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Thursday, September 12, 193
Bhadra 21, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 12, 1963|Bhadra
21, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No. 629.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power
(Dr. K. L. Rao): Sir, I suggest that
Q. No. 635 may also be taken up along
with Q. No. 629. It is on the same
subject.

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Berwa there?
Well, it may be answered.

Equipment from Soviet Union

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*629. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether details have been finalised with Soviet Union for the supply of equipment for power units; and

(b) whether detailed Soviet reports on the Neyveli Thermal Power Station in Madras and the Obra Thermal Power Station in U.P. have been discussed by the experts of his Ministry?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; details have been finalised in respect of Neyveli Stage I, Korba, Pathratu thermal stations, and Bhakra Right Bank, Mottur Tunnel and Hirakud hydro electric schemes.

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(b) Detailed project reports for Neyveli Stage II and Obra power station have been received. Also technical discussions have been held with Soviet Experts. Prices of the equipment have yet to be settled for which a team of Soviet experts are expected here shortly.

Bhakra Dam

*635. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mate:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) whether Soviet Russia has agreed to supply on credit the entire equipment for the 480,000 K.W. power plant to be constructed on the right bank of Bhakra Dam:

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the progress so far made in the construction of the plant?

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

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

STATEMENT

(b) The contract for supply of four power generating units and other equipment and for technical assistance for the Bhakra Right Bank Power Station involving Rs. 5.6 crores in foreign exchange under the Russian credit was signed between the Soviet authorities and the Punjab State Electricity Board on the 3rd July, 1963. The amount of the Loan will be repaid in Indian Rupees by the Government of India within 12 years in equal

instalments. The first instalment for the repayment of the credit shall be payable one year after the completion of deliveries of the equipment, machinery and materials required for putting the Power Station in operation. The interest at the rate of 2½ per cent on the credit will accrue from the date of utilization of corresponding part of the credit and shall be paid during the first three months of each year following the year for which it has accrued. The last payment shall be effected simultaneously with the last instalment for the payment of the principal.

(c) At present civil works for the Power Plant are in an advanced stage and are progressing satisfactorily. The plant and equipment are expected to be delivered in 1964 and 1965. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1965-66.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By what time are the discussions that this Ministry had with the Soviet Union experts are likely to take final shape in the case of these two projects?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I said, all the technical details have been settled and the machinery is already under manufacture.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By what time is it likely that the machinery for which an agreement has been entered into will start flowing into our country?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All these projects are Third Plan projects and all the equipment will be coming in as per schedule except for a few plants which are scheduled to come in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I want to know, particularly about the Korba Thermal Power Station in U.P., whether only talks are going on with the Russian counterparts or anything has been done actually?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Every detail has been settled except prices and the machines are already under manufac-

ture. In the Third Plan 150 MWs will be installed and in the first year of the Fourth Plan, 100 MWs will come in.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know the amount of foreign exchange involved in these projects and whether it will be rupee payment or some barter agreement also will be there with regard to the exports from here?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are seven projects. Which projects is he referring to?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to know the amount of foreign exchange involved in these two projects.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the case of Neyveli thermal station, extension, Stage II, it is Rs. 7.5 crores and in the case of Korba, it is Rs. 14.5 crores.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the equipment that we are getting from Soviet Union for the Neyveli power station would be specialised for the lignite that we produce there? Will they utilise lignite?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अगर इस ओबरा पावर हाउस को हरद्वार हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के पास लगाया जाता तो कितना खर्चा कम हो जाता ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid it is too late; the station has been set up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that some negotiations were being carried on with the Soviet Union for the supply of equipment to the Ballimela project, and may I know whether they were done through the State Government or any private company has been entrusted with the task of negotiating with the Soviet Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would suggest that a separate question might be put, but so far as power project is concerned, Ballimela was not considered; negotiations seemed to have been done by State about the construction machinery.

Industrial Units by Indians in Foreign Countries

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- *630. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to permit the private sector industrialists to set up industrial units in under-developed countries;

(b) if so, the number of units to be established; and

(c) the countries where these units are to be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Government of India have not taken any general decision. Each case is considered on merits keeping in view our own requirements of capital for development purposes in the country and the foreign exchange situation.

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

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know who has approached the Government for permitting them to go to under-developed countries and start industries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The industrialists approach the Government. Seven cases have been approved for investment abroad.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has considered whether the pace of industrialisation in our country will be affected by allowing indigenous capital to flow outside?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We normally restrict the Indian investment abroad to the extent of the value

of the machinery which we export to those countries for use in the respective projects in those countries and also for the supply of the technical knowhow. But in exceptional cases, if they merit the required investment to be done, we do make the investment because participation of Indians in the industrial progress of under-developed countries is growing.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether, keeping in view the growing unemployment in our country, it is advisable for the Government to give permission to those industrialists to set up units in other countries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already answered that question.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Deputy Minister has pointed out that seven units have already been permitted. May I know the names of the owners of those seven units?

Mr. Speaker: He can get them separately.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is this correct, namely, that these seven units have been permitted to with a view to assist the under-developed countries in their industrialisation and industrial progress?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have answered it. There are two parts to the question: one is our own advantage and the second is participation.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there are at present any factories in foreign countries run by the Indian industrialists and, if so, what are they?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I give the names?

Mr. Speaker: If it is a long answer, I do not allow.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are seven units which have been approved.

Mr. Speaker: Not those units. The hon. Member wants to know whether there are already any industries abroad which have been started by our citizens.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These factories and these units are the units in which capital participation is being made and progress in respect of these industries is being made in those countries.

Mr. Speaker: Besides these units, are there any citizens of our country who have earlier started industries abroad? That was the question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would require separate notice for that question.

Shri Tyagi: What is the component of foreign exchange needed for the setting up of these factories outside the country and is that foreign exchange to be supplied in exchange for our own rupee or will it be provided by those countries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said in answer to an earlier question, mostly these investments are made in the shape of export of machinery and also in the supply of technical know-how. In that case, we do not give foreign exchange directly. It is in the shape of export of machinery and then we supply the technical know-how. I have got the total evaluation of these units in all these cases. In one case it is Rs. 588 lakhs; in another case it is Rs. 5 lakhs; in another case it is Rs. 6 lakhs; in the fourth case it is Rs. 15 lakhs; in the fifth case it is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

There is another case in which it is Rs. 6.8 lakhs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know if one of these approved applications is from the Jay Engineering Works, belonging to the Sri Ram Group for setting up a sewing machine factory

in one of the South-east Asian countries and if so, how much Indian capital involved?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Jay Engineering Works have been allowed to set up a sewing machine factory in Ceylone and the Indian participation is up to Rs. 6 lakhs.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether in these cases, reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure immunity of the Indian capital from confiscatory or other restrictive measures by the adoptive countries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister just stated that some Indian industrialists are already participating in some enterprises in foreign countries. May I know if the Deputy Minister will tell us if the behaviour and business dealings of Indian industrialists abroad is satisfactory?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir, It is satisfactory.

L.I.C. Investment in Oil Refinery

*631. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India proposes to purchase some shares of the proposed public sector oil refinery in South India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The proposal is not yet ripe for consideration by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know at what stage it is? Is the proposal being considered by the investment committee or some other body?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This proposal can be fully considered only after the company is incorporated and therefore, it is too early for the Corporation to formulate its view on the proposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has not the company written to the LIC to earmark certain funds for running this refinery?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not the Company, but the Ministry of Mines and Fuel who have written to the Life Insurance Corporation to take interest in this matter. The Life Insurance Corporation is certainly interested in the matter, but it cannot at this stage formulate any proposal.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the broad features of the present Government policy in respect of investments by way of participation in public sector undertakings so far as the LIC funds are concerned? May I know whether such investment would be considered also for the proposed Bokaro steel project?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a very limited question.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: At least the first part of my question can be answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question should be put in such a way as can be adequately answered during the Question Hour.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will put the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He was given an opportunity and if he does not put a proper question, he loses the opportunity. I will see whether I can give him another opportunity.

Shri Tyagi: How is it that the Minister is not replying? We wanted to put some questions to the Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has taken charge only recently.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give him some time.

Mr. Speaker: Is he not satisfied with the Deputy Minister replying to the question? Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the broad policy of investment of LIC funds has been laid down in a programme in order to give a guide for the investment of LIC funds and if so, what are those broad indications?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The investment policy of LIC funds has been mentioned in the House in 1958. Time and again it has been stated in the House what the broad policy and investment pattern of LIC funds is. This question is of a very limited character and I have answered it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the LIC has purchased any share from any public undertaking as proposed by the Estimates Committee?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I will require separate notice to answer that question.

राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड

*६३२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २ मई, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, १९६३ में राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के अध्यक्षों के सम्मेलन ने जो मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशों की थी उनमें से प्रत्येक को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): As statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1707/63].

Shri Bhakt Darshan: From the statement, I find that almost all the recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government at various stages. May I know by what time a final decision about them will be taken?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Of the seven recommendations, one was not accepted.

One was accepted and sent for circulation to the various States. Five are under consideration. The States have got to be consulted in the matter, before we can take a decision. It is very likely to take some considerable period, about six months at least.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The most important recommendation was the 5th one, about compulsory arbitration by the Central Government if there is any difference of opinion between two neighbouring States, and that has been held up because the Act has to be amended. May I know whether any effort is being made so that latest by the next Session an amending Bill will be before this House?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that that recommendation is a very important one. It has been taken up with the States but so far the response has not been very good. We shall again approach the States and try to push it as quickly as possible.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In respect of all the recommendations it has been stated that they require an amendment of the Electricity Act with the consent of the State Governments. May I know whether the State Governments have conveyed their willingness to amend the Act or are they still hesitating to do it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In most of the cases they have opposed.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the statement, may I know how many States have at least accepted for the moment the first three recommendations?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Practically no State has accepted them as such.

Shri Ramaachandra Ulaka: May I know what steps are taken by the Government or are proposed to be taken to gear up the rural electrification schemes in the country during the Third Plan period, particularly in the State of Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government has not accepted the idea of giving subsidy.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Against item 6 of the statement it has been stated that it is being considered by the Working Group. May I know when the working group is likely to submit its report so that action may be taken soon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Working Group on pricing policy has been holding meetings. I do not know when they will be concluding their work.

Trachoma

- +
- *633. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent World Health Organisation study has revealed that about one-third of rural India's population is suffering from trachoma; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check the spread of the disease?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and UNICEF revealed that 119.45 million people out of 355.18 million living in rural areas of 15 States have got active trachoma or had signs of having had trachoma, 68.29 million are suffering and 51.16 million had had trachoma.

(b) A Trachoma Control Programme has been started on a mass scale in Punjab, Rajasthan and three districts of U.P. (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar & Saharanpur), where the endemicity of this disease is high. The programme has also been initiated in Gujarat, Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ट्रैकोमा जिसको कि हुआ कहते हैं, क्या सरकार ने इस का पता लगाया है कि यह बीमारी होने का क्या कारण है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हां, श्रीमान्, एक प्रकार का वायरस होता है जिसके कि यह चैप की बीमारी होती है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहां जहां यह बीमारी है वहां पर ऐसी कौन सी सस्ती दवा दी जाय ताकि यह बीमारी अच्छी हो सके, इसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई सुझाव दिया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हां, एक बहुत अच्छी दवा मिली है । एक मलहम होती है ऐंटीबायोटिक्स की

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस के लिए दवा क्या हैलथ मिनिस्टर साहब फरमायेंगे ? अब इत्तिफाक से हमारे हैलथ मिनिस्टर डाक्टर भी हैं इसलिए वह दवा भी बतलाने लग गये हालांकि उनको दवा बतलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अब बीमारी की दवा यह नहीं बतलायेंगे तो लोग जानेंगे कैसे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के लिए हैलथ कंट्रीब्यूटरी स्कीम है, वह वहां इस के बारे में पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं पूछ सकता हूं लेकिन आम जनता तो नहीं पूछ सकती है ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We learn from the report of the WHO on the subject that the incidence of trachoma is the heaviest in Northern India and all southern States are practically free of this disease. May I know the reason for this phenomenon?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The incidence of Trachoma is lower in Southern States. It is very difficult for me to say what the exact reason is. It is possible that dust storms may be a reason. The dust may be acting as an

irritant for eyes and may lead to a ready growth of virus.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि कोयले का धुआं इस सब का से बड़ा कारण है और इस लिए क्या सरकार कोयले के बजाये लकड़ी से भोजन बनाने को प्रोत्साहित करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रोहे की बीमारी की जो जांच-पड़ताल की गई है, क्या उस से यह पता चलता है कि यह बीमारी ख़ास तौर से किस वर्ग में पाई जाती है—ग्रामीरों में या शरीबों में ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बीमारी कुछ ग्रामीर और शरीब की तमीज तो नहीं करती, लेकिन जहां सफ़ाई, सैनिटेशन, वगैरह की तरफ़ कम ध्यान दिया जाता है, और जहां एक ही तौलिया सारी फ़ैमिली इस्तेमाल करती है, वहां पर एक का चैप दूसरे को ज्यादा आसानी से लग जाता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह इतनी भयंकर बीमारी है और उस की कोई दवाई नहीं मिली है, तो क्या इस को रोकने के लिए देसी दवाओं का भी परीक्षण किया गया है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : देसी दवायें तो बहुत अर्से से इस्तेमाल हो रही थीं, लेकिन उन से रोक-थाम नहीं हुई । अब कुछ ऐसी नई दवायें हाथ में आई हैं, जिन से, आशा है, इस की रोक-थाम की जा सकेगी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप यह भी पता चला है कि गांवों में, रोहे की बीमारी पुरुष की अपेक्षा महिलाओं में अधिक है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी तो कोई ख़बर नहीं है कि यह बीमारी महिलाओं में अधिक है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से

देहात में महिलाओं में आंख का रोग जो ज्यादा देखने में आता है, वह चूल्हे के धुएँ के कारण होता है। जहाँ जहाँ स्मकोलेस चूल्हे चालू नहीं नहीं हुए, वहाँ धुएँ से आंखों को नुकसान होता है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the broad features of the trachoma control programme? May I know whether any subsidy is being given to the States or districts where this programme has been taken up?

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, जहाँ पर हाईपर-एनडेमिसिटी है यानी जहाँ पर पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा यह रोग है, ऐसी स्टेट्स और ऐसे हिस्सों में यह कार्यक्रम उठाया गया है। यह प्रोग्राम चार हिस्सों में तक्सीम किया जाता है। पहला तो प्रीपरेटरी फेज होता है और दूसरा एंटेक फेज होता है। एंटेक फेज में सब की आंखों में यह मलहम लगाने की बात होती है और पहले हफ्ते में पांच दिन—वेहतर है, सबेरे शाम, या कम से कम रात के वक्त—यह मलहम लगाया जाता है और इस तरह से एक महीना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो डाक्टर की सलाह देने लग गई।

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, आप ने...

Shri Kapur Singh: Let us hear it. It is very interesting.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Not here.

आप का यहाँ दिया हुआ नुस्खा सारी दुनियाँ में फैलेगा। शायद कई आप से ऐसी न करते हों। आप यह डाक्टरों की जिम्मेदारी रहने दीजिए।

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, यह तो एक्सपर्ट्स की एडवाइस है, जो कि मैं बता रही हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Colaco.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, it could not be answered. She would kindly resume her seat.

Dr. Colaco: May I know what concrete prophylactic measures have been taken to check this disease, which is widespread?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To treat all the people in the family of the person who has been affected seems to be the only known way of preventing the spread of the disease.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर काजल या सुरामा लगाया जाये, तो क्या यह बीमारी नहीं होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप की क्या राय है?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं काजल नहीं लगाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप की राय है कि उस से फायदा होता है, तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रीकमेंड करूँगा कि वह इस पर गौर करें।

ग्राम्य जल प्रदाय मण्डल

*६३४. **डा० लक्ष्मी मल्ल सिंघवी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्राम्य जल प्रदाय मण्डल ने पश्चिमी भारत में जलामाव और जल प्रदाय की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम अथवा अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन दिया है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी भारत की किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है तथा यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ग्राम्य जल प्रदाय से सम्बन्धित कौन कौन सी व्यवस्थाएँ अथवा माध्यम हैं तथा इनमें परस्पर समन्वय के लिये क्या कदम उपाय किए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण
सभा-घटन पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा हाल ही में स्थापित किये गये पेय जल बोर्ड ने देश की ग्राम जल प्रदाय को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और इस बोर्ड ने पश्चिमी भारत में जल की कमी तथा जल प्रदाय की समस्याओं के बारे में अभी तक कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(ख) पश्चिमी भारत की किसी राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं भेजी है। १९५६-६० में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की गई एक समिति ने राज्य के रेगिस्तानी तथा अर्ध-रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में ग्राम जल प्रदाय समिति का स्थूल निर्धारण किया। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी उस राज्य में ग्राम जल प्रदाय स्थिति के सर्वेक्षण के लिए कुछ उपाय शुरू किये थे। पेय जल बोर्ड देश के जलाभाव वाले क्षेत्रों में इस समस्या का, प्राथमिकता के आधार पर, हल करने के लिए एक विशिष्ट योजना तैयार कर रहा है।

(ग) इस समय ग्राम जल प्रदाय योजनाएं नीचे लिखे वर्गों में से किसी एक वर्ग के अधीन कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(१) नल जल प्रदाय प्रणालियां, जिनके स्वरूप और कार्यविधि में तकनीकी ज्ञान अपेक्षित है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इन में सुरक्षित प्रदूष के लिए, उसके पहुंचाने तथा वितरण के लिये भूमिगत जल तथा सतह जल स्रोतों का विकास शामिल हो सकता है।

(२) साधारण टाइप, क्रमशः सामुदायिक विकास एवं सहकार मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा चलाये जा रहे सामुदायिक

विकास तथा स्थानीय विकास-कार्य कार्यक्रमों के अधीन कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। नमें अधिकतया कुओं और ट्यूबवेलों का खोदना शामिल है।

(३) विशिष्ट ग्राम जल प्रदाय इन्स्टालेशन गृह मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में चलाये जा रहे पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण-कार्यक्रम के अधीन हैं इनमें भी अधिकतर कुओं का खोदना तथा स्रोतों का नहरीकरण सम्मिलित है।

इन सब कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य ग्रामवासी का, उसकी अपनी क्षमता तक, योग प्राप्त करना है, जिसकी अनुपूर्ति राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता से होगी। जहां कहीं सम्भव होगा राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय तथा सफाई कार्यक्रम (ग्राम) के अधीन योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में ग्राम परिवारों के उपयोग के लिए सेनिटरी शौच-गत्तों की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित कर दी गई है।

हाल ही में देश में ग्राम जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के समन्वय के लिए तथा उसको जल्दी जल्दी आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जैसे कि नीचे दिया गया है, बहुत सारे उपाय बरते गये :—

देश में ग्राम जल प्रदाय समस्या के सही सही निर्धारण के लिए राज्यों में ग्राम जल प्रदाय के विशेष जांच खण्ड स्थापित करने की एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है। इसके लिए शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी। ये खण्ड विशेषतया जलाभाव वाले क्षेत्रों के ग्राम जल प्रदाय से सम्बन्धित होंगे। वे प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्राम जल प्रदाय स्थिति का निर्धारण करेंगे, तथा यह बतलायेंगे कि इस समस्या को किस तरह और किस हद तक हल किया जायेगा। विशेष तकनीकी क्षेत्र कर्मचारी प्रारम्भिक निर्धारण के बाद शुरू किये जाने वाले सभी जल प्रदायों के लिए विस्तृत इंजीनियरी परियोजनायें तैयार करेंगे। अधिकांश राज्यों में ये खण्ड स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक:

समन्वय समिति स्थापित कर केन्द्र में जल प्रदाय से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मंत्रालय के बीच समान्वय की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। इस समिति में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित हैं।

उपर्युक्त विभिन्न ग्राम जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के बारे में राज्य सरकारें कार्यान्वयी अधिक-कारी हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों तथा परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करने वाले विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के बीच निकट सम्पर्क तथा सहयोग पर निर्भर करता है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये भारत सरकार ने श्री बलवन्तराय मेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक पेय जल बोर्ड स्थापित किया है। इस बोर्ड ने बहुत से राज्यों का दौरा कर लिया है तथा स्थानीय अधिकारियों से ग्राम जल प्रदाय की समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श किया है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether in the opinion of the Government the relatively meagre and unsatisfactory progress registered in rural water supply programmes were due to lack of co-ordination between different departments of the Government and between the State and Union Governments and, if that is so, whether the present procedures, as indicated in the statement, are found to be sufficient and satisfactory?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, lack of co-ordination might have played some part in it. We are trying to improve co-ordination and the steps taken in that direction have been described here.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is happening, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The Secretary has sometimes to get some information for the benefit of hon. Members to help them discharge their duties.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that there are villages in Madhya Pradesh and

Rajasthan where people have to travel as much as 14 miles to fetch drinking water; if that is so, whether it is also true that this is due to the fact that all these years grants made for rural water supply have been allowed to lapse? What steps have been taken to remedy that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I could not say whether it is 14 miles or 15 miles but I do agree that there are areas in this country where people have to travel a long distance to bring drinking water. I do not think it is merely due to the fact that people did not want to do this work but the problem in these areas was very difficult. Wherever wells could be easily sunk, surely they were sunk and the most difficult areas were left behind. That is why we have these Investigation Division's providing technical experts to investigate and formulate schemes for difficult areas.

Dr. Gaitonde: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some other Ministry has conducted a survey of wells in Delhi and has found that most of the well are sub-standard?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not think any other Ministry has done the work that the hon. Member mentions. Our own Ministry is aware of the fact that well water in Delhi is not very good. But in Delhi the problem of using water from wells is not there. Normally we are having piped water supply for Delhi.

Shri P. R. Patel: What grant was given to the State of Gujarat to remove the scarcity of water and out of that what amount has been utilised and what amount has lapsed in the last two years?

Mr. Speaker: It would not be possible to take individual States in this general question.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The Committee has not submitted any interim recommendation. Some parts of Western India suffer from scarcity and in some parts there is also a permanent

shortage of water, say, in Bal area of Gujarat State. So, what steps is Government taking as an interim measure for providing water supply to these areas?

Mr. Speaker: If we go into each individual portion or area. . . .

Shri Jashvant Mehta: But Western India particularly is mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: Then as regards Western India particularly it might be answered.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Some survey was made in the State of Rajasthan which gave a rough idea of the problem and the estimated expenditure. Something of that type was done in Maharashtra also. But detailed schemes as to how the problem is to be tackled have not been worked out and, as I said, earlier, Gujarat also falls in the same category—these Investigations Divisions to which we have given 100 per cent assistance have been made available to the States to work out the details.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The question as regards the steps taken by Government as interim measures for these areas where there is no rain has not been replied to.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do really appreciate that there is so much thirst of water in all parts and inside the House, but all hon. Members should not stand up at one time. I can call only one hon. Member after another and not all of them together. Shri Barupal.

श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि राजस्थान के गांवों में ऐसे कुएं हैं, जिन का पानी पीने से पशु मर जाते हैं? क्या ऐसे कुओं का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पहले भी किया था और उस का

जवाब मिल चुका है। बार बार उस को न दोहराया जायें।

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the inquiry report that has been made as regards Maharashtra was made before 1956 or after 1956 and whether that report contained anything about the eight districts that constitute the Vidarbha part also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I could not get it.

Mr. Speaker: I could not help her either.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You have just given the reply that some enquiries have been made as regards Maharashtra and some other parts also about water scarcity problems. I wanted to know whether the enquiry that has been made of Maharashtra was before the 8 districts of Vidarbha were added to Maharashtra or it was after that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid I do not know the dates on which this investigation was done. If the hon. Member wants, I will find out the dates and I shall let him have them.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: It is stated in the statement that there is no coordination of different schemes, such as, rural water supply schemes and water supply schemes of the community development programmes. Has it come to the light of the Government that after the community development schemes are introduced, on the contrary the rural water supply schemes are being closed in those areas in some of the States?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have noted what the hon. Member has stated. I will find out more about it.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that some of the State Governments have asked for additional grants from the Centre for speeding up the programmes of rural water supply and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All that I can say is that we have not turned down any good schemes for rural water supply up till now. But schemes have to be acceptable from the technical point of view to the experts and the materials for executing those schemes have to be available.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में अभी तक कितने ट्यूबवैल खोदे गए हैं और उन से जनता को कितनी राहत मिली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनता को कितनी राहत मिली है, यह तो आप ही बता सकेंगे इनसे बेहतर ।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : नम्बर तो बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने कुएं खोदे गये हैं ; क्या यह इनफार्मेशन आपके पास है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that in Purna valley of Maharashtra, in Vidarbha, which involves 2 lakhs of people and 300 villages, there is water supply which is affected by salinity which is injurious to human and animal health?

Mr. Speaker: I have already ruled that if we were to take up particular parts of the States, it would be difficult to answer.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is purely a human question where 2 lakhs of people are suffering because of water supply which is affected by salinity.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next Question. **Shri Barupal.**

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Though it relates to a particular area, my question is that salinity affects the

health of human beings and also the animals.

Mr. Speaker: That the Minister will note. Next question.

