have to be made. That clue might have been given by some interested party. When we have to deal with a man who has been notorious not only here, but notorious in all other countries, we have to be very careful and guarded to see that he does not take us on a wrong track by some information which he throws here and there. I do not know the source of his information at all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You have said that the British Government agrees that he was here on a forged passport. That is an evidence, and that is a clear fact. It is a crime against that country and our country. That itself should be enough.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is another point. Government has not challenged the information given that Mr. Walcott was the guest of the former District Manager of Air India, who is no more there.

Shri Hathi: I will reply to that.

As for what Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said, even that is not an established fact. This is what we presume from what we have got during investigation, but it has yet to be proved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did he not stay with Mr. Menon?

Shri Hathi: Which Menon?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The sales manager.

Shri Hathi: Let us not again complicate the issue. There are two issues. One is Mr. Walcott's escape from Safdarjung airport, Delhi. The other is the Murud incident. I am discussing the latter incident. The question which Shri Alva asked perhaps refers to the Safdarjung airport. The person may be the same, but as I said in my reply to Shri Nath Pai, we have yet to ascertain the identity and prove it to the satisfaction of the court.

Shri Joachim Alva: If the first thing had not happened, the second would not have happened at all?

Shri Hathi: Whether the second would have or would not have happened if the first had not happened is a different matter, but I am not concerned with that. What I am saying is this, that we have connected the first incident with the second incident on the presumption that this gentleman who had come to Murud and who had gone away was the same gentleman who went from Safdarjung airport, and it is on this presumption that we have been working.

As I said in the very beginning, had this fact been proved, then everything is very clear. That is my difficulty.

Anyway, during the debate, various other points have been brought out about foreign exchange, about Birlas and Tatas.

Shri Nath Pai: He is making a serious effort. May I help him? Before you answer the other points, which you need not if you do not like, please tell me this very simple thing.

How is it that the aerodrome officer, who, according to you, got the information four hours before, failed to do anything about it??

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that.

..Shri Nath Pai: Why do you go to Birlas and others? Don't be in a hurry.

Shri Hathi: I am first wanting to dispose of these things. I only want to say in passing that it does not directly refer to the particular incident, but so far as I am concerned, I did not receive any telephone call from anywhere. I have not received any telephone call from anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But there were searches in Birla's house.

Shri Hathi: I have not received any telephone call. If there are searches, if the police have got information, they will do their duty, and they have been doing it.

So far as the other incident is concerned, I will come to that, because I think that is an important part. The incident can be looked at from the point of view as Shri Nath Pai has very ably stated. Two foreigners come, they land here, and then they go to Bombay, then they go away, escape. How did all these things happen? That is exactly the point.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have tried to make it clear in my statement, as clear as I could, and state the facts as they are. The plane landed at Murud. As soon as the plane landed, the villagers and the village headman gathered. They find two foreigners, they take them to the police station. The police officer on duty, a head constable, sees their passports, enters their names, and sends a message. Unfortunately, he took them as people in distress.

(Shri Hathi)

because they said their plane had engine trouble, and therefore they had to force land. He sent a telegram. It is a rather jumbled telegram, but still he mentions certain things in it. The telegram reads:

"One British Royal Plane No. G/ASNS landed on sea beach of Murud (Ratnagiri) at 9 A.M. today due to some breakdown in engine. Pilot MISTER B. M. C. Allister and FITTER Fls John Agent, both of England are well. Plane kept under Police bandobast. No damage. Murud situated about 7 miles from Dapoli Pol. Stn., Harni Road in Ratnagiri district. Instructions solicited."

The two foreigners come and tell him they were going from Amritsar to Bombay, they had engine trouble, and they had to force land, and then, asked his help. The first thing that this man does is to see their passports. They were British passports. Then, he sends two policemen to keep a watch on the aircraft. Then, they wanted to go to Bombay to get a technical man from there. They came to Bombay. What happens in Bombay next day? They try to go away. Before they could go to Pakistan, they should have the stamp of having landed in India. They come to the international line where the East African passengers were, and they try to come out of the customs barrier.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How did they do that?

Shri Hathi: At that place, the immigration officer on duty checks the passports, the immigration cards and sees that these two passengers are extra. So, at this point, these two people were already located. At that point of time, he tells the IAC officer on duty that he has got so many passengers on this passenger list, but there are two more passengers. The officer on duty there goes into the office, returns after some time, and

adds the name of these two passengers in the list.

He thought that they were bona-fide passengers and therefore, the immigration police officer who was on duty saw that their names were entered and allowed them to go. This officer has been arrested. It is something which requires a more thorough investigation as to why did that particular officer enter the names of these two passengers as bona-fide passengers. Had he not entered them, they were already detected and they were found to be extra and they would not have been allowed to go. It may be due to some bribery; he may have taken money from these two people. I do not want to make public what statements he had made. Perhaps he gives some reasons which so far as the Government is concerned are not satisfactory and they are not sound reasons. We are not satisfied with his reasons as to why he entered these two names. That man was immediately arrested. Of course the passports were there. The police officer on duty allows them to go out because he gets the authority that they are bona-fide passengers. This matter requires thorough investigations and we shall look into the matter further.

Shri Nath Pai: How long since has he been arrested?

Shri Hathi: Two months. He is now in jail. We should understand that this is part of the whole story and it has to be linked with the other incidents. This is the weak link. But for the failure of this individual it would have been easier and they would not have been allowed to go. The weak link is here. When we talk about tightening the security, I fully agree with the hon. Member. I do not want to make a debating point of that. Even in spite of the tightening of the security measures, there is some human failure here or

there. If one man acts wrongly, then what has the Government to do? Either sack that man or punish that man and do anything with that man. That does not mean that the whole security system or the method is wrong. I do not want to take shelter by saying that everything is safe and that nothing has to be done. In fact, I myself went to Bombay to enquire into the question which Shrimati Renu Chakravarty asked. How did that happen? The question that struck you struck me also and I went to Bombay on the 10th to look at it as to how it had happened. The railings there are so low that they could be jumped over. These are points which could be looked into. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I do not want to interrupt him but I must say that I have used that airport many times; the lounge for the coming passengers is a very separate one. Unless he has managed to reach the tarmac and mix with them and unless he was helped by someone to do so or somebody was negligent of his duty, it is impossible.

Shri Hathi: But who that somebody was or how he managed to do so are relatively less important as they were detected while they were coming out. Now what happened was that he was like an ordinary passenger when he came out and then he bought a ticket and he went by an ordinary plane. The first was his landing and the second was his going away. In between has happened this failure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Did he go as a transit passenger? If so, what happens to his luggage?

Shri Hathi: He had no luggage with him.

Shri Nath Pai: He has disposed of his goods; that means that there are people in the country who have taken his smuggled goods.

Shri Hathi: We have to remember certain things. It was not an enemy

plane. We had suspected that he had come with some particular motive. One motive could be smuggling. Therefore, we have carried out raids on as many as 39 places and we have been able to get certain clues. We got some precious stones and other things. Merely because we got some precious stones it will not enable us to unearth the whole story; we cannot immediately locate it. Investigations are still going on. What I say is that we are not leaving these things unattended to or uninvestigated. We have tried to find out who are the other people who have helped him. We have been able to get two other persons' names and some other clues and we are trying to bring them to book and it will take some time. I cannot disclose all the facts, as I said, not because I want to keep anything away from this House. Let the investigations be complete and we shall put them before the Court and get them punished. It is not that we wish to keep things from the House. For extraditing them we have to convince the other country's court that according to their law there is an offence, and therefore, our task is a bit difficult. But I may assure the House that we have never been complacent and I do not think that even Mr. Nath Pai meant it so. This should not unnecessarily be played up too much to create an atmosphere as is the whole country is trying to take vengeance on this gentleman because he has gone away. That would affect our extradition proceedings. This is a warning, caution or request which I would request the House to take seriously. Therefore, I think that there is nothing so serious in this matter as to take recourse to a vote of no-confidence against this Government.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I do not know if I have a right of reply but the important question that was raised in this House—you were absent, Sir—was this. Trying to make pun upon the word used he has dodged the main issue. A respectable national daily says that the two officers who were

[Shri Nath Pai]

deputed are returning. He says that they have not returned but that they are turning. The essence of my statement was that they are encountering difficulties in the United Kingdom and that the mountainous evidence that is available is dismissed by the British authorities. What is the truth in that? It says they are returning empty-handed; that is, they have failed. Then there is another important question. In his own statement, he says that the aerodrome officer got the message at 7.32, Walcott and his accomplice left at 11. What did the aerodrome officer do during these four long hours regarding the suspects and about whom he got a telegraphic message? At least, let him answer that part of the question, if not the whole.

15 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai: So far as the newspaper-cutting saying that they are returning empty-handed, is concerned, it gives an impression that these officers were sent as if to bring back Walcott physically. They had gone there for the purpose of collecting information. Now, the newspaper also had very cleverly given two paragraphs, with the heading "returning empty-handed".

Shri Nath Pai: "Inadequate evidence" is the heading.

Shri Nath Pai: "Empty-handed" means they were sent as if to bring back Walcott! They were not going to bring Walcott physically back here. They were only there for the purpose of collecting the data and doing investigation. They are still doing that. They are not returning; they have not returned. That is the first point. Yet, they are there, busy with other countries; they are busy in other countries, collecting data.

Shri Nath Pai: Let them have a good holiday!

Shri Nath Pai: They are on duty; they have not returned.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any information that they have been able to collect some useful evidence so far?

Shri Nath Pai: They have been collecting; they have collected. The second point that Shri Nath Pai asked was this: when the aerodrome officer got a message at 7.25 or so, what did he do about the foreigners. But the message he got was about force-landing of the plane and not about the two persons; the persons' names were not mentioned. It was only that the plane had landed; so, they relayed the message to all the neighbouring stations as to whether any such thing had come. It was sometime in the afternoon that he got one message from Beirut or so that one small plane had gone away and it was going to Iraq. It was after that that they suspected this. The names of the passengers were not mentioned in that message.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai has had his turn.

Shri Nath Pai: One question, Sir. It is a question of fact. It is about the statement before the House which has to be treated a bit more seriously. I am not asking for something from some message or some newspapers. In the statement he says that the message to the aerodrome did not contain any statement. The statement says it was a copy of the message sent to the police. That means it contained all the details. I do not want to interrupt, but may I read from it? "This was received the same day". What was received? It was the message sent by the head constable. This was received the same day by the police inspector at Ratnagiri. In the absence of the District Superintendent of Police, he tried to relay the message by wireless, to the Controller of Civil Aerodromes. The message contained all the details. Unfortunately, it could not be received in time. It was received at 7.30. What is the point in saying that it was not?

Shri Nath Pai: I would not like to withhold this information at least; it is important. But the message which

went from Ratnagiri to the airport did not contain correct names. The message about landing was there, but not about their proceeding to Bombay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I mentioned in the course of my speech that my information was that one officer, Mr. Tiwari, who is a Deputy Director, Revenue Intelligence, was informed of the whole affair. He went to the hotel and had some contact with Mr. Doze, another French national; he knew about the whole thing. I do not know,— and I want to know whether he is also placed under suspension and whether he was not responsible for asking Mr. Doze, another partner of Mr. Walcott, to appear as approver. What is the truth in that?

Shri Hathi: So far as this incident is concerned, this name or that name has not come to my notice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Find out.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): We are anxious to know what has happened to those boxes with which Mr. Walcott landed in India. A question was raised about this in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and no proper answer or clarification was given. Secondly, what has happened to these fellows who have surreptitiously entered the customs enclosure or the transit lounge. What has happened to these officers who were in charge of vigilance to disallow or to prevent people who are not authorised to enter customs enclosure or the transit lounge? Has any action been taken against those officers who have failed in their duty to prevent these people from entering the customs enclosure?

Shri Hathi: I have replied to almost all these questions.

Shri Joachim Alva: Not a word about the coastal security.

Shri Hathi: I can do one thing. If Members want to ask questions, let them ask. I shall reply to them one by one.

Mr. Speaker: The last one only.

Shri Hathi: Yes; this is the last one. So far as the officer is concerned, he detected them already and it was therefore that he saw that these two people were not bona fide passengers, and therefore, he drew attention to it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The House will now resume discussion on the No confidence Motion. **Shri Krishna Menon.**

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence to say at the outset that no Government, and particularly our Government with a vast majority like we have, and a party in power continuously for 17 years, has any reason to resent the motion of no-confidence in the House. I do not say this in a sense of superciliousness, but merely as a statement of fact. It is the right of the Opposition. The question arises whether because we may do something, we should do it. Before I go into further matters, I would like to say that this House, whether we like it or not, has an audience far vaste and far more powerful than this Chamber or this country, and since the number of speeches are not proportionate to the distribution of opinion, it is likely to be regarded that there is a large volume of opinion in this House which has no confidence in the Government that has come in.

Having said that, I want to go on to point out that the debate we are having is based upon the resolution or motion moved by my learned and distinguished friend, **Shri N. C. Chatterjee** and supported by a large number of others. But the speeches are visitors: those who have appointment have to wait and those who have no appointment have to take a longer

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time on priority: that means to say, the speeches that are made are by the people who say "we do not agree to this resolution" and it appears that they do not agree to it because they think that it does not go far enough.

I believe something was said here about the sins of the fathers being visited on the children. Normally speaking, it is quite unnecessary for anyone of us to defend either our late Prime Minister, as for example, his life and conduct, or to put in any special pleading, but there comes a time when there is a compulsion, even a moral compulsion upon oneself to express oneself on these matters. It was said, "the sins of the father." I would not go into the plural; perhaps it refers to Gandhiji. Then monopoly was mentioned. Monopoly always regards the approach and the prospect of social justice as sin; not only sin but original sin. Those who live by the profit motive and by the sellers' market and by subjecting the community to economic conditions of scarcity, they look upon planning as an anathema. Those individuals or groups particularly who are engaged in industries which are on the verge of nationalisation, they look upon the public sector with awe and as a spectre to be avoided. Therefore, that part of the debate has turned round, not on the hundred days or less than hundred days of this Government, but the entire record of this country since Independence. Perhaps I am wrong in saying "since Independence" because the speeches made in that part of the debate are something which disprove Independence, because of the conditions that have come since Independence, such as Planning, such as control of the economy, such as liberty, such as democracy. All these things are essential; democracy is also essential for people's vote and so on. So, all these conditions that have come in since Independence come under the censure vote. We have to treat that part of the debate in one compartment, because some people have put down their names to it and the others are

the uninvited guests into the resolution. And so, when we are treated to what is called semantic hypnosis—I do not know about hypnosis—there is only one thing worse than semantic hypnosis and that is semantic distortion. What is more, when people seek refuge under semantics, I believe there is no argument. So, we are obliged to go back over a period of 18 years.

Broadly speaking, it falls into three classes—the economic life of this country, its political and diplomatic achievements, and the ethical and moral contributions that the late Prime Minister and his colleagues have made. I will take them in the reverse order.

If there was nothing else to the late Prime Minister's credit, the respect he had for this House, for parliamentary institutions and the way he treated the opposition, sometimes to the irritation of some of us, itself entitles him to a place in parliamentary history which is unequalled. The respect he had for parliamentary institutions, sometimes carrying it so, I would not say ridiculous extent, but to inconveniently logical extent, entitles him to a degree of respect from all sides of the House.

Then we come to the moral values involved. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, with great respect, do we know of any statesman, any Prime Minister, any executive head of the Government, who will come before a public assembly, and without any reservation confess to his faults? This is an example which amazes people, because generally Ministers are supposed to be here to do stone-walling, that is, not let the other side score and have the matter talked out, however long it takes. I have seen other legislatures, but I have known no other instance in the world.

Coming to the political and diplomatic field, it has been said that this was a period of squandermania, where planning has been subjugated to the individuality of the people, I think

the insistence is upon people. It might have suppressed the individuality of some people instead of a larger number of people having some individuality. That is what is meant by the approach to social justice. So, in terms of economics, during this period there has been so much progress in this country. Not that anyone is satisfied with it, not that this Government or any Government is free from blame; I will come to that later. Food production has gone up in this country by 50 per cent, cotton production by 100 per cent jute production by 50 per cent, though at the expense of food production in Bengal, sugarcane production by 90 per cent, again at the expense of food production. If calculations are right, at the end of the third Plan, 73 per cent. of all the male children and born in this country and 62 per cent. of the female children—I do not know why this difference, because there are equal numbers in the country—would have been through schools. I deliberately use the words "through the schools", because there is reason for it; I do not want to go into that. We would have spent in each one of these years more money on elementary education than was spent during the whole of the British period. There are people amongst us who say, either when there is attack by China or there is food famine, "let us shut down all schools and economise". That is the general approach even amongst some of it in spite of our knowing that no democracy can survive except with this degree of education.

The same thing applies to our defence. When independence came, this country had no defence mechanism. The army was at the beck and call of the imperial power; the policy was decided from Whitehall; its instruments were lying in Whitehall; its strategy also was determined in Whitehall. It is not my purpose to go into the details of this. But its capacity to be self-reliant has increased very many fold that we are able to think in terms of a modern

army and a modern defence force which have been thought of in this country only since independence.

While the first Industrial Commission was appointed in 1912, and this country in terms of aggregate production was still sixth in the world, it was still a backward country. My friend, Shri Raj Bahadur, is sitting there. At the time of independence, we had some 60,000 tons of shipping. Today we are approaching 1 million tons mark in shipping, though unfortunately we still carry a greater part of our cargo in foreign bottoms.

Coming to the political and diplomatic achievements, politically I think the late Prime Minister and his colleagues have been largely responsible for not committing the mistake of jumping the ditch in two leaps. If you jump a ditch in two leaps, you fall in it. Therefore, when we passed on from dependence on British rule to independence, there was no question such as the fitness of the people. Who is to decide who is fit or not? Irrespective of caste or creed, our men and women, literate or illiterate, they all became equal inheritors of the legacy of independence that was won. I would skip over this period rapidly. Thereby we have laid down the foundations of economic and social justice, because no democracy can survive without the extension of the democracy in the economic and social sphere. At the same time, once people have been enfranchised, you cannot put them back. Irrespective of what the monopolists may say, irrespective of what the anti-diluvians may say, it is impossible in this country to put back the clock of progress, irrespective of what anybody might say, because the masses of people of this country are awake.

Coming to the field of diplomacy and international relations, ours was a subject nation. It acquired the external status of independence somewhere in 1919, not with any content.

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In the last 17 years, it has not become one of the major States of the world, but its boisterousness is counting for something. You may easily dismiss that as merely ephemeral prestige. But it should not be forgotten—you know it is possible to acquire new prejudices, new likes and dislikes, but in the long run it is not possible to re-write history. Events have occurred and you cannot put them back. So, in the last so many years, in the first 12 or 15 years of our independence, at least to my knowledge, on three memorable occasions, this country's contribution prevented a world war. There is no better and more convincing witness—in a public meeting in Delhi when tributes were paid to the late Prime Minister, Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State of the United States, who cannot be accused of any partiality towards our conduct in the UN, said: 'The contributions of India in the UN had been constructive and on the side of moderation.' No greater tribute could have been paid to us in that way. So, in the field of diplomacy, whether it is in the liberation of colonial countries or in telling the populations of Indian origin that nationalism is territorial and not racial, or in standing up against monopoly of mineral products, in that way great contributions have been made.

Regarding the role of the opposition in a parliamentary system, to my humble knowledge, Parliament consists of the two Chambers and the President. That makes Parliament. So far as this House is concerned, all of us and yourself make the Lok Sabha. I would be the last person to suggest . . .

जी काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर) भव्यक
महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रारूप है। वहता
वहोदय पिछले सत्तरहूँ साल की बातें कह
रहे हैं जबकि वर्तमान भविष्यवास प्रस्ताव
आज की हालत पर साया गया है . . .
(*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): When we are hearing a good speech, he does not have the basic mind to understand the speech.

Mr. Speaker: Every member has the right to interrupt. There ought not to be so much of impatience. Reference has been made also to many things before Mr. Shastri's Government.

एक माननीय सदस्य : रेफरेंस क्या,
सारा भाषण ही उस के बारे में है।

भव्यक भवोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस
को सुनें।

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, I am subject to be corrected by you. I believe I have not gone outside the record.