Ghaggar River

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- *636. { **Shri P. L. Barupal:**
Shri Samnani:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Karni Singh Ji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to check the flood waters from Ghaggar river that flows through Ottu dam in Punjab;

(b) whether the Rajasthan State Government have sent any scheme to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the said scheme and the steps being taken by Government to implement the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No Scheme for control of Ghaggar Flood has yet been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 470.98 lakhs. The scheme is under examination.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या यह सही है कि इस बरस घघ्गर की बाढ़ से गंगानगर जिले में ७०,००० एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न हो गई है, यदि हां, तो इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have not got any information from the States as such. The information will be sought for and given to the Member.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : सरकार ने जो योजना बनाई है, यह कब तक लागू की जाएगी ?

Mr. Speaker: When will this project be implemented?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The schemes are under examination. We will take a very quick action in the matter. I expect that in the course of the next three months the schemes may be implemented.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The floods from the Ghaggar river have been an annual feature for several years. May I know why the Central Government did not step in earlier? And even now, may I know by what time they are going to take a final decision?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Of late, the floods from Ghaggar river have been accelerated probably due to the wet cycle that we are going through now and secondly due to the greater amount of canalising done in Punjab. Anyway, the question is being gone into very carefully to solve this problem. We hope that we will be able to solve it in the next few months.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any estimate has been made to find out the loss that has been incurred by the people of Rajasthan on account of these floods?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not have the information with me, but I shall get it for the hon. Member.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यमुना की बाढ़ से चौगावां, डक्कोली, चौरा आदि करनाल के पांच छः गांव वह चुके हैं और थोड़े थोड़े बकाया हैं। क्या इन गांवों को बचाने की कोई योजना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घग्घर की बाढ़ की बात है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : घग्घर के साथ यमुना भी पंजाब में है।

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

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*637. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 623 on the 28th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposals with regard to the acquisition of about 2,220 acres of land in different places in Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Government have since issued sanction for the purchase of the following lands:—

(i) 1500 acres on the Badarpur Maharauli Road, New Delhi.

(ii) 220 acres, South of Ring Road (Ramakrishnapuram), New Delhi.

(iii) 197 acres in the Masjid Moth area, New Delhi.

The question of purchase of land in Shahdara is still under consideration.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether Government have any proposal to acquire some more land over and above these 2220 acres, so as to meet the present requirements of Government for housing in Delhi, and if so, the total area of land to be acquired in different places in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Our housing requirement in Delhi is roughly about 60,000 to 70,000 houses, and we need lands for that purpose. We hope to acquire some lands in Ghaziabad. I went and visited that area only about a month ago. We have taken over some lands in Faridabad too, and if

some more land becomes available in Delhi, we propose to acquire them.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know by what time all the Central Government employees in Delhi will be provided with departmental or Government residential accommodation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have formulated a Plan and sent it to both the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. I have asked for funds, and I have suggested that if these funds are made available to us in the next four years, before the end of the Fourth Plan period, we should be able to resolve the problem not only in Delhi but also in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, because there is very great dearth of residential and office accommodation in these four big cities.

श्री घुलेश्वर मीना : जितनी जमीन एक्वायर कर ली गई है उस पर क्वार्टर जब बन जायेंगे उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स की हाउसिंग की समस्या किस हद तक सल्व हो जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया है कि चौथे प्लान के आखिर तक शायद व. कोशिश करेंगे, अगर रुपया जितना वह चाहते हैं, वह मिल गया और साथ साथ जमीन भी, कि यह समस्या हल हो जाए।

श्री घुलेश्वर मीना : इस जमीन के एक्वायर होने के बाद हाउसिंग की समस्या किस हद तक हल हो जाएगी और कितनी बच रहेगी और कितने गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स को हाउसिंग मिल जायेंगे ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया बड़े जोर से बढ़ रही थी, अभी भी बढ़ रही है और जो मौजूदा हालात हैं, उनके मुताबिक दिल्ली में मुझे कोई ६५,००० मकान चाहियें गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स के लिए। काफी तकसीफदेह यह मामला है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the rate at which this land has been acquired, whether the rates have been found to be acceptable by those from whom the land has been acquired, and also whether any attempts have been made to rehabilitate those persons from whom this land has been taken.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The land is acquired through the Delhi Administration. I think that the notice is issued under the Land Acquisition Act, and the award is given by the arbitrators.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ गाजियाबाद की भी जमीन हासिल करने की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी गाजियाबाद के किसान आए थे, उन्हीं की जमीन को हासिल किया जाएगा या उसके अतिरिक्त और भी दूसरी जमीन ली जाएगी और अगर ली जाएगी तो कितनी और किस रेट पर ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हम तो जमीन यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत खरीदेंगे। मैं जमींदारों को नहीं जानता कि किन की होगी ? जो जमीन मैंने देखी है, वह जमीन मेरे लिए मौजू है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि किस जमींदार की जमीन ली जाए उसको मौजू कम्पेंसेशन मिले।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रश्न तो मैंने किया कि क्या यह वही जमीन है जिसके बारे में वे लोग आये थे ? यह मेरा प्रश्न है लेकिन इसका सीधा जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं नहीं जानता। मैं तो जमीन यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत ले रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ पहले ली गई है जमीन उस के मुआवजे के बाबत यहाँ झगड़ा होता रहा है, डिमान्स्ट्रेशन ...

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह जमीन तो अभी ली जायगी, ली नहीं गई है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के पश्चात् जो कम्पेन्सेशन का प्रश्न उठता है क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य से जानकारी मिली कि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जर्मन ली जायगी। लेकिन वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की कुछ जमीन है जिस पर कुछ मकानात आदि बन रहे हैं, तब इस प्रकार की बात क्यों कही जाती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है? बिल्कुल नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सही नहीं है जो मैं ने प्रश्न किया उसके ऊपर में। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यही है कि मेरी व्यवस्था ही व्यवस्था है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो यही हो सकता है कि जब हम बोल रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या केवल व्यवस्था का ही प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के पश्चात् जो मुआवजे का प्रश्न है उस सम्बन्ध में जो भूमि का रेट पे किया जाता है और जिस रेट पर उसे बेचा जाता है उस में अधिक अन्तर न हो, क्या इस पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है, ताकि असन्तोष कम हो जाय?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं तो जो जमीन ले रहा हूँ उस पर मकान बनाऊँगा और सरकारी मुलाजिमों को कानून के मुताबिक किराये पर दूँगा।

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the area in respect of which preliminary notifications freezing the land were issued

and which has not so far been acquired, and how long has that land remained frozen?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: To which area is the hon. Member referring?

Shri A. P. Jain: In Delhi.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In Delhi, there are two schemes. One is the scheme of the Chief Commissioner which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. If the hon. Member is referring to 30,000 or 40,000 acres, my Ministry is not concerned with it. I am only dealing with those lands which are acquired for the construction of office and residential accommodation for government servants as well as MPs and all those who are a charge on me.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not at all been answered. Notifications freezing the land had been issued, but part of that land has been acquired, and the other part has not been acquired and that land has been lying frozen for some time. So I wanted to know

Mr. Speaker: In Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. I wanted to know the total area that was frozen, out of that how much has been acquired and for how long the land has remained frozen?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he had answered. He is not concerned with the notifications issued by the Chief Commissioner, because most of the land that has been acquired was done by that authority in order to give plots to other persons whose income is not very high. That is being done by that authority.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. P. Jain: What about his scheme?

Mr. Speaker: That is only for government servants.

Shri A. P. Jain: What about his scheme? Under that, how much land has been frozen, how much of it has been acquired and how much remains frozen?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are not freezing any land. I want some three, four, five thousand acres and we are going ahead with it. I will give information . . .

Mr. Speaker: His main objection is that notification is issued saying that land would be acquired for public purposes and then it remains there frozen; it is not acquired for a long time. That results in a disparity in prices when the first notification is issued and later under the second it is acquired. So that causes concern and dissatisfaction among the people. He wants to know whether under this scheme there is any land that has been notified, but not acquired for a long time.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am in a very great hurry. If any land has been notified, I would like to take it over any time. I may repeat with your permission that he is referring to a very big area of 30,000 to 40,000 acres.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am deferring to both yours and the other area.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There has been criticism about it, that that land was acquired a long time ago, that plots have not been given out, that the land has not been developed. I have nothing to do with that scheme.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the point raised by you yourself. It is very unfortunate. You pointedly put it to him and he has evaded an answer, to say the least. When you cannot make it clear to him who else is there in the House to make it clearer?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The answer has been pre-conceived. That is why the reply comes like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this way Parliament cannot function. When

you who as the custodian of all our rights and privileges put it to him, the Minister evades the answer. What are we here for then?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I humbly submit that the remark of Shri Kamath is wholly uncalled for and unjustified. I never intervened.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Go on.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question is specific and the answer is specific. What the hon. Member wanted to find out has got nothing to do with this question, has got nothing to do with me or my Ministry. It is for Shri Kamath or the Member concerned to table a question addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs and seek the necessary information. I am not avoiding the issue.

Mr. Speaker: First he put the question which was general about the land that might be acquired by the Home Ministry. Then he came down and restricted it to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation . . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have answered it.

Mr. Speaker . . . and asked whether there was any land that had been notified for acquisition by his Ministry which had not yet been acquired and still remained frozen.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The record is there, and I have answered it. For the information of the House I may say again that I am in very great hurry. I do not think there will be any case of that nature, and I am very keen that the land should be immediately acquired and houses built upon it.

Cancer Killing Herb

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*638. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that podophyllum, a Himalayan Herb has been

found to be effective in the treatment of cancer; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to develop it on a mass scale?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Clinical trials have proved the usefulness of a product based on the active principles of Podophyllum in the treatment of certain forms of cancer. Podophyllum has been claimed to have a cyto-static effect in cancer. This means that the drug, though not curative, may have a palliative effect.

(b) Podophyllum grows wild over vast regions of Himalayas. A Bombay firm is taking steps to organise scientific cultivation of podophyllum by setting up research farms etc. in Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Kulu and Uttar Pradesh. A unit for the extraction of the active principles of the herb is also being set up at Bombay with a capacity of 54 tonnes per annum. Negotiations are also under way with the Government of Kashmir to procure 1,000 acres for cultivation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस हर्ब के डेवलपमेंट पर सरकार कुल कितना खर्च करने जा रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर: सरकार कुछ खर्च नहीं कर रही है। सरकार तो जमीन अवैलेबल करेगी और जो फर्म है, सैन्डोज बम्बई की, वह इन फार्मज को आर्गनाइज कर रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार क्या तम्बाकू के खिलाफ कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है क्योंकि तम्बाकू नाम की जड़ी को मिटाये वगैर ऐसी ऐसी हजारों जड़ियाँ भी फायदा नहीं कर सकतीं? कैंसर को मिटाने के लिये तम्बाकू का मिटना बहुत जरूरी है।

Shri Kapur Singh: It is an interesting question. Let her answer. The House wants an answer.

1194 (Ai) L.S.D.—2.

डा० सुशीला नायर: तम्बाकू का और पोडोफिलम के असर का एक दूसरे के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध मुझे मालूम नहीं है। तम्बाकू के बारे में इस हाउस में सवाल हो चुके हैं, और अगर कुछ और जानकारी माननीय सदस्य हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उन को दे दूंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेम्बर साहब कहते हैं कि यह पोडोफिलम श्री तम्बाकू दोनों आज कैंसर में मिल जाते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जब यह मान लिया गया कि तम्बाकू कैंसर का सब से बड़ा कारण है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का सजेशन आ गया।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जामनगर में आयुर्वेद पर इतना अनुसंधान हो रहा है इस लिये वहाँ इस को भेजा गया कि इस की जांच की जाय? इस पर वहाँ अनुसंधान किया गया या नहीं?

डा० सुशीला नायर: इसका अनुसंधान जामनगर में भी नहीं हुआ है और हमारे सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में भी नहीं हुआ है। कुछ लोगों ने स्विटजरलैंड में इसके बारे में अनुसंधान किया है। उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान में इस पीढ़े के कल्टीवेशन के लिए तीन चार स्टेट्स में कोशिश की गयी। यह जड़ी हिमालय की चोटियों पर होती है। वहाँ से इसको इकट्ठा करके इसका एक्सट्रेक्ट बम्बई में निकाला जाएगा और वह एक्सट्रेक्ट फिर विदेशों में ले जाया जाएगा और वहाँ उस पर और अनुसंधान करेंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that such an important drug with such a high potentiality is not being taken up by the Government of India but is being handed over to a private firm of drug manufacturers?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, यह तो तय करने की बात है। मालूम नहीं कि मैं से कुछ निकलेगा या नहीं निकलेगा। जो कोई भी इन चीजों में रिसर्च करने को तैयार हो उसको हम प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। हमारे यहाँ भी कई चीजों का रिसर्च हो रहा है। इसका यह तो मतलब नहीं है कि हम किसी रोग पर रिसर्च करते हैं तो कोई और उसके बारे में रिसर्च न करे।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government are satisfied about the efficacy of the herb and if not, why extensive cultivation is allowed?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no question of Government being satisfied about its efficacy. There are certain claims that have been made; on the basis of these, certain agencies want us to make land available to them for cultivating the drug at their expense. They will cultivate and carry out further researches. If it proves useful it will be very good. Even if it does not prove useful it is estimated that we will be earning Rs. 5.5 million in foreign exchange for the extracts of this drug that will be exported.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. In an earlier answer, she said that it was a palliative and not a curative. Now she says that research is being undertaken to see what it will do and what it will not do.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I repeat what I said? It said: It is claimed that it has cyto-static effects. If on further study it is proved to be true, it may have palliative effects.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know why the Central Drug Research Institute is not undertaking research on the properties of this drug?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Central Drug Research Institute is not under the Health Ministry; it is under the

CSIR and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. We shall certainly enquire from them if they can also undertake this research.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत सरकार दूसरे देशों से इस औषधि पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए अनुरोध कर रही है। अभी आपने बताया कि भारतवर्ष में अगर कोई इस पर अनुसंधान करे तो उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता दे सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यदि यह औषधि इतनी अच्छी है, तो आप अपनी ओर से उसके अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका तो जवाब दे दिया है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware of the rather unorthodox theories, etiology, and treatment of cancer held by many doctors all over the world, which are opposed to radiation and surgery and if so, in what direction does cancer research in our own country point? In that direction or in a different direction?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If the hon. Member puts a question on cancer research, I will be glad to give him that information. This question is about podophyllum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But that is a drug for cancer.

Mr. Speaker: Maybe, but it is a particular Herb which is in question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that one of the scientists attached to CSIR or the National Physical Laboratory has invented a medicine which is a sure cure for cancer and, if so, what is it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not relevant. Next question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to put a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I have passed over to the next question.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

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- *639. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to invite an expert from America to study the sea-erosion problems of Kerala; and

(b) if so when the expert is likely to come?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to get the expert as early as possible.

Shri Pottekkatt: May I know if, in the meanwhile, the projects to construct sea-walls and groynes are going ahead?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes. Where the sea erosion is very acute, groynes and sea-walls are under construction.

Shri Pottekkatt: May I know whether the request of the State Government for Rs. 60 lakhs for anti-erosion projects has been sanctioned and, if not, why?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir. Against an allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs, they asked for an extra assistance of Rs. 60 lakhs. It is sanctioned and it is being given.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what are the specific problems which this expert is going to study?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The anti-sea erosion works are of different types and techniques. A modern technique has been done recently by what we call the 'injection' of soil instead of the groynes and sea-walls. That technique has been well developed in the United States of America, and therefore we requested an expert from the

United States of America to come and advise us.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government is aware that the national highway is affected in many parts of the western ghats in Kerala State and, if so, may I know whether the Transport Ministry has been asked to come in the picture and render help to the State Government for those projects?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are fully aware that the national highway is being affected. I do not know whether the assistance comes from the other Ministry. It is for the State Government to ask.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that Kerala has a very long coastline and this sea erosion has become an annual recurring feature in Kerala, may I know and the money involved is so vast and huge, may I know whether the Government of India is intending to give anything more as contribution rather than as loans only?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is what the Chief Minister of Kerala also stated, and so far, the Government of India has not been able to accept that contention.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether, as a result of the research work that was going on in the Research Institute at Poona regarding this question, any effective measures have been found out and whether they have been implemented?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With the help of the research station at Poona we are trying to find out measures in respect

of the sea walls and groynes with the present technique and that is how the affected places are being protected.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Koya rose—I want to put one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I looked that side, but he did not stand then. Next question.

D.V.C.

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*640. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
 { **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) the nature of decision taken on the request of the West Bengal Government in regard to transfer of Maithon and Panchet Hill Dams of the D.V.C. to the State Government; and

(b) the progress made so far regarding the movement of headquarters of D.V.C. from Calcutta to Maithon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) It has been agreed between the Government of India and the West Bengal Government that the State Government will take over the DVC Irrigation System alongwith the Durgapur Barrage from November this year. The Dams at Maithon and Panchet will not be transferred to the State Government. Regulation of the Barrage and of the water from the barrage downwards will be under the control of the West Bengal Government.

(b) The Operation and Maintenance Wing of the Electricity Department of the DVC has already shifted to Maithon. The construction of the Staff quarters is in progress and is expected to be completed by October, 1963. The general Headquarters of the Corporation are still at Calcutta.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know what is the reason for the DVC to transfer the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon and what amount will be incurred by the Government for this movement of the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The headquarters are still at Calcutta. But, if the hon. Member is referring to the question whether any other suitable alternative is there, I may say that it is under serious consideration—that Maithon will be a better head-quarters for the DVC; but, as I said, it has not been decided.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether the discussion between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government regarding the transfer of the DVC headquarters is completed and whether the State Government has given its consent for the transfer from Calcutta to Maithon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is still under examination; the headquarters have not been shifted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With reference to part (a) of the question, am I to take it from the hon. Minister's reply that the West Bengal Government's contention that the management of the canal system is not possible without control over the Maithon and Panchet dams has been rejected and, if so, on what grounds? Why is the Government in favour of dual control, one over the dam and one over the canals?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The control of the dam will rest with the Central Government. The regulations of the water required for the purpose of irrigation and flood control works for the West Bengal Government will be done by the Central Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that DVC has to pay huge sums as rent for the central office at

Calcutta, in spite of the request of the Bihar Government, what are the difficulties in the way of the Central Government in shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon where accommodation is available?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All these facts are known to the Government. The transfer of headquarters is still under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that all the employees who are working at present in the DVC headquarters at Calcutta have made a representation that their pay and allowances, which they are entitled to get at Calcutta, should be protected in case the headquarters is transferred to Maithon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No such representation has been received by the Centre.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government has taken any decision to protect the pay and allowances of those employees?

Mr. Speaker: He has said no decision has yet been taken.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Since this matter has been under consideration for a very long time, may I know how much longer it will take to finally decide this matter?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a fact that the transfer of the canal system and the barrage has been taking a long time since 1956. We hope that they will be transferred by 1st November this year.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I asked by what time a decision will be taken about the shifting of the headquarters.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Death due to Electric shock

*641. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Class IV Central Government Employee of Kidwai Nagar died of electric shock received from the tap of his bathroom due to leakage of current while washing his hands on the 22nd August, 1963;

(b) if so, who is responsible for his negligence; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this matter and also the help Government propose to give to the bereaved family?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). At about 7-15 P.M. on the 22nd August, 1963 Shri Sangram Singh Rana, Peon, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, resident of Quarter No. E. 332, Kidwai Nagar, is alleged to have got a shock while taking his bath under the water tap. Within a few minutes he died and was removed to the dispensary at Kidwai Nagar at about 7-30 P.M. The Police who came to the spot, informed the Executive Engineer, Electrical Division No. V, Central Public Works Department, the Executive Engineer, New Delhi Municipal Committee, and the Electrical Inspector of the Delhi Administration. This was at 9-45 P.M. All the three were at site by about 11-30 P.M. The Electrical Inspector made investigations but could not detect any leakage either in the tap or anywhere in the installations in the quarter. The C.P.W.D. staff did not touch the installations before a detailed investigation by the Electrical Inspector. This was done by the Electrical Inspector with the New Delhi Municipal Committee staff on the 24th August, 1963. On receipt of clearance from the Electrical Inspector, the C.P.W.D. staff made a thorough check-up of the installations on the 26th August, 1963. Nothing was found wrong with the electrical installations. The water tap, from which the deceased is said to have received the shock, is being again used by the inmates of the quarter since the 23rd August, 1963.

The Electrical Inspector's report has been received. His finding is that there were no defects in the wiring or other installations of quarter No. E 332 and the adjoining quarters. The post-mortem report which has also been received states that there was no evidence of electric burns on the body. The post mortem examination could not definitely establish the cause of death. A reference has been made to the Chemical Examiner whose report is awaited. A final conclusion as to the cause of the death will be reached after the report has been received.

Constitution House

*642. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 18 on the 7th May, 1963 and state;

(a) whether a decision has been taken to demolish Constitution House;

(b) if so, when the work of demolition is scheduled to commence;

(c) whether Constitution House is proposed to be demolished completely or only in part; and

(d) whether in view of the need for avoidance of waste during the emergency, Government propose to defer demolition of Constitution House till after the revocation of the proclamation of Emergency?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It has been decided to demolish all the temporary structures in the area known as Constitution House and the demolition is scheduled to begin early in October, 1963

(d) No. The temporary structures of Constitution House were built more than 20 years ago and are being maintained at heavy cost. Their continuance is uneconomical and to some extent dangerous. Because of high

land prices and greater need for accommodation, it is necessary to develop the area more intensively. It is therefore proposed to put up a multi-storeyed hostel on the site as quickly as possible.

Tungabhadra Project

*643. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the State Government of Mysore to pump the water from Tungabhadra Project reservoir to the dried up tanks and kuntas in the surrounding villages and towns for irrigation and drinking purposes;

(b) if so, the number of schemes already sanctioned so as to pump the water to save the dying crops of paddy and sugarcane around the reservoir; and

(c) the quantity of water allowed for lift irrigation schemes in the high level border villages as per agreement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No proposals have been received.

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

अमरीका से ऋण

६४४. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री कोल्ला बेंकैया :

क्या जित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २१ मई, १९६३ को अमरीका सरकार ने भारत को तीन ऋण देने की घोषणा की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उमंत्रो (अंतिम) तारकश्वर सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) भारत-स्थित अमरीकी राजदूत ने २१ मई १९६३ को घोषणा की कि अमरीकी अधिकारी नीचे लिखे तीन ऋण दे रही हैं :—

(१) रामगुण्डम के तापीय बिजली घर (थर्मल पावर स्टेशन) पर रुपये के रूप में खर्च कराने के लिए पी० एल० ४८० प्रतिरूप निधि (काउण्टर पार्ट फण्ड) से ३.७ करोड़ रुपये का रुपया-ऋण ;

(२) झरिया के कोयला क्षेत्र की रज्जु-मार्ग-प्रयोजना (रोपवे प्रोजेक्ट) के विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय के लिए ७७ लाख डालर का डालर-ऋण ;

(३) दुगड़ा के कोयला साफ करने के कारखाने के दूसरे दौर के विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय के लिए ५१ लाख डालर का डालर-ऋण ।

ऋण-सम्बन्धी करारों पर अभी हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए हैं । पर अनुमान है कि शर्तें नीचे लिखे अनुसार होंगी :—

(1) रामगुण्डम के लिए रुपया ऋण

यह ऋण ४० वर्षों में चुकाया जायेगा जिसमें ४ वर्ष की वह अवधि भी शामिल है जिसमें कोई अदायगी नहीं की जायेगी । इस ऋण पर ४ प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज दिया जायेगा ।

(11) अनुमान है कि डालर ऋण भी ४० वर्षों में चुकाये जायेंगे । इस अवधि में १० वर्ष का वह समय भी शामिल है जिसमें कोई अदायगी नहीं करनी पड़ेगी । इन ऋणों पर व्याज नहीं लिया जायेगा, पर हर साल $\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण-शुल्क लगेगा ।

२. प्रायोजनाओं के अनुसार इन ऋणों की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गयी हैं :—

राम गुण्डम बिजली घर की वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता (इन्स्टाल्ड केपसिटी) ३७.५ मेगावाट है । ८४ लाख डालर के डालर ऋण

और ३.७ करोड़ रुपये के रुपया-ऋण से बिजली घर में ६०./६२.५ मेगावाट का टर्बो-जनरेटर और उसके साथ एक सहायक बायलर लगाकर तथा दूसरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करके उसका विस्तार किया जायेगा । इससे तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में उद्योगों का और भी विस्तार हो सकेगा ।

झरिया की कोयला खानों में रज्जुमार्ग (रोपवे) प्रायोजना से कुल २५ मील की दूरी में हर साल ३० लाख टन रेत डोया जायेगा । कोयला खानों में यह रेत खाली जगहों में भरी जायेगी ताकि वह खम्बों का काम दे सकें । इस प्रायोजना से हर साल लगभग १५ लाख टन ज्यादा कोयला प्राप्त हो सकेगा ।

दुगड़ा के कोयला साफ करने के कारखाने में पहले दौर में, हर साल २४ लाख टन कोयला साफ किया जा रहा है और २१ मई १९६३ को जिस डालर ऋण की घोषणा की गई है उससे कारखाने के दूसरे दौर का काम पूरा किया जायेगा । अनुमान है कि दूसरे दौर में कारखाने की क्षमता ४८ लाख टन यानी दुगुनी हो जायेगी । इस कोयले में ३३ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा राख पैदा करने वाली स्लेट होती है । इस्पात मिलों को ऐसा कोयला चाहिए जिसमें १७ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा राख न हो । कोयले को कूटने और साफ करने की प्रक्रिया के द्वारा कोयला साफ करने का यह कारखाना इस्पात मिलों को ऐसा ईंधन मुहैया करता है जो उन्हें मंजूर होता है ।

Smallpox in Delhi

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
*645. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of small-pox cases in Delhi is on the increase;

(b) if so, the figures for the first six months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period during the last year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The statement placed on the Table shows that there was a higher incidence of smallpox in Delhi during the first six months of 1963 than in the preceding year.

(c) The following steps are being taken in this connection:

Mass vaccination against smallpox has been carried out in all areas of Delhi. Fresh steps have been taken to carry out the campaign by systematic house to house visits in accordance with the recommendations made by the Independent Assessment and Evaluation Committee which was set up in March 1963 to evaluate the programme. To deal with the floating population the Delhi Municipal Corporation is appointing a special mobile squad of vaccinators.

STATEMENT

Month	Cases of small pox	
	1962	1963
1. January	10	74
2. February	16	66
3. March	15	81
4. April	16	86
5. May	53	84
6. June.	34	76
TOTAL	144	467

Dandakaranya Project Report

*646. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the future development programme of Dandakaranya in the light of the study of the revised report on the Dandakaranya Project recently submitted to Government by the Chief Administrator of D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Project report was referred to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa about four months back. Their comments have not been received so far. After the comments have been received, the matter will be examined by the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Survey of Water Resources

{ Shri Warrior:
*647. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a high power body to undertake an all-India survey of the water resources of the country; and

(b) if so, when that body is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Technical Committee of the Planning Commission has asked the Health Ministry to carry out studies pertaining to problem of water pollution and water supply for domestic uses.

(b) No work has been undertaken as the staff required has not been agreed to by the Planning Commission so far.

Thermal Power Generation

*648. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are contemplating to step in the field of thermal power generation;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to create a separate pool of technical personnel with utility experience for management of State electricity supply undertakings throughout India?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Government are actively considering the question of setting up regional agencies for development of power. So far, no decision has been taken about the scope of functions and duties to be entrusted to these organisations. A suggestion has also been made that the Central Government should undertake construction and operation of major power stations, including thermal schemes. This will have to be considered in the light of the decision taken about the functions of regional agencies.

(c) No, Sir.

Hostel on Link Road

*649. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether a new hostel has been recently built on Link Road;

(b) if so, for whom it is intended and its capacity and dimension of each room;

(c) the rent proposed to be charged per room; and

(d) when the hostel will start working?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The hostel which has 280 suites has been constructed to provide accommodation for Central Government employees.

The dimensions of the living rooms are from 14'-16" by 8'-3" on the ground floor to 14'-10½" by 9'-0" on the top floor. Attached bath rooms are roughly 9' by 7' on all floors.

(c) The rent to be charged from Government employees will be Rs. 105.27 nP per month inclusive of furniture, services and free water supply.

(d) The hostel is likely to start functioning in about a month's time.

Tax Evasion by Thackersey Concerns

*650. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Barooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 709 on the 4th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the third allegation regarding tax evasion against the two firms in which the members of Thackersey family were partners, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir. The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

C.H.S. Scheme

*651. **Shri P. C. Barooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether beneficiaries of the C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi have to wait for long periods sometimes for more than a year for surgical operation in the E.N.T. Department of the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of cases awaiting operations for more than, three months, six months and one year separately; and

(d) the steps contemplated to improve the conditions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1708/63.]

Roads in Dandakaranya Project

1818. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum has been given to Dandakaranya Project Authorities for the construction and improvement of roads; and

(b) the amount sanctioned during 1963-64?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 32.91 lakhs has been allotted for the construction and improvement of the roads in the Project area during 1963-64.

New Villages in Dandakaranya

1819. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new villages established in Dandakaranya Project area upto-date; and

(b) the number of new villages to be constructed during the current year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 119 villages.

(b) It is intended to open 40 villages in the next working season i.e. from November, 1963 to June, 1964.

House Building Advances in Orissa

1820. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far from Central Government servants in Orissa for house building advances during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of such applications approved by Government; and

(c) the total amount of loan granted to Central Government servants in Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 104.

(b) 94.

(c) Loans aggregating Rs. 5.31 lakhs were sanctioned.

Village Housing Scheme in Orissa

1821. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in Orissa State under the Village Housing Scheme during the last three years; and

(b) the amount allotted under the Scheme to that State for 1963-64?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): (a) The progress made upto March, 1963 is as follows:

- (i) Number of village
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Selected | 244 |
| (b) in which the scheme is being implemented | 244 |
| (c) for which layout plans have been drawn up | 112 |
- (ii) Amount of loan assistance
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) sanctioned | Rs. 41.55 lacs. |
| (b) disbursed | Rs. 28.40 lacs. |
- (iii) Number of houses
- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (a) sanctioned | 3417 |
| (b) Completed | 1182 |
- (b) Rs. 5.90 lakhs.

Engineering Undertakings in Dandakaranya

1822. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1294 on the 16th May, 1962 and state the latest progress made so far in regard to the execution of big engineering undertakings in Dandakaranya Project by appointing competent engineering staff which was under the active consideration of Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Attention is invited to the progress report dated the 4th September, 1963 for the period ending the 30th June, 1963, which was recently circulated to the Members of the Sabha. The report indicates the progress made in respect of major engineering works. The requisite engineers of various grades were deputed/appointed and there is now no shortage of engineering staff in the Dandakaranya Project.

Medical Education, Research and Training in Andhra Pradesh

1823. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been sanctioned to the Government of

Andhra Pradesh for "Medical Education, Research and Training" during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In accordance with the procedure prescribed for payment of Central assistance to State Governments, funds are being released to the State on monthly basis in nine equal monthly instalments as lump-sum ways and means advances by the Central Government during the course of the year. Final payment sanction indicating the adjustment of ways and means advances will be issued towards the close of the current financial year only. The State Government will get assistance on the following Medical Education, Research and Training Schemes included in the categories of State Plan Schemes and Centrally-sponsored Schemes:

State Plan Schemes

1. Training of Refractionists and Opticians.
2. Dental Colleges.
3. Training Centres for Nursing and Public Health.
4. Medical Colleges.
5. Training of Laboratory Assistants.
6. Training of Auxiliary Health Workers.
7. Training of Radiographers.
8. Upgrading of Teaching Institutions in Indigenous System of Medicine.

Centrally-sponsored Schemes

1. Post-graduate Medical Education.
2. Under-graduate Medical Education (Emergency scheme).
3. Indigenous System of Medicine-Research including Post-graduate education.

Patterns of central assistance to State Governments for these schemes

are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1709/63.]

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनायें

१८२५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बनाई गई सरकारी योजनाओं द्वारा कितन प्रतिशत भूमि में सिंचाई होती है ;

(ख) यह प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश की कुल सिंचित भूमि का कौन-सा भाग है, और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली और सिंचाई की कौन-कौन सी मुख्य योजनायें तैयार की जा रही हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

१८२६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा १९५७ से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से कार्य किये गये हैं और इस समय किन-किन परियोजनाओं का कार्य उसके हाथ में सौंपा गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम ने अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई निर्माण कार्य हाथ में नहीं लिया है ।

Categorisation (Removal of Anomalies) Committee

1827. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and

Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Categorisation (Removal of Anomalies) Committee, appointed to classify the Work Charged Staff of C.P.W.D. into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether its recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government have accepted most of the Committee's recommendations. Formal orders, have been issued on all but two. Decisions on the two remaining recommendations will be taken shortly.

Slum Clearance in Rajasthan

1828. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount allotted for slum clearance in Rajasthan during 1962-63?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Rs. 6.00 lakhs—Rs. 4.50 lakhs as Central assistance and Rs. 1.50 lakhs by the Government of Rajasthan.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Rajasthan

1829. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of irrigation and power schemes of Government of Rajasthan pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and benefits expected?

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

Irrigation Schemes

No irrigation scheme included in the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan is pending with Central Government for sanction.

Power Schemes

Three Power Schemes are pending for sanction. Particulars of these schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. 1710/63].

Irrigation and Power Projects in Rajasthan

1830. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the major and medium irrigation and power projects taken in 1962-63 and proposed to be taken in 1963-64 in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether necessary sanctions to undertake the works have been granted during the same period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The following major and medium irrigation and power schemes have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India during the Third Five Year Plan:

(i) Bhakra Right Bank Power Station (4X70 MW/120 MW)
(Joint scheme of Punjab and Rajasthan).

(ii) Beas H.E. Scheme:
Unit I 630 MW
Unit II 270 MW
(Joint scheme of Rajasthan and Punjab).

(iii) 5th Unit at Gandhisagar Dam Power Station (23 MW (Joint

scheme of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

(iv) Kotah Dam Project: (100 MW) Joint Scheme of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(v) Satpura Thermal Power Station (Joint scheme of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) (312.5 MW of which Rajasthan's share is 165 MW).

(vi) Diesel Power Station (10 MW).

(vii) Transmission & Distribution Schemes.

(viii) Rural Electrification.

Irrigation Schemes

Lesaria Project.

Nagappattinam Plant

1831. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposed construction of the plant for generation of electricity from coal at Nagappattinam (Madras State) stands;

(b) when the actual construction of the plant will be taken up; and

(c) the financial allocation made for this plant?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No such scheme has been included in the Third Plan of the State; nor has the Central Government received any proposal in this regard from the State Government.

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

Naya Paisa Coins

1832. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank is not issuing more than one rupee worth of

one naya paisa coins and two rupees worth of two naya paisa coins per person;

(b) the steps being taken to overcome this scarcity; and

(c) when the suggested three naya paisa coins are proposed to be put into circulation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There was practically no restriction on the issue of 1 nP. and 2 nP. coins in any office of the Reserve Bank of India except at their New Delhi and Nagpur Offices.

(b) The stocks of the offices of Reserve Bank of India at New Delhi and Nagpur have since been augmented and instructions have been issued to them by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay to relax the restrictions to the extent possible, consistent with their stock position.

(c) The specific time by which the 3 nP. coin will be put into circulation cannot be indicated at this stage as the matter is under consideration.

Power Generation

1833. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has suggested that power generation should be made a Central subject; and

(b) if so, whether the reaction of the State Governments has been invited?

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

(b) The reaction of the State Governments has not yet been invited as the subject is being considered by the Government.

Improvement of Municipalities in West Bengal:

1834. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advanced any amount either as aid or loan to West Bengal for improvement of Municipalities;

(b) if so, the amount paid or sanctioned;

(c) the names of municipalities to be improved with this amount; and

(d) the salient feature of improvement proposed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) to (d): The question does not arise.

संसदीय कार्य के लिए छापाखाना

१८३७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय कार्यों के लिए जिस छापेखाने को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, क्या उसके बारे में इस बीच वित्त मंत्रालय ने स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस छापेखाने के कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जान की आशा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) हां ।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य लगभग चार महीने बाद शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

Grants from U.K. for Steel Plates

{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
1836. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
{ Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the £3.50 million credit from Britain is tied to purchases of steel plates and rods in that country;

(b) whether India pressed for an increase in general purpose aid to be spent as she liked; and

(c) if so, how far Britain is prepared to comply with India's request?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The U.K. credit of £3.50 million for purchase of steel products is tied to purchases in that country.

(b) and (c). India has been pressing for recognition of the fact that, generally and to the extent the lending country's circumstances warrant, aid should be made available without specific earmarking for use on individual projects or for expenditure only in the lending country itself. Of the aid indicated by U.K. at the recent Consortium meeting (£30 million) as much as 75% is expected to be available without being linked to specific projects.

Mark Woolf's Case

1837. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Mark Woolf who has been convicted in London for smuggling gold into Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) whether Woolf admitted in the court that he had smuggled to Bombay and Calcutta gold bars worth eleven thousand pounds in April and June, 1962; and

(c) whether it has been found out as to where these gold bars have gone?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The Government of India are aware of a Press report that one Mark Woolf was apprehended in London for attempting to export gold out of the United Kingdom without a proper licence, and for having illegally exported gold in the past. Details regarding the case are being obtained

and a further reply will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Houses for Government Servants

1838. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new houses proposed to be built for Government servants in Delhi during 1963-64; and

(b) the number of new houses already built in the first quarter of the current financial year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanan): (a) and (b). 16 houses and a hostel for single men employees providing 280 suites have recently been completed. Another 4250 houses are expected to be completed during the current financial year.

Dandakaranya Project Area

1839. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to provide irrigation facilities in the Dandakaranya Project area;

(b) the number of acres covered thereby; and

(c) the number of the rehabilitated families which are utilising the facilities provided?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the progress report dated the 4th September, 1963 for the period ending the 30th June, 1963, which was recently circulated to the Hon'ble Members of the Sabha.

रामगंगा परियोजना

१८४०. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रामगंगा परियोजना (कालागढ़) में अब तक और कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस परियोजना में इतने ढिलाई से काम चलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना को पूरा करने के संबंध में भी कुछ निर्णय किया गया है, यदि हां, तो वह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) आज तक जो प्रगति हुई है निम्नलिखित है :—

(१) परियोजना की प्रथम क्रमावस्था के लिये गृह निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूर्ण हो चुका है ।

(२) स्थायी सड़कों में से लगभग ५० प्रतिशत पूर्ण कर दी गयी है ।

(३) मिट्टी बांध के लिये आवश्यक बारो (०) सामग्री की भूमि परीक्षा और उसके अभिरूप का सविस्तार सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर दिया गया है ।

(४) ड्राईवशन मुरंग के दुर्ग द्वारों पर निर्माण कार्य मजदूरों द्वारा कराया जा रहा है ॥

(५) सिंचाई नालियों को बनाने और नवरूप देने के लिये मिट्टी कार्य प्रगति पथ पर है ।

(६) कई प्रकार के निर्माण कार्यों के लिये विस्तृत डिजाइन का काम भी प्रगति कर रहा है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). मिट्टी चालन तथा अन्य निर्माण साज सामान की आयात की जा रही है और आशा है कि वह १९६४ के आरम्भ में पहुँच जाएगा । इससे पहले विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी । जब इस साज सामान का प्रचालन किया जाएगा तो निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति में उत्कृष्टता आ जाएगी । आशा है कि यह परियोजना १९७२ तक पूरी हो जाएगी ।

Pay Commission's Recommendations

1841. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the recommendations of Pay Commission have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations and the reasons for abnormal delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) to (c). Two statements showing (1) the recommendations of the Pay Commission which have been accepted but which have not yet been implemented; and (2) the recommendations which have not yet been accepted, indicating in each case the present position, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1711/63.]

Shortage of Power in Bihar

1842. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be shortage of power to the tune of 13 M.W. in Bihar at the end of the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supplement the shortage; and

(c) how much power is at present available for Bihar and for which of the zones and how much is likely to be available by the end of the Third Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1712/63.]

Unani Tibbia Conference

**1843. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Unani Tibbia Conference was held in Simla in June, 1963;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the said Conference; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard, particularly about revision of Drugs Control Act and the Rules thereunder?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. A Unani Tibbia Conference was held at Simla from the 14th to the 16th June, 1963.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the summary of the resolutions passed and action taken/proposed to be taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Sec No. LT-1713/63.]

Contaminated Drugs in Bombay

1844. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drugs belonging to Antepar brand Elixir Piperazine Citrate Batch G-488 of Burroughs Wellcome Co. (India) Private Limited, Bombay, were found to be contaminated; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Company?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. One sealed bottle of Antepar brand Elixir Piperazine Citrate Batch No. G-488 manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome Co. (India) Private Ltd. Bombay, was found to be contaminated.

(b) The Maharashtra Drugs Control Administration took action to prevent the use of Antepar of that particular batch and arranged for the stock of that batch to be returned by dealers to the manufacturer for destruction. The Company was also asked to withdraw this batch from sale.

Milk Powder from UNICEF

1845. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Health be
1194 (Ai) LSD-3.

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2638 on the 2nd May, 1963, regarding the missing consignment of milk powder from UNICEF and state:

(a) whether any further action has been taken against the concerned Transport Company;

(b) whether the police investigation has brought to light any further facts; and

(c) whether the driver has been arrested and the truck found out?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Yes. On further investigation it has been revealed that trucks belonged to private individuals and not to any transport company.

The police have arrested eleven accused persons in this case including one of the drivers of the trucks. The other driver of the run-away lorry which had a bogus registration number is absconding and the police are taking necessary action to apprehend him. Of the above arrested persons, two have been discharged by the Court and one has since died. The other eight are on bail. The seized milk powder is being made over to the Health Directorate, West Bengal under the orders of the Court.

Foreign Exchange for Higher Studies

1846. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy;
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for foreign exchange for higher studies during 1962-63 still pending; and

(b) the number of students who have been allowed to go abroad during the same period and the number out of them rejected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) All applications

received during the year ended 31st March, 1963 have been disposed of.

(b) 3251 fresh student permits were issued during this period. In addition the number of permits renewed during the period in respect of old students already abroad was 4572. The number of rejected applications is not available and the labour involved in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

कोसी नदी

१८४७. श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में कोसी नदी की घाटा बदलने से बहुत से गांव उजड़ गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कितनी संख्या है ;

(ग) उन उजड़े हुए ग्रामों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन लोगों को मुआवजा देने का विचार कर रही है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assets of Indian Banks in Burma

1848. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the further progress made in the repatriation of the assets of the Indian Banks in Burma?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): All the five Indian banks, which had branches in Burma, have been allowed to repatriate their head office funds, amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs in each case. As regards the other assets, the claims for compensa-

tion submitted by the banks are still pending before the Banking Business Nationalisation Compensation Commission, Burma.

Credit from International Monetary Fund

1849. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new stand-by arrangement has been entered into with the International Monetary Fund under which it would be possible to draw from the Fund upto £100 million during the next twelve months; and

(b) if so, the purpose for which the credit is being secured?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund is for \$100 million (and not for £100 million). Under this arrangement, the Government of India can draw from the Fund various foreign currencies upto the limit of \$100 million during the 12 months period commencing on July 9, 1963. The purpose of this credit arrangement is to assure availability of Fund resources to India to meet any temporary difficulties that may arise in the country's balance of payments situation.

Loans given to Political Sufferers

1850. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken to write off Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans taken by political sufferers who are displaced persons?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No. But due consideration is given to cases including those of political sufferers where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship and relief is granted on merits of each case.

भारत साधु समाज तथा भारत सेवक समाज

१८६१. श्री कृष्णदास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत साधु समाज तथा भारत सेवक समाज को गत पांच वर्षों में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त्रि० त० कृष्णमावारी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथा-समय सभा को दे दी जायेगी ।

Central Health Cadre

1852. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2318 on the 25th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the rules for formation of a Central Health Cadre have since been finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Central Health Service Rules, 1963, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1714/63.]

Bird & Co.

1853. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has submitted a report on the affairs of Bird & Co., Calcutta after their offices were searched recently;

(b) if so, the contents of the report; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) and (c). Since investigations in the case are still in progress, it would not be possible either to disclose its contents or lay a copy of the letter on the Table of the House.

Universal Health Institute, Bombay

1854. **Shri A. T. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the exact amount of grants given to the Universal Health Institute, Bombay during the last three years;

(b) whether it is contemplated to discontinue the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A grant of Rs. 90,000/- was given to the Universal Health Institute, Bombay during 1960-61 which included an amount of Rs. 30,000/- payable to the institution for the year 1959-60. A grant of Rs. 80,500/- has been sanctioned in the current financial year to cover the deficit for 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto 1st April, 1963).

(b) and (c). The grants were sanctioned for a specified period. The research work done by this Institute is being evaluated by a Committee appointed by the Government of India for this purpose. The question of continuing the payment of research grants to this Institute will be considered in the light of the evaluation report.

केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय

१८५५. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा : क्या निर्माण, धावास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय छापेखानों में विस्तार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास

मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान मुद्रणालय का विस्तार करने तथा नये मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक लगभग ६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

1856. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government has decided to set up an Income-tax Investigation Commission for the expeditious realisation of arrears and to suggest action against the tax evaders.

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

Gold Mines

1857. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gold mines at present working in the country;

(b) the output of the worked out mines; and

(c) how the cost of production in these mines compares with the prevailing price of gold?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Four.

(b) The output of gold metal during 1962 was 5,080 kilograms.

(c) The International Monetary Fund rate for gold is Rs. 53.58 per 10 grammes. The price prevailing for 14 carat gold in Bombay is about Rs. 63.00 for ten grammes. The average cost of production in the four mines in this country is approximately Rs. 124.15 per ten grammes.

Bank of China

1858. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 370 on the 29th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether former Chinese employees of the Bank of China were examined in the course of liquidation proceedings;

(b) whether they refused to answer questions and also refused to co-operate in other ways too; and

(c) whether there are reasons to believe that several documents, records and letters are missing?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Most of the Chinese employees were permitted to leave the country, soon after the bank was taken into liquidation, as it was not considered necessary to detain or examine them. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary clarifications or information from the Chinese employees who are still living in India.

(c) There is no reason, according to the information which has been available to the Government so far, to believe that any basic document is missing.

पानी के मीटर

१८५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली के कुल ६६ 'जी' टाइप क्वार्टरों में, जो कि भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों के लिये दिये गये थे, पानी के मीटर अब तक नहीं लगे हैं और इनसे ६ रुपये मासिक पानी के लिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहां पानी बहुत थोड़े समय के लिये ही आता है और उसके लिए ६ रुपये लिया जाना बहुत ज्यादा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक इन क्वार्टरों में मीटर लगा दिये जायेंगे?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री भद्वरचन्द्र खन्ना): (क) १ जून १९६२ से पहले इन क्वार्टरों में रहने वालों से छ ए पानी के लिए समान दर से ४ रुपये प्रति मास लिये जाते थे। उस तारीख से नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने पानी की दर ५० नये पैसे से बढ़ा कर ७५ नये पैसे प्रति हजार गैलन कर दी, इसलिए क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले लोगों से वसूली की समान दर भी उसी हिसाब से बढ़ा कर ६ रुपये प्रति मास कर दी गई।

(ख) वसूली की यह समान दर अन्य स्थानों पर इन्हीं जैसे अन्य सब मकानों में होने वाले पानी के औसत खर्च के आधार पर नियत की गई है और इसलिए यह बहुत अधिक नहीं समझी जाती।

(ग) यह पता चला है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति इन क्वार्टरों में इस वर्ष के अन्त तक मीटर लगवा सकेगी।

Rajendra Memorial Research Society and Rajendra Institute at Poona

1860. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to participate in the establishment of Rajendra Memorial Research Society and Rajendra Memorial Institute at Patna, to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Rajendra Prasad;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of this participation; and

(c) precise functions and scope of the society and the institute going to be set up?

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

Quarters for Reserve Bank Employees

1861. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for constructing staff quarters for Class IV employees of the Reserve Bank of India at Madras has not been implemented so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has acquired land for the construction of quarters for its Class IV employees at Madras, but in view of the decision to restrict the building programme during the emergency and the lack of drainage and other facilities in the locality; it has not been possible to undertake the actual construction of quarters.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Kerala

1862. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked for any financial assistance from the Centre for rehabilitating the goldsmiths who were rendered unemployed as a result of the Gold Control Order;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for; and

(c) the details of assistance, if any, given?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala State had asked for a loan of Rs. 11,31,000/- and a grant of Rs. 7,41,016/-.

(c) A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, repayable at the end of six years and bearing interest at 4 per cent has been sanctioned to the State Government. The question of granting a subsidy to the State Government, towards the rate of interest payable on that portion of the loan which is utilised for incurring outright expenditure or for granting advances to cooperative societies, will be considered, if necessary, when further details are available.

Smuggling of Foreign Exchange

1963. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 persons of two branches of banks in Calcutta were held on the 30th August, 1963 in connection with alleged smuggling of foreign exchange out of the country;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted into the case; and

(c) the findings thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

12 hrs.

RE: COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, may I submit that thousands of railwaymen have come to this Parliament to represent their grievances against the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and other grievances for your consideration and for the consideration of this august House....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can hardly control Members in this House. How can I control outsiders?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): He is not asking for control.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Singhvi.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

GOLD CONTROL ORDER

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The grievances against the Gold Control Order voiced by goldsmiths in Delhi and other places and the remedial action, if any, proposed to be taken by the Government."

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gold Control Rules were promulgated eight months ago. This matter has figured in Questions and discussions in the House since then. There was a discussion at some length in the House on this subject in march of this year.

2. In view of the fact that a full picture of the working of this scheme is not before me, I am having this matter gone into and hope to have all the relevant information by the end of the week. It was my intention to make a statement in the House on the position of the working of this scheme after I had collected all the details.

3. My distinguished predecessor had written to the State Governments more than once about the provision of assistance to Goldsmiths who have been affected as a result of this scheme. The Union Government have so far placed a sum of Rs. 1.75 crores at the disposal of the State Governments for this purpose. It is per-

fectly obvious that the scheme cannot be put into operation without the co-operation of the affected section of the community.

The Delhi Administration is seized of the problem of providing relief to displaced goldsmiths in the union territory and has been in touch with the Delhi Swarnakar Mandal, the Delhi Prant Sonar Sabha and the Bhartiya Swarnakar Sangh regarding the schemes or measures which are under consideration.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to a point of order. The new Finance Minister has done well in taking the House into confidence. When we tried to raise this matter last time the previous Finance Minister, his distinguished predecessor, gave a categorical reply that the Government is not contemplating having a second look at this thing. It is perfectly his right to do what he has done. The point of order arises like this that when this, perhaps, appropriate step is being taken the House is the last to be informed. **Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** the Finance Minister is right in his anxiety to consult his party first. But yesterday we read in the papers that the Parliamentary Party,—and the All India Radio gave more importance to that report of the private party than the proceedings in Parliament—the Congress Parliamentary Party was told by him that the matter was receiving consideration. (*Interruption*). Mr. Speaker, let me conclude. I think it is a question of right of this House. When major policies we have been told are not under consideration, if Government reconsiders its opinion and its stand in regard to them, they have been told that the first announcement should be made before Parliament and not before a party. We say this is very important. Repeatedly you have told the Government also.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Tyagi: (Dehra Dun): Since he has referred to the Congress Party....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be one Member standing at one time.