Mr. Speaker: No, no (*Interruption*). Order, order. Hon. Members may listen with patience.

Shri Krishna Menon: The vigilance of an Opposition and even, sometimes, what may be inconvenient to the Government, is essential to survival of parliamentary life as such, and if instances are wanted the debate we have had this morning, which has just ended, is an outstanding and a very telling instance how the Opposition in Parliament contributes to the integrity of public life, to the correction of Government and to making the Cabinet, alive to the problems. All this is very necessary. But to those who say that because we are a people who should become accustomed to a great deal of tolerance as no democracy can survive without it, my submission would have been that if it was a question of the Opposition parties not being satisfied with the conduct of the Government I fail to see why in the hundred days that preceded, the government's emergence during that period, no voice came forward for the calling of this Parliament. There was a crisis, they say, in this country. But nothing was done. When the late

Prime Minister was alive the smallest thing was to demand for a calling of this Parliament. Therefore, I submit, that this particular occasion that is chosen, when the country has passed through its worst shock in history, to submit a resolution, whatever may be its parliamentary implications, and to suggest that the existing government should be displaced, is not something that adds to its importance—I do not say this in any disrespectful way.

the production is low he has less of security and he demands his money from the cultivator. When the cultivator says that he has no money he asks him to take his food to the market. So the small quantities of production come to the market. That is what happened in the period 1953—55 when Shri Kidwai was called in. There was really a surplus of production. During the period 1951 to 1963 there has been a steady rise in production and the production reached a plateau in 1963.

Secondly, I would say, if you take each of these particular matters it would have been very necessary for taking each of these particular problems and having a debate. Much has been said in regard to food. I want to say here that the policy adopted by Government—we are not talking about practice—takes us over one style; that is to say, the Government, whether it knows it or not, has now accepted the position that the food problem, the so-called food crisis, is not a crisis of production or a crisis of resources but it is a crisis of prices created by the wholesale and retail merchants of the country wherein impose on the market conditions of supply of foodgrains to the market itself. It is not as if all those fundamental economic laws are altered. On the point of supply it is the market which is conditioned. To put it briefly, there are peculiar conditions in Indian agrarian economy where there is lower production and lower prices and higher production and higher prices. The wholesaler lends money to the cultivator. When

What is the present position? According to Government's statistics, with all its limitations, we have an availability of 13.2 ounces of cereals and 2.2 ounces of pulses per head of population including all infants one day old. This is slightly less than in previous years by somewhere about 0.5 ounces but it is more or less the same. The Government also says that the average consumption of an adult may be perhaps somewhere about 16 ounces, but at the same time they say that for women it is 8.8 ounces—women may not agree but that is the calculation—and for children it is somewhere about 6 ounces. What I am trying to point out is this. In the case of population, creating merely claptrap arguments about family planning etc., will not solve the problem. The population of this country will rise and by the end of this century there will be 750 million people. It is not a question either of preventing births or stalling births or, if you like, massive infanticide. There is no way. In Buddhist India there were two million people, when

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the British came there were 60 million people, and now there are 450 million. The population will rise, but we have to go back to the out-worn maxim that every mouth and stomach is born with a pair of hands. Therefore, it takes us to other factors where the productivity of the soil has to be considered.

What I am mentioning at the present time is this recognition by the Government to resort to State trading irrespective of how it works out. What creates a famine? It is the pricing process. On all the four famines that have occurred in India during the last 20 years, the Bengal famine in 1943 apart, it has not been a crisis of the production or the resources. In the case of the Bengal famine the problem was that rice supply was cut off from Burma and the British wanted foodgrains for other purposes and there was shortage. But today in 1964—I do not know about 1965—if anybody says that the next crop will be good and therefore there will be no famine, I will say, we will have to wait and see to what extent it would be possible to control the pricing process so that the supply of foodgrains to the stomach does not come from the farmer but from the market. At the same time, the quantum of food that comes into the market is less than 4 per cent of the total produce. Therefore, the Government is to be congratulated on having thrown its weight on the side of state trading.

Having said that, I would say that any control of the pricing process by partial measures is bound to fail. I have heard it said, why not take 25 per cent over and then try with that. What happens is this. You will buy up to 25 per cent and that is to be supplied to the needy population. When the Government quota is thus over, the field is then free for profiteers. This cannot be done in two heads in this way, with sectional or zonal control. I believe also that with the adoption of state trading, that is to

say, the willingness of Government as a policy to control the price mechanism, the whole question of zones will become redundant. There cannot be any question of the country being treated as sub-divisions. The whole thing comes under the Government.

Then, a very considerable amount of heat was sought to be raised with regard either to the faults of our previous foreign policy or in regard to the present. Now, in the short time I have all that I can say is, we have to thank our present Foreign Minister for the speech he made elsewhere saying that one or two people or a number of people saying somewhere or something does not change the policy of a government. So far as this party is concerned, so far as we are concerned, the foreign policy of this country is based upon national independent and national sovereignty and there can be no question of any of that being surrendered, and I think it would be a bad day if we who are in public life were to merely take our cue as to what is the policy from some headlines that we see in the newspapers.

So far as I am concerned, we are a country that keeps not only away from the war blocs but—here I speak with a degree of assertion—a country that ought to keep away from blocs even in the economic sense. Non-alignment is not merely freedom from military blocs, it is also freedom from economic alignment and moral alignment in that way. So, if our economy becomes subject to other countries, we are likely to suffer for it.

We heard a great deal about one Mr. Walcott having come over here. But what about thousands of Walcotts who go round as honoured guests in this country? Why do we exhaust our energies in straining at a gnat and keep on swallowing so many camels at the same time? Why is there this distinction in this way? The fact that the Government has accepted the invitation and our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister would be going to

Cairo to attend the Non-alignment Conference is, I believe, the final answer to those people who took askance on this policy. Non-alignment at the time it came out did not come out in that way. It gradually came up to that position. Now it has become a world conference of 56 countries of which 46 are full members and ten of them are Latin American countries. Therefore, both territorially and politically the diplomatic ambit has widened. So the acceptance of this invitation and the pronouncements of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister show that there is no change in our policy. Whether you talk about economic policy or foreign policy, I think, if I may say so, it is unrealistic to talk about somebody changing it one fine morning.

We have heard a great deal from the non-official side of the Opposition—I hope you understand what I mean—about the relationship between agriculture and industry. It is a purely artificial distinction. No agricultural country can survive without industrial progress because, after all, everything that a person uses is not grown in the ground, whether it be clothing, ploughs or kerosene oil or whatever it is. Therefore, without industry it is not possible for it to flourish.

There was a great deal of attack made upon heavy industry—I would not suggest any motives—the implication of which more or less is that this country must for ever submit to the economic predominance of western countries. There is no country that has progressed without being able, to feed itself; or, if it cannot feed itself—for example, the United Kingdom has only five weeks of food supplies—it must have the money to buy it because of its industry. So, either we grow it or, what we cannot grow, we must be able to buy it. If the food is insufficient, we must be able to buy it and not beg for it.

So, when our Government goes to Cairo, we will proclaim to the world, if any proclamation is necessary, that there is no change in this policy. We stand in line and four square with the Afro-Asian countries, with Yugoslavia and some of the Latin American countries that have come in. In the past we have promoted the ideas of colonial liberation, of the independence in foreign policy and non-exploitation and, what is more, for full and complete disarmament.

Most of these countries have also subscribed to the doctrine of, what is called, no war; that is to say, if there are disputes, as between us and Pakistan, they should be settled without war. At any rate, we should commit ourselves not to change the situation by a resort to warlike action. I hope, it will be possible for the Government of India to promote by their diplomatic efforts and the good offices of countries like Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia and some others, at Cairo to establish something like a good offices committee to step in in the differences between Indonesia and Malaysia. There is a little understanding in this country of the great enthusiasm and anxiety of Britain's Empire as it is a sinister sign and we should not walk into the trap of Asians fighting Asians. I do not take sides in this matter because we are committed in one way or another, but I think it should be possible for the non-aligned conference in the usual procedure of the United Nations to set up some good offices organisation to bring down the tension as between these people.

Mr. Speaker, my time is up and I will end up by saying that I would not have intervened in this debate because if it is a question of the criticism of the policy of the Government of about 100 days. It is so unrealistic. If it was really so felt, there would have been pressures and troubles during the 100 days that intervened for Parliament to commence. No one either in this country or elsewhere will be convinced of the

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fact that communication system in this Chamber was not completed and therefore we could not meet! We could have met somewhere else. Parliaments have met in schools, kitchens, stables and all kinds of places in emergencies. Therefore, if this is merely shadow-boxing, I am afraid, in this case it is not a shadow, it is a spectre of tragedy. In this country there is no gratitude in public life and one must not look for it. But one must have some appreciation of the importance and the reality of facts of History! If I may say so without being misunderstood this country and this House owe some appreciation to, what is called, the ruling party, the majority party, of this country. We have been, whatever may be the processes that we have gone through, able to effect a smooth change over after the tragedy of last May much to the envy and chagrin of those who do not wish us so well. It is easy when we are too near events to dismiss them as though this man is pulling and that man is pulling. One man pulls and another man also pulls. But the fact of the matter is that there was recognition in the country and, more so, in the party that whatever may be the difficulties, that was not the time for us to pick bones as against each other. What was more important, as Lord Melbourne said after a difficult Cabinet meeting—he did not understand what was going on most Prime Ministers do not understand in departmental matters—he shut the door, stood against it and said, "Gentlemen, it does not matter what we say, but let us all say the same thing". This has been our approach to this problem.

Again, I would repeat, I would not in the slightest join issue on the question of criticism of policies. That will continue to go on, but I stick to the position that there should be no transfer of sovereignty of any part of this country, whether it be to China or to Pakistan or to anybody else because that will be a violation

of our Constitution, whatever may have been spoken of and proposed years ago. For example, the Prime Minister spoke to Liaquat Ali before the 25th December, 1947, about taking a plebiscite; but on that date he wrote that whatever we have said is finished; our position in regard to Kashmir is and always has been that the whole of the territory which was under the suzerainty of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir is under the sovereignty of India. This is the position and will not be altered, let those concerned have no doubts about it. There is no power in this country, not even this Parliament, that can change it without an amendment of the Constitution and there is no Government today that will be able to sway public opinion in regard to the bartering away of our territories, whether it be in Nagaland, or in Assam or in Kashmir or in Ladakh or anywhere else. I hold no brief for others but, after all, one has got one's own impressions.

It is to the credit of this Parliament that in spite of the fact that in the form of this there has been the criticism of Government—it is not for me to say; it is for you to judge—by and large it has been of a temperate character. I regret, the implication in these sins of the past is, as I say, monopoly, social injustice, the besetting sin, the original sin and we cannot even think about it. For an industry that is ripe for nationalisation and the persons connected with that, for an industry which is a social industry, the whole idea of the public sector is galling. They conveniently forget that in the mid-term appreciation of the Third Five Year plan, it is found that the industrial progress of this country has been up by 8½ per cent, but that has been contributed to by the public sector and not by the private sector. It is because the public sector enterprises have pulled it up. The time must come when under the pressures of public opinion or the compulsion of events the public sector and the pri-

vate sector are synonyms not only to the way to commanding heights but to the way of peaceful evolution towards socialism as such.

Then, it is said that there may be some stepping down of heavy industry, this, that and the other. If I may say so with great respect, it is to misunderstand economics and the technology of industrial development. No one can go, pull a lever and say, "You stop this factory here and this production there". There is a momentum in it which cannot be changed. It is quite true that the Government or the administration may say, "Do not build so many houses or do not make them so picturesque or prestige houses and anything of that kind", but apart from that, the terms of development cannot be changed.

What worries me, Mr. Speaker, is the imposition or the coming in of the empires by the back door. It may be that I have an inhibition or an obsession about empires; but, I think, I know something of the habits of empires. When they cannot come by the front door, they come by the back door; they come by the side door; they come as our guests and do not depart. When the British came to India, a historian said mockingly, "India was never conquered by us, the British; we went there is a fit of absentmindedness and we stayed there". So, that is imperial habit, as now in the Congo.

Again, may I say with great respect, in parody of what was said by a great philosopher, "great causes and little minds go together and generosity," ladies and gentlemen of the Opposition, "is seldom the least of all virtues." We also ought to remind ourselves of what another thinker said. "Ignorance leadeth a man into a party; shame preventeth him from leaving it." This was said in the 17th Century, I may add today: some people often stay in a party owing to a mistaken sense of short-term values!

श्री शोर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नई सरकार का गठन होते ही अविष्वास के प्रस्ताव का प्रकोप देश की जातीयता के रोप का प्रतीक है। मैं अविष्वास प्रस्ताव पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले सत्तरह सदस्यों में से था जिस समय यहां पर अविष्वास के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में सदस्यों के बड़े होने की बात आई जबकि प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार से आया कि मैं उस के समर्थन में यहां पर खड़ा नहीं हुआ था। उस के कुछ कारण थे। यह बात अपनी जगह सत्य है कि मूँझे कांग्रेस सरकार में लेशमाल श्री विष्वास नहीं है, परन्तु यह बात अपनी जगह इस से अधिक सत्य है कि मूँझे श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी में भी, जिन्होंने उस प्रस्ताव को यहां रखा था, लेशमाल विष्वास नहीं है। इसी कारण इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में खड़ा नहीं हुआ था। कांग्रेस की सरकार या कांग्रेस का जो सत्ताधारी दल है, सत्ताधारी वर्ग है उस के द्वारा कम से कम जातीयता का प्रचार खुलम खुला नहीं होता, एक वट मनूष्य या एक ऐसा दल जो जातीयता में विष्वास करता है, वह किस प्रकार देश के लिये हितकारी हो सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसी कारण मैं इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में यहां पर खड़ा नहीं हुआ था।

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कांग्रेस की शोर में विशेषकर विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को काफी उल्टा सीधा कहा गया। जो कुछ भी कहा गया, मैं गोपा विष्वास करता हूँ कि वह अपनी जगह पर बिल्कुल ही भूठ है। एक दफे भगवान बुद्ध को एन ब्राह्मण ने खाने पर बुलाया, भगवान गौतम बुद्ध वहां गये। जब वे वहां गए तो उन से उस पहिले ने कहा तुम बड़े धूत हो नीचों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हो, तुम बड़े नीच हो ऊंच नीच को मिटा कर सब को बगवर करना चाहते हो, तुम बड़े पापी हो, आत्मा और परमात्मा में विष्वास नहीं करते। इस पर भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने कहा कि यह आजन किस का है। ब्राह्मण ने उत्तर

[ची ओवं]

दिया, मेरा। भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने कहा कि अगर मैं इसे बहण न करूं तो यह किस के पास रह जायेगा, ब्रह्मण ने उत्तर दिया कि मेरे पास। भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने कहा, "मैं उन अपशब्दों को जो तुमने कहे हैं, अहण नहीं करता।" इसी तरह से विरोधी दलों की ओर से मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस वालों ने जो विरोधी दलों को कोसा है, उन को जो गाली दी है यदि हम उसे स्वीकार न करें तो वह सारे अपशब्द और गालियां जो उन्होंने दी हैं वह उन्हीं के पास रह जायेंगी।

यहां पर स्वनंत्र पार्टी के माननीय मदस्य श्री दांडकर जी ने भाषण दिया। उन की मेडन स्पीच थी, वे इस सदन में पहले पहल बोले थे। लोकशाही में एसी प्रथा होती है कि मेडन स्पीच की टीका टिप्पणी नहीं की जाती, उसे किटिसाइज नहीं किया जाता। मुझे कोई खास बात ताज्जुब नहीं हुआ जब कुछ सदस्यों ने यहां पर उन की मेडन स्पीच को किटिसाइज किया, परन्तु मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। जिन का मैं बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ उन हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा जी ने, जो महान् विद्वान् हैं और जो लोकशाही में विश्वास करने वाले महान् पुरुष हैं, उन्होंने भी मेडन स्पीच को किटिसाइज किया। यह कोई अच्छी प्रथा उन्होंने नहीं ढानी।

जहां तक कांग्रेस सरकार का सवाल है मैं उस में इसलिये विश्वास नहीं करता कि उस ने अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं किया है। प्रत्येक सरकार के तीन कर्तव्य होते हैं :

1. To maintain the integrity of national boundary;
2. to do the welfare of the community;
3. to maintain the rule of law.

(1) देश की सरहदों की रक्षा करना,
(2) देश की जनता का कल्याण करना ; और

(3) इन्साफ करना।

इन तीनों चीजों को यदि मैं यहां पर रखते हुए अपने विचार प्रकट करूं तो बहुत समय हो जावेगा और शाब्द प्राप्त मूल्य इतने समय की आज्ञा भी नहीं देंगे। जहां तक देश की बाउंड्री की रक्षा का सवाल है, देश की सीमा की रक्षा का सवाल है, हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस सरकार के दल के लोग अच्छी प्रकार से जानते हैं कि लाल चीन भारत माता के ऊपर, हमारी जमीन के ऊपर, चाहे आप ३० हजार बर्ग मील कहिये या ४० हजार बर्ग मील कहिये, भारत भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जा किये हुए हैं। यह अटूट सत्य है यह बात अपनी जगह पर सत्य है कि कांग्रेस सरकार अपना पहला कर्तव्य करने में असफल हुई है। जहां तक देश की जनता के हित का सवाल है, मुख्यमंत्री, भ्रष्टाचार, मिलावट बैंकमार्केटिंग, होर्डिंग, बेकारी आदि जिनमें अधिकांशप्रति हैं यह अपनी जगह पर प्रतीक है कि कांग्रेस सरकार असफल रही है। कमर तोड़ महंगाई और भुखमरी, जिस की आज भी सदन में चर्चा हुई और पहले भी हो चुकी है जब खाद्य समस्या पर प्रस्ताव प्राया था, इन सब को अगर देखा जाये तो दूसरे कर्तव्य के पालन में भी कांग्रेस सरकार असफल रही है।

मैं अपनी बात ज्यादा लम्बी नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि समय नहीं है। जहां तक तीसरी बात का सम्बन्ध है, अर्थात् रूल आफ ला को मेनटन करने का, उस का प्रतीक है, वह कौम, वह मजलूम लोग जिन को मजहब के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, संस्कृति और सम्पत्ता के नाम पर रहजारों द्वारा से सताया गया, जिन को लूटा गया, जिन की सम्पत्ति और अस्तम को बरबाद किया गया, और अगर कोई जोषितों का रहवाह उन की बात कहता है तो उस पर चार चार डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स के केस चलाये जाते हैं स्वयं मैं इस की जीती जायती मिसाल हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि जितना जोषज देश के मध्यूत कहे जाने वाले, जोषित तथाय कहे जाने

बाले लोगों का हुमा है उनना शोषणी हुनिया में किसी कौम का नहीं हुमा। अगर किसी कौम का इतना शोषण हुमा होता तो वहां पर केवल टीका टिप्पणी ही नहीं होती, लोग करो या मरो का नारा लगा कर आगे बढ़ते और बहुत बड़ी बगावत मूल्क में कर देते। जहां तक रूल आफ ला की बात है, आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि एक आदमी को ग्यारह वर्षों तक जेल में रखा गया, करोड़ों रुपये नहीं तो कम से कम लाखों रुपये खर्च किये गये ताकि उस को इसाफ मिले। यदि वह आदमी गुनहगार था और उसे इस लिये गिरफ्तार किया गया था, यदि वह देश के खिलाफ बारी था, देशद्रोही था और उसे गिरफ्तार इसलिये किया गया था तो उस को ग्यारह वर्ष जेल में रखने के बाद छोड़ कर्यों दिया गया। क्या रूल आफ ला इस बात के लिये कोई जगह देता है, क्या इस को कोई जगह वहां पर मिलेगी। इस मिलसिले में मैं इसी सदन के एक माननीय श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन की बात करूँ। उन्होंने सिर्फ यह कह दिया था कि अगर मेरे मजहब पर हमला होगा तो मैं बगावत कर दूँगा। इस पर उन्हें जेल में डाल रखा गया है। यह किस प्रकार का रूल आफ ला है। एक तरफ यहां करोड़ों रुपयों का गबन होता है और स्वयं श्री टी० टी० हृष्णमाचारी, जो हमारे आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, उन का कहना है कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारे यहां अंक मनी है, अनप्रकाउटेड मनी है, जिस का पता नहीं है। उन को शायद मालूम हो कि किन के पास यह रुपया है। अभी छापा मारा गया, कुछ नाचने वाले, कुछ गाने वाले और कुछ आर्टिस्ट लोगों को पकड़ लिया गया। उन से ४५ लाख रुपया निकल आया। क्या मैं आदरणीय टी० टी० हृष्णमाचारी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि चले थे शेर का लिकार करने के लिये, शेर से डर कर यह मालूम, या शेर को अगाना चाहते थे यह मालूम, कि चूही पर मोली छोड़ दी और शेर मोली की आबाज से आग लगा। कितने अफसोस की

बात है। जब आप इस बात की महसूस करते हैं कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये अंक मनी का पड़ा हुमा है तो उस को निकालने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया जाता। क्या आप का इंटीलिजेंस ब्यूरो, आप की सी० मार० ई० ई० इस बात की रिपोर्ट नहीं देती। सिर्फ हमारी रिपोर्ट देती है। हम यह कहते हैं कि अगर रोटी, रोजी और कपड़ा न मिला तो हम आनंदोलन छेड़ देंगे तब हमारी रिपोर्ट आ जाती है, लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आती कि अंक मनी किस के पास है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक पूँजीपति के पास अंक मनी है। मैं उस का नाम जानता हूँ लेकिन लेना नहीं चाहता। उस का धन रखा है, उस का सोना रखा है। क्यों आप उस के खिलाफ कदम नहीं उठाते। केवल इसलिये कि अगर आप उस के खिलाफ कदम उठायेंगे तो कांग्रेस डूब जायेगी। उस पूँजीपति के खिलाफ कांग्रेस कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकती। मैं इस बात को खुले लफजों में कह देना चाहता हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि जहां तक रूल आफ ला की बात है, इन्साफ का खून होता है, इन्साफ खरीदा जाता है, इन्साफ की खरीद व फरोक्त होती है। रूल आफ ला यहां नहीं रहा। यह तीनों कर्तव्य कांग्रेस सरकार पूरे करने में असफल रही है, तीन कर्तव्यों में से कोई भी पूरा नहीं हुमा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इसीपादे दे दे।

अब वह कहते हैं कि विरोधी दल में सत्ता नहीं है। अगर विरोधी दल में सत्ता नहीं है तो आप मैं से कुछ ईमानदार मिलेंगे, कुछ हम मैं से इमानदार मिलेंगे और ईमानदारों की सरकार बन जायेगी, हिम्मत वाले लोगों की सरकार बन जायेगी। जहां तक सरकार बनाने की बात है, यह आगे की बात है, लेकिन मकान कौन बनायेगा? इसलिये पहले दूटे मकान को न तोड़ा जाये, यह कोई अच्छी तरह की बचील नहीं है।

[भी मं.मं.]