Shri Tyagi: Since my hon. friend has referred to the meeting of the Congress Party, may I make it quite clear that it is a privilege of all parties to meet whenever they feel like meeting and discuss about important problems of the country. Recommendations, if at all made, are by way of recommendations to the Government which they might consider, reject or accept. But our freedom to talk cannot be curtailed.

An Hon. Member: Nobody objects to that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, very often in this House such questions are raised that a Minister of the Government has announced a certain policy outside before he took the Parliament into confidence. I am not talking of this particular instance. But I seek a ruling from you on this whether we as members of our party are not entitled to raise certain topics for discussion in our party. What **Shri Nath Pai** pointed out was that the members of the Congress Party raised that question in their general body meeting. We will henceforth also discuss many topics which are of interest to us and to the country. Are we not entitled to do that?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I only want to draw the attention of the House and you, Sir, to this patent fact that we are entirely side-tracking the issue. The point that has been raised by **Shri Nath Pai** is very pertinent. The question is only this, whether a policy statement to be made by a Minister can be made to his party first before he makes it known to the House. That is the only pertinent point. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. Hon. Members should have patience.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We do not challenge the right of the Congress Party to meet and discuss things as best as they like. What we want to stress is that a Minister is responsible to this House. He may be responsible to the Congress Party also, but he is legally responsible to the House—morally he may be responsible to the party. Can he make a policy statement to the party before he comes to this House? That is the only point to be considered. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Unless a Member is identified and recognised by me he should not begin to speak. Only one hon. Member should stand at a time. When I identify one the others must sit down.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, I wish to stress, if I may, the significance of the point raised by Shri Nath Pai. There is no question of denying the Congress Parliamentary Party or any other group in this House their own right of discussing whatever is agitating the mind of the country and offering suggestions in regard thereto. But there is a difference between discussions in a particular party in its own confabulations and the communications by Government through an authoritative spokesman of a decision, however tentative it might be, in regard to something which Parliament has a right to be seized first of all. At a time when Parliament is sitting, we find intimations in the press of the Congress Parliamentary Party having held meetings—it has every right to hold those meetings; it is very good that they do so—but we find intimations in the press—and the Minister having informed the Congress Parliamentary Party in regard to his intentions of reviewing a particular order. Now, that may be a good thing or a bad thing; in this case, a very good thing. But technically

speaking, as a matter of principle, the Minister should have come, first of all, to this House with his provocation, thus making a public pronouncement in regard to it. But he chose to go to his own party, to his own confabulation, to his own conclave, rather than to Parliament. This is happening over and over again, it is very wrong and I hope you will look into it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): **Mr. Speaker,** I wish to endorse the point which Shri Nath Pai has made in its entirety, and I wish to add that an impression has been there in the whole country that the Congress Party is acting as an exclusive substitute for the Parliament. That has been the impression in the country for a long time. Now another impression is gaining ground, which is that the Congress Party is arrogating to itself the status of an equation with the State itself. These impressions are strengthened when the Congress Party acts, as it has done in this matter and has acted in such manner in the past.

Shri Haunmanthaiya (Bangalore City): **Mr. Speaker,** the point that has been raised by Shri Nath Pai is a very relevant point. The only request that I make to him is to look at it in its proper perspective. According to parliamentary conventions, parliamentary proceedings are not confined to the four walls of this House. Under the parliamentary system of Government, party governments are established and they function. Therefore, if any party, or its executive, whether it is the Congress Party or and other party, considers parliamentary measures in its party meetings, that is also covered in a sense by parliamentary privilege. Of course, that is a matter for examination by you and I am not offering any opinion in this matter. It is a matter entirely for you to consider. After all, the Congress Parliamentary Party, whenever it meets, does only parliamentary work, and those meeting are always held in the Central Hall, with-

in your jurisdiction. Further, even the Minister has not committed himself to any definite policy. All that he said was that he will review the position. There fore, no breach of privilege is involved. Shri Nath Pai is becoming too technical. He has to look at it in the spirit in which party system of government and parliamentary system of government function.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: On a point of order I cannot allow so much time and give opportunity to so many hon. Members. There must be an end to it.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I entirely agree with what fell from the lips of the hon. Member from the side of the opposition. Nobody can take any objection to the Congress Parliamentary Party holding its meetings. When such meetings are held, the Ministers show courtesy to their friends, the Members by taking part in the discussions and giving their opinions on various subjects that are being considered by Government. I myself have had experience of his, being the Secretary of the Congress Party for many years.

Shri Tyagi: Then come back to us.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We are ready to welcome you.

Shri Ranga: After we became free, just before I left Congress in order to found this new party, I had experience of this kind. Even at that time, when I was asked by the press to give a resume of what transpired in the party meeting, I used to avoid giving them any information, because the party confabulations are supposed to be secret. But, unfortunately, our friends have developed the habit of giving inspired messages or reports, more or less authentic, to the press as well as to the radio, with the result that the press naturally jump at that kind of information and give it wide publicity. All that I can say is, in the interests of parliamentary traditions and parliamentary democracy,

it would be best for our friends not to try to hasten to go to the press and give all information to the press as to what the Prime Minister has stated, what various members have stated and what the Ministers have stated. I think that would be wrong.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Could I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: I think, we cannot continue like this. I suppose, I have followed the point of order and the opinion on both sides. Therefore I do not think there is any need to carry further the discussion. That is so far as participation in this is concerned.

There is no doubt that we work on party system and every party has got the right to sit; rather, it will be essential for the parties to discuss matters and to take up those items that are coming up before Parliament. Every party does it, be it a minority party or a majority party, the ruling party or an opposition party.

Shri Ranga: But we do not get any publicity.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why are you sorry for that?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, there I cannot help Professor Ranga. That might be the situation today but some time afterwards it might alter and he should hope for that.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the point is whether parties have a right to discuss matters that are coming up before Parliament, to take decisions and then to give publicity to those decisions. These are the three things. So far as parties are concerned, if we were to have a fair assessment and, I should say, an approach that might be equitable, I can say that every party meets, discusses, takes decisions and sometimes we do find in the press that such-and-such party has taken this attitude towards a particular item or issue that is going to arise in Parliament. So, they cannot complain about that. But there is a fact that

[Mr. Speaker]

has been worrying me sometimes. The difference comes because whatever decision is taken by the Congress Party which is the ruling party and the majority party, is afterwards likely to be adopted by the House though there might be some opposition to it. Therefore there might be some objection at certain levels at that moment as to how far publicity should be given to the decision which has been taken inside the party meeting. That is the only question.

Shri Ranga: Publicity to what Ministers say.

Shri Nath Pai: You have very cogently summed up the situation so far. I am feeling very very constrained to interrupt you, but you will bear with me for half a second. The situation summed up so far by you is very succinctly put by you. The question that I have submitted for you to decide is not that they have no right to take decisions. They can take any decision under the sun possible. It is the conveying of Government's decision to them first before this is brought before the House that I raised. I have no objection to the Congress Party deciding anything. My charge is that both the hon. Prime Minister—now he is here; I did not refer to him earlier because he was absent—and the hon. Finance Minister who are showing such consideration for Parliamentary propriety and niceties, I think, were guilty of telling the party first what the decision of Government was. It is on this point that we ask for your ruling.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is the point.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to submit that my hon. friend opposite is not factually correct. For one thing we never discussed these Gold Control Rules at all at our party meeting. So, that is completely beside the point. No discussion was had about this matter and I made no statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): CDS.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As regards the other matter, what I and the hon. Prime Minister said was that we were watching the position and we would make such adjustments as are necessary from time to time. No policy decision was mentioned to the party. In fact, as I have said in my statement, it was my intention before the House rose to take it into my confidence, or at any rate, to present the factual position of these issues which agitate the House and my Party. If hon. Members had waited until I made that statement the position would have been clear. But factually Gold Control Rules were not mentioned at our Party meeting. I will again repeat that neither the hon. Prime Minister nor I did announce any policy decision. But we are certainly bound to tell the Party that we are considering this matter. If that is a policy decision, I am afraid that cannot be helped as we function as creatures of our Party and are expected to tell them what we are doing about issues as these.....(Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Hon. Members are perhaps misled often enough by what appears in the press. Normally that is thoroughly unauthorised and guess work and sometimes such things which have not been said in the Party are mentioned. Far from a decision they were not even mentioned. My hon. colleague has said that there was no mention even indirectly, if I remember, of the Gold Control Rules in the Party. There was some discussion about the C.D.S. Of course, some Members expressed their opinions. There was no statement of policy at all except to say that he will consider it. In what form the newspapers gave it out, I do not know. But normally they have a habit of giving it out in an utterly wrong form. (Interruption.)

AN Hon. Member: It was given on the radio.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is this. It is not the Gold Control Order, but other things which have been clarified by the Prime Minister, that is, the C.D.S. It means they have discussed C.D.S. outside this House. When in this House myself and many Members tabled short notice Questions and Calling Attention notice, every time it had been disallowed probably on the ground that the Minister does not want to make any statement. I would seek your protection and guidance—in those matters which are apparently coming in the newspapers about the C.D.S., that the modification is coming and the Congress Party was informed about it—whether the Minister can refuse to make a statement on the same subject on which he makes a statement outside in the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with what happens inside the parties. Every party has got perfect discretion, perfect freedom, to discuss anything they like. I can go even further than what the Minister for Finance has said. Even policy decisions they shall have to take with the consultation of their Party. They can do that. But the question only is how far they should release those decisions to the press. That is the only question. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is it that he wants to say?

Shri Nath Pai: Government decision; not of the Party decision.

Mr. Speaker: Government takes decision on the basis of what the Party decides first and then the Government is to be led, to be

influenced by the decisions of the Party. That is how the parties work.

Shri Ranga: According to you and him, if a Party takes a particular decision, that becomes a decision of the Government. Then, all the discussions in this Parliament will be farcical. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: They should be open to conviction; they should be open to persuasion, herefore, they cannot take a decision like this.

Mr. Speaker: I can't comprehend how else the parties can work if they do not discuss it.

Shri Ranga: It is only provisional.

Mr. Speaker: Then also that comes to the same question.

Shri Ranga: It does not come.

Shri Tyagi: We must take their permission. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That comes again only to the question, whether what information is to be released to the press so far as those discussions and decisions are concerned. Of course, I agree with the Opposition in that respect that they should not go out as if a decision on such and such a matter has been given and finally taken. It ought to be only that such matters were discussed and some decisions taken by the Party. That would be better. The opinion that I have got otherwise is, they can freely discuss, come to decisions, formulate their policies and do whatever they like so far as their party meetings are concerned. Really, we cannot interfere with their liberty and their freedom to discuss all matters. The only thing is, and probably the Opposition also wants to take exception to that, that it should not be given out to the coun-

Government decision or a policy decision of Government at all.

taken by the party and the Government?

Now, the point is this. If there is a discussion like that in the Cabinet, then the hon. Ministers are under an oath not to disclose anything of what took place in the Cabinet. But, here we find that in the course of the party discussion, the hon. Minister discloses that this is the policy of Government or this is their decision, and if that is going to be published, it means that it is disclosed to the people even before the Cabinet has taken a decision. Thereby, the party is placing the entire House and the entire Parliament itself in a very difficult situation. Therefore, Parliament has a right to insist that no decision on any policy shall be taken by Government at a party meeting and that there should be no disclosure of any policy decision by any Minister, even if he be the Prime Minister at the party meeting. They may discuss among themselves in the party, but once the policy decision is taken by Government it should first be disclosed in the Parliament and not at the party meeting if Parliament is in session.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are many Members who want to make their submissions. Therefore, there ought to be some limit now.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I only want to point out one thing. Apart from the fact that this thing was discussed in the Congress Party or something may have leaked to the press, and apart from the decision of the Congress Party, the news has appeared about four days ago that an officers' committee has been appointed, and the names of the members of that committee have also appeared in the press, and news has also appeared in today's papers that the Gold Control Board is going to be abolished. If all these things continually come out in the press, do you expect the House to sit silent over what decision would be

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The spokesman of the hon. Member's party has already spoken.

Shri Hem Barua: I have to make one submission about your ruling.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने यह कहा है कि पार्टी के अन्दर इस तरह के विषयों पर चर्चा हो सकती है, बहस चल सकती है, मंत्री भी उस बहस में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं, पार्टी फैसला भी ले सकती है और मंत्री उस में कोई बात कहें, वह भी हो सकता है लेकिन वह चीज अखबारों में न जाए। अखबारों में वह चीज नहीं जाती है तो कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी नहीं कहा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : फर्क जो है, वह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पार्टी में कुछ फैसला हो, अच्छी तरह से बहस करें, नीतियां तय करें और फैसला ले लें कि सरकार यह काम करेगी, तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है। एतराज की बात तो तब आती है जब मंत्री मंडल के फैसले के बिना वहां पर कोई आश्वासन मंत्री दे देते हैं। और यह आश्वासन अखबार में निकलता है, जब कि सदन बट रहा हो। तो इसी विषय पर नहीं, आपन्दा के लिये भी आप का निर्णय और मार्ग दर्शन मैं चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैंने आप से कह दिया कि पार्टी आजाद है कि वह फैसले ले और सब कुछ करे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उस के बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय । आर्डर, आर्डर । अब आप खामोशी से सुनें । उस के बाद यह बात है गवर्नमेंट पर कि वह अपनी पार्टी के फैसले को मंजूर रखते हुए फिर अपने फैसले । गवर्नमेंट के फैसले बाद में आते हैं । गवर्नमेंट का फैसला जो हो, घोष का जिक्र आयेगा तो उसी से आयेगा कि वह डिस्कलोज होता है या नहीं, पालिसी का डिक्लेरेशन होता है तो वह भी उस से आयेगा कि वह होता है या नहीं जो पहले डिक्लेशन हो । पार्टी के, उन का उन को पूरा हक है । यह मैं ने उन से कहा है कि जो फैसले वहां हों उन को ऐसे न बाहर दिया जाय कि जैसे वह गवर्नमेंट के फैसले हों । वह पार्टी के फैसले होते हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There was no dispute on that. Parties can take decisions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification of your ruling.

May I submit that in the last session, the budget session, you yourself upheld a point raised by me about the 6-monthly statement on import-export policy? In raising that point I said that the House was sitting, the Government was about to release that statement to the press and it should not do so. You upheld the point, and the statement was withheld by the Commerce Ministry for two days, and was first made here, laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: I am still of the same opinion and my ruling does not conflict with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The crux of the matter is this. On the last occasion when the Prime Minister announced to the House the resignations of 6 Ministers, we raised the point and he himself said that the resignations did not involve any change of policy at all. He gave an absolutely categorical assurance then about that. Now Government has disclosed to the party changes in policy before they were announced to the House when the House is in session.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any conflict between what I have said and what he wants to say. If the Government wants to change any policy and the Minister has something in his mind or there are pressures from the party, they can discuss among themselves whatever they like.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I would like to submit one thing....

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It is about your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know who are the persons who have been entrusted with the task of reassessing the Gold Control Order what their terms of reference are and whether one of the terms of reference is the possibility of annulling the Gold Control Order and the abolition of the Gold Control Board. I would also like to know whether Government have come to the realisation that the problem of unemployed goldsmiths....

Mr. Speaker: A question cannot be so long.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is only a matter of construction.

Mr. Speaker: Advancing arguments, giving information and then deliberating over it—these may be avoided.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know who are examining this matter, what are the terms of reference, and whether they include the abolition of the Gold Control Board and the annulment or modification of the Gold Control Order.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not a formal committee. It is a committee of my own officers, and I have asked the Cabinet Secretary to help them. Therefore, there are no formal terms of reference. It is an examination by the officials.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that an all-India agitation under the leadership of the Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sang is going on in the country, and they have come from Calcutta to Delhi? Has any assurance been given to their representatives that this matter is being considered with the utmost sympathy, and they should withdraw their agitation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I understand that the President of this organisation has been in touch with the Chairman of the Gold Control Board and also with the Ministry, and that on every occasion he saw them, he was told that Government would do their best in the matter. I cannot recall that there has been any recent conversation with this gentleman.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री (बिजनौर) :
क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों से यह आंकड़े प्राप्त हो चुके हैं कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू होने के बाद मुनार और सोने के काम से संबंधित कितने व्यक्ति कुल मिलाकर बेकार हुए हैं? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार जो निर्णय लेने जा रही है क्या उस में एक यह प्वाइंट भी है कि १४ कैरेट के सोने के कानून को हटाकर २२ कैरेट का रहने दिया जाय?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The number of States that have accepted schemes for relief to displaced goldsmiths is about ten, barring the Union Territories. For other matters that he has asked, I would either ask for notice or ask him to wait until I make a further statement.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is under consideration or it is being proposed that 14 carat might be allowed to go to 22 carat.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Even that is a matter about which I am not in a position to say anything now. As I have promised, I shall make a statement in both the Houses.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): What is the amount allotted to Kerala State for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths? There is a complaint that the amount has not been used.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go to individual States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): In view of the fact that there is a very large number of goldsmiths running into lakhs who have been rendered unemployed, is it within the purview of Government to consider putting a ceiling on the amount of gold to be held by a person and permitting the jewellers to utilise and work with 22 carat gold?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I shall certainly consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): A few days ago the ex-Finance Minister stated in the House in answer to a question that the Central Government had absolutely no idea exactly as to how many people were thrown out of employment, and how many people had got employment afterwards. May I know whether the Ministry is now collecting information, or have they already some information as to the number of people who have been re-employed in the various schemes proposed by Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, I would request the hon. Member to wait for my statement, because I expect to have this information, or some part of the information, when I make the statement.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury (Barhampur): May I know if the officers entrusted by him with the work of reviewing the Gold Control Order are taking into account the results of its working in the perspective of the three objectives that were set forth by Shri Morarji Desai when he promulgated these orders, namely bringing down gold prices to international prices, stopping of smuggling;

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury]

and conserving of foreign exchange? May I know whether facts and statistics have been obtained with regard to all these three things, and whether the question is being considered in the light of those facts and statistics?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, we have not given them any formal terms of reference, but I believe, four of the officers being officers of the Finance Ministry, they must be cognizant of the ideas behind the scheme laid before the House by my distinguished predecessor, and they will certainly consider the matter on those lines.

Some Hon. Members: *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Government says it is being considered still. What further do the Members want?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे कि १४ करंट के जेवर बनाने में कितने प्रतिशत मुनाफ़ा काम पर लग हुए हैं और कितने प्रतिशत बेकार हो गये हैं, और जो जेवर वे बनाते हैं उसके लिये उन्हें मोना कहाँ से मिलता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले पूछा जा चुका है और उसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कितने लोग इस समय १४ करंट के जेवर बनाने में लग हुए हैं ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid over four lakhs of people are supposed to be goldsmiths. For me to hazard even a guess would be difficult.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): In view of the serious discontent expressed by almost all the Opposition Parties against this order and its working, would the Finance Minister deem it advisable to have a panel of Members

of Parliament including Members of the Opposition to advise him and make recommendations in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर की सख्ती की वजह से और इस मजबूरी की वजह से जिन स्वर्णकारों को आत्म हत्या करके मरना पड़ा है उनके परिवारों को और आश्रितों को सरकार क्या सहायता दे रही है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have to ask for notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In regard to procedure, may I make a request? When some of us table a calling attention notice and others, short notice question on the same subject, and one of them has been admitted—either the calling attention notice or the short notice question. I suggest that the names of Members who have tabled notice of either may be clubbed in respect of the admitted notice or question. For instance, I had given a short notice question on this subject of gold control.

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider that.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी नाम है, आगे मुझे सवाल करने की इजाजत नहीं दी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम है तो आप भी सवाल कर लीजिए ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिल्ली में मुनारों का सत्याग्रह चल रहा है उस सिलसिल में कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Really, it is the province of my hon. colleague on my right. But I have the information. Two hundred and twenty-six

people were arrested till 3 P.M. yesterday; the trial is yet to take place.

tion No. G.S.R. 1417 dated the 31st August, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1703/63].

श्री राम सेवक यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार अवहेलना का प्रश्न दिया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने भी यहां इसी विशेषाधिकार अवहेलना का प्रश्न यहां उठाया था—

(iii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1422 dated the 31st August, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1704/63].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बात कोजिए। मैं देख लूंगा कि उसमें क्या किया जा सकता है।

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVING CERTIFICATE ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table—

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962,—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1419 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1420 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1421 dated the 31st August, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1702/63].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

(a) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1412 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1385 dated the 24th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1705/63].

(ii) The Income Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2508 dated the 30th August, 1963, under section 295 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1706/63].

12.42 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963, agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1963, in the Limitation Bill, 1963:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Thirteenth Year" the words "Fourteenth Year" be substituted.'

- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September 1963, agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963, in the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Thirteenth Year" the words "Fourteenth Year" be substituted.'

- (iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 185 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1963.'

- (iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963.'

12.44 hrs.

**BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE**

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS**

SIXTH REPORT

Shri Khadiolkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.45 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR
SITUATION—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further discussion of the sugar situation; the hon Minister of Food and Agriculture is to reply now. There is a demand from Members of the Maharashtra that this concerns them most and that they had no opportunity. If five minutes can be given to them, has the Minister any objection?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): I have no objection. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time remains?

Mr. Speaker: No time; we have exhausted the allotted time. Now, Shri Jadhav.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझ बोलने का समय दिया।

मेरे से पहले जो भाषण हुए उनमें कहा गया कि किसान को अपनी पैदावार की जो कीमत मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है, और अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो तो सरकार को किसान को उचित मूल्य देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

सरकार चाहती है कि ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हो। अभी २८ लाख टन हीता है। सरकार चाहती है कि पांच लाख टन अधिक उत्पादन हो। इसके लिए सरकार ने मिल मालिकों को इंसेंटिव दिया है, लेकिन जो स्टैटमेंट निकाला है उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को कोई इंसेंटिव ही नहीं दिया गया है। उनको इंसेंटिव देने की आवश्यकता है।

अब सरकार ने यह रखा है कि जहाँ रिकवरी ६-८ के नीचे भी हांगी वहाँ भी गन्ने का मूल्य एक मन के लिये एक रूपया ७५ नये पैसे दिया जाएगा। उसको कम नहीं मिलेगा। इससे गन्ना उत्पादक को अच्छा गन्ना पैदा करने का उत्तेजन मिलेगा। इससे हमको बड़ा आनन्द होता है। जिन प्रांतों में रिकवरी कम होती है वहाँ इस प्रकार का उत्तेजन देने की आवश्यकता है। कल हमारे माननीय मित्र मिश्र जी ने कहा कि गन्ने का मूल्य २ रूपया मन दिया जाए। मैं भी उन से सहमत हूँ। जब तक गन्ना पदा करने वाले को उत्तेजन नहीं मिलता तब तक जितना गन्ना फँकटरी के लिए चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलेगा।

कहा जाता है कि खंडसारी और गुड़ के लिये अधिक गन्ना चला जाता है और चीनी मिलों को नहीं आता। इसका कारण, यह है कि गुड़ और खंडसारी वाले लोग गन्ना उत्पादन

करने वाले को ज्यादा दाम देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में गुड़, और खंडसारी गन्ने के लिये ७० रुपये टन तक देते हैं और फँकटरी से ५४ रूपए टन मिलता है। ऐसी अवस्था में किसान अपना गन्ना मिल को क्यों देगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गन्ना गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए न जाए तो उसको गन्ने का आब से ज्यादा दाम देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश की है कि उसे गन्ने का भाव कम से कम ६० रुपये प्रति टन देना चाहिए। ऐसा किया जाएगा तो गन्ना फँकटरी के पास ज्यादा गन्ना आवेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर १७० कारखाने हैं। उनमें १३३ कारखानों में ६-८ से नीचे रिकवरी है। वहाँ भी आप गन्ने का दाम एक रूपया ७५ नये पैसे देते हैं यह ठीक है। इसके साथ साथ जो ३७ कारखाने साउथ में हैं और ऊपर भी हैं उनको इसका फायदा नहीं है उनको भी इसका फायदा मिलना चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि उत्तर भारत में गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए गन्ना जाता है उसको फँकटरी की तरफ लाने के लिए यह भाव दिया है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि साउथ में भी वही हालत है जो कि उत्तर भारत में है। वहाँ भी ज्यादा दाम मिलने के कारण गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिये गन्ना जाता है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे देश में सरकार को एक ही पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र में रिकवरी ज्यादा हांती है इसलिए वहाँ तो पैसा ज्यादा मिलता ही है। यह ठीक है कि कहीं एक एकड़ में १५ टन गन्ना होता है और महाराष्ट्र में ४५ टन लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि वहाँ १५ टन होता है वहाँ फसल में ६ महीने लगते हैं और कम रूपया खर्च आता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ ज्यादा गन्ना पदा होता है वहाँ एकड़ के पीछे अधिक रूपया खर्चा आता है और १८ महीने लगते हैं। जहाँ रिकवरी ज्यादा है वह

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

खर्चा भी ज्यादा है, इसलिए वहां भी ज्यादा दाम देने की जरूरत है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि वहां रिकवरी ज्यादा है इसलिए ज्यादा दाम देने की जरूरत नहीं है। गन्ने के बारे में सारे देश में एक ही हाजत है। जिस कारण से उत्तर भारत में गन्ना गुड़ और खंडसारी को जाता है उसी कारण से दक्षिण भारत में भी जाता है। वहां रिकवरी ज्यादा होती है तो गुड़ भी उस गन्ने का ज्यादा बनता है।

मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। महाराष्ट्र में एक एकड़ पर २५०० रुपये खर्चा आता है। उसको देखते हुए वहाँ गन्ने का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता। अगर वहाँ रिकवरी ज्यादा है तो उसका गुड़ भी अच्छा बनता है और खंडसारी भी अच्छा बनती है। इसी लिए वहाँ गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाने के लिए ज्यादा लोग तयार होते हैं। इसलिए यह बात सब जगह पर है तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर गौर करेंगे।

कई भाइयों ने कल भी कहा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं एक किसान हैं और एक फार्मर होने के नाते स्वाभाविक तौर से वे इस मामले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लेने वाले हैं। अभी परसों जब मैं उन से उनके आफिस में मिला था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह तो एक किसान हैं और उन के हित के बारे में वे सदा सोचा करते हैं। वे इस पर विचार करते हैं कि किस तरह से काश्तकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाये ताकि वे अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें। हम लोग जो यहाँ उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करते हैं तो इसी दृष्टिकोण को लेकर करते हैं कि किस तरह से उनको मदद व प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ही उस वाक्य गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे।

टैरिफ बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट में, कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन जिसे कहते हैं, उसे अभी तक सरकार ने निकाला नहीं है। कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन क्या होती है और उस पर क्या भाव किसानों को देना चाहिए इस बारे में सरकार

को सोचना चाहिए। सरकार को इस पर पहले ध्यान देकर फिर उसकी कीमत तय करनी चाहिए।

किसानों को गन्ने का ज्यादा दाम देने से चीनी मंहगी हो जायगी ऐसा सरकार का कहना है। लेकिन इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरे देशों में देखा जाय तो उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों को कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से ज्यादा कीमत देकर दी जाती है। कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से भी ज्यादा कीमत बाजार में चीज लाने के लिए दी जाती है और ठीक हो तो उस के लिए सबसिडी दी जाती है। अब जहाँ तक कंज्यूमर्स को चीनी मंहगी न मिले इसके लिए सरकार को दूसरा इंतजाम करना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को, जो केन प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, उनका कम दाम देने से गन्ने की प्रोड्यूस ज्यादा नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को सरकार को पहले सम्हालना चाहिए। उनका हित पहले सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ६० रुपये टन के हिसाब से गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को दाम देने की सिफारिश की है। अधिक चीनी पैदा करने के लिए जाहिर है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को सरकार को हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन व मदद देनी होगी।

अब जहाँ तक इंसेंटिव देने की बात है सरकार ने सन् १९५९-६० में कारखानों के लिए ६ करोड़ रुपये दिये और अभी माढ़े ४ से पाँच करोड़ तक और देने वाले हैं। मेरी विनती यह है कि जो इंसेंटिव फैक्टरी वालों को आप देते हैं तो य इंसेंटिव अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वालों के हाथ में चला जाय, गन्ना उत्पादकों को इंसेंटिव देने का कोई इंतजाम हो तो आप देखेंगे कि देश में गन्ने का उत्पादन कहीं अधिक संभव हो सकेगा। आप कारखाने के लिए इंसेंटिव भले ही दें। लेकिन अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को

प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला तो गन्ना मिलों में पेरने के लिए आयेगा कहां से ? इसलिए ऐसा न हो कि चीनी के कारखानेदारों को तो इंसेंटिव दें और किसानों की इस बारे में उपेक्षा कर दें क्योंकि उस हालत में गन्ना जब पैदा ही नहीं होगा तो वह कारखाने चीनी कहां से बनायेंगे ?

ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि अक्टूबर में जो कारखाना शुरू होता है तो उसे ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी से माफी खाली चार दिनों की ही मिलनी है और होता यह है कि अक्टूबर में जो कई कारखाने चलते हैं तो उनको इसका फायदा नहीं मिलता है । इसके लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी अक्टूबर महीने के साथ नवम्बर महीने की भी नहीं लेनी चाहिए । नवम्बर के महीने में भी जहां शुगर पैदा होती है उस कारखाने को भी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ कर देनी चाहिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब तो समाप्त ही कर दें ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप मुझे भले ही अन्त में लेकिन थोड़ा सा समय, गन्ना उत्पादकों की बात रखने के लिए दिया । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित का सदा ध्यान रखेंगे और इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उनको हर संभव मदद व प्रोत्साहन देंगे ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to give a picture about the sugar position during the current year and I will also a little later give you my assessment of the prospects of the coming year with particular reference to the steps that have been announced in this House a few days ago. We are discussing this important matter of sugar availability in the present context of the difficulties that consumers in many parts of the country are experiencing. As is not unnatural, sometimes we are likely not to give sufficient attention to the problem as a whole.

To recapitulate very briefly, we started the current year, 1962-63, with a balance of Rs. 10.26 lakh tonnes on the 31st October. I may mention for the convenience of the hon. Members that the sugar year is from 1st November, to 31st October. On the 31st October, 1962, we had a carry-over of 10.26 lakh tonnes. Even on an estimate of somewhat restricted areas of the crop, and also regard being had to the condition of the crop, it was estimated that there would be a production of about 24.5 lakh tonnes. This figure remained in the field right up till December, 1962. Therefore, even on a conservative estimate, there was the possibility of the availability of 34.76 lakh tonnes for the year 1962-63. It is easy to criticise the decision that was taken, but let us not forget that we were carrying over substantial quantities of sugar during the two previous years. In this House as well as in the country there was considerable concern expressed about that position, about the stocks deteriorating, and prices having a tendency to fall, and in the ultimate analysis the growers also suffer because that pushes down the price of sugar. In this background of availability, an export commitment of 4.38 lakh tonnes for this year was finalised. In actual production, however, this 24.5 lakh tonnes materialised only at the level of 21.50 lakh tonnes, that is a shortfall of three lakh tonnes even at that conservative estimate. So, the total availability for the current year, 1962-63, is 31.76 lakh tonnes. Even with this availability, although the position was not as comfortable as it would have been had the originally anticipated target of production of 24.5 lakh tonnes been attained, still, we have to see as to what would be the picture as a result of the actual production plus the carryover from the previous year.

It is important in this connection to size up the behaviour of trade in the context of these circumstances. I would not weary the House with any details but there are one or two

[Shri Swaran Singh]

important things which I am sure the House would like to know. In 1961-62, when there was no control of a detailed character in the form of actual quantitative quotas being released from year to year or particular quotas for the States,—there was practically no control and the control, if it was exercised at all in 1961-62, it was to ensure that there was not too much of glut in the market,—the availability was easy and the prices that prevailed at the consumer level were quite reasonable because there was no complaint with regard to the year 1961-62.

I will give some figures to show as to what was actually released over a period in 1961-62 and what was the actual release in the year 1962-63 corresponding to that period. I would like to mention in this connection the month of April, because it was on the 17th April, 1963 that my distinguished predecessor announced the imposition of controls both on wholesale and on the quotas that were to be allocated to the various States. It is interesting to note that from November 1961 to March 1962, in these five months, 9.61 lakh tonnes were actually released and they were actually lifted from the various mills. I am using this, because this is the actual quantitative movement; it is not connected with any paper orders or the like. But in 1962-63, from November 1962 to March 1963, in these five months, 11.17 lakh tonnes were actually lifted. This will show that for five months during the current year, i.e. from November 1962 to March 1963, 14 lakh tonnes more were actually lifted, as compared to the corresponding five months of the earlier year.

13 hrs.

Even if we include the month of April, for six months, from November 1961 to April 1962, 11.77 lakh tonnes had been actually lifted. As compared to this, from November

1962 to April 1963, 12.91 lakh tonnes had actually been lifted. I am referring to this month of April, because hardening of the consumer price was noticed in many consuming centres during April and that was the immediate reason for imposing detailed control on 17th April 1963. Therefore, it is clear that notwithstanding the short-fall in actual production during the current year, the actual availability for the consumer in the market up till the end of April 1963 was more than the corresponding period of the earlier year and the increase was about 1.2 lakh tonnes. Even taking into consideration the recent trend in consumption, which over the whole year would be of the order of about 1 lakh tonnes or so, the actual availability in the market, therefore, appeared to be enough to meet the requirements. Still, there was a hardening of prices which is an important thing to note.

The House is perfectly entitled to ask the reason thereof. It appears that the trade, who always keep themselves fully informed about these matters, took note of the actual position of availability, the figures of production and export commitments, and they appear to have taken a decision that the market conditions are such where by sitting over stocks even in a marginal manner, they will succeed in creating shortages and this will then give them higher profits. This was, therefore, the obvious reason why these controls were actually imposed on 16th April by my predecessor.

It is again interesting to note that notwithstanding this rather difficult position with regard to the availability of sugar, the total sugar that has actually been lifted from the various factories for internal consumption up till 31st August is 21.12 lakh tonnes as compared to 21.51 lakh tonnes for 1961-62. It is practically of the same order: the difference is marginal—only about 40,000 tons. It is, there-

fore, a sad feature of the functioning of trade, notwithstanding the availability of sugar, which, if it had been distributed according to the normal standards and normal behaviours or trade, would not have caused the hardship. But that is a picture about which I need not comment. Figures speak for themselves.

We have still two months to go, so far as the current sugar year is concerned, viz., September and October, roughly about 7 weeks more. It is, therefore, necessary to find out what is likely to be the position during this period, as I have no doubt in my mind that when we enter the month of November, the position is not likely to be difficult, because the new crushing season would have started and sizeable quantities will be available.

So far as the actual physical stocks with the mills on 31st August is concerned, they had 5.02 lakh tonnes in stock. There is an expectation of another about 50,000 tonnes in September and October, as the crushing season has already started in some parts of the country in the South. Even without the announcement of the incentives, which were announced a few days ago, there is an expectation of another about 50,000 tonnes during September and October. That means, the total availability is about 5.52 lakh tonnes for the two months. Luckily, the export commitments during this period are not heavy, because the movements have actually taken place and some sugar is already awaiting clearance at the ports. During these two months, the actual movement on export account is not likely to be large. Depending on the actual dates of shipment, it is not likely to be more than about 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes. So, with this stock in our hands and with the steps that we have now taken to ensure that there are no accumulations in the chain of supply, I have little doubt in my mind that the sugar availability though not very easy, is quite manageable. We should, therefore, be

able to supply the normal requirements during these two months and thereafter the new crushing season will start. This is the position so far as the current year is concerned.

What about next year? I would not like to go into the details of the statement I made in the House some days ago. The inescapable commitments by way of exports for the next year are about 3 lakh tonnes. I have already taken a decision not to make any new commitments for export, unless I am fully convinced as a result of actual production that we can afford to export more. I wish I were able to revise these export commitments also, but these are firm contractual commitments and therefore, we have to honour them. This is the export market position.

I venture to put a target of 33 lakh tonnes for the next year. Some hon. Members have pointed out that this is perhaps too ambitious a target. Mention has been made that this amounts to 50 per cent increase over the production of the preceding year. That is one way of looking at it. But let us also keep in view the actual performance during other years. For instance, Sir, during the year 1960-61, when the production was really optimum, we produced 30.29 lakh tonnes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): What was the acreage then?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait. We should not confuse ourselves too much with regard to the total acreage in the country, because not more than one-third or at the most 40 per cent is required by the factories. So if there is overall shortage of acreage that need not reflect itself in the cane that is made available to the factories.

The important point to notice is that during the year 1960-61 we were able to produce 30.29 lakh tons although our installed capacity that year was 24.14 lakh tons only. It is important to note that in the case of

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sugar factories there can be production much above the installed capacity. Actually, during an earlier year there was an additional production to the tune of anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent above the installed capacity. This actually happened some years ago. During the year 1963-64 we are lucky to have an installed capacity of 28 lakh tons. So, as compared to 1960-61, when with an installed capacity of 24.14 lakh tons we were able to produce 30.29 lakh tonnes, there is no reason for taking a gloomy view and to argue that with an installed capacity of 4 lakh tonnes more as compared to that year we cannot produce another 3 lakh tons over the target of production that was achieved in 1960-61. This is so far as the actual capacity is concerned.

We come back, therefore, to the question of creating conditions where the sugarcane grower as well as the factory owner and also the worker in the factory should feel the urge to produce more. And, it is in this background that we have to scrutinise the statement that I made some days ago. We must look at the statement as a whole. In order to produce more it is necessary that the crushing season should be longer than what we had during the last year. That is something which is obvious. In North Bihar, particularly, and in parts of Uttar Pradesh the crushing season was unusually short during the last year. That is the main reason why there was shortfall in production. That also pushes up the cost of production and, Shri Pandey, the labour leader, rightly raised this point that this means the workers also get less wages, bonus and the like. It is, therefore, necessary from every point of view that the crushing season should be long. It is for this reason that we have created a condition where there is an incentive to the factories in the sense of a rebate in duty provided for produce more than a certain minimum. It is necessary to keep that in view because some hon. Members made

some sweeping statements saying that we are giving undue concessions to the factory owners, to the industry. That is not quite correct.

These rebates have to kept in view in three segments. There is first the early season 50 per cent rebate over additional production as compared to the production in the early part of the year because during the earlier part of the year the recovery is less. That every one of us knows, because the sucrose content is less. Then there is an additional incentive even during the busy period. If they produce more than what they produce in the earlier year during that busy season, then another 20 per cent. rebate on excise duty on the additional production—base being not the 21 lakh tonnes. Last year but about 27 lakh tonnes of the earlier year which has been taken as the base year—is given. Again, there is 50 per cent. rebate during the latter part of the year, when it may be that the sugar content is less after the month of May and he has to pay more.

It is also hoped that with these incentives the factory owner will do his best to attract more sugarcane. Our estimate is that part of this concession that is being given to him he is bound to pass on to the grower to attract more sugarcane particularly during the latter part of the season. That appears to be the correct assessment, and that is also borne out by earlier experience.

To the grower, again, there are very clear incentives. For instance, he gets, where there is this competition with gur and khandsari and where there is a temptation for him to go for the manufacture of gur and khandsari, an additional price. The minimum there is Rs. 1.75. So there he straightaway gets that additional price. He also gets an additional price if his field is situated somewhat away from the mill. There also he can get up to 24 naye paise per maund if the cane is drawn from the interior.

Mind you, both these concessions, let us not forget, are at the cost of the consumer, and in all our debates we take the industry's viewpoint, we take the growers' viewpoint and the poor dumb consumer is not always kept in view.

I made some calculations. For instance, it was said by many hon. Members, for whose judgment and experience I have great respect, that let us straightaway give an additional four annas in the price of sugarcane. On a rough calculation, that means an additional burden to the consumer of about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 16 crores. That is a fairly large sum with the rise in prices.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी)

एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम कीजिये । जैसे ग्राप मिल वालों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिबेट दे रहे हैं, उसी तरह से ग्रेनर को भी दीजिये । एक्साइज ड्यूटी में से उसे दीजिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a different thing. Whether you give any concession from the excise duty or from some other tax, it does not matter. The Central excise as well as the State taxes on sugar alone are of the order of about Rs. 80 crores or so—I am giving a rough figure and not the actual figure. This was a deliberate decision which has been taken by Parliament to augment the resources. Many things can be done, but it will be a matter for vital consideration as to whether at a time when we are making a Herculean effort in the country to tap all resources so that our defence potential might be kept at a level where we can meet the challenge to our integrity, we can with any justification suggest that we should give away Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 14 crores or Rs. 20 crores from taxation. That is a suggestion which, I would very strongly suggest, we should not consider because we are mopping up resources so that we might be able to build up our defence potential which I am sure is the desire of all hon. Members. (Interruption) Sir, I am

not yielding. After I finish if Shri Mishra has any questions I will gladly answer them.

It is mentioned that we are giving to the industry. Our giving to the industry also has to be viewed in a certain context. For one thing, that is on additional production of a certain base year; not a sort of general rebate on general production. That ought to be distinguished. That means, if they produce over a certain limit, our overall national resources will be augmented all the same, because we will not get half the duty if there is no production. Therefore, in any case, that is a step which is taken really to augment resources, although the quantum of increase would be much greater if the rebate was not there. So, let us not view that in another context to which it is not applicable.

I was trying to list the advantages that are there to the grower. Straightaway there is an increase with a minimum of Rs. 1.75 where there is competition with *gur* and *khandsari*. To the grower in the interior there is an additional price of 24 nP, depending upon the distance. There is also bound to be some part out of the rebate on excise duty, depending on additional production which is bound to be there. These steps that have been taken have been evolved after very careful consideration of the various competing forces that might be there, and my estimate is that these steps are bound to yield results and we can look forward to a level of production of the figure which I have indicated, namely, 33 lakh tons.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): How can the rebate on excise duty help the grower? How is it going to the grower?

Shri Swaran Singh: In order to attract sugarcane, particularly during the latter parts, he will have to give higher prices. During the earlier part it is not likely to be of much advantage because the actual recovery is bound to be at a low level. So, in

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order to attract sugarcane in the latter part, he will have to give a higher price; otherwise, the sugarcane will not be available and he will not earn any rebate. So, to keep his mill going, he should enter into contract with the growers and that he can do only by paying a higher price. To be candid and frank, I would like to forego the rebate if the production is pushed up to even beyond 33 lakhs tonnes. If it is pushed to 34 lakhs or anything round about that, I will be very happy. But my Members have voiced the feeling that rebate at all. Because, many hon. Members have voiced the feeling that our production, even with all this, may not go beyond 30 lakhs or 31 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, I do not see any risk involved in this. Because, we are definitely interested in higher production. If the production is pushed up beyond a certain limit, we will certainly benefit by additional production, with which we can either build a carry-over and we will not be faced with the type of difficulties that we are facing today, or we can easily sell it in exports, depending upon the question of availability.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The difficulty is that you are giving incentives to the wrong quarters. Instead of giving incentives to the cultivators of sugarcane, you are giving incentives to the mills. How will those incentives go to the cultivators afterwards?

Shri Swaran Singh: I did not want to give all the details, but I am quite clear in my mind that as a result of all these measures, out of the increase in sugarcane prices in various forms, the grower is likely to get anywhere from Rs. 10 crores to 12 crores.... If any hon. Member is interested in statistics, I am prepared to sit with him and explain to him how this is arrived at—where the total rebate on excise, if we touch the figure of 33 lakhs tonnes, is likely to be only Rs. 4.5 crores. Out of that, half will go into taxation, which is quite

obvious. Out of the balance, he will have to part with a considerable portion to the grower. I wish I am not compelled to spell out all that.

All these things have been evolved after a great deal of thought and care, and I have no doubt in my mind that with the incentives the sugar factories are likely to feel the urge to have additional production and the grower will get more money and he will also supply more sugarcane to the sugar mills. Here I would like to add one thing. The target of 33 lakhs tonnes is based on two presumptions, namely, that the export commitment is 5 lakhs tonnes and carry-over is of the order of 1 lakh to 2 lakhs tonnes. Here, let us not take too grim a view. My estimate is, even if there is a shortfall of 3 lakhs tonnes in this, with the commitment which I am not now entering into for additional 2 lakhs tonnes by way of exports, and the cushion of 1 lakh to 2 lakh tonnes in the carry-over, the position will not be bad. Even with 30 lakhs tonnes the position is not likely to be bad. But, my own estimate is that it will definitely be above 30 lakhs. Of course, the position will be tight, but it is not very bad. It requires, no doubt, careful management and attention, but it is definitely a situation which can be managed. This is the position with regard to the prospects for the coming year.

Certain other points were raised, which were valid ones. The essential thing is that the supply of sugarcane to the factories is regularised. To ensure that, it is necessary that, apart from the monetary incentives, the other difficulties that the supplier is faced with are completely eliminated. I myself felt extremely sad when I learnt from the hon. Members, from their personal experience, that sugarcane suppliers, particularly at the mills and factories, experience great difficulties, they are stopped there for long periods, payments are not made regularly and arrears are

there. All these things do require very careful attention, and I hope that the State Governments, who are fully conscious of this, will take adequate steps to ensure that these types of difficulties are not there. We from here, also will keep a constant watch on this and will take remedial action to ensure that this type of difficulties are not experienced.

Coming to distribution, I could not notice any comments or suggestions on the sugar distribution and control order which was announced on the 17th of April. The burden of the argument in that respect has been that there have been malpractices. So far as detailed distribution is concerned, this was introduced at a time when all the arrangements were not there, and the general information that has come here is with the regularisation of the channels, with the nomination of wholesale dealers and with vigilance on the part of district authorities to ensure that they release to the retail distributors, the situation has greatly improved. I would not be surprised to find that some malpractices are there. Already, in about 400 cases action has been taken by the State Governments and people have either been punished or they are awaiting trial or investigation. That shows the determination of the State Governments to ensure that these malpractices are checked with a strong hand. The supply position also is more or less of the same order as was there last year. The tight position there is due to the non-availability of additional supply to meet the rising requirements or expanding requirements of the population. Still, that is not such a dark position which should create the feeling, either in the country or amongst anybody that they can indulge in this kind of practice for long. Apart from the direct penal and administrative action which should be taken, the situation is such where there is a limit to this malpractice on account of the general position of availability which I ventured to place before the House. This is a matter on which I for one would not

show any complacency and it will be my earnest endeavour to see that the State Governments keep a strict watch over this so that the distribution machinery is free from the malpractices, and the inconveniences that the consumer is experiencing are eliminated and done away with. This is so far as the main position is concerned.

Some other points were also raised and briefly I will say a few words about those points also. More than one hon. Member—Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Kashi Nath Pande and others—raised this question of sugarcane research stations. It is true that the main sugarcane research station is at Coimbatore. The Coimbatore Station has done admirable work and has evoked the admiration not only of our own countrymen but also of technologists and scientists abroad.

A suggestion was made that similar stations should be established in the north. I wanted to check up as to what was being done in the north. It is true that a station for basic research of the type that is carried on at Coimbatore is not located in any part in the north, either in UP or in Punjab or in Bihar. But even in these States there are a number of sugarcane farms where the result of the research that is carried on in Coimbatore is actually translated into practice and the varieties which are evolved there or are discovered there are actually grown here under the conditions and climate which prevails here. They are therefore doing useful work. The facilities there can be augmented and we can see if these facilities can be improved. I will not read out the names of the various places but there are three or four in the Punjab, three or four in UP and two or three even in Bihar.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Sugarcane Research Institute at Lucknow is also doing a lot of work

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not only on sugar technology and manufacture itself but also in relation to sugarcane. So, that also is a useful work that is being undertaken. Whereas I cannot point out to the existence of a sugarcane research station of the type at Coimbatore, still it will not be quite correct to say that this important question of translating the results of that research in actual practice and on the ground in the climate that prevails here is not done. That proposition will not be quite correct.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): It is just like a child being born in China and brought up here in India. That will have a lot of difference.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the child is to live in India, it is better that it is brought up in India. If the variety which is discovered there has to be grown here, it is good that it is actually grown in this climate, is irrigated with this type of water and faces the rigours of the climate that is found here.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): To consider Coimbatore as China is very sad. After all, it is a part of India.

Shri Swaran Singh: Everybody is paying compliments to Coimbatore. I do not know why the hon. lady Member is objecting to it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: He objects and says that it should not have been in Coimbatore.

Shri Swaran Singh: He is not saying that. All that he is saying is that we should have more of this elsewhere, with which nobody can have any quarrel. But before we have a breeding station anywhere here, the approach that is brought about in this respect, to my mind, appears to be quite practical. We can examine it and, if necessary, we can augment the facility.

If I may give the information, there is a sub-breeding centre in Karnal which is doing on a smaller scale the type of work that is being done in Coimbatore. This, at any rate, is a matter which is important. I do not underestimate the importance thereof because the real increase in the yield and recovery depends upon the variety of cane.

The point was raised by more than one hon. Member including Shri Kashi Nath Pande and other hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh as also from Bihar that the State Governments are not spending enough on sugarcane development from the resources that they raise from the sugarcane cess. It is true that the amount that they actually raise is much larger than what they actually spend on sugarcane development, but still they are doing something. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh they spend Rs. 126 lakhs out of Rs. 661 lakhs that they raise. One of the States has actually declared that it is their intention to devote in future the entire amount that they raise from sugarcane cess on sugarcane development. They intend to do that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What about Bihar?

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as Bihar is concerned, I am sorry to inform the hon. Member that they spend about Rs. 30 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 124 lakhs that they raise. That is not a very impressive percentage. It could be and it should be improved.

But I would only venture to clarify one point. I have not studied in detail the relevant legislation in each State about the imposition of sugarcane cess and I cannot say that there is any mention there that the entire amount will be spent on sugarcane development work only. The States can take the view that the general development which takes place in the form of creation of new facilities

which has to be financed from the overall resources of the State may indirectly help the sugarcane growers also. That is a point that occurs to me. I am only mentioning this for what it is worth, lest we may carry the impression that it is as if the raising of that sugarcane cess by statute is linked with expenditure for that purpose alone. Obviously a major part of it should be spent on sugarcane development but it will not perhaps be quite right for us to say that there is any statutory obligation that everything raised on that account should necessarily be spent in this particular direction because so far as my information goes there is no such.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Get a copy of the Sugarcane Cess Act.