मैं अपनी बात बहुत ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं ले जाना चाहता लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं यहां पर आज की लोकाधारी में, कांग्रेस में अविश्वास एक बजह से और बरता हूँ। जनता को, भूखी जनता को, नंगी जनता को, परेशान जनता को विश्वास दिलाया गया कि बोट तुम को दिया गया है, बिड़ला के बोट में जितनी ताकत है उतनी ही ताकत आस काटने वाले बसीटा के बोट में भी है। तुम उम को ठोक से इस्तेमाल करो तो तुम्हारी सरकार बन जायेगी। इस में देश की जनता को विश्वास है लेकिन आप की निगम एड कम्पनी, आप के चीफ मिनिस्टरों के दमन चक, चीफ मिनिस्टरों के टेलिफोन और रिटनिंग आफिसर जिस तरह से बैलट पेपर को तोड़ मरोड़ कर, बैईमानी से कांग्रेस को जिता देते हैं, सत्ताधारी बर्ग के लोगों को जिता देते हैं इस से लोक शाही में विश्वास करने वाली जनता को विश्वास नहीं है। इसलिये कांग्रेस सरकार में अविश्वास होता है। एक तरफ रोजी रोटी की बात होती है, हम कहते हैं कि रोजी दी जाये, रोटी दी जाय तब कांग्रेस सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास नहीं है। अभी दिल्ली में ही परसों एक लाख लोगों की रोजी रोटी का सबाल हुआ। काना पहाड़ है वहां कुछ अचूत लोग, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं जो पहाड़ तोड़ कर रोड़ी बनाते हैं और आप के महलों को बनाने के लिये देते हैं। उन लोगों को वहां से अब निकाला जा रहा है, पहाड़ को उन से छीना जा रहा है, लेकिन वह कोई भारत सेवक समाज है उस को दिया जायेगा ताकि वह मिनिस्टरों को जिता सकें, दिल्ली में बैठे हुए मिनिस्टरों को यह कोई अचूती चीज़ नहीं कि एक लाख आदमी बेकार होने वाले हैं। इस से असन्तोष फैलता है।

जहां तक अचूतों की बात है, मैं केवल यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर सरकारी नौकरियों को ही लिया जाये तो वहां पर भी अचूतों के ऊपर बड़ी बेइन्साकी होती है। एक आई०

ए० एस० अफसर का इस्तीफा आया है। एक आई० ए० एस० अफसर जो अचूत है, चूंकि वह गरीब था, मज़बूत था, इस्ताक करता था, इसलिये उसे रोटी से हाथ धोना पड़ा। कोई आई० ए० एस० और वह भी अचूत आसानी से इस्तीफा नहीं देगा। उस का वहां पर तिरस्कार हुआ, उस का अपमान हुआ, उसकी हक्कतल्पी हुई, उस को इतना दबाया गया कि उस आई० ए० एस० अफसर को जो कि य०० पी० में काम करता था, इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। यह इस्तीफा इस बात का प्रतीक है कि उस के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। उस ने अपने इस्तीफे में लिखा है कि मैं इस्तीफा सिर्फ इसलिये देता हूँ सरकारी नौकरी से कि हमारे माथे छूत छात बरती जाती है, हमारा तिरस्कार होता है समाज के अन्दर। ये तमाम बातें हैं जिनको लेकर मैं चलता हूँ।

अब मैं खेतहीन मज़दूरों की बात को लेकर चलना चाहता हूँ। उनकी तरफ से मांग है कि यहां पर करेडों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है वह उन को दे दीजिये। उसके लिए बार बार मांग करते हैं, लेकिन नहीं दी जाती। हम पहली अक्तूबर को इस पार्लियामेंट के बाहर एक पीपल्स पार्लियामेंट लगाने वाले हैं जिसमें देश के कोने कोने से एक लाख मज़दूर भाग लेंगे। उनके लिए आप के पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा विश्वास कांग्रेस सरकार आ उठ चला है। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक शेर लिखा है, जो इस प्रकार है :

बात जो जबां पर है रुकेगी कब तक।
सदाकृत की गदं झकेगी कब तक।
सब का जाम लबरेज हुआ जाता है।
देखते हैं उनकी शान मिटेगी कब तक।।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हम कमज़ोर हैं, हम विरोधी दल के लोग कमज़ोर हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अभिमान मत करो। रावण का अभिमान नहीं रहा, अर्येज का अभिमान

नहीं रहा, आपका अभिमान भी नहीं रहेगा। मैं केवल इतना कहता हूँ कि अगर आप हम को चुनौती देते हैं तो पहले राष्ट्रपति भासन कराइए और फिर इनेक्षन कराइए। मैं देखता हूँ कि जनता में आप के प्रति विश्वास नहीं है। मैं जहाँ भी जाता हूँ, लोग कहते हैं कि हमें कांग्रेस में विश्वास नहीं है। कुछ मरमियों को, कुछ एम० एल० एज० को और एम० पीज० को तथा उन लोगों को जिनको परमिट मिले हुए हैं, कांग्रेस पर विश्वास होगा। लेकिन जिनी गरीब और शोषित जनता है वह सब कहती है कि हमें कांग्रेस सरकार में विश्वास नहीं है। यदि आप में पूरी देश भाजन है, यदि आप को अपनी कठोर कर्मा देश भवित का विश्वास है तो हम आप की चुनौती को स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन पहले आप प्रेसीडेंट का रूल कायम कराइए और फिर इनेक्षन कराइए और फिर देखिए कि आप में से कितनों की जमानतें जब्त होती हैं। लेकिन आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने रहते हैं, मिनिस्टर बने रहते हैं और देश का दौदा करते हैं। उस समय कलेंटर और कमिश्नर और बड़े बड़े लोग आपका स्वागत करते हैं, तो भोली जनता यह समझने लगती है कि कांग्रेस ठीक है, इसको सरकार में लाना चाहिए। अगर आप वास्तव में अपनी ताकत को देखना चाहते हैं तो पहले प्रेसीडेंट रूल कराइए और फिर चुनाव कराइए।

श्रीमन्, मैं आप को नाराज नहीं करूँगा और बहुत जल्द अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। यहाँ पर उप चुनावों की बात बहुत चली और कहा गया कि उप चुनावों में कांग्रेस कितनी लौट कर गयी। मैं आप को बता दूँ कि जिन जगहों पर हम विरोधी दल बालों ने कांग्रेस को हराने की शपथ ली, वहाँ उनको हराया बावजूद इसके कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने और देश की बड़ी बड़ी ताकतों ने कोशिश की। उन स्थानों पर हम ने कांग्रेस को गरदन पकड़ कर गिराया। आप को

प्रमोहा के उपचुनाव का नतीजा मालूम है आप को फर्खाबाद के उपचुनाव का नतीजा मालूम है और और भी जगहों के उप चुनावों के नतीजे मालूम हैं। आप ने फूलपुर में उपचुनाव करने नहीं लड़ा। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, माननीय जवाहरलाल जी की पुत्री, जो भेरी बहिन हैं, क्यों नहीं आप ने उनको बहाँ से छोड़ा किया। अगर आप ऐसा करते तो हम जमानत जब्त न करता देते तो आप कहते।

मैं आपकी चुनौती को स्वीकार करता हूँ यदि आप देश के गरीब लोगों के पास जाएं, शोषित लोगों के पास जाएं, और उन लोगों के पास जाएं जिनकी मामिक प्राप्त 500 रुपये से कम हैं और उन से मत प्राप्त करें। उनको आप की सरकार में विश्वास नहीं है। हाँ आपकी सरकार में विश्वास है एम० एल० एज० को, एम० पीज० को और कांग्रेस दल के लोगों को, वे आप को मत देंगे। लेकिन जो देश की शोषित जनता है, जो देश की पीड़ित जनता है उसको कांग्रेस में कोई विश्वास नहीं रहा है, और यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि विरोधी दल कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। क्या विरोधी दल के मदद्य यह नहीं जानते कि उनमें इन्हीं नाकत नहीं हैं कि वे सरकार बना सकें? हम यह जानते हैं। लेकिन हम यह प्रस्ताव अपना रोप प्रकट करने के लिए लाये हैं।

मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या आज देश में भ्रष्टाचार, गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेकारी, जातीयता नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कांग्रेस बालों को नाजायज फायदा मिलता है? मेरा एक चाज़ है जिसका जवाब दिया जाये। इस सदन में जितने भी मिनिस्टर हैं—दो तीन को छोड़ कर—कोई ऐसा नहीं है जिसका बेटा या भतीजा या कोई अन्य सगा बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों की कम्पनियों में दस दस हजार रुपये मासिक न पा रहा हो। इस बात का कोई जवाब दे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आप से किसने कहा है ।

श्री लोर्ड : मुझ से आप के एक मंत्री ने कहा है ।

मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरी इस बात का कोई जवाब दे । एक दूसरे की तारीफ करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे नन्दा जी बड़े ईमानदार हैं, लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अष्टाचार की गन्दगी के सामग्र में वे भी डूब जायें । मैं कहता हूँ कि एक दूसरे की तारीफ करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक फारसी का गेर याद आ गया जो इस प्रकार है : मन तुरा हाजी बगोयम तू मरा हाजी बगो । यदि एक दूसरे को कहें कि तू बड़ा ईमानदार है, बड़ा सदाचारी है, बड़ा सच्चा है और दूसरा पहले को कहें कि तू बड़ा धरमात्मा है, बड़ा सदाचारी है, बड़ा मन्द्रावना बोला है, तो इससे जनता और देश को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा ।

मैं केवल अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सत्य है कि अविभास का प्रस्ताव आया है, यह भी सत्य है कि जिस दृंग से यह लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन नहीं करता । लेकिन यह बात भी आज सत्य है कि हम को और इस देश की शोषित जनता को कांग्रेस सरकार में कोई भी विश्वास नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कब बुलाएंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठा जाता हूँ, लेकिन आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (देवाल) : पहले आप इन को समय दे दें, फिर काइनेस मिनिस्टर को समय दें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे तीन दिन से समय दिया जा रहा है । अब मैं आपके इस आँड़े को नहीं मानता । मेरे धैर्य का बांध टूट रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर समय रहा तो बाद में मिलेगा । आप बैठ जाएं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात मुझ नीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Congress Party has got twelve hours, and the Opposition groups have got eight hours. The Opposition groups have already taken the eight hours. It is out of their time that I am giving, and if there is time, I will call on a Member.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन है कि . . .

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि विरोधी दल को कोई बोलने का समय नहीं मिलेगा । आप कहते हैं कि हमने आठ घंटे ले लिए हैं और उनके 12 घंटे हैं । तो अब वह ही बोलेंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण रिंग : जिसके ऊपर चांड़े हैं उसको देसा मोका मिलना चाहिए । यह बात स्वामी जी को और अपोजीशन को भी समझनी चाहिए । अगर कोई और मोक्षन होता तो हम समझ सकते थे कि अपोजीशन को छेटेज दिया जाए । लेकिन यह ऐसा मोक्षन है जिसके द्वारा हमारे ऊपर नो कानफिंडेंस का मोक्षन लाया गया है । मुहलेह को मुद्दे से ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा तो नाम तीन दिन से लिया जा रहा है, पर मुझे टाला जा रहा है । इसका क्या अर्थ है ।

‘उपाध्यक्ष बहोदय’ : मिनिस्टर का बाबत हो जाने के बाद आपको समय मिलेगा ।

‘श्री हुकम चन्द कालाचार’ : इनको पहले समय दे दीजिए ।

‘श्री रामेश्वरानन्द’ : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । मुझे तीन दिन से समय देने को कहा जा रहा है फिर समय नहीं दिया जाता, यह क्या बात है ?

उपाध्यक्ष बहोदय : आप बैठिए ।

‘श्री रामेश्वरानन्द’ : मैं किस आवारण पर इस आर्डर को मानूँ । अगर आपको समय नहीं देना या तो आप मुझे जवाब दे देते ।

‘श्री हुकम चन्द कालाचार’ : पहले आप स्वामी जी को दस मिनट का समय दे दीजिए, उसके बाद मन्त्री महोदय बोल नें । ऐसा हो तो झगड़ा समाप्त हो जाएगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not replying to the debate. The Prime Minister is replying tomorrow. After the Finance Minister, I will call other Opposition Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My party is the second party here. We have not exhausted our time. I do not know how it is being said that already all the time given to the Opposition has been taken.

Shri Koya: And there are other groups which have not been represented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got the record here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I have checked up the record.

Shri Koya: There are other parties also who have not got a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible to give a chance to everybody.

Shri Koya: The D.M.K. for example has not got a chance. There are others also.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We sit for days together but we do not get any chance at all.

Shri Koya: The DMK Party with eight Members has not been called.

‘श्री हुकम चन्द कालाचार’ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कौनसा न्याय है कि जिस सदस्य के पीछे कोई प्रूप नहीं है उसको तो चान्दीस मिनट दे दिये गये लेकिन जिसके पीछे प्रूप है उसको बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible to give chance to everybody. The Chair had tried to give chance to every Party.

‘श्री बागड़ी (हिमार)’ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हर मैम्बर को पूछने के बाद मेरा अध्यक्ष महोदय ने समय दे दिया । अब अगर उसको वह समय न मिले तो किर उसका जो अपना अधिकार है उसके लिए वह मैम्बर मांग करे या न करे, मैं आपसे यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ? जब अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मैम्बर को समय दे दिया कि मैं उस बक्त तुम्हें बुलाऊंगा और अगर उस बक्त उसे समय न मिले तो वह उसके लिए उपाध्यक्ष के सामने अपनी मांग रखेंगा या न रखेंगा इस पर आप व्यवस्था दें ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

‘श्री बागड़ी’ : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

‘‘ श्री बुद्धम बन्द कालाय : प्राप न्याय नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा ?

‘‘ श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे अधिकारों की रका कौन करेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there has been a considerable amount of discussion on this subject and as my hon. colleague the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs mentioned, this Government is being charged with certain, maybe, deficiencies or, maybe, sins of commission or even omission. The charges can be made briefly but the answers have to be long. Therefore, I crave your indulgence to deal with the points that have been raised on the motion that this Government does not have the confidence of this House.

References have been made to foreign policy, internal political situation, to the defence programme and to the broad social and economic policies of Government. Some hon. Members have doubted the capacity of this Government to bring into the infrastructure of the economy any element of socialism and some others have criticised the present Government from deviating from the social and economic policies evolved under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. There have also been personal attacks on me. I am not unaccustomed to such attacks by Members on the opposite side and I shall not join issue with them.

I propose to confine my remarks mainly to the criticisms of Government's economic policies and to deal, in particular, with the question of planning and development in the present context. I think, Sir, it is appropriate that the right perspective on the present economic situation is restored so that our view about the long-term policies is not vitiated.

Let me straightforwardly say that the price situation on which several comments have been made has been causing concern to Government. If I may add a personal note, this was one of my main preoccupations during my last tenure as Finance Minister. There are in the present price situation several elements which are disturbing and which require constant action by Government. Wholesale prices have risen by about fifteen per cent over the last year and there has been a particularly sharp increase in the prices of foodgrains, edible oils and other food articles. This order of price increase cannot certainly be allowed to be repeated; but a careful analysis is necessary of the causes behind this price increase before talking about runaway inflation or putting a stop to development expenditures and generally taking measures which would slow down the rate of growth of the economy.

Much has been said about monetary inflation and rising pressure of demand and so on. I shall deal with these presently. Before I do so, I do wish the House to realise that while demand has been increasing, there are factors on the supply side which should not be ignored. Although the facts regarding the decline in agricultural production are fairly well known, let me briefly restate them. Cereals production in 1963-64 was 2.5 million tonnes higher than in 1962-63; but this was just about sufficient to make up for the decline which had occurred in the previous year. Taking the two years together, there was hardly any increase; and there was in fact a decline of 1.7 million tonnes in the output of pulses. Aggregate foodgrains output, which had reached 81 million tonnes at the end of the second Plan, remained at the same level in 1961-62 and declined by 2.5 million tonnes in the next year. The production in 1963-64 was 79.3 million tonnes—1.7 million tonnes lower than what was achieved at the end of the second Plan.

While foodgrains production has thus been stagnant, market arrivals during the last crop season were significantly lower than in the previous year. In the case of rice, the decline in market arrivals was of the order of 19 per cent. This, together with the decline in the production of wheat and other cereals, has been mainly responsible for the pressure on prices.

Among other articles of common consumption, I shall refer to sugar, vegetable oils and cloth. In the case of sugar, production declined last year and although there has been an increase during the current year, the total output is estimated at only 25.5 lakh tonnes as against the target of more than 30 lakh tonnes. We opened the last season with a very small stock; and considering our export commitment of about three lakh tonnes, we have had barely 23 lakh tonnes available for current consumption. Since at least a minimum stock at the end of the season must be maintained, monthly releases of sugar have necessarily to be less than two lakh tonnes. Price and distribution controls have been imposed in the case of sugar; with a view to encouraging the production of cane, the price of cane was increased last season and correspondingly Government allowed in May, 1964 an increase in the price of sugar. The shortage is wholly due to insufficient supplies; and a fairly tight distribution arrangement has become necessary in almost all major towns.

Prices of groundnut oil have risen by about 30 per cent over the last year. Here again, production trends over the last few years are relevant. Groundnut production has remained constant around 4.5 million tonnes since 1959-60; in the last crop season, there was an increase in output and a record production of 5.3 million tonnes was achieved. This is despite a diminution in the acreage of land on which groundnuts were sown particularly in Andhra Pradesh area.

which amounts to very nearly a million acres. But production of other oilseeds, especially mustard, has declined. The output of rape and mustard has gone down by nearly 30 per cent this year as compared with last year.

Production of cotton yarn and cloth went up by more than five per cent, during 1963-64. A voluntary system of price control has been in force and while there has been an increase in the price in cloth, it has not been of the same order.

All this while population has grown at a rate of 24 per cent per annum and demand has also grown as a result of continuing increase in Government expenditures on defence and development as also private expenditures, etc. During the first two years of the third Plan, prices showed a relative stability. If in the subsequent period prices have gone up, this is a reflection of the pressure of demand in the face of continuing stagnation in agriculture.

In short, supplies have not kept pace with the growth of demand. In a situation like this, one cannot blame the present price situation on the rise in demand alone. Is it suggested that because agricultural production has not increased sufficiently, we should go back on the decisions which we have already taken—decisions which are vital for the long term progress, stability and independence of this country? Is it suggested that the increased expenditure on defence which this House has voted for the last two years has not helped to strengthen our forces and to build up the nation's strength against a treacherous enemy? There may be some who may claim hindsight and suggest that all this defence build-up was not really necessary. They are entitled to their own assessment of the gravity of our border situation. I for one would reiterate my belief that it was a wise decision for us to step up our defence expenditures and to build up not merely the strength of our forces but also a sizeable organisation.

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for defence production. There can be no question of making any material cuts on defence expenditures. What about development expenditures? Is it suggested, again, that this country can afford to build up a viable defence without the necessary support of a strong and diversified economic structure? It is idle to think that a country can be strong militarily without being strong economically. I submit that the decision to go ahead with defence and development was one which cannot be reversed merely because there have been failures of supplies causing hardships in the short run. I would urge that a short-term view on this matter will be disastrous for the country's long term progress. The pressure of demand has to be in the upward direction since it must reflect our determination to press ahead with our programmes of development and defence. This is not to deny that certain pruning of expenditures with a view to avoid waste is necessary. Such pruning has already been undertaken.

Government have, during the last few years, kept before them the constant objective of financing successive increases in expenditures by non-inflationary means. And to a large extent this objective has been fulfilled. For instance, a major part of the increase in defence outlay in the last two years has been met by additional taxation. Deficit financing has been reduced. The total borrowing of the Central and State Governments from the Reserve Bank came down from Rs. 207 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 185 crores in 1963-64. During the current fiscal year up to the end of August, the Central and State Governments borrowed Rs. 26 crores from the Reserve Bank as compared with Rs. 10 crores in the corresponding period of last year. With the proposed cut of Rs. 75 crores in Government outlays, it is expected that deficit financing during the current year will be lower than in the last year.

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the total up till now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The total has gone to Rs. 900 crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Over the period of two Plans.

Taking the Central Government alone, treasury bills worth Rs. 85 crores have been cancelled upto the first week of September during the current year. It is true that during the corresponding period of last year cancellations were larger by about Rs. 65 crores. But this deterioration in the ways and means position is only apparent. Our cash balance now is about Rs. 97 crores which is satisfactory. It is more than explained by the fact that instalments of Plan assistance to State Governments have been running this year at a rate of Rs. 15 crores more every month as compared to the corresponding months of last year. This fact alone accounts for larger disbursements by the Central Government of about Rs. 80 crores during the current fiscal year. Collections of customs and excise duties upto the end of August 1964 amounted to Rs. 454 crores as compared with Rs. 413 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Collections of income and corporation tax have been maintained at about the same levels as in the corresponding period last year. Considering the fact that in the months of April and May our collections of direct taxes were low for the reason that there had been an increase in the collection of direct taxes by over Rs. 60 crores in the month of March, this is fairly satisfactory. On the other hand, defence expenditures have been larger by about Rs. 15 crores during April-July this year, capital expenditures of railways larger by Rs. 22 crores and net receipts of Railways somewhat smaller by Rs. 8 crores. It is too early yet to predict the budgetary outlook for the current year as compared with the estimates

presented at the time of the budget. The point to note is that the most important factor affecting the ways and means position of the Central Government has been the substantially larger disbursements of Plan assistance to the States. In the current year, as against Rs. 575 crores which was allotted, the Planning Commission may well have a deficit of another Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 75 crores.

Even after taking credit for a larger Plan assistance, several State Governments have shown substantial deficits during the current year.

श्री राम सेवक पालव : जो आंकड़े मन्त्री महोदय पढ़ रहे हैं, वे इसमें दिए हुए हैं।

श्री कृष्णनन्द कर्णाचारी : वे आंकड़े इस पुस्तक में दिए हुए हैं।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The State Governments need to intensify their effort to mobilise non-inflationary resources for the Plan.

Monetary policy has also been used to check inflationary tendencies. Restraint on deficit financing itself is a major element in controlling money supply. Bank credit to the private sector has been regulated through selective credit controls. Advances against foodgrains for instance are now some Rs. 8 crores lower than a year ago. If, nevertheless, money supply has shown a large increase of Rs. 438 crores last year as compared to Rs. 284 crores in the previous year, two important factors have contributed to this. In the first place, about Rs. 100 crores of increase in money supply last year is purely statistical. A large part of the saving deposits which used to be classified as time deposits are now being classified as demand deposits; this change in classification has itself added to the money supply. Secondly, there was an improvement of Rs. 88 crores in foreign exchange reserves in 1883-84 (i.e., an increase of Rs. 43 crores in 1883-84 as against an equivalent decline in the previous year).

A decline in foreign exchange reserves leads to a decline in money supply; an increase contributes to an expansion in money supply. Thus the improvement in the balance of payments last year, welcome as it was, was reflected in larger money supply. These two factors together explain why the rise in money supply was much larger than in the previous year.

I do not wish to contend that there has been no pressure of demand in the economy; far from it. As I said earlier, the pressure of demand is a reflection of our defence and developmental effort. But it is a mistake to think that the situation is one of runaway inflation since the shortage of supplies arising mainly from adverse weather conditions for the last few years has been a major factor aggravating the price situation.

Shri Dandekar in his maiden speech displayed considerable virtuosity in dealing with his theme but since some of the points raised by him have also been raised earlier in the course of the food debate, I crave the indulgence of the House to refer to them. It was stated that the present price situation was the consequence of an undue emphasis on heavy industry, that the real basic industry for India was agriculture and if attention was concentrated on it, we would not have faced the same difficulties. The question is not so much of relative emphasis on heavy industry and agriculture; the resources that go into each of these are by and large non-competitive. There is nothing to prevent increase in agricultural production if at the same time Government establishes steel plants or invests in machine building. The fact that over 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture is an argument as much for giving all facilities to agriculture as for creating conditions in which rapid increase in non-agricultural employment can be generated to relieve the pressure on the land. There is no escape for a country

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like India from rapid industrialisation; and, in order progressively to reduce dependence on foreign assistance, there is no escape from the production of metals and machinery. This does not of course mean that programmes whether for agricultural improvement or in the field of industrial development may not have to be rephased over a period of time so as to ensure even progress in output all along the line.

Several hon. Members complained about the continuing imports of foodgrains. We also wish to see that these imports are reduced, but the only way to do so is to achieve our targets of production in agriculture. It will be wrong for a country like India to continue to import steel either.

The lesson of the last three years is not that we reverse our strategy of the Plan and slow down development; it is that we should continually strive to improve the returns from investment in every field so that the rate of growth of the economy is speeded up.

In 1963-64, there has been a more than 4 per cent increase in national income as compared to 2½ per cent in each of the previous two years. Many of our newer industries are showing increases in output. For instance, the value of machine tools production has gone up from Rs. 6 crores at the end of the Second Plan to more than Rs. 18 crores in 1963-64; aluminium output has also increased threefold in the first three years of the Third Plan. In most engineering and chemical industries, the annual rate of growth ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. Among consumer items, production of radio receivers, for instance, has increased at the rate of 14 per cent per annum in the last two years, of rayon yarn at the rate of 16 per cent, of electric lamps at the rate of 18 per cent and of paper at the rate of 10 per cent. Power generation is ultimately the most reliable index of

industrial development and the installed capacity of electricity undertakings has increased in the last three years at nearly 11 per cent per annum. Traditional industries naturally cannot show the same spectacular increases. But the jute industry is now running to full capacity for the last two years and cotton yarn production is also being maintained at or near full capacity.

I do not see why the growth of our industries must be abruptly checked by a slowing down of investment outlays. The correct policy, on the contrary, is to remove the obstacles in the way of an even faster rate of growth in industry.

Obstacles and difficulties there always will be. Towards the end of the First Five Year Plan we had acute foreign exchange shortage requiring Government support. Early in the Second Plan, we faced an acute foreign exchange shortage requiring re-adjustments in the Plan. At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, again, we had difficulties on account of the shortages of power and transport which affected industrial output. Soon after the Emergency, there was dullness in the capital market and the question of augmenting facilities for industrial finance became important. At each stage we have been able to get over the difficulties by concerted action, by a re-adjustment of policies and by a re-deployment of our resources. I do not see why we should not be able to get over the present difficulties also in a similar manner without affecting adversely our long-term development policies.

In the field of industrial finance, we have, as the House is aware, taken a number of measures during the last year to augment the facilities. A Unit Trust has been started and it has already been able to collect substantial sums largely from small savers. The Development

Bank has also started operations. Shri Dandekar complained about the difficulties of raising funds in the capital market. While I do feel that the new institutional framework—which we are evolving—will help meeting the problem to some extent, I would repeat what I had said elsewhere that industry ought to learn to tap energetically the savings of the people. The attitude that one has only to come with an issue to the market in the expectation of finding the money one wants to raise may be suitable in advanced countries where capital markets are well developed and have a broad base. In a country like ours, the market itself has to be broadened over a period of time; and it is primarily the duty of the industries to cultivate the market, to meet its requirements so that eventually the market also responds to the needs of industry. There is no evidence to suggest that a really good issue which has been placed on the market has suffered lack of response. I want to see in this country a gradual establishment of conditions in which no worthwhile industrial venture, which promises to contribute to the growth of the economy, is held back for want of finance.

Some hon. Members referred to the existence of idle capacity in our industries. As I mentioned earlier, in two of our biggest industries, namely cotton spinning and jute textiles, there is no idle capacity as such. In fact we could do with a bigger cushion in both these industries in the way of installed capacity. In some engineering and chemical industries, capacity remains unutilised partly due to the shortage of foreign exchange for import of materials and components required for current production. This is a problem which Government is looking into partly by encouraging indigenous production of these materials and components and partly by obtaining non-project assistance on an increasing scale so that fuller utilisation of capacity is made possible. The proportion of non-project assistance to the total assist-

ance given by the members of the Consortium, for instance, has progressively gone up; and of the current year's commitments, nearly 49 per cent represents non-project assistance. With the help of these funds, we are able to increase the allocations of foreign exchange to priority industries. The recent IDA credit of \$ 90 million also aims at meeting the import requirements of three key industries in respect of which higher levels of production are being aimed at.

In brief, Government has constantly endeavoured to remove the obstacles to industrial growth by augmenting the facilities for finance, by giving valuable tax concessions to certain priority industries and by arranging for increasing availabilities of foreign exchange for import of materials required for current production. The index of industrial production has shown a progressive increase in the last few years. It has gone up from 130 (1956—100) in 1960 to 150 in 1962 and further to 163 in 1963. The average for the first five months of 1964 was 171.

References have been made to the problem of unaccounted money. It has been said that unaccounted money has been used for hoarding of commodities and has generally added to inflationary pressures. To a certain extent, it is true that the existence of unaccounted money tends to defeat regulation of credit through the banking system and adds to pressure of demand through conspicuous consumption. But the problem is not one capable of easy or immediate solution. Primarily, it is a matter of enforcing controls more effectively and checking tax evasion. Government have taken certain steps recently to unearth unaccounted wealth from the lockers of certain individuals; and Government is determined to persevere in this matter.

While I do not wish to minimise the gravity of the price problem, or draw any comfort from it, I would draw

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the attention of the House to the fact that taking a longer view, the rise in prices in India has not been anywhere near the sort of increase which has occurred in many other countries.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Take the example of Brazil and it will comfort you very much.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Between 1950 (the pre-Korean war year) and 1963, wholesale prices have increased in India at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent; the increase in several European countries has been more than 2 per cent per annum. In less developed countries also larger increases in prices have occurred....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: What about the food materials and other necessities of life?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is that if the value of the rupee has declined, so have the values of other currencies. An average increase of 2 to 3 per cent per annum in prices appears to be a general phenomenon in the world and India cannot escape a gentle rise in prices.

The sharp increase in prices which has occurred over the last year is a pointer both to the necessity of raising production and to the need for regulating the distributive system. I have always maintained that stabilisation of agricultural prices in India requires Government to enter marketing operations on a large scale. We must also have proper policies in regard to the prices we pay to the agriculturists. Mr. Peter Alvares accused Government of purposefully depressing agricultural prices.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): So far no specific picture has come.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He gave the example of sugarcane. In fact, the minimum prices for sugarcane have been progressively increased. It is also not feasible to maintain sugar

prices at reasonable levels if sugar-cane prices are allowed to go up further. I am not saying that the grower ought to be satisfied with the return he gets today. All I am saying is that unless we have an integrated price policy, it will be difficult to stabilise the consumer's cost of living. It is a question of justice to the producer and fairness to consumer. In order to maintain the price level, Government has to take on increasing responsibilities not merely in the marketing of agricultural produce but also in regard to certain manufactured consumer articles. Equally it is important to evolve a long-term incomes policy. I do not deny that sharp increases in prices would call for adjustments in incomes in the short run, since the margin of tolerance in a poor country like India is necessarily limited. We have granted increases in dearness allowance to our employees, and wage increases have also occurred in industrial and commercial establishments. These, to my mind, are inevitable consequences of a sudden rise in prices, but they are also a warning signal and call for the utmost discipline in every sphere of activity so that failure in one direction does not generate the snow-ball effect of a wage-price spiral.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Where is that discipline?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I feel that Government should utilise the opportunity provided by this debate to indicate their line of thinking in regard to the Fourth Plan. The work of formulating the Fourth Plan is going on in the Planning Commission and in those departments of Government which are vitally concerned in this effort. We have not yet come to the stage of determining the magnitudes of that Plan. Nevertheless, it seems desirable and necessary that a certain amount of advance action in respect of the Fourth Plan is taken in the last year of the Third Plan. Such advance action might well determine the scope

and pace of the Fourth Plan development.

As in this Debate and also outside, references to the Plan in various forms have been made indicating that there is some kind of a struggle within the component parts of the Government and in the Planning Commission in regard to the dimensions of the Plan, I would like to say that the concept of this struggle is not to be found anywhere in Government sectors and seems only to be the product of lively imagination outside.

Shri A. P. Jain: And the struggle is good.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In envisaging anything for the future, no matter whether it is a plan for a big country like ours or a plan for a small family, it is but natural that there should be different ideas of what is ultimately needed and what is desirable. The idea of a planned effort is ultimately to put all these ambitions and aims together, weigh them against the resources available and the capacity to implement these targets and come to some decision which has to be acted upon.

I would like to tell the hon. Members of the House that as the size of the Plan grows with each Plan and this is as it ought to be the task of reconciliation between diverse claims becomes even more difficult and the area of difference in regard to resources available and in regard to our conception of what is desirable in the Plan becomes more difficult. A Plan for five years is in itself to some extent an abstract concept. It cannot be described in simple terms as so much being done per year as we often do in our annual plans. A planned effort has to be a compound effect. It is in this connection that I would like to refer to what some people say, namely that what is feasible must also be financially possible. It is not always so. If effort during the earlier years of a plan strengthens or accelerates the momentum of the economy then one can look to achieving larger tar-

gets in the final years of the Plan. I am mentioning all this only to indicate that there is a possibility of our anticipating larger increases in the third, fourth and fifth years of the Fourth Plan provided the advance action for the Plan is initiated in the last year of the Third Plan and followed up assiduously during the earlier years of the Fourth Plan. And it is with this view in my mind that I propose to deal with certain aspects of the Fourth Plan, which is now engaging our attention.

I would like to deal a little more fully with this constant charge both from the right and the left of the Plan's alleged neglect of either agriculture or of the heavy industries sector. If this charge is conceded, then obviously, there could be no Plan. We are not now in that stage of economic development which we were in 1954-55 when we could quarrel intelligently whether we should have 2.5 million tons of steel production or 6 million tons. The charge then levelled against Government of embarking on a scheme for 6 million tons steel production might have been maintained with a certain amount of plausibility. But today these charges can have no validity whatever. About the magnitudes of the Fourth Plan, I am not able to indicate precisely anything except to say that the panorama for the Fourth Plan is before us and that it does not permit the neglect of any one branch of economic activity to the advantage or to the highlighting of any other. Agriculture and allied operations, as we are conceiving them for the future, require tractors, pumps, electric power, drills and rigs, fertilisers, pesticides, refrigeration equipment, dehydration equipment, storage facilities, cement, special types of transport facilities and so on, all of which could be multiplied ad infinitum. These in turn will require pro-

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ducer goods the aggregates of which present a picture of considerable magnitude and would necessitate the production of basic materials like steel of various types, other metals, the development of the machine building industry and various other items all of which fall in the category of heavy industry. Does it not, therefore, follow that the various components of the economy are complementary and inter-dependent, and any highlighting of the one to the detriment of the other cannot ensure orderly progress which is the basis of any planned development? One can say that this argument is not valid for the reason that many things could be imported. True, we are even importing foodgrains, but that itself is the main justification for strengthening the agricultural production front so as to eliminate these imports to the level of the vanishing point. In the same way, we are importing more than a million tons of steel, in spite of the fact that we produce 8 million tons of ingot steel. Maybe we may have to import more in the future. But this is something which we progressively try to avoid, and hon. Members who have full knowledge of our foreign exchange situation, particularly in terms of a large Plan, would have no difficulty in agreeing with me that reduction of imports and to that end, substitution of imports by home products has to be one of the fundamental planks of our future plans.

Where then does this charge against Government or the Planning Commission of neglecting one sector to the benefit of the other, whichever it might be, come? May I, therefore, in all humility suggest that this kind of talk in the House and elsewhere by parties to the right and parties to the left, of our neglecting one sector and pushing up the other is not only completely meaningless but also, if I may say so, somewhat unintelligent?

In taking a view on the role of agriculture in the Fourth Plan period,

we have to take into account the fact that we are rapidly getting into a situation where further development has to be in terms of intensified cultivation and of improved productivity in agriculture rather than in terms of merely increasing the acreage. This calls for the deployment into agriculture of various material inputs like fertilisers and pesticides, improved methods of cultivation, better seeds, more rational application of water and the development primarily of agro-industries. These involve in turn a higher degree of planning for agriculture than has been the case in the past. Agriculture would, in my opinion, be entering into a phase where progress can only be by measures devised and co-ordinated at a degree of sophistication that we have customarily applied so far to other sectors of the economy like power or industry.

What should be our objective in the field of agriculture? It should be to achieve a rate of growth that would be in consonance with our progress in industry and in other fields of national economy. As hon. Members are aware, since our development began, industry has been growing at a rate somewhat in excess of 8 per cent while agriculture has grown at a rate somewhat less than half as much, and in the last three years, hardly at all. Taking the economy as a whole, there is no doubt that the slow progress of agriculture has had the effect of depressing the overall growth rate as a statistical average. Even more seriously it has had the effect of keeping at a low level the resources available from the agricultural sector for the country's growth as a whole. In the Fourth Plan, I cannot see how we can rest content with the attainment in agriculture as a whole of a rate of growth of anything less than 5%. This would mean, *inter alia*, a higher degree of administrative organisation, a higher degree of co-operation between the States and the Centre and a more intensified effort in those aspects of industry that have a bearing

on agricultural production, as for instance, in the production of fertilisers. Efforts have also to be made in the direction of stepping up of production of subsidiary and protective foods and of securing food economies by encouraging food processing ventures on a larger scale than till now. Again we have to carry further the approach underlying the package programmes whereby we concentrate on maximising our efforts in those areas where we can confidently expect high returns in a minimum period of time.