Shri Swaran Singh: I know. I myself piloted one of these Acts and I know that we had said in the statement of objects and reasons that the main object is development of sugarcane. But, for instance, whatever goes to the general revenue is not charged to a particular purpose. That is the point that I was making. I am not trying to defend any particular proposition. I am only asking the hon. House to have this in view. I am mentioning the actual position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unfortunately your statement may be true. This is going to encourage the State Governments and they will not spend a pie on it.

Shri Swaran Singh: This position is fully known to the States and notwithstanding this position it should be our endeavour to persuade them to spend more. It will be wrong tactics to say that they do not know the position and that they wait for my statement or for the hon. Member's statement to know what the constitutional and legal position is. I think, we will be under-estimating the capacity of the States to know their obligations and also to know their status.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My State does not realise that at all.

Shri Swaran Singh: They realise their authority; that is why they are not spending. So, it is better that we persuade them, rather than strike them by quoting any particular law.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Which are the States which are spending the fully amount?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, Punjab has declared that they intend to spend the entire amount.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): They have only declared.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes. I hope, I will not be called upon to give figure in regard to all the States but even during one of the years for which I have the figures they spent Rs. 8.59 lakhs out of Rs. 12 lakhs. As you know, the total quantity of sugarcane there that is supplied to the sugar factories is not much, but they spend a fairly high percentage on development.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Punjab Government implement this declaration?

Shri Swaran Singh: Which declaration?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: That you mentioned.

Shri Swaran Singh: All State Governments are supposed to implement their declarations and Punjab has not got a reputation of not implementing what they declare.

At a particular stage, I mentioned, what has also been mentioned by certain hon. Members, namely, certain uneconomic sugar factories. This matter has been engaging our attention and actually at an official level we are going into this question, trying to find out as to what are the causes, what could be done to improve their

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economies, what could be done by way of making them more balanced or taking steps to improve their productivity capacity and the like. I hope, when this examination is over, we might be able to take some concrete steps to improve the economics of such sugar factories.

There is one another point which I would like to mention, that it is a matter of consideration that in view of the growth of our sugar industry and the level of prices that obtain in different parts of the country with regard to sugar, our export commitments, our desire to make sugar available in different parts of the country, we should examine as to whether the normal trade channels are enough or whether we should start thinking in terms of undertaking some other changes of an organisational character to ensure better marketing conditions. That is a matter which is also engaging our attention. It will be premature for me to say as to what concrete shape it will take, but the position that has been thrown up in which even marginal shortfalls create such imbalances and create such great hardships for the consumer is a matter which requires serious consideration and we will have to see as to what marketing arrangements we could create which may not create the temptation to indulge in this type of practices. That is a matter which is engaging our attention.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so many; I can allow only one or two questions. I am sorry.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से एक क्वेश्चन पूछना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि मंत्री महोदय का भाषण खत्म होने पर सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, मंत्री महोदय सदस्य एक सवाल पूछ लें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि तीन लाख टन ग चीनी अगले साल एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल जितनी चीनी उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट की उस पर शुगर फैक्टरी का जो उन्होंने घाटा लगाया वृत्ति वर्ल्ड मार्केट में चीनी का दाम सस्ता था इसलिए वह घाटा मटा, आज वर्ल्ड मार्केट में चीनी का दाम मंगा है तो जितना पिछले साल शुगर फैक्टरी को उन्होंने दिया वह तो दे दिया लेकिन अभी उन में एक रुपये गन चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया है तो उस का भी कुछ हिस्सा कुछ प्रपोरशन गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी दें। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो गन्ना उत्पादकों की २ रुपये प्रति मन गन्ने के दाम की मांग है वह एक जायज मांग है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is only a suggestion for action.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the hon. Minister has already stated, after all the rebate in excise duty has to be given in the month of November.....

श्री विभूति मिश्र : It is only a suggestion for, ऐसा क न काफ़ी नहीं होगा। यह नॉट डिस्कशन है इसका जवाब तो देना चाहिए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, the hon. Member is right because I cannot say that. It is not a Question Hour. My point is that this is a matter, somewhat hypothetical, depending upon the actual earnings from export and a situation can arise only when we strike accounts at the end of the year as to what is the balance we have, whether we gain or lose. Depending on that, a proper decision can be taken somewhat later.

Shri K. N. Pande: After all, he is justified in giving rebate in the month of November because the recovery is always lower in the months of November and October. But he is fully justified to grant concession in the month of May and June because the recovery is still lower in order to compensate the factories. When this amount is given in order to compensate the factories, how do we expect that a certain part of that concession will go to the cultivators? If it is not so, will the hon. Minister kindly appoint a vigilance committee to have a watch over the production so that they may give you suggestions from time to time in order to meet the requirements of the country?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two points which are involved in the question of Shri Pande. One is that we should have some arrangement to see that the production keeps at a certain level and pace. It is a good suggestion. As to what precisely should be done is a matter of detail. I am very doubtful if a vigilance committee could really be useful or effective.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, let us remember that the rebate on excise duty during the latter part of the year is for the production which is in addition to the production that was in the base year. In order that any factory may be able to crush sugarcane at that point, it is quite obvious that he can do it only if sugarcane is available. Unless the thesis is that there is so much of sugarcane available in the country during this season, that there will be plenty even at that time and that people will be anxious, the growers will be anxious, to offload to the mills. That is a different proposition. But the general analysis and assessment that has been made is that the sugarcane is not available in that quantity. Therefore, in all probability, most of it will be consumed by the time we go to that period. Although there is no statutory obligation, but the assessment is, to ena-

ble any factory to earn that rebate he must crush more and to attract more sugarcane, he will have to pay more.

I may also add that after the month of May, as Shri Pande himself said, there is again inversion and the recovery decreases when the crop is there. While there is no statutory requirement, probably he will have to part with it in order to attract more sugarcane. At any rate, I want to keep the position flexible and depending upon the situation as it develops, I can certainly modulate this regulation one way or the other.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow so many questions. Shri Chaudhury.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury (Berhampur): Before the prices based on recovery came into force, we passed a legislation here for giving the cane-growers an extra price and we fixed a formula for that in this very House. May I know what has happened to that formula, whether any decision has been taken ordering the mills to pay up that extra price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A committee of accountants is going into the accounts of each mill and they are arriving at the figures which will be giving to the growers.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether the Government will follow a liberal policy in granting licences? I am asking this because since 1958-59, so many sugarcane growers have applied for licences and they are not getting them. May I know whether they will follow a liberal policy in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad the hon. Member has raised that. We have already taken a decision to augment the capacity and depending upon suitable locations with parti-

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cular reference to the availability of sugarcane, it will be our endeavour to license new sugar mills particularly in the coooperative sector.

श्री रामसेदक यादव (वाराणसी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने और चीनी के मूल्य को कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या सरकार इस सिद्धान्त पर विचार करने जा रही है कि गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन और जितने आने मन गन्ने का दाम हो, उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी का दाम निश्चित कर दिया जाये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत विचार करने के बाद ही हम ने यह कीमत तय की है । इस बिना पर कीमतें तय की जायें कि जितने रुपये मन हों, उतने ही आने सेर हों, य. तो करना मेरे लिए कठिन है, क्योंकि टैरिफ कमिशन कीमतों को देखता है ।

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar (Fatehpur): Just now, the hon. Minister has made out a case that in case the price is enhanced from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2 that will adversely affect the consumers. He has also made out a case that there was no shortfall in supply during the month of April. But, still there was enhancement at the rate of one rupee per maund. Has that not affected the consumer adversely? In addition to that, there are certain States which are already paying Rs. 2. So, may I know the circumstances under which the price was enhanced at the rate of one rupee per maund? Was this point not considered that it would adversely affect the consumers, especially since there was no shortfall in supply?

Shri Swaran Singh: What the hon. Member is saying is not quite clear. For instance, when he says that certain States are paying Rs. 2 a maund, I would say that that is not correct. Every State is allocated a monthly quota, and that is lifted at a certain

controlled price. The mills cannot charge even a naya paisa more than the price that is fixed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is referring to sugarcane.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I am referring to sugarcane price.

Shri Swaran Singh: In the case of sugarcane, the minimum price is Rs. 1.75. As for the maximum, anybody can pay anything. We do not control the maximum price of sugarcane.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अभी यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों की कुछ मिलों की चीनी की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है इस ग्राउंड पर कि उन का सेर जन बहुत कम र. है । इस के अतिरिक्त बहुत सी मिलों ने सूक्रोस की रिकवरी के आधार पर गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपये, १० आने से कम दी है । इस सरकार ने चीनी का दाम एक रुपया बढ़ा दिया है । मैं य. पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का दाम अधिक होने और गन्ने का दाम कम होने से मिलों को जो अधिक मुनाफा हो रहा है, क्या उस का कोई हिस्सा काश्तकारों को भी दिया जायेगा ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जुलाई के महीने में नार्थ बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ मिलों को कीमत पर एक रुपया मन के साब से ज्यादा दिया गया था, मगर व. इस बिना पर था कि टैरिफ कमिशन के फार्मूले के मुताबिक जो कीमत पहले नियत की गई थी, उस से ज्यादा कीमत उन की बनती थी । इस का बेसिस तो यही था कि चूँकि उन को नुकसान है, इस लिए ज्यादा कीमत दी गई थी जुलाई के महीने में । अगर माननीय मेम्बर का इतिला है कि किसी खास मिल को ज्यादा मुनाफा है, तो व. मुझे बता दें । मैं वेंचेंस-शीट वगैर. देख लूंगा ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने किसी खास मिल के बारे में पूछा है । मैं उन को बता दूँ कि . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।
कृपा कर के माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।
केवल एक प्रश्न ही पूछा जा सकता है ।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): In view of the fact that there are areas like Kamalapur in Hospet Taluk of Bellary District of Mysore State where the sugarcane yields per acre are sought to be improved very much and where attempts are being made for the last four or five years to start factories on a co-operative basis, are Government considering the proposal to give them licence?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that what I have said just a moment ago covers this case also. I have already said that we have taken a decision to augment the capacity, and depending upon the suitability of a particular location, we shall certainly consider licensing new sugar mills.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly excuse me. I have allowed only one question to each hon. Member.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has stated....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is a limit to the number of questions. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has said that if we could give specific instance of any particular mill which had paid less than the price fixed by Government on the basis of the sucrose content, then he will consider whether they should be allowed one rupee extra or not and whether any part should go to the grower. I would like to say that I am prepared to give him instances of a number of such mills.....

1194(Ai)LSD—5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may pass on that information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: I shall be glad to look into this. This order was passed, as I have already said, in July last. So, I do not know the details of it. But if there is any particular aspect that the hon. Member wants to urge, I shall certainly look into it.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
माननीय मंत्री ने एक बात यह कही कि लास्ट यीअर भी चीनी की खपत २१ लाख और कुछ हजार टन हुई और इस साल भी उतनी तक हुई । फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि क्या कारण था कि इस बीच में इतनी गड़बड़ी कैसे हो गई कि देहात में चीनी का दाम पीने दो रुपये, दो रुपये और ढाई रुपये सेर तक बढ़ गया ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने यही कहा कि ट्रेड ने इस में ठीक तरह काम नहीं किया और आंकड़े देने का मेरा मतलब ही यही था कि जब इतनी चीनी दी गई थी और उस के बावजूद उस के दाम इतने बढ़ गए, तो इसी लिए कंट्रोल लगाना पड़ा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : जब लास्ट यीअर चीनी की पैदावार २१ लाख और कुछ प्वायंट्स हुई और जितनी आशा की जाती थी, उस से चार पांच लाख कम हुई और जब इस साल भी केन की पलत लास्ट यीअर की प्रोडक्शन से अच्छी नहीं है, तो फिर किस बिना पर सरकार यह कह रही है कि हम ३३ लाख टन चीनी तैयार करेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरा खयाल है कि जो कुछ मैं ने कहा, वह सारा इसी बिना पर था कि हम कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जरूर ३३ लाख टन चीनी की प्रोडक्शन हो सकेगी । जहां तक उस में कमी होने का सवाल है, उस के बारे में भी मैं ने काफी बजाहत की है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The hon. Minister has been pleased to state that last year during ten months, when there was no distribution of sugar, 20 lakh tons of sugar were released, while this year only 21 lakh tons have been released, that is, one lakh tons more has been released. Last year, we started with a carry-over of about 10 lakh tons, but this year, we do not have a carry-over of perhaps more than two or three lakh tons. In these circumstances, may I know why the hon. Minister is hesitant to take a firm decision that the cultivator will get Rs. 2 a maund, as has been uniformly and unanimously demanded in this House?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): In view of the high increase in prices, particularly, in the rural areas, the hon. Minister has said that about 400 cases of prosecution were launched throughout the country. And he has said that this shows the firm determination of Government to put down the anti-social elements, particularly among the traders. How does he say that only 400 cases prove the firm determination of Government? May I know what he proposes to do to see that such things are not resorted to by the traders in the future to increase the prices and thereby fleece the consumers?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have to answer two questions. With regard to the price of sugarcane, I attempted to cover in my main reply this very point that has been urged, and I have very little more to add to it.

As regards the question whether the States are doing enough in the matter of checking malpractices or not, I would say that there is scope for improvement, and we shall impress this aspect upon the States again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this discussion is over. We shall take up the next item.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In spite of what has been stated by the

hon. Minister, my question has not been answered.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी एक क्वेस्टियन है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have taken up the next item now.

13.58 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hajarnavis on the 10th September, 1962, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

Now, Shri Siddeshwar Prasad. The hon. Member is not here. Shri Bade. He is also not here. Now, Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I know how much time remains for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 1 hour and 15 minutes are left.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन दिनों से मैं बड़े गौर से इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ रहा हूँ । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि एक तरफ तो इमर्जेंसी की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ नौजवानों को मौका नहीं दिया जाता है कि वे सेवा कर सकें । रीएम्प्लायमेंट का मतलब यह है कि नौजवान तो भूखे और बेरोजगार होंगे और जिन लोगों ने अपनी जिंदगी में लाखों रुपये कमाये हैं, वे फिर उन्हीं कुर्सियों पर बैठें रहेंगे ।

में पेज ११ से थोड़ा पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

"Of the 221 cases on which the Commission tendered their advice upto March 31, 1962, 78 related to officers under the Ministry of Railways. Brief particulars of the remaining 143 cases of re-employment pertaining to 118 officers of other Ministries are given in Appendix XIX. An analysis of these cases shows that 2 officers were reemployed for over 5 years, 19 for 3 to 5 years, and 97 for periods upto 3 years. The main reason that was given in support of the proposals for such re-employment was the dearth of suitably qualified serving officers to meet the increasing personnel requirements".

यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि पंद्रह साल में हम टैक्नीकल हैंडज पैदा नहीं कर सके हैं। यह चीज सौ परसेंट गलत है। रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी के ग्रेजुएट्स, वहां से निकले हुए विद्यार्थी जिन को एक हजार रुपया रोज पर अमरीका की सरकार बुलाती है और साथ में डी० ए० और टी० ए० देती है, कोई कारण नहीं है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में यहां पर सर्विस न कर सकें। इन नौजवानों को भूखे रख कर, इनको बेरोजगार रख कर बूढ़े लोगों को उन कुसियों पर बिठाये रखना बहुत बड़ी बेईसाफी है, बड़ी भारी बेईसाफी है। अगर कहीं ऐसा हो, अगर कहीं आपको इन बूढ़ों को रिएम्प्लाय करना ही पड़े तो कम से कम इन अफसरों को एक जगह पर बैठने आप मत दीजिये। ये रिएम्प्लायड आफिसर्स जब एक जगह पर बैठते हैं तो या तो ये रियूमेंटज्म की बात करते हैं, या इनसोमनिया की बात करते हैं या फिर हाई ब्लड प्रेशर की बात करते हैं या फिर आजकल के नौजवानों की, अपने जवान लड़कों की फिजूलखर्चियों की बातें करते हैं या फिर इस तरह की बातें करते हैं कि खर्च अधिक है और आमदनी थोड़ी है। जब इनको एक जगह

पर मिल बैठने दिया जाता है तो ये जवान लड़कों पर लांछन लगाते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कोशिश की जाए कि दुबारा सर्विस में इस तरह के लोग न आ सकें और नवयुवक जो हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज तैयार कर रही हैं, उनको मौका मिलना चाहिए।

14 hrs.

अब मैं कलैक्टर की पोस्ट की बात करता हूँ। इनकी पोस्ट तब क्रिएट की गई थी जब वे लैंड रेवेन्यू कलैक्ट करते थे। उस वक्त हमारे मुल्क का दारोमदार लैंड रेवेन्यू के ऊपर था। आज मुल्क में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजे न हो रहा है, मुल्क के अन्दर नई नई खानें खुल रही हैं, नया नया पेट्रोल निकल रहा है, नए नए शिल्प और कारखाने तैयार हो रहे हैं और आज लैंड रेवेन्यू के ऊपर हमारा दारोमदार नहीं रह गया है। आज के हालात में कलैक्टर की जो पोस्ट है यह आउट आफ डेट हो चुकी है और वे अपने आप को आज की परिस्थितियों में फिट इन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जनतंत्र में अपने आप को फिट इन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और न ही वे कर सकते हैं। चूंकि यह पोस्ट आउट आफ डेट हो चुकी है, इस-वास्ते इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए।

जो फिजिकल टैस्ट लिया जाता है, जो परसनैलिटी टैस्ट लिया जाता है, उस में कुछ पता नहीं लगता है कि क्या भूलभुलैया है। अगर फिजिकल टैस्ट जरूरी है, अगर परसनैलिटी टैस्ट जरूरी है तो मिनिस्ट्रों का भी वह होना चाहिये। समझ में नहीं आता है कि तीन सौ रुपये पर आप एक को नौकर रखते हैं उसका आप क्या फिजिकल या परसनैलिटी टैस्ट लेते हैं। एक स्टुडेंट जो जवान है, यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट आया है, जिस का दिल और दिमाग सही है, जिसकी छाती सही है, घुड़सवारी में उसका निशाना ठीक है, उसमें फर्स्ट आया है, यूनिवर्सिटी में उसने टाप किया है, इसके बावजूद भी भूलभुलैया की कोठड़ी में ला जा करके, उसको कैसे फेल

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

कर दिया जाता है। यह फेवरिटीज्म नहीं है तो क्या है, भाई भतीजावाद नहीं है तो क्या है। भाई भतीजावाद तब खत्म होगा जब फेयर फील्ड एंड नो फेवर के सिद्धान्त को आप अपनायेंगे, जब सब को आप ईक्वल अपरचुनिटीज देंगे। भाई भतीजावाद तब खत्म होगा जब ये फिजिकल टैस्ट या परसनेलिटी टैस्ट जो हैं, ये खुलेआम पेड़ों के नीचे बैठ कर लिये जायेंगे न कि कमरे के अन्दर कमरा, कमरे के अन्दर कमरा और फिर तीसरा कमरा, उसके अन्दर जा कर लिये जायेंगे। यह सब भूलभुलैयाँ हैं। यह सब इसलिए होता है कि किसान का जो बेटा है, वह न आ सके, मजदूर का बेटा न आ सके, गरीब का बेटा न आ सके, उसका बेटा न आ सके जिस के मां बाप खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस आदरणीय सदन में स्वर्गीय माननीय गोविन्द वल्लभ जो पन्त जब गृह मंत्री के पद को सुशोभित कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने यह वादा किया था कि सन् १९६३ में हिन्दी को लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जो इम्तहान लिये जाते हैं, उनका माध्यम बना दिया जाएगा, जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के टैस्ट हैं, उनका माध्यम हिन्दी बना दिया जाएगा। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने के लिए क्या-क्या दम अब तक उठाये गये हैं और कहां तक आप इस मामले में तरक्की कर चुके हैं। सरकार को यह रिपोर्ट जरूर देनी चाहिए कि कब तक वह हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार कर लेगी। दुनिया का कोई भी अभागा देश ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस देश में पंद्रह साल आजाद होने के बाद भी हाई आफिसर्स की भाषा गुलामों की भाषा रही हो। अंग्रेजी भाषा गुलामी की निशानी है। यह एक विदेशी भाषा है और यह भाषा है जिस ने डेढ़ सौ बरस तक हम को परतंत्र बनाये रखा, हमें गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़े रखा, उन बन्धनों में बांधे रखा। सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से अंग्रेजी

को खत्म करके हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप में कायम किया जा सकता है।

शिष्टाचार का तथा सदाचार का टैस्ट भी होना चाहिये। जो इखलाक का टैस्ट है, वह बहुत जरूरी है। बच्चों के अन्दर, नौजवानों के अन्दर, अगर नम्रता नहीं होगी, तो कभी भी देश की तरक्की आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। सब से बड़ा गुण जो है, वह नम्रता का है, सब से बड़ा गुण जो है, वह शिष्टाचार का है, अदब का है। अगर अदब नहीं है तो विद्या बेकार हो जाती है। विद्या का अर्थ है :

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्

अगर विनय नहीं है, सदाचार नहीं है, इखलाक नहीं है। शिष्टाचार नहीं है, तो विद्या बेकार हो जाएगी, व्यर्थ चली जाएगी। सब से प ला टैस्ट जो होना चाहिये वह शिष्टाचार का होना चाहिए, इखलाक का होना चाहिये। जो मिलने जुलने में कंजूस है, जो अपने साथ अपने भाइयों को बिठा नहीं सकता है वह देश की तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। जिन आई० सी० एस० अफसरान को डांस सिखलाया गया है इन्कार करना सिखलाया गया, यह बताया गया है कि काले आदमी के साथ बात करोगे तो तुम्हारी पोजीशन खराब हो जाएगी, उनको आज मौका है कि शिष्टाचार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, सदाचार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। जिस के अन्दर शिष्टाचार नहीं, सदाचार नहीं, जो हंसते हुए चेहरे से मिल नहीं सकता और मिलता भी है लोगों के साथ तो मातमी चेहरा बनाये रखता है, उसे और किसी डिसक्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। यह सब से बड़ी डिसक्वालिफिकेशन है।

न हो जिस में अदब और हो किताबों से लदा फिरता

“जफर” उस आदमी को हम तसव्वर बैल करते हैं।

जो समाज के साथ शिष्टाचार से मिल नहीं सकता है, जो अपने गरीब भाइयों को साथ ले कर नहीं चल सकता है, वह कभी भी देश को आगे नहीं ले जा सकता है। इसीलिए गीता में कहा गया है :

प्रसन्न चेतसो ह्याशुः बुद्धिः पर्यवतिष्ठते ।

जो प्रसन्न चित रहता है जो अपने चारों तरफ प्रसन्नता बखेरता है, वही परमेश्वर को प्राप्त करता है, उसी की बुद्धि को ह्याशुः बुद्धि कहा जाता है। आज देश को आगे ले जाने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जो कुछ भी किया जाना चाहिए, उसको आप करें।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आफिसर्स को तादाद कम की जाए। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जितने आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स थे, उससे आज हमारे यहां तिगुने हैं। काम तो कम हुआ है लेकिन इन आफिसर्स की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। जो बेकार के आफिसर्स हैं, उनको आप न रखें। उनको लड़ाख के मोर्चे पर भेजा जाए। जब हर एक चीज को कम किया जा रहा है, मिनिस्ट्रीज को कम किया जा रहा है, मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद को कम किया जा रहा है, कैबिनेट्स के साइज को घटाया जा रहा है, तो इनकी तादाद को भी कम किया जाना चाहिए। ये तीन गुना आफिसर्स हमारे ऊपर लदे रहें, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं यहां भी कहना चाहता हूं कि काम करने के घंटे बढ़ाये जायें। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का सब से बड़ा फर्ज यही है कि पुलिस को यही ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, आई० पी० एस० आफिसर्स को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाए कि ये जनता के सेवक हैं, जनता के दरवाजे पर जा कर ये जनता के दुखों को, जनता की तकलीफों को दूर करें, उसकी सेवा करें। मुझे इस बात का तजुर्बा है कि अगर इंग्लैंड के अन्दर कोई सिविल सर्विस की जगह खाली हो जाती है तो वहां पर लोगों के दरवाजों तक पहुंचा जाता है, होनहार बच्चों के

दरवाजों पर पहुंचा जाता है और उन से प्रार्थना की जाती है कि तुम आ कर सिविल सर्विस में भरती हो, यहां आ कर इंतजाम करो, तुम्हें अच्छी तनख्वाह दी जाएगी लेकिन ये हाथ जोड़ कर कहते हैं कि कौन दुनिया की खुशामद करेगा, कौन दुनिया की सेवा करेगा। वहां हालत यह है कि लोगों की जा कर खुशामद की जाती है और उन से प्रार्थना की जाती है कि वे भरती हों, यहां हालत यह है कि एक तहसीलदार की जगह खाली होती है तो रात रात में दस हजार दरखास्तें आ चुकती हैं और यह सब इसलिए कि यहां का तहसीलदार अपने आपको हाकिम समझता है, हुकमरान समझता है, बादशाह समझता है। इंग्लैंड के अन्दर जब नौजवानों की खुशामद की जाती है तो वे समझते हैं कि ये सिविल सर्विस की पोस्ट लेने के बाद उनको जनता की ज्यादा सेवा करनी पड़ेगी, जनता के सामने जा कर ज्यादा हाथ जोड़ने पड़ेंगे, ज्यादा बेगार करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन यहां इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत बात है। इस ढांचे को बदला जाए। गांधी जी के शब्दों में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फाइलों के ऊपर फाइलें, फाइलों के ऊपर फाइलें रखने का जो सिलसिला है, इसको जला दिया जाए और मौके पर जा करके खुद इस बात की तकीकात की जाए कि किस की ज्यादाती है। यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा तभी आप कामयाब हो सकेंगे। यहां पर फिसाब उलटा है। अगर एक कलैक्टर के खिलाफ कोई दरखास्त देता है, कोई शिकायत करता है और उस पर सौ आदमियों के दस्तखत होते हैं तो जब वह दरखास्त सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आती है, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास भेज देती है, चीफ मिनिस्टर, चीफ सैक्रेट्री के पास भेज देता है, चीफ सैक्रेट्री रेवेन्यू सैक्रेट्री के पास भेज देता है, रेवेन्यू सैक्रेट्री कमिशनर के पास भेज देता है और एक साल के बाद रिफिर कर वह दरखास्त उसी कलैक्टर के पास पहुंच जाती है जिसके खिलाफ वह लिखी गई होती है। तब जो दस्तखत करने वाले लोग होते

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हैं, उनसे बदला लेने की कोशिश की जाती है। जनता में तथा नौकरशाही में आपकी समन्वय कायम करना पड़ेगा। जो लोग जनता के पैसे से पलते हैं, जनता से टैक्स लेकर पलते हैं, उनको यह शिक्षा देनी होगी—

सेवाधर्म : परम गहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः

सब से बड़ा धर्म सेवा धर्म है। इस धर्म को अपना कर ही देश की तरक्की हो सकती है, इसके बगैर नहीं हो सकती है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रिआर्गेनाइज किया जाए, आफिसर्स की तादाद कम की जाए, तनख्वाहें बड़े आफिसर्स की आधी की जायें, छोटे लोगों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जायें। जब यह सब कर दिया जाएगा तभी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन कामयाब हो सकती है।

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): In compliance with the constitutional obligation under article 323, the Union Public Service Commission has submitted its report for the period 1st April 1961 to 31st March 1962. The discussion of this report affords an opportunity to hon. Members to offer suggestions for implementation by the Commission as well as by Government. The work done by the Commission is multifarious, and to its credit that it has done a fairly good job.