I fully share the view that both in the short term and in the long term our development efforts would be jeopardised unless we can quicken the pace of agriculture in the country. In the Fourth Plan we have, therefore, necessarily to devote adequate resources and undertake, in co-operation with the States, all the organisational and other improvements necessary to open up a decisive move forward in this vital field. As I mentioned earlier, a suitable price policy for the producer, as much as for the consumer, is an essential part of any programme that we may devise and we have, therefore, necessarily to examine this aspect both for the short and for the long term keeping in mind our objective of agricultural growth with a reasonable measure of price stability.

At the same time, I should like to re-emphasize that development of agriculture cannot proceed without adequate support from industry. This, in fact is one of the aspects of the higher degree of sophistication that I have already said should evidence our further efforts in agriculture. The Plan must be treated as an organic whole and there is no question of competition between progress in agriculture and development of industry, be it consumer industry, small industry or heavy industry. In the Fourth Plan therefore we propose further advance in the direction of a build-up of industry along the broad lines that we adopted for ourselves in

the Third Plan. To summarise these, we must endeavour to concentrate on:

- (i) Production of goods such as fertilisers, insecticides, agricultural implements including tractors, pumps, diesel engines etc. required so urgently for giving a boost to our agricultural programmes.
- (ii) Early completion of heavy engineering and other engineering industries already taken in hand and such additional projects as are deemed necessary for balancing the programmes and providing a sound basis for future industrial development.
- (iii) Stepping up production of both pig iron and steel from the expansion schemes in hand as well as those already contemplated at the present units besides Bokaro, and the establishment of additional capacity for non-ferrous metals, aluminium, copper and zinc.
- (iv) Increased production of consumer goods such as textiles, sugar, drugs, kerosene, paper etc.
- (v) Expansion of production of cement and other construction materials to meet the increasing demands.
- (vi) Production of petro-chemical products like synthetic fibres to substitute imported cotton and wool, based on products obtained concurrently with kerosene in our refineries.

In the organisational field, our policy in the Fourth Plan will continue to be on the lines set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. While Members of the Opposition have from time to time criticised that Resolution from differing, and mutually inconsistent, viewpoints, we have yet to recognise that it is within the

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ambit of that Resolution that satisfactory progress in the field of industry as a whole has been achieved over the past years. Within the broad framework of that Resolution, we should endeavour to adopt such methods as would promote industrial production, as in agriculture, in the largest degree in the minimum period of time and at a minimum cost.

Members are aware that, to a much larger degree than in agriculture, the shortage of foreign exchange has been an inhibitive factor in the growth of industrial production. From this point of view, efforts have to be made in the following directions:—

- (i) Complete the programmes in hand and secure as much output from each of them as possible.
- (ii) Utilise idle capacity by augmenting supplies of required components and materials to existing units and giving preference to priority and essential industries, wherever the availabilities fall short of overall needs.

Swami Rameshwaranand rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suggest the House may sit till 6 O'clock to give an opportunity to Members who have not spoken.

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- (iii) To give preference to expansion of existing units over establishment of new units wherever conditions justify, as this would help to secure additional capacity with minimum investment.

- (iv) In working out inter se priority between schemes of equal importance, to give preference to fast maturing schemes over those which are likely to have longer gestation periods.

- (v) Similarly in the case of industries which offer export

possibilities or import substitution, they would get preference over others not similarly placed.

Shri Koya: Read a little slowly.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Has the House decided to extend the time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will sit till 6 O'Clock.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The House has not been consulted in the matter. Has the House been consulted in the matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am consulting the House.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: No, no. We are not sitting.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to re-emphasize the importance of the last point, particularly from the foreign exchange point of view. A clear and unequivocal objective of future industrial licensing has to be import substitution in an increasingly large way, if we are to achieve over the next few years a solid basis on which to reduce our dependence on foreign aid and find within ourselves the sustenance for our further growth to the maximum extent. I should not be misunderstood when I talk of finding sustenance from within ourselves. I am not one of those that believe in an autarkic scheme of development.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Government has no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Government has no objection to our sitting till 6 O'clock.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the special reason that a decision is taken like this to sit till 6 O'clock without consulting us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some Parties who have not spoken yet.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That list can never be exhausted even if you sit till 7 O'clock. My suggestion is that we adjourn at 5 O'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate must close today .. (Interruptions.)

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the House does not want to hear us, can we take it that they are withdrawing their motion of no-confidence. I am quite prepared to sit down if they want to do so. They have said what they wanted to say about the Government and I have at least to put before the country what we are doing and what we intend to do. If it does not please the hon. Members, well, they are quite at liberty to do what they can but they must permit us to go on. Government is entitled to be heard.....(Interruptions.)

I was saying that as our economic development becomes increasingly complex and advanced we would need more than even now, to keep in touch with technical progress abroad; we will have to continue to import new innovations, technical know-how and even new products. Self-sustenance, in my opinion is, best understood as the capacity to generate within oneself adequate potential for growth; if all the factors of growth are not available internally, as they would not be for quite some time, it would mean capacity to find from within ourselves resources to pay for their import... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there is too much of talk going on even in the Government Benches.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Any rational scheme of industrial development both from the economic and social points of view, must take account of the need to foster the growth of small-scale industry as also the need to spread the benefits of industrialisation over as wide a field as possible; and no Government run on democratic lines can overlook these two aspects. But at the same time no Government run on rational lines can afford to ignore hard economic factors and overlook important

economic factors like the proper location of industries or the economies of scale. I have had the uncomfortable feeling for quite some time that we have perhaps not given the cost factor as much importance in the past as we should have. At any rate it is now definite that with the increasing scale of our industrial efforts and with the call such efforts make on our limited resources, we should pay the fullest attention to the cost realities of any given situation. Within this requirement, I believe it would be possible and necessary that in our Fourth Plan we adequately define and provide resources for both small-scale industries and for the spread of industrial activity over the many regions of the country .. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is making an important policy statement in reply to the debate. I think he should be shown the courtesy and heard patiently.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For the progress that we need to make in agriculture and industry in the long run, we have to look to our infrastructure activities. That, in the Fourth Plan period, we are able to project concrete steps in agriculture and industry is partly due to the past decisions we have taken to increase availabilities of transport, of power, etc. Similarly, we have to take decisions now, and in the Fourth Plan period, in these very fields, if in later years we are not to be held up in agricultural and industrial progress. Hon. Members are aware that in the field of power, after some setback in the later years of the Second Plan, we started quite a number of projects —hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear—in the current Plan. Some of these projects have been finished and others would be completed between now and the first year of the Fourth Plan. In all, as I said earlier, the availability of electric power has been expanding at a rate of some 11 per cent per annum, which, as things go,

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is not an unsatisfactory rate. We have, at the same time, also proceeded some significant way in the production within the country of equipment for power generation in both the public and the private sectors.

In the Fourth Plan, we have to continue the expansion of electrical generation. Here again, as in other fields of the economy, we are rapidly leaving the stage where the choices open to us were few and simple. The increasing complexities of the power and energy situation have been well brought out in the series of studies undertaken by the Energy Survey Committee whose final report would be available, I hope, in the next couple of months. The proper utilisation of the middlings output of our coal washeries, the proper balance between hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear and other forms of energy, the maximisation of decentralised generation as against long-distance transmission of power and the development not merely of an integrated grid system over the country but also of truly economic power stations generating electricity in bulk—all these call for the greatest degree of carefulness in planning our future power development. The Planning Commission has made some progress in this field and the House may be interested to hear that action has already been taken in respect of certain power schemes which, on the basis of all the criteria I have mentioned, would seem inevitable. In the months to come we shall plan such advance action in respect of other power schemes and indeed, wherever possible, in other fields of the economy as well.

I must here draw attention to a major factor in the development of power that has been causing me some concern. That is the problem of resources for power development and has two aspects. Firstly, there is the question of the power tariffs which in any well-regulated economy must be

so framed as to cover costs in full and leave over some resources for investment in further expansion. The second aspect is relevant to major projects which, either because of their cost or because of the technical difficulties of execution or because of both, may involve the assumption by the Central Government of a larger degree of responsibility than has been the case so far. Indeed, if in the years to come, we are to have a properly integrated regional and national grid with power being supplied at the lowest possible economic cost, we would have to consider fairly soon the administrative implications and come to satisfactory arrangements.

Passing on to the field of transport, while we must continue to expand railway facilities for the carriage of the larger freight cargo that would be implicit in the increased tempo of activities we expect in the Fourth Plan, we would have to pay a larger measure of attention to the development of our road system, as well. The total impact of traffic has got to a position where, broadly, there has to be development not only in the railway system but also in the roadway system. We are yet only in the early stages of a broad-based road system. We have already become fully aware of the many complications that have to be resolved in framing a sound road development programme on a soundly conceived and truly national basis. A number of studies are now going on which could be helpful in the formulation of such a programme. Notwithstanding all this, our sheet-anchor in the matter of transport will continue to be the railways for a very long time to come.

Since our capital investment on railways is considerable, which amounts to a very high figure—we should expect a much higher rate of return from this source of economic activity. In this context, it is worthwhile realising that the capital expen-

diture on railways having been made, the ratio of costs as between road and rail transport is six to one. This merely points out the necessity of making the maximum use of the cheaper method of transport to which there is already a committed expenditure. The concentration in the fourth Plan must therefore, inevitably be on maximising the utility and efficiency of railways and on the conservation of resources which may go waste in the present system unorganised road transport.

I have indicated so far some of the considerations in our mind relevant to key sectors of the fourth Plan; I cannot obviously go much further in the course of this debate into the entirety of that Plan which, as I have already said, is still in the making.

However, one other remark has necessarily to be made. In the field of employment, it has been our unfortunate experience that there has been an increase in the back-log of employment, from Plan to Plan. Obviously, in the Fourth Plan, we must aim at the provision of employment to the new entrants to the labour force which is assessed at about 23 million persons. This is engaging our close attention at present.

I have already referred to the advance action we have taken in the field of power development whereby preliminary work for certain projects that are demonstrably 'musts' for the Fourth Plan has already been commenced. We have been able to take similar steps in certain other fields of activity and shall, in the coming months, no doubt find more room for such advance action. In the production of fertilisers where, as the House is aware, our performance in the Third Plan is lagging somewhat behind our intentions, detailed projects studies have been completed for a number of additional plants, and we are on the look out for suitable technical and financial assistance for these projects. A major change in the

Fourth Plan in the field of Nitrogenous fertilisers will be that the programme will be very largely geared to petroleum feed stocks which would otherwise be surplus, resulting in considerable economies in production costs of fertilisers.

Advance planning in the fuel sector is also well in hand, and we have the advantage in this case of the specialised studies and projections made with the assistance of eminent foreign experts. The whole basis of planning of the fuel and power in the Fourth Plan will be developed more rationally as a result of these studies. Hon. Members are aware that the potential for coal output which is being developed currently will somewhat exceed the likely demand of about 80 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Third Plan, so that the problem of coal supply will be relatively easy in the earlier years of the next Plan. Advance approvals have, however, been given for further development of coking coal mines in the public sector, especially deep mining projects which will take a longer time to go into production. The planning of oil refining and distribution is being carefully coordinated with that of coal, and recently very careful demand studies have been made for petroleum products for the Fourth Plan period. Considerable advance planning has been completed for the size, location and timing of the new refineries and expansions required in the Fourth Plan and currently we are engaged in the delicate and complex negotiations with several oil companies who have shown interest in collaborating with the public sector in expanding and refining capacity. At the same time, adequate resources in men, material and funds have been placed at the disposal of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We are naturally hopeful that their efforts will be attended with success and our planning for the next few years to an extent will depend on the quantity of

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indigenous crude oil which can be commercially exploited. Linked with the petroleum programme is not only the fertiliser production plans I have mentioned, but also a programme of production of petro-chemicals which should produce economically substantial quantities of synthetic products which will augment raw materials in short supply.

We have also completed detailed project reports for the expansion of all the three steel plants in the public sector, and I understand that the two main producers in the private sector are making good progress with the preparation of their expansion proposals. We have in fact gone further and taken steps to set up additional blast furnaces at Bhilai and Durgapur in advance of the Fourth Plan expansions, in order to relieve the shortage of pig iron. The House does not need to be told about the present stage of the Bokaro project, on which we are now finally embarked after a long period of waiting. Advance planning of steel, however, is a continuous process and does not end with Bokaro. Feasibility studies for certain other sites are now under preparation or under consideration.

I believe, Sir, that I have said enough both on the lineaments of the Fourth Plan and on the advance action that we are taking even now to refute any suggestion that this Government intends either to slow down industrial progress or to stop advance action on the projects of the future. There have also been other aspects of Government's economic policy of which hon. Members have made criticisms of varying degree of severity. The general theme appears to be that the present Government has deviated from the policies of our great departed leader. I shall refer to this again before I close. It has been said that excessive tax concessions have been given to the private sector; that the doors are being

thrown open wide to foreign monopoly capitalism; that in short the independence, for the fulfilment of which this country has been striving for the last 17 years, has been thrown overboard. Several hon. Members referred to the continuing imports of foodgrains, to our present dependence on foreign assistance for the Plan, to the growing burden of repayments and to the continuing foreign exchange difficulties. All these matters have been referred to, I submit, in a spirit of throwing doubt on this Government's ability and willingness to continue to strive for economic independence, to build up the potential strength of this nation and to bring prosperity and good living to its people. It is not for me, Sir, to go at any great length into all these questions; I am sure that the Prime Minister when he replies to the debate will deal with them adequately.

17 hrs.

For my part, let me reassure the House that there is not one economic or financial policy of this Government which in the slightest degree departs from the wider social objectives to which we are committed. It is patently absurd to suggest that I have thrown the doors wide open to foreign monopoly capitalists. Those who suggest this are blind to the role which foreign capital can play in the development of under-developed countries and are still labouring under some outmoded theories about the dangers of foreign capital. Not one policy of Government discriminates against Indian capital vis-a-vis foreign capital. The taxation policy is also so devised as to distribute the burden progressively; Indeed a graver charge against our tax system has been that its progression is such as to act as a disincentive to savings and investments. It is no use tilting against one policy or the other and to generalise from it to suggest that this Government is not socialistic or that it cannot protect the economic indepen-

dence of this country. A nation with a population of nearly one-seventh of the world cannot now be subjugated politically or economically. Economic independence has to be achieved by hard effort. It means development over a wide front—in agriculture, in consumer industries, in metallurgical and chemical industries and in the basic capital goods industries. And this is what planning in this country seeks to achieve; and we are determined to pursue this programme to the best of our ability.

Before concluding I would like to say a word about this Government and its predecessor. An hon. Member opposite levelled the charge of this Government being schizophrenic. I am just wondering whether the hon. Member was seeing an image of himself in the mirror and mistook it for a general characteristic of the members of this Government. It has also become a common practice, Sir, sometimes to damn this Government offering it feigned praise and to say that it is no longer committed to the policies of the previous Government. Equally the charge is also....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We only say that after the death of Nehru this Government has become topless.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Equally the charge is also levelled against the Government that it has given the go by to the policies of the late Prime Minister. It used to be a practice of the past to divide the late Prime Minister from his party and while praising him condemn his colleagues and his party. But now it has almost become a fashion to say that the late Prime Minister was entirely different from the present government and that the present Government is following a completely new path of their own. As in the case of extremes both the points of view are unreal.

The many of us, Sir, the name of Jawaharlal Nehru is something sac-

red. It will not fade even as we fade away. It does not matter, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what the age of my association with the Congress organisation is. I admit it has been short. After all, what is a quarter of a century in the membership of an organisation. I remember that I was a member of the Congress organisation at a time when an hon. friend betrayed its policies and joined people who were against this Government and supported their policies. But I would be failing in my duty if I allow any Member of the Opposition to get away with the impression that they and they alone know Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru was not a part of the Opposition. Memories may be short. Hon. Members must remember that a vote of no-confidence was moved last year against the Government of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri A. P. Jain: By these people.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: By these very people.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Jawaharlal Nehru was not a part of the Opposition. I proudly say that we on this side, were a part of him and he still remains a part of us. Many of us are here only because of him and we continue to be here after his death only because there is the urgent and insistent call of duty. I am mentioning this not so much to highlight my own and the Government's and the Prime Minister's affinities to our late lamented leader, but just to tell hon. Members of this House and to the people that to us and to me, a new entrant of 25 years to the Congress Jawaharlal Nehru was the Congress because Jawaharlal Nehru had no loyalties except the Congress all through his life. However much the Opposition may try he cannot be separated from the Congress organisation which he served, for which he lived, for which he died. The use of Jawaharlal Nehru's name cannot strengthen the

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voice of the Opposition in proclaiming their disapproval of the Government which he has left behind to carry on his work. But to most of us here he will still remain our guiding star. The path that he lighted will still remain our path, the guide posts that he installed will still remain the guide lines of our action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Swami Rameshwaranand.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when Shri Subramaniam replied to the food debate, he made a statement.....(Interruption).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

नैतदेकं मनसोजीवीय नैनतदेवा आप्नुवन
पूर्वमर्पत् ।

तद्वावतोन्यान अत्यति तिथ्यात्
तासिमन् नपो मातरि स्वा दधाति ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वडे संघर्ष से
के पश्चात् आपने मुझे समय दे ही दिया है,
इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करूँगा ।

श्री बजराज सिंह – कोटा (आलावाड़) :
माननीय सदरय ने समय ले ही लिया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह नहीं मानता
कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कुछ किया ही नहीं है ।
इस शासन ने बहुत कुछ किया है ।

श्री त्यागी : धन्यवाद ।

कुछ माननीय सदरस्य : हियर, हियर ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो कुछ कांग्रेस पार्टी
ने किया है, उसका थोड़ा सा नमूना जो कि
सबके सामने उपस्थित है, मैं आपके सामने
रखूँगा । जब हम कांग्रेस में थे, तो मुना करते
थे—पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने स्वयं कहा
था—कि हम मुस्लिम लीग से समझौता नहीं
करेंगे, क्योंकि वह मुसलमानों की जमानत
है और अगर मुस्लिम लीग समझौता करना

चाहती है, तो वह हिन्दू महासभा से करे ।
हम समझते थे कि कांग्रेसी इस बात पर दृढ़
रहेंगे, परन्तु मुस्लिम लीग से समझौता किया
गया और पंडित नेहरू तथा सभी कांग्रेसी
उसमें सम्मिलित थे । कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग
से समझौता करके देश का विभाजन किया ।
इस सरकार का यह पहला काम है । अंग्रेज
के बक्त यह देश अखण्ड था, अविभूत था,
चारों तरफ से सुरक्षित था, परन्तु कांग्रेस ने
मुस्लिम लीग से समझौता करके फिन्दुस्तान
के पूर्व और पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान बनवा कर
इस भारत को सदा के लिए रणस्थल बना कर
उपस्थित कर दिया । यह कांग्रेस पार्टी
की पहली भल है । माननीय सदरस्य इस पर
“हियर, हियर” कहें । इसका परिणाम क्या
हुआ ? इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चीन
ने आक्रमण कर दिया । आपने देश का विभाजन
न किया होता, तो यह आक्रमण न होता ।
अंग्रेजों के बक्त में भारत पर पश्चिम की तरफ
से कोई आक्रमण नहीं कर सकता था क्योंकि अंग्रेजों ने अफगानिस्तान और
भारत के बीच जो कबायली थे उनको कुछ
देकर आपने अधिकार में रख लोड़ा था । पूर्व
की तरफ बर्मा को वे कुछ दे दिया करते थे ।
इसी तरह से नेपाल को दे दिया करते थे ।
इसी प्रकार से पश्चिम की तरफ अंग्रेजों ने
तिब्बत को न केवल स्वतन्त्र स्टेट रख लोड़ा
था बल्कि भारत सरकार ने उत्तर में ग्यात्से
और यातुंग, इन दो जगहों पर आपनी सेना भी
रख लोड़ी थी । तिब्बत का सारा व्यापार
भारत सरकार के अधीन था, डाक तार
विभाग आदि भी सब भारत सरकार के अधीन
था । यह अंग्रेजों के समय की स्थिति थी ।
किन्तु जब श्रीमानों के हाथ में शासन की बाग-
डोर आई तो उस समय आपने तिब्बत को
चीन के हवाले कर दिया ।

यह कांग्रेस की ही सरकार है जिसने
पहले स्वतन्त्र चीन को सरकार को
स्वीकार किया था । यदि यह गलती न की गई

होती, यदि तिब्बत में जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था उस समय तिब्बत के साथ मिल करके चीनियों का मुकाबला किया गया होता तो चीनियों की वहां पर कब्रें बन सकती थीं। यदि आपने ये सब गलतियां न की होतीं तो इतना भारी जो देश का नुकसान हुआ है, प्रहित हुआ है, वह सब न हुआ होता। आपके करतूतें तो बहुत हैं, कितनी मैं गिनाऊं। आपके जो कर्तव्य हैं, वे प्रसिद्ध हैं।

महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि पांच सौ रुपये से अधिक हमारा कोई मन्त्री नहीं लेगा। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि आज महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर बोट मांगने वाले लोग क्या पांच सौ रुपये महीना ले रहे हैं? यदि ले रहे हैं तो मैं आपको घन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं। आप कितने रुपये महीना ले रहे हैं, यह आपका दृढ़ जानता है।

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

मैं जानता हूं जो कुछ हो रहा है। एक भैम्बर पालिमेंट चौदह हजार की कार लेता है और अठारह हजार में बेच देता है। यह अष्टाचार का एक नमूना है जो मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। अष्टाचार कहां नहीं है? म परमेश्वर की तरह वह व्यापक है। अभी हमारे टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी साहब बोल रहे थे। वह कितने अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं, इसको सारा भारत जानता है। मूदडा काण्ड में जब वह पहली बार त्यागपत्र देकर गये थे, उस काण्ड के बारे में कौन नहीं जानता है। मालीय जी को कौन नहीं जानता है। किस किस का नाम लेकर मैं आपको गिनाऊं? जिस तरह से ज्येष्ठ मास के पके तरबूजे के बारे में बेचने वाले से यह पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है कि कौनसा पका है, वे सभी पके होते हैं, उसी तरह से जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं, इनमें से किसी के बारे में यह पूछने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है कि कौन अष्टाचारी है। सब एक जैसे हैं। मैं किसी

माननीय सदस्य या माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ग्रन्थान नहीं करना चाहता हूं। क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि जो कोठी लिये हुए हैं और जिस कोठी का पांच हृष्ये किराया हो सकता है, उतके पच्चों स्पष्टे लिये जा रहे हैं? यह सब किस से छिपा हुआ है? किसी से ये बातें छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। यह अष्टाचार नहीं है तो क्या है? अष्टाचार की जो सीमायें हैं, ये चारों तरफ फैली हुई हैं।

नम्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह आपने कपड़े बदल कर, कोयेसी कपड़े न पहन कर, एक लाला जी के कपड़े पहन कर किसी भी स्टेशन पर चले जायें और स्टेशन बालों से पूछ कर देख लें कि उन्हें एक डिब्बा चाहिये गाड़ी का माल भेजने के लिए, उनको पता चल जाएगा कि उसका क्या रेट है। कोई बस्तु ऐसी नहीं होती है जिस पर उनका रेट बंधा हुआ न हो। छोटी बस्तु भी जायें तो रेल वाले चार आने ले लेंगे। जो भी पैसे लिये जाते हैं, उसमें सबके हिस्से बंधे रहते हैं। गाड़ी का बंधा रहता है, सिपाही का बंधा रहता है। कहीं पर 21 कहीं पर 25 और कहीं पर 30 रुपये एक गाड़ी के डिब्बे के व्यापारियों से लिये जाते हैं। अगर इस में आपको कुछ सन्देह है, कोई शक वाली बात है तो आप मेरे साथ चलें, मैं आपको दिखा दूँगा। आप पूछते हैं कि किस प्रकार से अष्टाचार रुकेगा? आप जाते नहीं हैं और इस तरह की जीजों को देखते नहीं हैं। अगर आप जायें तो वह रुक सकता है। आप पहले वाले नासकों की तरह से बस्तु बदल कर जायें और देखें तो आपको सारा पता लग सकता है। परन्तु जाये कौन? नीचे से ऊपर तक खाया जाता है। यदि पैसों के रूप में नहीं लिया जाता है तो किसी और रूप में से ले लिया जाता है। लड़की के विवाह के समय दहेज में ले लिया जाता है, लड़के की शादी में ले लिया जाता है। यह अष्टाचार ग्रन्थान की तरह से व्यापक है। हमारी सरकार की जो विशेषतायें हैं, उनको मैं कहां तक गिनाऊं

[श्री यमेश्वरामन्द]

जब कोई उंकट आपा करता था हिन्दू समाज पर तो मुसलमानों के शासन के समय और अंग्रेजों के शासन के समय भी, हिन्दू के नाम पर सब इकट्ठे हो जाया करते थे, हरिजन से ले कर आहुण तक। आपने शासन सूख अपने हाथ में रखने के लिए हिन्दुओं को दो टुकड़ों में विभक्त कर दिया, हरिजन और तीर-हरिजन। टुकड़े कर देने से ही आपकी तसल्वी नहीं हुई। अगर आपको हरिजनों का भला करना था तो आप हरिजन नाम का प्रयोग क्यों करते हैं। हरिजनों के नाम पर तो यहां भलूर्व मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और उनको लाभ पहुंचा है। अगर आपको सहायता करनी थी तो हरिजन के नाम पर सहायता न दे कर गरीब के नाम पर आप सहायता दे सकते थे और गरीब में सारे हरिजन भी आ जाते, आहुण भी आ जाते, ठाकुर भी आ जाते। हरिजनों का भला करना था तो गरीब के नाम पर आप उनका भला करते। आपने टुकड़े कर के रख दिये। इससे ही आपका सन्तोष नहीं हुआ। एक और कलास आपने खोल दी, जिस को आपने बैकवड़ कलासिस का नाम दे दिया। बैकवड़ कलासिस में न जाने कौन कौन सी जातियां आपने जामिल की हैं। इनसे ही आपका काम नहीं चला।

और आगे बढ़ कर आपने हिन्दू कोड बिल बना दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आपने इसका यह नाम रखा और किस के लिए आपने यह कोड बिल बनाया। इस बिल में कई बारायें हैं। एक बारा यह है कि कोई भी प्रादमी एक स्त्री के रहते दूसरी स्त्री से विवाह नहीं कर सकता। माना यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। दूसरा विवाह किन परिस्थितियों में हो सकता है और हुआ करता था, क्या आपने इस पर भी सोच विचार करी किया है?

श्री लिल बारायन (दांसी) : नो-काप्टिंडेंस मोरान में यह सब कैसे पा सकताहैं?

श्री रामेश्वरामन्द: आप सुन तो ले मेरी बात।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इस कानून को आपने हिन्दुओं पर ही लागू किया, क्यों

नहीं मुसलमानों पर भी इसको लागू किया? एक गला सड़ा मुसलमान प्रादमी भी आज तीन तीन बीवियों से विवाह कर सकता है। लेकिन आपने उन पर इस कानून को लागू नहीं किया। इस तरह से आपने हिन्दुओं को कुचलने का यत्न किया। आपका काम इससे भी नहीं चला। आपने स्त्रियों और पुरुषों को तलाक का अधिकार दे दिया। मुझे कोई खतरा नहीं। लेकिन जो कुछ मैं देख रहा हूँ, वह मैं आपने सामने रखता हूँ। आप भी देखें कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। सुष्टि की उत्पत्ति से ले कर आपके शासन काल से पहले तक कोई स्त्री पुरुष को तलाक नहीं देती थी, कोई पुरुष स्त्री को तलाक नहीं देता था। आज हजारों स्त्रियां पुरुषों को और हजारों पुरुष स्त्रियों को तलाक दे रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्त्रियों को बृद्धावस्था में जो तलाक लेती जा रही है या जिन की तलाक दिया जा रहा है, सहारा क्या होगा? ये जो नलाक एक दूसरे को दे रहे हैं, इनकी जो ग्रीलादें हैं, ये किन को मां और किन को बाप कहेंगी।

समाचारित महोदय: आप को दस मिनट मिले थे, अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री रामेश्वरामन्द: मैं कोई अपशब्द नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। आपके कानून में बता रहा हूँ। ये जो एक दूसरे को तलाक दे रहे हैं इनके जो बच्चे हैं, इनका क्या होगा? पल्लों भी अपने साथ नहीं इनको ले जा सकती हैं क्योंकि नया पति यह नहीं चाहेगा और पिता भी साथ नहीं रख सकता है क्योंकि नवीन पल्ली ब्लानी है ऐसी हालत में किस को बढ़ा भोलबद मां और बाप कहेंगी, यह भी आप जरा बता दें।

इस से भी आप का काम नहीं चला । बहन और भाई का क्षणडा सूचिट की उत्पत्ति से आज तक नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन आपने यह भी करवा के दिवां दिया है । आज हजारों मुकदमे बहनों और भाइयों के बीच में अदालतों में चल रहे हैं । यह किस की विशेषता है, यह श्रीमान जी, आप लोगों की ही विशेषता है । और किस की इस प्रकार की विशेषतायें हो सकती हैं? लड़की बयाही जाती है तो एक ही गांव में नहीं ब्याही जाती है । गांव से पचास कोम पर लड़की विवाह के बाद चली जाती है । लड़की का बाप जब भरेगा तो मान लो उसकी एक लड़की है और एक लड़का है । यह लड़की अपने भाई के साथ बटवारा करने के लिए आएंगी और उस लड़के की जो धर्मपत्नी है वह अपने पिता की जायदाद में से हिस्सा लेगी, उसका बटवारा करने के लिए आएंगी । मृण्यु कृपा करके आप अब यह बतलाइयेगा कि आपने यह जो प्रबन्ध रखा है यह विवाह का प्रबन्ध रखा है या बनवास का रखा है? जमीन ऐसी नहीं है जिस को साथ ले जाया जा सके । जमीन तो बही रहेगी; आप किस तर में व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे । जब लड़के और लड़कियां अलग अलग अपनी जायदादों पर रहेंगे, लड़का अपनी जायदाद पर रहेगा और लड़की अपनी जायदाद पर रहेगी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अष्टावार और अभिवार नहीं बढ़ेंगा? इस लिये आप ने जितने कानून आज तक बनाये हैं, मैं आप से नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैलों की जोड़ी पर राय लेने वाले सोनो जरा छाती पर हाथ रखें । क्या बैलों की आजादी नहीं आई, बैलों के बेटे बेटियों के लिये आजादी नहीं आई । आज हम देखते हैं कि गोवंश मारा जाता है ।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य को दूसरे लोगों का भी ध्यास रखना चाहिये, उन को भी बोलने का समय देना चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरनन्द: मैं आप की बात माने लेता हूँ और समान्त करत हूँ । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप की

गवर्नरेट की जो सब से बड़ी विशेषता है देश के लिये बहुत है कि आप ने चीन को अपने भारत की भूमि सौंप दी । इस के सम्बन्ध में आप कानों में तेल ढाल कर सो गये हैं । दुनिया में किसी भी देश ने ऐसा नहीं किया । इस सम्बन्ध में आप की बड़ी बदनामी हो रही है कि आप के लिये सब से बड़ी दयनीय बात है ।

सभापति महोदय: अब स्वामी जी समाप्त करें । मैं श्री कोया को बुलाना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरनन्द: यह नेरे माथं न्याय नहीं हो रहा है । मैं दो तीन मिनट में ही अपनी बात निवेदन करना चाहता था ।

सभापति महोदय: श्री कोया ।

Shri Koya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we of the Muslim Legauge Group are not supporting the no-confidence motion. We think the reasons for this stand of ours are sound and are supported by considerations of propriety and decency.

The new Ministry led by Shri Lal Bhadur Shastri came into being only about three months ago. This is a Ministry of a new era that has come into being after the historic post-independence epoch led by the late lamented Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This new Ministry must in all fairness be given some time and chance to prove itself. They are appearing before Parliament for the first time after assuming power. They must be given some time to settle down, and see their way clear through the multifarious and tangled hangover of the past. This is the reason which impels us not to support the motion.

But this does not mean that the people are on a bed of roses and that they have nothing to complain about. On the other hand, there are several serious questions, external and in-

[Shri Koya]

ternal ones, that are crying for a solution as early as possible in the vital interest of the country.

First, there is the question of corruption. Corruption has got several aspects and facts, and the political aspect has assumed a very grave and glaring connotation at present. My hon. friend, Shri Govinda Menon, who spoke the other day on behalf of the Congress Party, said that corruption has not increased; only people's awareness of corruption has increased. I beg to differ from him. Really speaking, everyday we read in the papers about corruption charges against officials and Ministers, both Central and State, and people who are high-ups in public life. I have seen a cartoon in a language daily, where an officer is asking people who have come for getting things done, 'Have you brought some sadachar?' That is the term people are using for corruption.

As I said, corruption has got several aspects and facts, the political aspect having assumed a very grave and glaring from at present. There are charges of corruption made against people holding very responsible positions in the administration and elsewhere in the country. The Government has not so far, either in the past or in the present, paid that much attention as the matter deserves, probably due to party considerations. One person in the Government, Shri Nand Deo Home Minister, took up the matter earnestly and enthusiastically when he assumed his new office. But before he made any headway, even he was snubbed by the ruling party, and was pronounced by other responsible people as having a megalomania in this respect. I think this had probably dampened the right and correct enthusiasm he had in putting down corruption. This corruption has demoralised society and is gradually but surely sapping the vitality of the country. For one thing, the moneys intended for various plans and projects find their way elsewhere

and not to the fulfilment of the projects and plans. If this meance is not controlled in time, it will lead to economic disaster.

This corruption has contributed a great deal towards the food crisis which is gripping the country at present. It is said that inflation due to development and defence activities has caused the spiral in prices, especially of foodgrains. Any Government, particularly one which has adopted planning as its fundamental method of work, must have been able to foresee inflation and its consequences and its planning must have taken proper measures to meet such contingencies. Too much concentration of attention on heavy industries, particularly manufacturing capital goods, has proved detrimental to agriculture and the industries manufacturing consumer goods. For one thing, this has produced scarcity of foodgrains and of consumer goods. The runaway prices of these articles would surely affect the present economy of the country immediately, and would not wait for the long term benefits which the heavy industries would or would not bestow on the country. If a man is dying today for want of penicillin, it is no use consoling him with the idea that penicillin in plenty will be available next year.

I have to state here emphatically that the evacuees from Burma and Ceylon are not receiving the same attention and consideration as refugees from elsewhere are receiving at the hands of the Government of India. The evacuees from Burma and Ceylon are Indian nationals and our own people. They have been sojourning in the other countries for generations, and have contributed to the economic development of those countries, while eking out their livelihood there. As a result of their hard work, many of them had naturally earned some money, which is their own property.

But, by the manner in which the nationalisation policies of those Governments are executed, or by some means or other, they are deprived of their hard-earned money, and sent out to India as penniless and helpless people. Hundreds of thousands of hard-working labourers are reduced to a miserable plight. If the Government of India had taken a firm hand over this question in time, as demanded by the interest and honour of our own country, this matter would not have reached the present calamitous situation. Tens of thousands of people, many of whom were occupying good positions in their own right, are forced to come away to their motherland, and it is sorrowful that even now prompt steps are not taken to relieve their distress. Certain enthusiasm which some authorities showed at the beginning in caring for these helpless people is waning away now, and we do not find the Government of India as much interested as is necessary in this matter.

Now, I have to refer to another really serious point, which, in spite of repeated promptings, does not seem to be receiving the attention of the Government of India. I refer to the imbalance and disparity as between one State and another in the matter of distributing the benefits of planning. One flagrant example of this disparity is that of Kerala. It is well known that it has got its own special problems due to geographical topographical and social conditions. Though it is rich in certain natural resources such as coconut, pepper, timber and sources of water, the planning of the country has not taken the necessary step of exploiting these resources to the best advantage of the State and the country. The people have to cry hoarse and incessantly for locating some large industries in Kerala State. The response of the Government of India is distressfully tardy and scanty. It is only after more than twelve years of agitation that the State has been able to get

one or two industries like the oil refinery and the shipbuilding yard. Out of these few industries the pytochemical industry has been taken away after wasting much energy and money over the preliminaries. It has been impressively pointed out by the technological survey of Kerala that generating power out of the numerous rivers in the State is one of the ready means of substantially promoting the economic condition of the State but it is not at all known what the Government of India is doing in this connection. In the meantime much useful water is going to the sea unused while the people are being afflicted with various economic ills. While the Government is engaged in promoting education in the country, Kerala because of its phenomenal advance in education is suffering acutely from educated unemployment in addition to the other forms of unemployment. The Government of India seems to have taken the least note of this special feature of Kerala. A word, Sir. Therefore, even the spread of education is proving a disconcerting handicap on the State of Kerala.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have been watching this debate develop in the last three days, one interesting factor has emerged. It shows clearly that the new forces of reaction are aligning themselves in support of the Shastri Government. It also shows unfortunately how complacent the ruling party has become because of the big vote majority it carries in this House. They are unable to discern the cracks that are developing under that edifice. The edifice which today looks very strong and invincible may very soon be engulfed in darkness and abyss. This has happened earlier in history, and history repeats itself. It is small wonder that the Swatantra Party and Mr. Anthony who is an anti-communist who out-gold waters even Goldwater and the Muslim League are the supporters in the Opposition of the

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Government. It should make Government sit up and think instead of asking its supporters to quote as to what people said twelve years ago or to indulge in charges that the communists have extra-territorial loyalties. Yesterday Shri Nanda said that communists have extra-territorial faith—not loyalty. I do not know what he really means. If he means that we have faith in the understanding that the workers of the world must unite against international imperialism for peace, against capitalist exploitation, we loudly proclaim it. We want to assert that we communists believe that in every country the communists must work out their line of socialism according to the experience of the world communist movement and their mistakes and their success in the background of their own history. Revolutions cannot be exported. In the dark days when the Chinese invaded us, at that time, when many countries in the world did not understand the situation in our country, facing the organised attack of the Congress Party, attacks on our offices and houses and their utilisation of the Defence of India Rules, facing the attack of the Chinese Communist Party on the Indian Party, we stood by freedom, defence and development of our country. This is the old hackneyed argument. Even the committee on un-American activities says the same thing. Never-the-less one third of the world's population is today functioning under the Red Flag and India will be no exception.

In the no-confidence motion we want to highlight one major thing. It is the rule of big money which has been allowed to become so powerful by this Government, that big money pressurises it, the Ministers both at the Centre and at the States are corrupted by it. State power is corroded by it from within. This source of corruption is rampant in every sphere of life and it manifests itself in a hundred ways. Our charge is that the entire direction of Government

and its policies is being dragged in the way of big business either under the garb of pragmatism of Shri S. K. Patil or the 'food-not-steel' policy of Shri Dandekar and the Swatantra Party. Today the country is in the grip of the monopolists, traders, hoarders, profiteers, blackmarketeers and the Government is faced with their might. What does the Government do? It appeals to them and gives them grace for fifteen days. It hardly causes a ripple. They go about their job. It is a slap on the Government's face. Grain merchants and wholesalers have organised strikes. I am yet to hear if a single one of them had been arrested under the Defence of India Rules for having organised strikes.

It is reported that a proposal is being considered by Government to bring out black money by reducing the rate of income-tax from 70 per cent which is leviable under the law. My friend Mr. Tyagi is looking at me because he knows what fate has met his offer for bringing out evaded income-tax. This supineness of Government before big money is what bucks up the Swatantra Party. Are these trivial matters? Are they temporary difficulties? We say: no. There is today in our country behind the Cabinet a new development which did not exist during the Nehru regime. That is the birth of the Syndicate. When we bring this vote of no-confidence against the Cabinet, we have to see behind the Cabinet where a Syndicate functions. It is known as the syndicate in our country. Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Atulya Ghosh, an hon. Member of this House, our Minister Shri Sanjiva Reddy—all these are mentioned as being powerful members of the Syndicate. They are the king-makers, Cabinet-makers and the real policy-makers. This Syndicate—it may be asserted—is closely associated with big money. Shri Patil, when he was Food Minister, openly spoke of being the friend of traders. As Food Minister he fought doggedly

so that there would be no socialisation of foodgrains trade. He pinned his hope on talking big of buffer-stocks and building none, and of rushing to the United States to get aid under PL 480, whether he was Food Minister or not. His links with big business and with big money are well-known. As a matter of fact, only recently (one Vassanji Lalji) the gentleman who accompanied him, and who I believe sponsored his visit to East Africa, has been hauled up for gold smuggling. I hope it is a coincidence.