The functions of the Commission as laid down under article 320 of the Constitution are to conduct examinations for appointments to the Union services and to assist the State Governments which have agreed to have joint services in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required. Further, the Commission acts like a body of consultants from whom Government seeks guidance and advice on matters relating to the

method of recruitment to the civil services, disciplinary matters affecting persons serving under the Government, and on claims for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person.

From the report I find that the advice given by the Commission in one case has not been accepted by Government. The reasons given by the Commission are quite clear. Whenever advice is sought from the Commission, it is desirable that the advice should be accepted by Government in toto. It is a pity that the advice of the Commission has not been accepted, especially when the person concerned occupies a reasonable status in the foreign service. If the Commission's advice is not accepted, the time of the Commission and the energy of its Members are only wasted. In this connection, I am reminded of the political theory regarding the Upper Chamber. If the Upper Chamber disagrees with the Lower Chamber, it is called mischievous, and if it agrees, it is called redundant. I do not know what to call this advice by the Commission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the Commission had become a money-making machine. Under article 322, the expenses of the Commission are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India. The expenses include the pay of the Members, officers and establishment. The income from application fees is about Rs. 11 lakhs, while the expenditure in the Commission is Rs. 39,52,000, the net expenditure being Rs. 28,52,000. When the article is quite clear that the expenses of the Commission shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, I think it is proper that the Commission should dispense with the collection of the application fees.

The concessions given to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates are helpful, but not ade-

quate. They are given railway fare, third class, for attending the examinations and interviews, but for joining duty on appointment, I think they are not given the same privilege. Persons coming from the southern end of our land to take up appointments in the Capital have to spend nearly Rs. 70 on third class railway fare alone, and there are other expenses also. Government and the Commission might examine the possibility of extending the privilege of giving the railway fare to candidates who join duty on first appointment. In cases of transfer, the travelling allowance is given. So, I do not see why the same privilege should not be made available when he first joins duty.

When selections are made, candidates have to wait for years to get postings. In the electronics services examination, for example, the technical personnel who are appointed have to wait for one or two years. If they are not selected within that year, their selection or eligibility lapses. When technical men are badly needed in our country, their services should be utilised properly. Once they are selected, their eligibility should not lapse till they are appointed.

An hon. Member pleaded that police verification should be dispensed with, and stated that this was actuated by party motives. It is not so. Police verification is necessary, particularly in times of emergency, to testify to the conduct, good faith and national feeling of the person concerned. Its purpose is to find out whether they have got any political leanings and whether they have committed any acts which would endanger their being employed in Government service. So, police verification should be strictly adhered to. I would also suggest a periodic review of the conduct of the people in service. In this connection, there is the system of personal files, which has acted as a check on the arbitrariness of the officers. That is quite essential for

the running of the Government smoothly.

Officers of the IAS often take up private employment after their retirement. If income alone is the reason for their taking up such appointments, we should revise their pensions in keeping with their status and rank, so that they need not seek private employment. Otherwise, we should make a rule prohibiting them from taking up private employment after retirement.

There is a great difference in the pay scales of the Central Government employees and State Government employees in the same class, doing the same kind of work, with the result that most people want to enter the Central services and not the State services. This disparity must be dispensed with, and uniform scales introduced.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग की १२वीं रिपोर्ट पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि आयोग के प्रतिवेदन समय समय पर प्रकाशित हों और उस पर चर्चा होती रहे। इस में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए जैसा कि इस बार किया गया है। देखने में आया है कि पब्लिक में भी कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बन गया है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन जो है उस का कुछ मत नहीं माना जाता क्योंकि टाइम बे टाइम इस के प्रतिवेदन होते रहते हैं। इसलिये आयोग का दृष्टिकोण तो नाम मात्र का है। यह चीज इस बात से स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि इस में इतनी देर हो गई है।

अभी तक यह फैसला नहीं किया गया कि हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाए जिसकी सिफारिश राजभाषा आयोग ने की थी। इस विषय में जैस-तैस

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

बेरी होती जाती वैसे वैसे हमारी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं हो पातीं। ज्यादातर लड़के अंग्रेजी में फेल हो जाते हैं। अगर हिन्दी को भी अच्छे परीक्षाओं में रखा जाए तो ऐसा न हो और हमारी जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें।

इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि अभी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ होना बाकी है। कहा जाता है कि इस दिशा में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट से प्रतीत होता है कि यह सही नहीं है। और अगर इसी रफ्तार से काम चलता रहा तो १५ साल में तो क्या ४५ साल में भी हमारी कमी पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए काम की रफ्तार को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम रूस आदि देशों से मशीनें मंगाते हैं उन पर काम करने के लिए वहीं के आदमी बुलाते हैं और उनको लाखों रुपया तनख्वाह देते हैं, पर हम इन कामों के लिए अपने नौजवानों को तैयार नहीं करते। हमको अपने नौजवानों को इन कामों के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिए ताकि यह हमारा लाखों रुपया बच सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आई० ए० एस० आदि परीक्षाओं के लिए जैसे सौ या पचास या पांच सौ जगहें खाली हैं तो उन जगहों के लिए फिर जब परीक्षा हो तो उन्हीं लड़कों को बुलायें। अभी बम्बई में आई० ए० एस० के लिए इम्तिहान हुआ, लड़कों को उसके लिए बुलाया गया, १५० लड़कों को ले लिया गया और बाकी दो दो और तीन तीन सौ रुपया खर्च करके वापस लौट आए। एक कोटा, राजस्थान, से भी लड़का गया था, वह भी दो सौ या तीन सौ रुपया खर्च करके वापस आ गया। उसने चिट्ठी लिखी तो उसको यह जवाब मिला कि हमने जितने लड़के बुलाये थे उनको

बिठाया गया, और की जरूरत नहीं है। हमने औरों के लिए दूसरी जगह इन्तिजाम किया था उसको शायद आपको पता नहीं। तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जितनी पोस्टें खाली हों उतने ही लड़कों को बुलाया जाए ताकि उनको विश्वास रहे कि हमको इम्तिहान में बिठाया जायेगा। इस इम्तिहान में तो बहुतों को परीक्षा में बिठाया ही नहीं गया और वे वापस आ गए। तो जितने लड़कों को लेना हो उतनों को ही बुलाया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लड़के लिखित परीक्षा में अच्छे पास हो जाते हैं उनको परसेनेलटी टेस्ट में फेल हो जाने के कारण रिजेक्ट नहीं कर देना चाहिए। खास कर आजकल जब कि संकटकालीन स्थिति है ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है कि हमें इंजीनियर और टेक्नीशियन नहीं मिलते, उनकी अभी है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन और स्टेट कमीशन दोनों को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए और वे इस कमी को पूरा करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि ये कमीशन वाले हर ६ महीने बाद विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जाकर देखें तो उनको अच्छे उम्मीदवार मिल सकते हैं।

यह आयोग तो धन कमाने की मशीन सा बन गया है। इसमें बड़े लोगों के लड़कों को ही अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, गरीब आदमियों को चान्स ही नहीं मिलता। सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों को इससे लाभ होता है। वह अफसरों से कह देते हैं कि फलां हमारा लड़का है, उसे पास कर देना चाहिए। वह किसी न किसी का सरटिफिकेट लेकर पास हो जाते हैं। गरीब आदमियों का तो कहीं नाम भी नहीं होता।

इसमें यह कहा गया है कि कुछ लड़कों ने झूठे प्रमाण पत्र दाखिल किये। उनको दो साल से लेकर पांच साल तक के लिए परीक्षा में

बैठने से रोक दिया गया। मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसे लड़कों के लिए यह सजा बहुत कम है, उनको इतनी कम सजा देकर छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि वे बड़े आदमियों के लड़के थे। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को तो दो चार साल क्या बीस साल तक भी परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने देना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक अफसर को जिसने २०६ रुपये का गबन किया छोड़ दिया गया। जो मशोन १५६१ रुपये की थी उसका उसने १८०० रुपया दिया। लेकिन उसको छोड़ दिया गया और फिर से सरविस में ले लिया गया। यह तो भ्रष्टाचार का केस था। आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि यह भ्रष्टाचार का केस है लेकिन उसको छोड़ दिया गया। अगर कोई छोटा चपरासी दो चार रुपया भी ले लेता तो उसको फौरन मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाता। लेकिन इस अफसर को यह कह कर ले लिया गया कि उसके खिलाफ कोई सबूत नहीं मिला। सबूत देने वाले कौन हैं? रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उसकी तरफ भ्रष्टाचार साबित हो चुका है, लेकिन फिर भी उसको छोड़ दिया गया।

इसी तरह से एक कम्बलों का मामला है। दो कम्बल घर पर रख लिये और उनका रुपया गवर्नमेंट से ले लिया। इस केस को भी छोड़ दिया गया। मेरा सुझाव है कि आयोग में ऐसे मेम्बर होने चाहिए जो कि बिल्कुल निःस्वार्थ हों और निःस्वार्थ भाव से काम करें। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि मेम्बरों को लेने के पहले जांच होनी चाहिए कि वह ईमानदार है या नहीं, इस जगह के काबिल है या नहीं।

एक बात और कहूंगा कि इन मेम्बरों में मेम्बर शिड्यूलड कास्ट का जरूर होना चाहिए। जैसे मान लो कि एक सिख मेम्बर है, तो सिख लड़कों को यह विश्वास रहेगा कि हमारा एक मेम्बर है, उसका कुछ असर होगा। उनको विश्वास रहता है कि हमारा

भी कोई यहां पर है। इसी तरह से इन मेम्बरों में एक शिड्यूलड कास्ट का मेम्बर रखा जाये। और इन मेम्बरों को गांव में जाकर देखना चाहिए कि लोगों को किन किन सुविधाओं की जरूरत है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। ज्यादातर लोग भारतीय इतिहास को छोड़ कर दूसरे देशों का इतिहास पढ़ कर परीक्षा देते हैं। रहते तो हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और किताबें पढ़ते हैं रूस की, अमरीका आदि की। उन देशों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना ठीक है लेकिन हमको हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बहुत अच्छी तरह पढ़ना चाहिए जैसे मनुस्मृति है या हमारे अन्य शास्त्र हैं। अगर इनको पढ़ कर परीक्षा दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। अभी तो लोग नकली साहब बन जाते हैं, हिन्दी को पीछे फेंक देते हैं और अंग्रेजी को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। उनको हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास नहीं मालूम, पर बतलाते हैं कि रूस में यह हुआ था या इंग्लैंड में यह हुआ था। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अपने इतिहास को पढ़ाने का ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए और इन नकली साहबों को हटाना चाहिए और हिन्दी पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाए और देश की विचारधारा को विकसित किया जाए।

पबलिक स्कूल्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ चर्चा चली। ग्राजकल इन स्कूलों को गवर्नमेंट न तो ऐड देती है न मान्यता देती है। हम देखते हैं कि इन स्कूल्स में बच्चों को पढ़ने की अधिक सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं जब कि हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के स्कूलों में लड़के टेंटों में पढ़ते हैं। मेरा विचार है कि पबलिक स्कूलों को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। और उनके विद्यार्थियों को पबलिक सरविस कमिशन की परीक्षाओं में बैठने का अवसर देना चाहिए। यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि ये तो पबलिक स्कूल क हैं इसलिए इन को इम्तिहान में नहीं बैठाया जाएगा इन

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

स्कूलों से सरकार को बहुत कुछ सहारा मिल सकता है ।

मेरा एक और सजेशन है कि रिजल्ट जल्दी आउट होना चाहिए । अभी यह होता है कि दो दो तीन तीन साल रिजल्ट आउट होने में लग जाते हैं । अगर कोई लड़का सन् १९६१ में परीक्षा में बैठा है तो उसका रिजल्ट सन् १९६३ में निकलता है । लड़कों को बड़े लम्बे समय तक उसका इन्तिज़ार करना पड़ता है और इस बीच में न वे किसी और सरविस में जा पाते हैं और न कोई और काम कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उनका ध्यान रिजल्ट की ओर लगा रहता है । और अगर वे फेल हो जाते हैं तो न इधर के रहते हैं और न उधर के रहते हैं । यह दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक रिजल्ट आना बहुत बुरा है । इससे भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है क्योंकि इस बीच जिसकी सिफारिश आ गई वह पास हो जाता है । इसके अलावा जो लड़का २२ या २३ साल की उम्र में परीक्षा में बैठता है वह रिजल्ट आने तक २५ या २६ साल का हो जाता है और ओवर एज हो जाता है और उसको दूसरी जगह भी चान्स नहीं मिल सकता । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां तक जल्द हो सके रिजल्ट आउट किया जाये ताकि लड़कों के भाग्य का जल्द निर्णय हो सके ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे यू० पी० एस० सी० रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया ।

इस मोशन पर कल से हाउस में बहस चल रही है । अनेकों माननीय सदस्यों ने इस रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यू० पी० एस० सी० के मेम्बर्स की नुकताचीनी की है लेकिन मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हूँ कि कमिशन और उसके मेम्बर्स का क्रेडिटिबिलिटी

मुनासिब नहीं है । कमिशन के मेम्बर्स की कोई गलती मालूम नहीं हो रही है । दर-असल चीज यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पोलिटिकल पार्टिज और इनफुलएँसेज इन गड़बड़ियों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पोलिटिकल लोग कमिशन को इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं रहने देते हैं और उस पर प्रेशर डालते हैं और उसके काम में इंटरफीएरेंस करते हैं । इसलिए कमिशन के मेम्बर्स की गलती नहीं है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि कमिशन को बतौर एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी के काम करने दिया जाय और उसमें किसी तरह की दखलन्दाजी न की जाय । आज जो एक अनइयू प्रेशर डाल कर काम कराया जाता है वह कतई बन्द होना चाहिए ।

किस तरह से सरकारी मुहकमे और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नियुक्तियों आदि के मामले में घांधली बर्तते हैं और किस तरह से अपनी पसन्द के लोगों को नौकरियों में रखते हैं और अपने आदमियों को रख लेने के दो, दो साल बाद कमिशन में इस के लिए एडवर-टाइजमेंट कराते हैं कि अमुक अमुक क्वालिफिकेशन्स का आदमी उन्हें चाहिए, इसके लिए मैं एक, आध केस सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगी ।

एक केस यह है कि बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने एक आदमी को जिसे कि वह रखना चाहती थी १८-२-५६ को रख लिया और जिस पोस्ट पर वह आदमी उन्होंने अपना रख लिया था उस पोस्ट के लिए कमिशन में एडवर-टाइजमेंट उन्होंने २१-७-६१ को यानी २ साल ५ महीने बाद दिया । दो साल पांच महीने बाद कमिशन को इत्तिला मिलती है कि उन्हें इस इस क्वालिफिकेशन का आदमी चाहिए । अब जिसको उन्हें रखना था, जिसमें उनका इंटरैस्ट था उसको तो दो साल पांच महीने पहले से रख लिया,

सिर्फ आई वाश के लिए कमिशन को एडवर-टाइज करने के लिए कहते हैं ।

दूसरा केस इनफ़ारमेशन मिनिस्ट्री का है । उन्होंने २६-११-५८ को जिसे वह रखना चाहते थे नौकरी में रख लिया लेकिन कमिशन को वह २०-५-६१ को इत्तिला देते हैं कि हमको इस तरह के आदमी की जरूरत है । पूरे दो साल पांच महीने और इक्कीस दिन के बाद कमिशन के जरिए उस पोस्ट के लिए मिनिस्ट्री वाले एडवरटाइजमेंट कराते हैं ।

तीसरा केस दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन का है । कारपोरेशन का आफिस ७-४-५८ को एक आदमी को बतौर चीफ़ एकाउंटेंट के रख लेता है जिस की कि एडवरटाइजमेंट की इत्तिला व कमिशन को १२-५-६१ को देता है अर्थात् पूरे तीन साल, एक महीने और पांच दिन के बाद देता है । यह एडवरटाइजमेंट्स भी एक बिलकुल आई वाश ही हो कर रहे जाते हैं क्योंकि जिन को उन्हें रखना था उन को तो व प ले ही रख चुके हैं और उन को आगे भी बनाये रखने के लिए उन के पास यह ग्राउन्ड हो जाती है कि मौजूदा लोगों को उन कामों का तजुर्बा है और इसलिए वे उन में तजुर्बेकार लोग ही रखना चाहेंगे ।

रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मैं तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुंची हूँ कि इस में कमिशन और इसके मैम्बर्स की इतनी गलती नहीं है, गलती ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पोलिटिकल लोगों की है । इसलिए इन गड़बड़ियों के लिए कमिशन को इतना बदनाम करना बेकार बात है । अब किस तरह से पोलिटिकल इनफ़्लुएंस काम करते हैं और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दखलअंदाजी करता है इस का पता इस चीज से लगता है कि कमिशन कैंडीडेट्स का टेस्ट और इंटरव्यू वगैरह लेता है और कैंडीडेट्स सेलेक्ट हो जाते हैं

लेकिन दो महीने बाद रिगरेटकुल लैटर्स आ जाते हैं कि यू आर नोट कंसिडर्ड फिट फ़ौर एपॉयंटमेंट लेकिन जिन केसेज में पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पड़ जाता है उन के लिए ६, ७ महीने बाद दूसरा लैटर आ जाता है कि यू आर एपॉयंटेड । अब मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि एक बार उन को अनफिट करार दिये जाने के बाद व फिट कैसे हो जाते हैं ? स्पष्ट है कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पड़ता है और इस तरह से कमिशन के कामों में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और दूसरे लोगों द्वारा इंटरफीरेंस किया जाता है । जिस को एक बार अनफिट होने का लैटर आ गया उसी को ६, ६ या १० महीने बाद दूसरा लैटर फिट होने का आ जाना साफ़ ज़ारि करता है कि किस तरह से वहां पर प्रेशर डाला जाता है । ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिए । यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन देश में लोगों को नौकरियों के लिए चुनने की सर्वोच्च संस्था है और यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि वह बिलकुल एक इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी की तरह काम करे और उस के काम में किसी तरह का कोई दखल या प्रेशर आउटसाइड क्वार्टर का न पड़े ।

लेडी कैंडीडेट्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सन् ६०-६१ में विभिन्न सर्विसेज के लिए कुल बार लड़कियां सेलेक्ट की गई हैं । एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रटिव साइड में रक्खी गई है, एक पुलिस सर्विस में रक्खी गई है और दस लड़कियां क्लास वन सर्विस यानि ऑफिसस कैंडिडेट्स के लिए चुनी गई हैं । मेरा काना यह है कि यह १२ की तादाद बहुत ही कम है । लड़कियों का परसेंटेज विभिन्न सर्विसेज में इस से अधिक होना चाहिए । मारी कुल चौदह स्टेज हैं जबकि लड़कियों की तादाद केवल बारह है अर्थात् फी स्टेट एक लड़की भी नहीं ली गई है । आज समय का तकाज़ा है कि लड़कियों की तादाद सर्विसेज में बढ़ाई जाय ।

आजकल स्कूल, कालिज और यूनिवर्सिटीज सब जगहों में हालांकि लड़कियों की

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

तादाद लड़कों की अपेक्षा कम होती है लेकिन उन का जो नतीजा निकलता है उस में फस्ट और सैकंड क्लास में पास होने वालों में लड़कियों की तादाद लड़कों की अपेक्षा अधिक रहती है। लड़कियों का पास होने का परसेंटेज लड़कों से ज्यादा रहता है। जहां तक लड़कियों द्वारा घर का काम और सर्विस करने का सवाल है लड़कियों ने मौका मिलने पर सिद्ध कर दिया है कि वे यह दोनों काम बखूबी अंजाम दे सकती हैं। वे नौकरी भी ठीक प्रकार से करती हैं और घर भी अच्छी तरह से चला लेती हैं। मैं ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण दे सकती हूँ जिन में लड़कियाँ सर्विस कर रही हैं और घर भी वे अपना कुशलता से चला रही हैं, बच्चों को ठीक से पाल पोस रही हैं। इसलिए लड़कियों को इतनी कम तादाद में लेना, केवल १२ को सैलेक्ट करना यह एक अफसोस की बात है।

इस के अलावा होम डिपार्टमेंट ने आई० ए० एस० परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हो कर निकलने वाली लड़कियों के लिए एक बड़ा रिजिड रूल बना रक्खा है और वह यह कि इस पोस्ट पर लिये जाने पर वह शादी नहीं करेंगी। वह जिंदगी भर अविवाहित ही बनी रहेंगी जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि अनेकों मां, बाप अपनी लड़कियों को इस सर्विस में कम्पीट करने के लिए भेजते ही नहीं। हमारे देश में कुछ कस्टम ऐसा पड़ा हुआ है कि कोई भी मां, बाप अपनी लड़की को जिंदगी भर कुंवारी रखना पसंद नहीं करता है। होम मिनिस्टर महोदय से मेरी विनती है कि इस शादी के रिजिड रूल को हटा दिया जाय ताकि लड़कियाँ अधिक तादाद में आई० ए० एस० के लिए कम्पीट कर सकें। यह डर कि इस सर्विस में आ कर लड़की दोनों काम नहीं कर सकेंगी, मुनासिब नहीं है। वे घर और आफिस दोनों बखूबी समाल सकेंगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि लेडी कैंडीडेट्स के बारे में जो इतने रिजिड रूल हैं उन को रिलैक्स किया जाय, ढीला किया जाय तब आप देखेंगे कि कितनी

अधिक संख्या में इस सर्विस में लेडी कैंडीडेट्स आती हैं।

यहां पर पब्लिक स्कूल्स का गुणगान आये दिन होता है कि वहां का कैसा अच्छा इंतजाम होता है और कैसी अच्छी बच्चों को तालीम दी जाती है लेकिन मैं उन को यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को चलाने वाली औरतें ही तो हैं जिन के कि कारण हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कितना अच्छा होता है और बच्चे कितने अच्छे रहते हैं। इसलिए मौजूदा रूल्स को सुधारना चाहिए। उन को इस तौर पर रिजिड नहीं रखना चाहिए।

स्टेट्स में भी जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशंस चलते हैं वहां पर भी यही तमाशा होता है। वहां पर भी इसी तरह का इंटरफीएरेंस और पोलिटिकल दबाव और अन्य दबाव काम करते हैं

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I am not responsible for what happens in the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, there is a separate Public Service Commission in the State.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: I know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So it cannot be discussed here. It will not be relevant.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : अब अगर मैं स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशंस में जो गड़बड़ियाँ चलती हैं या दूसरे जो दबाव काम करते हैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ तो मैं इररेलेवंट करार दी जाती हूँ लेकिन जब स्टेट्स को रिआरगेनाइज करना होता है और टुकड़े करना होता है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में आ जाती है लेकिन जब उन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने

और उन का काम किस तरह से ठीक से चलाया जाय इसके लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि वह तो स्टैट्स का सबजेक्ट है, यह मैं बिल्कुल सुनने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। वहाँ पर भी काफी गड़बड़ियाँ चलती हैं जिन को कि सुधारा जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या का समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : ठीक है अगर समय मेरा समाप्त हो चुका है तो मैं और अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहती हूँ।

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the report of the Union Public Service Commission which is being discussed since yesterday. I take this opportunity to give my ideas also in this connection. Primarily, what I understand is that the IAS cadre, by and large, is the backbone of the nation, and therefore, much depends upon the personnel. It is true that there are tests; it is true that representation is being given to all States and to all sections, but still I find that there are some areas, some sections, which are neglected totally by the Union Public Service Commission and this I hope may not lead to a no-confidence in the UPSC. We are very glad that in the UPSC, as it is, there are men of integrity, men with great calibre and high standing.