Take Shri Atulya Ghosh about whom my hon. friend Dr. Lohia spoke yesterday. Only recently, Shri Ghosh organised a purse for Shri Kamaraj. It will be seen how some of the biggest rice and oil dealers are today holding our people in Calcutta to ransom; those who are adulterating oil; these very people have contributed to this purse. Should we not have an enquiry into it? Are these trifling matters?

A big industrialist, Shri Atwal, a Member of the other House, is a close friend of Shri Atulya Ghosh, and on the very day when a case of bribery by giving a Fiat car by Shri Atwal to the D.S.P. who was entrusted with the investigation of the cases against M/s. Atwal Co. came up in Delhi, this very Shri Atwal was playing host to journalists on behalf of Shri Ghosh at his Canning Lane house. These are not trifling things; they show where the power behind the Syndicate lies and how power works.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee has already spoken about Shri Sanjiva Reddy, and I do not want to repeat it. But I ask, when we bring people to the Centre, do we do it because certain strictures have been given against such people by the Supreme Court? Have we gone into their whole past? What has been his record as Chief Minister? I have nothing against him personally and I do not know him at all. But the things that have been brought to light are things we should know: his career as Chief Minister, in

giving over the Taj Glass factory to one of the richest people in Andhra Pradesh, the Raja of Chellapalli; he gave it over for a song, this being instrumental in handing over the Andhra Republic Forge to the same Raja of Chellapalli, who is a Minister, for a song. These are things which show in which way and in which direction the Government is moving. Are these people the torch-bearers of Nehru's practical socialism about which Shri Nanda spoke so much? I want to know from the Treasury Benches.

It is true that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said—I remember that speech, and I was present in the House—that "I cannot give a precise definition of socialism." But he has given a precise definition of socialism in his earlier books. But he did not give it at that time. At least I am sure he would not say that these people would have been the torch-bearers of socialism. One thing is clear. These people are the kith and kin of Shri Dandekar, Shri Masani and the Swatantra party, not the Congress party which we know, in which we and our families were born. What about officials? The other day my friend, Mr. Mathur, spoke about the direction in which we are going to change the administrative machinery. I am not going to mention names of officials who are in Government. But we find that prominent ex-officials are today the backbone of the private industry. Mr. H. V. R. Ienger draws Rs. 9,000 from Parry and Company. He draws Rs. 4,000 from Mettur Aluminium as Financial Adviser, because he cannot draw more than that; otherwise the company law administration will come in. I ask Mr. Dandekar and friends of the Swatantra Party: Are the rich getting poorer? Mr. N. R. Pillai has become the Director of one of the biggest mills—Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur. Mr. C. C. Desai is connected with 20 different firms; I think 20 is the limit under the company law. In our colliery areas where the labour is most exploited, the Regional Labour Com-

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missioner (Implementation) goes and joins the colliery firms, against whose owners' depredations we should really try to save the workers. In Delhi, there are big business houses with public relations officers. Has the Government tried to find out how they function? How powerful are the Birlas! If there is a Birla file, it moves quickly from top to bottom and from bottom to top, because they have their contacts there.

Let us take our own public sector companies. There is a well known business firm of Bajoria. Everybody knows how many cases are pending against this company in Calcutta for foreign exchange offences. One of the members of this Bajoria family is made a Director of BIC, Kanpur. I ask the Government: Are we being asked to hold our fortitude in a situation where prices are sky-rocketing beyond any logic you can bring forward by statistics of production? In the whole of India, the increase has been 25 per cent in 11 years. Today in 15 months, there is 27 per cent increase. In the last six months, price of rice has increased by Rs. 30 per 100 kilos. Mustard oil is adulterated and is out of the market. The price of cocoanut oil, ground-nut oil and everything has increased. From 1st June to 1st August, the index figure has recorded a further increase. In my State, the prices of all the dals have increased by Rs. 2 to Rs. 6. What are the ordinary people going to do? In this situation, on the basis of the cost of living index in Bengal, computed by Government it has shown that the index has come down and as a result of this the jute workers' wages have been cut by 60 paise by the biggest monopolists—Indian Jute Mills Association.

About the raids in Bombay, the raids on the houses of film stars have been publicised. Why is it that the raids that have taken place in the house of the son of an ex-Minister, his friends and partners have not

been published? Many memoranda have been submitted to the Government. I have got a file full of photostat copies of how this gentleman utilised the hospitality of bogus firms in London—associates of Killick Nixon and Sons; Shivrajpur Mines and all these things have been brought. Foreign exchange is being robbed and at the same time, not a single search has been made of this Shivrajpur Mines. The whole story of Kairon and his sons will be repeated if any enquiry is made on a bigger scale.

Sir, these are some of the points which I wanted to make and these are the main charges. On the one hand, when workers want Bonus, you do not allow big money which is accumulated at the top to be shared by workers. Shri Vassavada of the INTUC, Shri Dange of the AITUC and Shri Govinda Reddy of the other House have given a majority report to the Government. But the Government have amended this report in direction in which Shri Dandekar has given his note of dissent. On the other hand, the Central Government employees want that there should be arbitration on the question of the formula for calculating dearness allowance, whereas we in this House, the Members of the Congress Party, want an increase in the allowance of M.P.s. The basic salary of a Member of Parliament is Rs. 600 whereas when it comes to the question of the Central Government employees they are not given even an arbitration to consider a change of the formula of D.A.

These are the points, Sir, on which I want to indict the Government. I want to say, it is the power of big money which is turning them away from the people. People in Delhi cannot even have a glass of fresh water. The water is polluted with excreta and pollution and we tremble to drink even a glass of water. That is the situation. Therefore, I say,

the Government must realise that the people have no confidence in it.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, शास्त्री सरकार पर दो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आये हैं, एक विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से और एक कांग्रेस की ओर से । एक प्रस्ताव आया 7 सितम्बर को इस हाउस में और कांग्रेस पक्ष की ओर से जो प्रस्ताव आया था वह 6 सितम्बर को कान्स्टीट्यूशन क्लब आया । कान्स्टीट्यूशन क्लब में जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया तो जिस संगठन की ओर से वह कन्वेशन बुलाया गया था तथा जिस संगठन ने वह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया उसमें स्वयं गृह मंत्री ननदा जी, श्रीमती ईदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष यह सब लोग उपस्थित थे । पहले मैं उन के शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ तब उस के बाद अपनी बात शुरू करूँगा । उहोंने जो अपना यह पत्रक प्रकाशित किया उस में स्पष्ट यह शब्द है:—

“मीजूदा हालत को सब से खास बात है गल्ले की कमी और दामों का संकट । जनता की तकलीफ और उस का असन्तोष पहले कभी इतना बढ़ा हुआ नहीं था जितना आज । जनता की निगह में कांग्रेस की तसवीर बराबर धुंधली होती जा रही है । कांग्रेसजनों के आपसी झगड़े बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । इन झगड़ों का आधार विचारों का मतभेद नहीं बल्कि महत्वाकांक्षी नेताओं के पीछे चलने वाले गुटों का टकराव है और इन झगड़ों के कारण कांग्रेस का जनता से सम्पन्न बहुत कम हो गया है ।”

श्री त्यागी : यह क्या कोई सरकारी डौक्यूमेंट है जो कि आप पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : त्यागी जी ने पूछा कि संगठन के अतिरिक्त क्या सरकार को भी कुछ कहा है, मैं वह शब्द भी आपको सुनाये देता हूँ ।

“बदलती हुई सामाजिक व्यवस्था की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए शासन व्यवस्था में जो परिवर्तन होने चाहिए

ये वे नहीं हो पाए हैं और नौकरशाही का पुराना तरीका टालमटोल लालफीताबाद और जनता पर अविश्वास का रवैया बदस्तूर कायम है । शासन प्रणाली में तेजी से परिवर्तन लाने के लिए जिस महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता है उस की ओर हमने एक ऐसा नजरिया अपना रखा है जिसका असलियत से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं ।

मुद्रा के चलन पर सरकार का जरा भी काबू नहीं रह गया है और खेती तथा कल-कारखानों की पैदावार भी संतोषजनक नहीं रही है ।”

यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव है जो 6 सितम्बर को दिल्ली के कान्स्टीट्यूशन क्लब में आया था । अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को जिस सम्मेलन में रखा गया उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन चार मंत्री भी शामिल हैं ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अपनी ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारी ओर से जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव श्री चटर्जी द्वारा रखा गया जिसके कि समर्थन में कुछ भाषण हुए कांग्रेस ने अपनी ओर से उनका विरोध करने के लिए जिन पहलवानों को अखाड़े में उतारा उनमें से अधिकांश वे ये जिन्होंने शास्त्री जी की प्रशंसा में अधिकांश समय लगाया ।

एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ अगर त्यागी जी शास्त्री जी के कानों तक उसे पहुँचा दें और वह यह है कि जार्ज बर्नेंड शा के कमरे में यह लिखा हुआ था:—“मुझे भेरे चापलूस मिलों से बचाओ ।” मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शास्त्री जी भी अपने कमरे में ये शब्द लिखा कर लगवा लें । वह दुर्बलता जो कि पहले थी वह हुबलता शास्त्री सरकार में नहीं चलनी चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ समाजार पत्रों और कुछ व्यक्तियों की आदत हो गई है कि सरकर में से एक या दो व्यक्तियों को पकड़ कर उनकी प्रशंसा करना बाजी सारी सरकार की निन्दा करना ।

श्री त्यागी : यह कहां से माननीय सदस्य ने कोट किया है ?

श्री प्रकाशचौर शांत्री : जार्ज बनेंड शा को मैं कोट कर रहा हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं खाद्यान्नों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। खाद्यान्नों के सम्बन्ध में हमें जो अभी सब से बड़ा खतरा दिखाई देता है उससे भी भयंकर स्थिति जो आने वाली है वह यह है कि हमारे देश की जन संख्या 2 4 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से दृढ़ रही है यानी एक करोड़ प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से आने वाले दशक में मेरा अनुमान है कि 8-10 करोड़ की जनसंख्या बढ़ जायगी। सरकार की अगर यही दुर्बल नीति रही जिस प्रकार उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में अभी है तो मुझे खतरा है कि यह समस्या जो अभी आवाह के रूप में दिखाया गया चल कर कहीं भयंकर महा आकाल के रूप में परिणत न हो जाय। सरकार ने इसके लिये कुछ नये उपाय निकाले हैं और वह कहते हैं कि इसका सफल हल है—राजकीय व्यापार (स्टेट ट्रेडिंग)।

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को चलाने के लिए जितने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होगी क्या उसने उतने प्रभावशाली हाथ तैयार कर लिए हैं। अनुमान यह है कि जब इतने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये सरकार को उन व्यक्तियों पर खर्च करने पड़ेंगे और यह सारे का सारा व्यय सरकार उपभोक्ताओं के कंधों पर डालेगी। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार से महंगाई को और नहीं बढ़ायेगी ?

इसके अतिरिक्त जब यह सरकार राजकीय व्यापार करने में लग जायेगी, बाजारों को सम्भालने में लग जायेगी, तो उत्पादन की ओर से उसका ध्यान कम हो जायेगा। हमारे लिए रक्खा का प्रबन्ध उससे भी अधिक आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है। राजकीय व्यापार करने के परिणामस्वरूप

उसकी ओर से सरकार का ध्यान बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जायेगा। राजकीय व्यापार की योजना बड़ी समयसाध्य और व्यय-साध्य है। ऐसी स्थिति में बजाय इस उपाय को करने के, बजाय यह नारा लगाने के अच्छा यह होता कि सरकार उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की ओर अधिक ध्यान देती।

जहां तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न है उसका सब से उत्तम उपाय यह है कि कृषि से सम्बन्धित जितने भी विभाग हैं वे एक ही हाथ में होने चाहिए। मैं आपको अपने प्रान्त उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति बताता हूं। वहां पर पांच मिनिस्टरों के हाथों में यह विभाग है। खाद्य मंत्री अलग है, कृषि मंत्री अलग है, सिचाई मंत्री अलग है, सहकारी मंत्री अलग है सामुदायिक विकास का मंत्री अलग है, और कुछ दिन पहले तो गश्त विकास का मंत्री भी अलग था। आप बतायें कि इस अवस्था में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, तो किस तरह बढ़े। इसका परिणाम यह है कि समय पर उपयुक्त साधन न मिलने से खेती की पैदावार दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरती चली जा रही है।

खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पंजाब में गेहूं का भाव 24 रु. मन है दिल्ली में उसी गेहूं का भाव 32 रु. मन है, गाजियाबाद में उसका भाव 40 रुपये मन है और बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में उसी गेहूं का भाव 60 से 70 रुपये के बीच में है। अगर यह सरकार देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहती है तो उस समाजवाद का अर्थ यह है कि अगर भूखों ही मरना है, तो सारा देश एक-साथ भूखा मरे। यह क्या दंग है कि एक राज्य में गेहूं 24 रुपये मन बिके और दूसरे राज्य में 60 से 70 रुपये मन के बीच में ? सरकार ने खेत बना कर देश के बीच में जो दीवारें बड़ी कर दी हैं, एक प्रान्त में दूसरे प्रान्त के प्रति जिस संकुचित आवाना का विकास वह करती जा रही है,

उसको उसे समाप्त करना चाहिए। जिस दिन सरकार ने गुड़ पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाया, तो राजस्थान में गुड़ का भाव 70 रुपये मन था और प्रतिबन्ध हटने के तीसरे दिन गुड़ का भाव घट कर 40 रुपये मन हो गया। सरकार को इससे अनुमान लगाना चाहिए कि उसके द्वारा इस प्रकार से क्षेत्र बनाने का कितना नुकसान होता चला जा रहा है।

एक बात में बाहर भी कहता हूँ और इस मदन में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि अब तक जितने भी हमारे कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री हुए, उन में से एक दो व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर अधिकांश व्यक्ति वे थे, जो इस समस्या से सर्वथा अपरिचित थे। आज भी दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो व्यक्ति नेहरू मिनिस्ट्री में स्टील का स्पैशिलिस्ट माना जाता था, देश की इतनी भयंकर और गम्भीर समस्या—खाद्य समस्या—का दायित्व उसको सौंप दिया गया है। क्या अनुभव है उनको इस विभाग का, सरकार यह भी तो उत्तर दे।

अच्छा हो कि इस समस्या का युद्ध-स्तर पर समाधान किया जाये। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों में आज-कल सिवाय अणुशक्ति विभाग के और कोई विभाग नहीं है। इस समय उनके पास समय भी है। इसलिए वह इस दायित्व को स्वयं प्रपने कांधों पर लें और जब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता, प्रधान मंत्री को ही कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री का कार्य करना चाहिए।

विदेश-नीति के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि सौभाग्य से हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, का व्यक्तित्व एक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व था। और सौभाग्य से ही अब उनके उत्तराधिकारी जो दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री आए हैं, उनका व्यक्तित्व उतना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नहीं है, जितना कि राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व अधिक है। इस समय हमारे देश की स्थिति कुछ ऐसी हो गई है कि जब हमें राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व की आवश्यकता अविक

है, ताकि हमारी समस्याओं का राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से समाधान हो। अब तक अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करने में हम इस बात का ज्यादा ध्यान अब तक देते रहे कि दुनिया हमको क्या कहेगी। देश के 47 करोड़ लोगों का भाग्य किस बात में सुरक्षित है, इस बात की भी अब हमको चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

इस बारे में मैं दो तीन आवश्यक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पड़ोसी देशों से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने जो प्रयास किया है—उस में वह कितनी सफल हो पायेगी, अभी यह तो कहा नहीं जा सकता है, क्योंकि अभी तक सफलता की किरण दिखाई नहीं पड़ी है—उसके लिये मैं नमको साधुवाद देता हूँ। हमने देखा है कि नेपाल, इंडोनेशिया जैसे छोटे-छोटे पड़ोसी देशों में हमारे राजदूतावास इतने दिनों से खाली नहीं हुए हैं। क्या सरकार के पास कोई उपयुक्त प्रतिभायें नहीं हैं, जिनको वह राजदूत बना कर वहां भेज सके? इतने महत्वपूर्ण दूतावासों को खाली छोड़ देना हमारी विदेश-नीति का एक बहुत बड़ा खोखलापन है।

दूसरे आज परिस्थिति की पुकार और समय की मांग यह है कि दलाई लामा को बौद्ध देशों में भेजा जाये। अब उनको हिन्दुस्तान की चार-दीवारी में बन्द नहीं रखना चाहिए। वह वहां जाकर अपने दुश्में को बतायें तो सही। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति एक अनुकूल बातचरण पैदा होगा। दलाई लामा को हिन्दुस्तान में रख कर एक बड़ी भारी भूल की जा रही है।

चीनी दूतावास के अन्दर एक संकांड सेक्टरी है, जो कि चीनी आक्रमण से पहले भी संकांड सेक्टरी था और उनका नाम है चेन लू-चिं। यह वह व्यक्ति है, जो चीन के आक्रमण के समय तिब्बत में चीन के गुप्तचर विभाग (इन्टेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट), का हैड था। आक्रमण के दौरान जो भारतीय

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सैनिक वहां बन्दी हो गए थे, उनके मस्तिष्क में चीन के अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने का दायित्व इसी व्यक्ति को सौंपा गया था। जब यह व्यक्ति पहले सेंकंड सेक्टरी था तो उस समय भी उसकी गतिविधियां हमारे लिये सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहीं। अब वह दोबारा भारत में चाहना जा एम्बेसी में सेंकंड सेक्टरी बन कर आया है। दिल्ली में उसकी जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार के गुप्तचर विभाग ने उसको रिपोर्ट दी होगी। क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार चीन सरकार को लिखती कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को यहां से हटा लिया जाये?

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा—श्री हाथी वहां हैं, वह नन्दा जी को कहें—कि अगर सामान्य भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने से पहले राजनीतिक स्तर पर जो ऊपर के भ्रष्टाचार हैं, उन को समाप्त किया जाये, तो नीचे के भ्रष्टाचार स्तर: समाप्त हो जायेंगे। सरकार के जो छोटे छोटे डिपार्टमेंट हैं—खादी कमीशन, समाज कल्याण विभाग और भारत सेवक समाज, सरकार इन तीनों के भ्रष्टाचार को पहले समाप्त कर दे और फिर देखे कि उस ने देश में कितने पुण्य का कार्य किया है।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या भ्रष्टाचार का कानून—किमिनल प्रोसीज़ियर कोड—व्यक्तियों को देख कर लागू होता है। दिल्ली की पुलिस गुड़ के स्कैंडल की रिपोर्ट दे चुकी है। सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री, श्री एस के० डे ने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि वह रिपोर्ट दे चुकी है। जिन आदमियों को दोषी ठहराया गया है, उन में संसद् के दो सदस्य भी हैं, उनमें एक संद्रल को-आपरेटिव स्टोर्स के चेयरमैन थे। क्या सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाही की है? या फिर किमिनल प्रोसीज़ियर कोड शक्त देख कर काम में लाया जाता है?

भारत सरकार के एक जिम्मेदार आदमी

श्री धर्मवंश देव, के छोटे भाई की कार पीछे चुराई गई थी और उस चोरी में एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री के ज्वायंट सेक्टरी का लड़का सम्मिलित था। और भी बड़े बड़े आदमी उस में सम्मिलित थे। इस केस को कैसे दबा दिया गया? एक और सरकार भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना चाहती है और दूसरी ओर इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को बचाना चाहती है। तो फिर वह भ्रष्टाचार को किस प्रकार समाप्त कर सकती? हजार नन्दा भी इसमें सफल नहीं होंगे।

डा० लोहिया की उस बात से अपनी सपुत्री कुक्त करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री-निवास को श्री नेहरू के नाम से सुरक्षित रख कर उन के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किया है। अगर नेहरू जी स्वयं इन विचारों के होते, तो जैसे उन के नाम पर सरकार सिवके चलाने जा रही है, वैसे ही उन्होंने भी गांधी जी के नाम पर जरूर सिवके चलाए होते। लेकिन वह स्वयं इस प्रकार के विचारों के नहीं थे। सरकार उन के सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत जा रही है। उन का स्मारक शान्ति बन या इसी प्रकार की और कुछ चीजें हो सकती थीं। अथवा उन का सब से बड़ा स्मारक तो यह है कि चीन ने हमारी जो धरती ली है, वहां से उस को धक्का दे कर बाहर किया जाये और आजाद काहमीर को हिन्दुस्तान में मिलाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नेहरू, की कमिटमेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने इस प्रकार के कुछ व्यक्तिगत आश्वासन दिये हुए थे, जिन से वह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व होने और सोचने का ढंग ऊंचा होने के कारण निकल नहीं सके। जैसे शेष अब्दुल्ला को कुछ उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया हुआ था। गोधा-दमन-दीव के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कह दिया था कि उस की संस्कृति अलग होने से उस को अलग रखा जायेगा। इसी तरह से पांडीचेरी-यमन-कारीकल-माही जैसी छोटी छोटी बस्तियों को किसी आश्वासन के आधार पर ही उन्होंने अलग रखा हुआ था।

नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी तरह का उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी उन कमिट्टेस से बन्धे हुए नहीं हैं। चूँकि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में किसी को किसी प्रकार के आश्वासन नहीं दिये, इस लिए वह नये ढंग से अपनी नीति का निर्माण करें और उन कमिट्टेस से आगे हो कर इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्पष्ट निर्णय लें। जिस प्रकार से अब तक ये समस्यायें उलझी रही हैं, वह उन को अब उस प्रकार से उलझायें नहीं। चूँकि इन तीन महीनों में उन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ, इस लिए मुझे विशेष रूप से उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना पड़ा है।

भन्यबाद।

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the no-confidence motion. We know well that this no-confidence motion will fail. However, it is a fact, and it cannot be refuted, that great confidence that the people, the masses, of India who were having in the Congress Party has begun to diminish gradually day by day. That fact cannot be refuted. It is natural that the masses of this country were having great confidence in the Congress Party which was responsible for achieving the freedom for our country. But now after 17 years, we are seeing that the confidence that the masses are having in the Congress Party is gradually going down. After seventeen years of independence, the masses were expecting from the Government a good Government and an efficient administration, and in fact, everything good. They were paying taxes without murmuring. They were working hard. They were trying and giving what all they can give to make the Five Year Plans a success. In spite of their hard work, after seventeen years, they find that their standard of living has not improved considerably. Therefore, they are disappointed. They have lost hope in the Congress Party which is now ruling this country.

18 hrs.

However, we shall admit and we cannot deny that there has been some progress. There has been some progress, as detailed by the hon. Minister of Finance. There has been progress in the industrial sector, in heavy industries, medium industries, small-scale industries, farming, health, education and other sectors. So, we cannot say that there is no improvement at all. But the improvement is not in direct proportion to the huge amounts that we have spent on our Five Year Plans and to the huge loans that we have got from foreign countries.

Very often, we hear from the Treasury Benches that our country is exporting finished goods worth several crores of rupees. And the Treasury Benches are claiming that India which was all along a country which was importing finished goods from other European countries and other modernised countries is in a position now to export some finished goods, engineering goods and also some consumer goods. I have to admit that that is true. But while we are in a position to export some commodities, we cannot jump to the conclusion that we are able to provide all those commodities to all of our people. For instance, we are exporting cycles. But we cannot come to the conclusion that we are able to provide everyone who needs a cycle with a cycle.

Nowadays, we are also able to see that we are exporting our textile goods, that is, cloth. But in the rural areas there are people, I can say, about 20 crores of people in our country, who are still not properly clothed. Therefore, we cannot boast that we are exporting cloth.

We are also exporting shoes and finished leather goods to some countries. I can show you and to those hon. Members who might be pleased to come and see my constituency, that there are thousands of people, and thousands of labourers in my

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part of the country, whose feet have not so far come in contact with any chappals or shoes so-called. This is the condition of our people. So, we cannot take pride in the fact or credit for the fact that we are now in a position to export. No doubt, we are exporting some finished goods, some engineering goods and other things, and by doing so, we get some foreign exchange. By getting foreign exchange, we again develop our industries. But the income that we are getting on account of these industries is going into the hands of only a few. This is not something which we are saying from the Opposition Benches only, but even the Mahalanobis Committee which has gone into the distribution of income and wealth recently has submitted a report in which it has been very clearly stated that about 20 per cent of our population is having about 70 per cent of the income of our country. So, there are still about 50 per cent of the people in our country who have not seen or enjoyed whatever comforts and conveniences could be given by modern science and modern techniques. So, we cannot claim, and especially the ruling party cannot claim that on account of the Five Year Plans, they have improved the working conditions or the living conditions of the poor people in our country. It is true that there has been improvement in the national wealth, but that has gone into the hands of a few. At this time, Government are not in a position and are not competent enough to distribute this increased wealth or income on a uniform basis among the landless, agriculturists and the poor people. But they now come forward and say or proclaim that their objective is democratic socialism. We wonder whether the ruling party knows anything about either democracy or about socialism.

But in practice they do not follow democracy or socialism. That being so, we do not know how they are going

to combine both these things. The elementary requisite in a democracy is to give some regard to the Opposition parties and also to have patience to see that the Opposition parties grow on sound and healthy lines. They should have at least that patience or tolerance. But we see in our country that the ruling party is using and misusing all the available laws and legal provisions to curb all Opposition parties.

There are the Defence of India Rules. They are meant for the defence of India. But in practice, we have found that perhaps these rules are not to defend India but to defend the ruling party from the Opposition parties.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Well said.

Shri Muthu Gounder: This new interpretation is substantiated by the fact that whenever they require to deal with Opposition parties, they invoke these rules and send them behind bars. Even in Madras State, the ruling party, the Congress, failed to stand against us on the political platform by opposing us and our ideologies in the democratic way. They were not able to give reasons on the platform. But they have found a way out by amending the Constitution with a view to hit this very party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. We were clever enough. But this is the way they are dealing with the Opposition. Still they say they are democratic. How can democracy function if Opposition parties are curbed and annihilated, when they are not given proper encouragement at least to grow on some healthy lines? So they do not have the right to speak about democracy.

Then socialism. It is a wonder that Congress people speak about socialism. With Birlas on the left side, Tatas on the right side, with pattagars, jagirdars and very many big landlords

and business magnates and bus and press proprietors on all sides supporting them, the Congress taking their money for elections, for everything, still to talk of socialism is not only a sin but an insult to the very word 'socialism'. It is an insult to Marx, Engels and anyone who is a real socialist or social reformer.

On account of these policies, they are losing the confidence of the public. In Madras State, I can say on evidence that the DMK is gaining ground slowly but certainly. There were bye-elections in our State. Only on two occasions, did the Congress and the DMK have a direct fight. In those two bye-elections, we won. Not only that. Before 1964, the DMK were not having control over any municipalities; now we have DMK chairmen in 12 municipalities. We are controlling the Madras Municipal Corporation, in spite of a very severe fight put up by the ruling party, by utilising the Government forces; Government money, Tata-Birla money. In the 1957 elections to the Assembly, we won only 15 seats. Now we are 50 strong in the Assembly. Slowly we are growing. People are losing confidence in the Congress party. Instead of doing something to provide at least some food and shelter to the downtrodden public, the downtrodden masses, the Government is gearing up its machinery at its disposal and doing its best to introduce and impose Hindi as the official language. In this House, the late Prime Minister gave an assurance. . .

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Muthu Gounder: I think I am entitled to as much time as other Members. I am supporting this motion whereas though the Swatantra Group was opposing it, they were given 30 minutes. I am entitled to 30 minutes or more.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time left now. He may take two minutes more.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): He is the only speaker from our Group. If it is not possible to give time today, he may continue tomorrow.

Shri Muthu Gounder: The Government wants to impose Hindi. The late Prime Minister's assurance to this House was that Hindi would be made the official language only if a request to that effect comes from the non-Hindi people. We did not make any request to make Hindi the official language. The Govt. instead of attending to very many other urgent things, like providing food and shelter, wants to impose Hindi, directly or indirectly, using Government money, the ex-chequer's money and its influence. We have also sent memoranda to Government. We have already requested Government on the floor of the House not to proceed with this. We have stated that this is not proper to declare Hindi as the sole official language of this country. On this issue, we are courting arrest. Hundreds of our young men and women are in jail for opposing this Hindi imposition. We are prepared to sacrifice anything, even our lives. We will not accept Hindi as the sole official language. Life is not worth living for us if we are made second-rate citizens. That will be the position for us if we accept Hindi as the sole official language. We are prepared for any sacrifice in consequence of the stand of ours.

As far as foreign policy of this Government is concerned, I have to say one or two words, and after that I shall finish my speech. There are a lot of Indians especially South Indians in Burma. They are put to a lot of difficulties, no doubt on account of the national policy which the Government of Burma is pursuing, nationalising certain aspects of trade like shops and so on. Our people, especially the Madrasis and the Andhras and others are sent out of Burma without a pie in their hands. We are receiving thousands of people loaded

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like cargo from every ship. They had made a lot of assets which they had left in Burma now, and under international obligations, I think our Government can press through our embassies for getting at least some fair compensation for the assets they have left. But I find that the Government is meeting only the very little of the demands.

In Ceylon there was a discussion last week. Our hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs was there in Ceylon and he discussed, many matters with Shrimati Bandaranaike. The burning question wherein nearly eight lakhs of people in Ceylon of Indian origin are involved, since they are called Stateless subjects, was only touched at the conference, according to the news we have received, whereas the subject of mutual exchange of cultural delegations formed an important part of the discussions. That is now a burning question; in Ceylon, eight lakhs of people are considered as Stateless persons. This Government is not very much interested in getting them citizenship rights in Ceylon. If the Government had taken keen interest, they should have been by this time become pucca citizens of Ceylon because there was a pact signed between Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Kotelewala which was not fully executed or implemented, and because it was not fully implemented—that is the reason why—eight lakhs of people in the Indian ocean region remain as Stateless persons. Finally,....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more than 15 minutes. I have to call another Member now. He must finish.

Shri Muthu Gounder: Only one more point I would make and that is about our Salem steel plant. We have been speaking here and outside also for many years about the Salem

steel plant. We were told that after getting lignite from Neiveli, the Salem steel plant would be started in the Third Plan. Even on the floor of the House, Mr. C. Subramaniam, who was in charge of Heavy Industry then, gave the assurance on more than one occasion that the Salem steel plant is a feasible thing and it will be started in the Third Plan itself. So, I plead with the Government to implement this assurance given on the floor of the House and set up the Salem steel plant in the Third Plan itself.

श्री बालदी: सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो रिवाज पूरा करने के लिये मैं दो चार शब्द जरूर कहूँगा वर्ना यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर जो समय मिला हो उस के मुताबिक हमें समय न दिया जाये। सिर्फ मर्यादा पूरा करने का मौका दिया जाये, यह तो सिर्फ हाथ लग जाने वाली बात है। जहां तक रिवाज पूरा करने की बात है, कूँकि उस के लिये हमारे नेता ने कहा है इस लिये मैं उसे तो पूरा करूँगा ही वर्ना यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि हम को जो समय मिला वा उस के मुताबिक पूरा टाइम न दिया जाये।

मैं एक एक मिनट में पांच, छः बातें कह कर खत्म कर दूँगा। पहली बात तो आप की मार्फत मैं यह ज़र्ज़ करूँगा कि शास्त्री सरकार के बारे में एक ही बात सदस्य लोग कहते हैं कि तीन महीने की सरकार है, यह बहुत थोड़े दिन की सरकार है इस लिये शास्त्री सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव नहीं आना चाहिये। तीन महीने में ही यह सारे पाप नहीं हुए हैं। मैं तो एक ही बात आप से ज़र्ज़ करूँगा कि जितना भट्टाचार, जितनी मंहगाई भीर जितने पाप इस समय देश में हो रहे हैं क्या वह स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने ही बढ़ाये थे, क्या यह सारा दोष आप स्वर्गीय पंडित जी के मत्ये पर ही रख देंगे। क्या उन के साथ मंत्री लोग नहीं थे, क्या शास्त्री जी उस बक्त मंत्री नहीं थे।

दूसरी बात मैं आप की खिदमत में यह अर्जन करूँगा कि महात्मा गांधी शहीद हुए थे जब कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का अपनी स्वभाविक मृत्यु से स्वर्गवास हुआ। जिस जगह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का स्वर्गवास हुआ वह जगह 4 करोड़ 80 की है और जहां गांधी जी शहीद हुए थे वह 8 लाख 80 की है। गांधी जी त्यागी थे और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के राज्य में सब से बढ़े भोगी। इस देश की मर्यादा भोग और त्याग की रही है। शास्त्री सरकार ने सब से बड़ा कलंक इस देश के उस त्याग की मर्यादा पर लगाया है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि मुहम्मद को छोड़ कर अबू-बक्र की प्रतिष्ठा करने वाले आखिर में इस तरह जाया करते हैं। इस बात का मेरे पास प्रमाण भी है। शास्त्री जी ने मजीद कहा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू लेना नहीं चाहते थे वह देना नहीं चाहते थे। मेरे पास बनस्यामादास बिड़ला की चिट्ठी है, पंडित जी की चिट्ठी है, लेकिन चूँकि समय कम है इस लिये पढ़ना नहीं चाहता। हां अगर आप चाहते हैं मैं उसे जरूर पढ़ कर मुना सकता हूँ क्योंकि वह मेरे पास रखदी हुई है। बिड़ला जी बिड़ला हाउस को प्रधान मंत्री निवास के लिये देना चाहते थे लेकिन गांधी जी के शहीदी स्मारक के बास्ते नहीं देना चाहते थे। इस से मालूम होता है कि या तो बिड़ला जी इतने बेइमान हैं कि शक्ति के पीछे भागते हैं जिस में कि प्रधान मंत्री चाहे रह भी जायें लेकिन गांधी जी का स्मारक न बने, या फिर प्रधान मंत्री और यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है कि जो देश की जनता की आशाओं को तो कुचल सकती है लेकिन एक आदमी की बात को नहीं कुचल सकती।

दूसरी बात मैं आप की मारफत यह अर्जन करूँगा कि कहा जाता है कि उद्योगों ने तरक्की की है। अपेक्षी राज्य के दौरान जब हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम या तो उद्योग के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान का आठवां दरजा या। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस 17 साल के कांप्रेसी राज्य

के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान का उद्योग में कौन सा दरजा है। क्या आठवें या सातवां या छठा दरजा हो गया। कोई मुझे बतला दे। यह उद्योग में तरक्की की है।

बहुत से लोगों से सुना है कि अम्र की क्या दशा है। कहते हैं कि अम्र का उत्पादन बड़ा है पर साथ ही आबादी भी बढ़ गयी है। बेटी की जमीन भी तो आबादी के साथ बढ़ी है। लेकिन कहते हैं कि आबादी के भुतानिक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आज आनाज का भाव जो बढ़ा रहा है यह देश को तबाह कर रहा है। इस बक्त बीज के लिए चने का भाव 35 रुपया मन है। इस बीज को डाल कर के किसान कभी भी बेटी नहीं कर सकेगा, खाद्य नीति फेल होगी और पैदावार कम होगी।

इसके बाद मैं इमरजेंसी के बारे में कुछ कहता चाहता हूँ। कहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी है, उसके लिए युद्ध कोष में चन्दा दो। आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इस सारी लोक-समा और राज्य सभा में कुल 11 आदमी युद्ध कोष के लिए चन्दा दे रहे हैं जिनमें चार तो विरोधी दल के हैं, उन में एक मैं हूँ और एक 20 लोहिया हैं, और केवल सात कांप्रेसी सज्जन हैं जो कि युद्ध कोष में चन्दा देते हैं, और फिर कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर हिन्दुजेंसी है। जब देने की बात आती है तो इमरजेंसी नहीं है, लेकिन जब हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने की बात आती है तो कहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी है।

एक बात मैं और अर्जन करूँगा बैंकों के बारे में। यहां पर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी नहीं हैं। पहले बैंकों से शेयर खरीदने के लिए 50 सैकड़ा तक कर्जे मिलते थे लेकिन अब तूबर, नवम्बर तक सो सैकड़ा की छूट हो गयी। अगर आप इसकी तह में जाएं कि सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों करवाया तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वित्त मंत्री साहब के रिसेदार या कुन वाले या दोस्तों का सदृश बाजार में दिवाला

[अंश: बागड़े]

पिट रहा था, इसलिए उन को बैंकें से छूट मिल गयी।

इसके बाद एक और बात आपकी शिद्दमत में अर्ज करूँगा।

श्री यशुला प्रकाश मंडल (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, आप कोरम को भी जरा देखें।

Mr. Chairman: He is the last speaker. Hon. Members will listen with patience.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कोरम का प्रश्न उठाया गया है तो ध्यान दें।

श्री बागड़े : मैं एक ही बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। इस वक्त देश के अन्दर प्रवासी बहुत है। उसको दूर करने के लिए नन्दा जी ने सदाचार समितियां बनायी हैं, लेकिन बाहर लोग उनको समाचार मतियां कहते हैं, कि नन्दा जी ने अपनी बातें समाचार पत्रों में छपवाने के लिए इन समितियों को बनाया है।

आज कल मिलावट की बहुत बात चल रही है। हमारे प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने इस बात को छोड़ दिया। मिलावट यहां तक बढ़ गयी है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री की फर्जी राज को देश में चारों ओर छिड़ा गया।

यहां वसीयत की बात कही गयी। यह वसीयत की बात बड़ी अयंकर होती जा रही है। हम ने सुना है कि प्रतापसिंह केरों भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, पंजाब, ने भी एक वसीयत की है कि मेरी राज के तीन हिस्से किए जाएं। एक हिस्सा मेरे पुत्र और पत्नी के सिर में डाल दिया जाए, एक हिस्सा कैबिनेट के मेम्बरों और असेम्बली के उन मेम्बरों के सिर में डाल दिया जाए जो मेरे पक्ष में उठा करते थे और तीसरा हिस्सा केन्द्र के पार्लियां-

मेंटरी बोर्ड के उन भाइयों को दिया जाए जिनकी बदौलत वे गदी पर बैठे हैं।

एक बात और कह कर दें आमा चाहूँगा। आज देश की हालत बहुत बिगड़ रही है। हमारे नन्दा साहब फिर भी फ्रैंकेन बैन की बात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी 4 तारीख को इसी दिल्ली में कबही भी भौतिक बरसरे इजलास मेरे साथी मुलजिमों को मजिस्ट्रेटों ने पिटबाया और इसके लिए मीटिंग की कि इन पर किस दफा में मुकदाम चलाया जाए। श्री भेपालन और डॉ लोहिया ने इस चीज को खुद देखा है। इस तरह से विरोधी सदस्यों का अदालतों में अपमान किया जाता है। इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

सभापति जी, और एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। सदन के साथियों, यह पर जो बात कही जाती है वह देश के पांच या दस सैकड़ा लोगों की कही जाती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो खानाबदोश लोग हैं, जिनके लिए तालीम का कोई हित्तियाम नहीं है, उनकी गिनती इस देश में दस करोड़ है। इनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आज कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ जो अविवाक्ष का प्रस्ताव आया है उससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हो सकता। मैं बहुत हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के दलित बर्ग के 25 करोड़ लोग उठ जाएं और इस देश के अन्दर जो जात पात है और जो नामुदी का आलम है उसके खिलाफ पुर अमन बगावत कर दें तो हो सकता है देश के अन्दर जो हालत है वह खत्म हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
September, 18, 1964/Bhadra 27,
1886 (Saka).