I found that the hon. Minister, who is our promising young Minister, said that there is no connection between State Public Service Commissions and the Union Public Service Commission. I beg to differ from him. Of course, the tests are to be held, but I would humbly submit that to give proper representation and proper opportunity to the backward people and to the backward areas, the preliminary test should be held through the State Public Service Commissions

first, and then the Union Public Service Commission may do it. I say this because I understand there are so many applicants for the IAS examination. People have to come from various areas to the Centre or to any other place fixed for the interviews. A lot of expense is being incurred. Now, the people from very, very backward areas cannot afford this expenditure, and when they come, they say they are not taken. I request that there should be enough co-ordination between the State Public Service Commissions and the Union Public Service Commission so that there may be adequate development and representation in respect of far-flung areas like NEFA, Assam, my State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and also the South Indian States. If the State Public Service Commissions are given a chance to recommend young people from those various areas, that would be good, and I hope that the Union Public Service Commission will be of help to a great extent in this regard.

Last year also I pleaded for the integration of the services and for the inter-State transfer of the IAS officers. What I meant was that if the officers belonging to the high cadres, who are supposed to be in the all-India services, are transferred from one State to another, a lot of difference will be seen in the administration. On the one hand we will find a national integrity and integration. On the other hand, those persons who are in power, who are holding key posts in various States for 20 to 30 years, would be removed to other States. They are just like lords in the various States. They should be removed to other States. I do not say they are not efficient. They may be very efficient, and if they are efficient in one State, the other States also could be benefited by their intellectual capacity or their experience. That will help us and enable us all to have a mutual understanding of our Union of India as one unit. Secondly, when people come from north to south, or south to north, and from east to west

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

and also from west to east, their experience could be had by all; they may be better experienced and may be of better help. I would say that in the interests of national integration, this is a very very important factor that the Government has to consider. The Home Ministry has to consider this. Today, there are complaints about some officers. I understand that many officers are honest and intelligent and men of integrity. But there are officers who get a pay of Rs. 2,000 a month and whose daily expenses come to Rs. 100 in a particular bar or cafe. You see big bungalows and big cars are coming up; sometimes they are owned by people with small incomes also; how do they do it? There should be a criterion for the Home Ministry in regard to these matters. The Home Ministry must look into it and must take notice of such things. It is not only that we should go to the legalities of this division; take, for instance, a man who accepts something. There are some departments; everybody knows it. Whatever they take, whatever extra is paid, is a direct tax on the people. That can be checked if the Home Ministry is awakened to the occasion. I would request the Home Minister to consider this. I would submit that only the inter-State transfers will check this corruption also at high level. I am not talking of corruption of Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 on the part of a clerk of a patwari, but of corruption in thousands which are being paid to officers. We must check this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with corruption; we are concerned with the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I come to the second point. I refer to my State of Jammu and Kashmir. I demanded last year also that there should be integration of services throughout India: in engineering, in forests, in education and also in medicine. Last year also I demanded that it was the

desire of my State that this jurisdiction should be extended to them. I request that immediate attention should be given to this aspect. I know there is an assurance that it is being extended. I submit that those people who are serving there are capable people and are capable of holding office in this cadre, and so they should also be allowed to come into this integrate service and be given a chance to serve in other areas. Otherwise, I feel that there would be what you call disparity: an officer with the same capability or with the same qualification is getting into the IAS cadre on a very high pay, and the other man who is equally capable is serving in other departments, say, engineering, forest or education. Therein comes the disparity. One is in the IAS and the other man who may be much better is called a State Service man. So, in order to remove the superiority and inferiority complexes, all these cadres should be integrated. I request that the Home Ministry should pass immediate orders in this respect.

I would also submit that it is not only the Government which is responsible for the good of the people, or for the good administration of the people. The officers, whether in the IAS or in other services, are permanent servants of Government. The ministers come and go after every five years. Even now, we know some big ministers have gone out of office. But the officers who are there are permanently there. The Secretaries to Government and the heads of departments are always there. But then,—I may be excused if I say this—if one goes to these officers, and say “this is the justice you have to do”, they will say, “What can I do, the Ministers like this; the Minister's actions are like this.” That should not be the character of an IAS officer; that should not be the character of officers who serve the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry your remarks have nothing to do with the Union Public Service Commission, whose report is under discussion.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I hope that primarily these officers will realise their full responsibility and try to build a new India and build a new character in them. That is why I say that if these IAS officers and the Union Public Service Commission feel and behave as independent institutions and as independent persons, India will grow into a prosperous country and a new India will come into existence.

श्री घुलेश्वर मीना (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर परसों से बहस चल रही है। मैं इस रिपोर्ट पर विशेष तौर से इसलिए ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि, जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, यह एक पैसा कमाने का कमिशन है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस का विरोध किया और कुछ एग्जाम्पलज मांगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की एग्जाम्पलज एक दो नहीं बल्कि कई आपको मिल सकती हैं। यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा जितने भी इम्तहान लिये जाते हैं, आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० इत्यादि के, उन में हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि सारे देश का शासन इन्हीं अफसरों के द्वारा चलाया जाना है और इन के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बेईमानी और घूसखोरी नहीं चलनी चाहिये और अगर चलती है तो बहुत भारी भूल है। अगर पैसा बाँग करके, या सिफारिश के आधार पर किसी की किसी पोस्ट के अग्रेस्ट नियुक्ति होती है तो यह बहुत ही गलत बात है और यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। इन सर्विस के अन्दर बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार तथा बहुत ही अनुभवी आदमियों की जरूरत होती है। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बेईमानी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

शायद उनके दिमाग में यह चीज हो कि इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं हो रही है और उन को पता न हो कि बाकई में आफिसर्स क्या कर रहे हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है तो

उन को परसनली आफिसिस में जा कर देखना चाहिये।

टेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर जब चर्चा हुई थी तो मैंने कहा था कि जहाँ तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कंडीडेट्स का ताल्लुक है इन की परीक्षा अलहदा होनी चाहिये। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि जो कुछ भी इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव रखा गया था वह सब रिजैक्ट कर दिया गया है। मालूम नहीं, उन सदस्यों को ये फैक्ट्स कहां से प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों का कम्पीटीटिव एग्जमिनेशन अगर अलग नहीं हुआ तो यह मान कर चलना कि उन्हें जितना भी आप रिजर्वेशन देना चाहते हैं या जितनी भी सीट्स देना चाहते हैं, वे उन को मिल जायेंगी, तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकेगा। उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग, उनका खान पान, उन का रहन सहन सभी भिन्न है, बहुत नीचा है, इसलिए इस प्रकार की कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षाओं में वे कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

जब कभी भी यू० पी० एस० सी० के द्वारा एडवर्टिजमेंट निकलते हैं, उन में हमेशा यह लिखा रहता है :—

"If suitable candidates are not available, then the vacancies will be filled by other candidates."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का जो सेंटेंस है, इस को हमेशा के लिए काट दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा होने पर जो रिक्त स्थान रह जाते हैं वे दूसरे कंडीडेट्स द्वारा भर लिये जाते हैं और इस तरह से उन लोगों का चांस मारा जाता है। इस प्रकार से जो बैकेंसीज रह जाती हैं, उन को बाद में जब सूटेबल कंडीडेट्स अवेलेबल हों, भरा जा सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह जो सुझाव मैंने टेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर हुई बहस के दौरान दिया था, इस को स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा।

[श्री धुलेश्वर मीना]

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कलैक्टर, कमिश्नर इत्यादि जो हाई आथोरिटीज हैं, उन के आफिसिस के काम करने के घंटे बढ़ा दिये जायें जिस से काम ज्यादा हो सके और अच्छा हो सके। मेरी मान्यता इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि एक इंसान अपनी एफिशेंसी से ज्यादा काम नहीं कर सकता है। अगर घंटों के इयूरेशन को आप बढ़ा देते हैं तो भी उतना ही काम होगा जितना पहले हुआ करता था क्योंकि बढ़ाये हुए वक्त में आदमी एफिशेंटली काम नहीं कर सकेगा। अगर आप छः के बजाय सात घंटे कर दें तो आप देखेंगे कि जितनी एफिशेंटली वह चार घंटे में काम कर सकता है और अच्छा कर सकता है, उतना काम वह बढ़ाये हुए घंटों में नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बड़े बड़े आफिसिस, सरकारी आफिसिस के काम के घंटे बढ़ाने के बजाय उनके अन्दर काम करने की क्षमता को देखते हुए आप को इस इयूरेशन को रखना चाहिये।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : काम के घंटों का यू० पी० एस० सी० से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना : अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में इसका भी सम्बन्ध इसके साथ हो जाता है। यू० पी० एस० सी० के आदेशानुसार ही सब परीक्षायें चलती हैं।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। आप कहते हैं कि स्टेड्स के ऊपर आप का कोई दखल नहीं है, वह आप की रिसपांसिबिलिटी नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखें कि यहां के आफिसिस वहां जा कर काम करते हैं और आप के जो आर्डर हैं, उन को वे कैंरी आउट करते हैं। इस तरह से सेंटर और स्टेड्स की परीक्षाओं का जहां तक सवाल है, उसकी भी जिम्मेवारी केन्द्र पर

आ जाती है। इसलिए इस पर भी आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Sir, during the debate, a number of observations have been made in the House about the Union Public Service Commission. It has been said that it has deteriorated into a money-making machine, as if the earnings from the fees went into the pockets of individual members. There has been a demand also for caste representation on this Commission. Further, it has been made to appear as if the selections are made entirely on the basis of on recommendations. It is very unfortunate that such things should be said in this House. If any criticism has to be offered, it must be offered with a very great sense of responsibility. The UPSC is one of those institutions which ought to be considered sacred and if really there is any complaint, it must be made with due decorum and with a certain amount of moderation, instead of indulging in wild allegations against them.

What I have to say about this report is that I am a little disappointed, because this report is largely a compilation of statistics of examinations and interviews conducted and the disciplinary cases dealt with by the Commission, etc. We expect much more from this Commission, because it is in a position to make observations on a number of points which would be very helpful in improving the tone and quality of the administration. For example, we do expect that the Commission should say something about the calibre and quality of the candidates that appear in these examinations, the deficiencies and shortcomings that are apparent in their educational make-up and the changes that are desirable in the courses and curricula, in order that they could be made good. Similarly, we expect that in regard to posts which have remained unfilled, the Commission should be able to say

whether there is really dearth of suitable persons in the country or whether the terms and conditions of service are not attractive enough to attract the candidates for these posts.

Another point is about the evaluation of the processes by which these selections are made; whether through them we are able to pick out the really best among the applicants. I know there is no infallible scale in which the candidates can be weighed. All these allegations that are made largely arise from the fact that for every vacancy, there are at least 10, if not 100, candidates and one is to be selected. 9 of them go disappointed and say that there was unfairness and partiality; and because he himself was not selected, that is why the selection becomes unfair. We cannot help this. Even if Yudhishtira comes and sits in their places, these allegations will continue. We must, therefore, make sure that what we say against the Commission is justified.

15 hrs.

So when I say, Sir, the Commission must evaluate the processes by which it makes selection. I say this from a different angle. The Commission should see whether it is really able through these processes to pick out the really the best talent that is available in the country. If there are any faults in the present processes it is for the Commission to tell us so that they could be made good.

There is only one paragraph in this report which throws any light on this point. That is paragraph 17. It says:

"The analysis of the assessment reports on the performance of candidates selected by the Commission showed that the performance of 95·86 per cent of the candidates appointed on the recommendation of the Commission was reported to be thoroughly satisfactory, that of 2·40 per cent was unsatisfac-

tory, and that in respect of 1·74 per cent was of a mixed character."

I may be pardoned for saying that the public assessment of the capabilities of the selected candidates differs very widely from what is stated here. If departmental assessment about the performances of these selected candidates were true, there would be no occasion for the general complaint that is made about the decline in the efficiency of our administration.

So, Sir, we should give attention to this. We should devise better methods. We should see whether the personality test gives a true assessment of not only the intellectual but also moral qualities of the candidates—for example, self-possession, firmness of purpose, sense of values etc.

There is another aspect of this matter, and that is whether we are making the maximum utilisation of the talent that is available in the country or whether because of pre-eminence of certain services, particularly the IAS and IFS, there is a good deal of misdirection and consequent wastage of talent which would have yielded much better results if it would have found its way into other services. Sir, is it not true that the major problem of India's administration is not so much the dearth of competent man-power as our failure to mobilise and utilise it in a rational and economic manner? Sir, it is worth considering whether it will not be advisable, in this connection, to have an integrated civil service to prevent this wastage and also to give a wider field of selection for superior posts. That will also put an end to inter-service rivalry and jealousies.

Something has been said about the personality test. If we have an integrated service, probably the personality test will have a much greater utility and relevance in fitting candidates according to their aptitudes instead of rejecting them altogether because of their unsuitability for a particular post. In this case we might copy the exam-

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ple of France which has done a lot in this connection. There the test is very intensive and it is designed to reveal the candidate's faculties of reasoning, self-expression, presence of mind and other things instead of making him flounder in an uncharted sea of general knowledge as is done here.

These are, Sir, some of the points on which this Report could enlighten us, and I think the Commission is in the best position to do this. Such conclusion will discover the weak spots and thereby lead to an improvement not only in the quality of the candidates selected but will also assure the public that really the very best is being done to improve the standards of administration.

Sir, I once again say that we should not cast aspersions on this institution which ranks in the public mind with the Judiciary. Unless we put faith in the men whom we have placed in these high positions and give them respect that is their due, they cannot rise to the level which they are expected to reach.

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have appreciated the arduous and efficient work which has been done by one of the three important bulwarks of good administration in this country—the judiciary, the Election Commission and the organisation of which a report is now under consideration, namely, the UPSC. Sir, our Constitution-makers in their wisdom have erected these three agencies as autonomous authorities which function without fear and favour and maintain the ship of the State on an even keel. They are not influenced by party considerations or by any extraneous motives.

Before I come to the general criticism which has been voiced: firstly, about the constitution of the commission; secondly, about its working and thirdly, about the methods in the

examination which I propose to do in some detail, I have to carry out the command of the hon. Member, Shri Kamath—I hope he will pay attention to my words—who, because he has an important engagement which he must fulfil by 3.30, has commanded me. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no; I requested you. See my note. I have requested you. Who am I to command a Minister? Only the Prime Minister or President can command a Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: He has commanded me to deal with his points first which duty I accept.

The first observation that he made was, and it was an important suggestion which fell from him and therefore I must deal with it, that there should be an amendment of the Constitution by which we ought to make accountable for such lapses as we are guilty of to the UPSC. He says that our responsibility to the UPSC under the Constitution is not enough, it ought to be widened. I must oppose this suggestion because I think it is thoroughly incompatible with the political structure which we have created under the Constitution. We have a parliamentary executive and I firmly and sincerely believe that nothing should be done by which the responsibility of the executive to the Parliament is in any way abridged or is in any way made less direct.

Let us go through the provisions of the Constitution. Article 315 says:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State. . . ."

Then, the next article says that the Chairman and other members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by the President, which means the executive government.

Sub-clause (2) of article 316 refers to the security of tenure. It says:

"A member of a Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of sixty-five years, and in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that—

.....(b) a member of a Public Service Commission may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (1) or clause (3) of article 317."

That is to say, a member of the Public Service Commission has the same security of tenure as a member of the judiciary. After that, sub-clause (3) of that article says:

"A person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office."

That answers the complaint that an incumbent to that office is the seeker of a career. He has nothing to look forward to except the praise and gratitude of the nation which he serves. This position is emphasised again in article 319 according to which he is debarred from seeking any kind of favour from Government at the end of his tenure. Article 320 refers to the functions of the Public Service Commission. Of course, there is a proviso to that article to which reference has been made. Now, I am supposed to deal with all the points before 3-20. Lastly, there is article 322 which says:

"(1) It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such re-

port the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Therefore, here is laid down, as could not have been done in a more direct fashion, the responsibility of the administration to accept the advice of the Union Public Service Commission and to accept our responsibility to Parliament.

The Union Public Service Commission is expected to follow a certain code of conduct, to follow a certain procedure to conform to certain values in making proposals for appointment to the services and other ancillary matters, and the moment we deviate from them this independent authority reports to Parliament, which is supreme. Whether the Union Public Service Commission is right or we are right, whether our action has to be approved or the action of the Commission has to be approved, that has to be decided by this supreme body, Parliament.

As I said, in a parliamentary government, in a government which is run by parliamentary executive, the responsibility of the executive to the Parliament must be full, and must also be direct; there ought not to be any other authority interposed in between which, in any measure, cuts down or diminishes the responsibility of the executive to Parliament. Therefore, the suggestion of Shri Kamath, in my humble submission, goes completely against what he prizes so much probably more than I do, the parliamentary democracy. If a wrong is done, it is pointed out in the House, it is raised in the House, cases are discussed and facts are stated. It is for the Union Public Service Commission to state the facts. After the Union Public Service Commission has stated the facts, we are asked, we are questioned, we are held responsi-

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ble and we give the answer or reason for not accepting the view of the UPSC.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Minister, but may I request him why an explanation, a comprehensive explanation, is not laid on the Table of the House, giving reasons to Parliament for the various lapses which are listed in twenty or more appendices to this report? Only the lapses are mentioned; no explanations by the Government for the lapses are given. So, I would request the Minister to give them now.

Shri Hajarnavis: May be, there is delay in accepting the advice; may be, either we have convinced the UPSC or they have convinced us. Certainly, we are two different entities, working in our own way. Therefore, before we agree, if I may say so, to disagree, to differ, a great deal of discussion goes on. Right from the day the requisition is sent, the discussion starts. Suppose we had said that we want a person who answers some qualifications because we are satisfied that he will be suitable for discharging the duties of a post; the UPSC may not be satisfied that a person of those qualifications would be able to discharge the duties of that post. In that case, they will request us to modify the qualifications. They are exceedingly vigilant and they are conscious of their responsibility to the nation. I have said it once. I will say it twice and I am going to say it a number of times, this institution is entitled to all the gratitude of this nation, because it is discharging its duties without fear or favour. That is why there is some delay. Therefore, I do not think the suggestion of Shri Kamath is compatible with the constitutional scheme under which this Government functions.

Then, I will come to the other point which he has raised. I thought I will deal with it at the end, develop-

ing my main point, but he has asked, and rightly asked because he is entitled to ask, why, when the number of posts is 1,902, the candidates interviewed are 1,621. Among the examinations that we hold, there are a number of examinations which we hold for the defence services. There, the written examinations are held by us but the interviews are held by the boards of the Defence services. Therefore, between the candidates who have appeared for the written examination and candidates called for interview there will always be a disparity. That is the answer.

Regarding the second question which he has asked I thought I have given him an answer, but I must give him a very categorical answer. He has said in his speech:

"I do not know how it takes place now, because there is a tendency in some quarters to make up in the case of certain candidates who have been brought before the UPSC by what was in the olden days known as the 'chit system'. I hope that the 'chit system' does not prevail today, and I hope it is abolished."

We are told that the 'chit system' prevailed in the case of Indian ICS officers. Sir, from what I have been able to read, and I have been reading quite a good amount of literature very carefully during the last two or three days, I find that so far as the recruitment to the Indian element of the ICS by Competition was concerned, there was no underhand dealing or any kind of influence. They were all recruited in competition.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was referring to the period soon after independence, because it was alleged on the floor of the House by no less a person than Acharya Kripalani that the 'chit system' used to be prevalent in those early years.

You were not in the House at that time.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have no knowledge at all, but I can tell this that after I listened to the debate yesterday I asked the Chairman of the UPSC as to whether there was any case where we had disqualified a person appearing for the IAS for trying to bring a chit or influence. He said that no one had been disqualified because no one had approached. If a single candidate is so unwise or illadvised that he makes any kind of an approach, direct or indirect—it is conviction all round and if there is any doubt about it, I make it clear that if any single member is approached directly or indirectly on behalf of the candidate, he will be rendering the greatest disservice to the candidate because that candidate will immediately be disqualified. I hope, I have satisfied the hon. Member.

As regards the point whether the personality test is fair or not, there can always be two views about a candidate's performance. But, I believe, the person who is the least qualified to judge his own performance is the candidate himself. The poet had said:—

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us

To see oursel's as others see us!"

So, after all, the matter of interview is between the members of the Board and the candidate himself and the candidate cannot admit to himself that he has probably not come upto his own expectations or upto the expectations of his well-wishers or relatives; or, it may be that his values are different from that of the Board. But the most scrupulous care is taken to see that no kind of personal influence is allowed to be effective, except the merit of the candidate and except what the Board regards as the suitability of the candidate, and to guide or decide the

suitability of that candidate at that time.

Shri Kamath suggested having a *viva voce* test prior to the written test. *Prima facie* I was attracted by that idea. But as far as I know, no member of the Board cares to enquire the marks which are obtained in the written test. He thinks, he is not concerned with it and that he is presently concerned with the performance of the candidate at the interview.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be so.

Shri Hajarnavis: I can assure the hon. Member that it is so. But, if, on the contrary, we adopted the suggestion of Shri Kamath, when there are about 6,000 candidates, I do not know how many boards and what time would be required. There has got to be some kind of a screen or sieve through which only those who are likely to be selected will pass. When Shri Kamath appeared, there were not more than 200 or 300 examinees and I was told that the *viva voce* and the written examinations were simultaneous. Sometimes if a day was free—as far as I have been able to ascertain or check up with other people who appeared during the days when Shri Kamath appeared,.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I may correct him, I started well before the written test and was finished before the written test was over. It was not after the written test.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sometimes it was simultaneous. If a candidate did not have a paper on a particular day...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was never held after the written test was over.

Shri Hajarnavis: No. Both were finished simultaneously. But I agree that the result of the written exami-

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nation was not known before marks were awarded for interview.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have got the point.

Shri Hajarnavis: I wish we could do it. Nothing would please the UPSC more than if they could adopt such a thing because they are concerned with nothing more than to convince the public, the Parliament and everyone that every candidate who appears before them has an equal and fair chance with everyone else. That is their concern.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not adopt it?

Shri Hajarnavis: But if 6,000 candidates appear and their number is likely to grow, the suggestion is impossible of adoption.

Then there was the suggestion, which fell from some other hon. Members but which I do not think will be accepted, that there should be some sort of preliminary screening by the State Public Service Commissions. But I do not think that what has been said in spite of my protests about the State Public Service Commissions is true. I do not think it will be a generally accepted suggestion.

Then, Shri Kamath asked about the exclusion of the Vice-President's staff and the Hospitality Organisation. Under the old Government of India Act, the Governor-General's staff was excluded from the purview of the Federal Public Service Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Imperial days.

Shri Hajarnavis: Here Shri Kamath himself agreed to the advisability of excluding the President's staff from the necessity of consultations with the UPSC.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said "not the entire staff" but "some staff".

Shri Hajarnavis: What applies to the President also applies to the Vice-President on parity of reasoning. The Hospitality Organisation also works under the Military Secretary to the President. They work closely in liaison with the staff of the President and, therefore, what applies to the personal staff of the President also applies to an organisation which works under the President's staff. That was the reason. I believe, I have.....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the spirituality test?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am dealing with Shri Kamath's suggestions.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: That also was Shri Kamath's suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I referred to the 'carry forward' rule and judgment of the Supreme Court.

Shri Hajarnavis: My hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister, has already made a statement about that. The judgment of the Supreme Court is the law of the land under article 141 of the Constitution. It shall certainly be carried out, but at the same time the due rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will also be protected. It is a very difficult question. It is under our examination. But I make it very clear that so far as we are concerned, we are quite clear in our mind that the law declared by the Supreme Court is the law of the land and must be carried out by us. How to carry it out while at the same time protecting the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which also is our concern and our constitutional responsibility, as Shri Kamath pointed out, under article 335, is a very difficult question.

to which we are addressing ourselves. We will try to implement and discharge both the constitutional responsibilities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before I take leave of the hon. Minister, may I ask one question, namely, whether candidates who were declared successful in the test held in 1960 but, because of the 'carry forward' rule, were not selected for the posts will be taken in now—I mean, the meritorious candidates?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have not studied the judgment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There are 23 persons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About 30 persons.

Shri Hajarnavis: But we will certainly take a decision on that as soon as possible and implement it.

Shri Kamath will pardon me if I do not deal with what is called the method II, but I hope, if he cares, he it when I deal with the merits of method II, but I hope, if he cares, he may read my speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will try to come back before you finish. I will not take long.

Shri Hajarnavis: It will be my pleasure.

There are certain other references which I want to make as to what a collector can do or a district officer can do or could do even during the British days. I would invite the hon. Members of this House to go to Narsinghpur and see how close to the people a member of even in those days the Indian Civil Service could be. There may be one or two references like this later on and, I hope, Shri Kamath will pardon me if I make them in his absence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As you might embarrass me, I am leaving the Chamber.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am giving him a warning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure you will be on your legs till 4 O' clock. I will be back before that.

Shri Hajarnavis: Now, I shall, first of all, deal with the genesis and the tradition of the Indian Civil Service. There is an impression, an impression which I myself shared in fact, that somehow or other the Indian Civil Service is a copy of the Civil Service which existed in U.K. and elsewhere and we have not attained the high standard which the Civil Service elsewhere reaches. When I addressed myself to the study of the question, I found that Indian Civil Service is the oldest Civil Service in which entry is based on merit and in which the places were obtained by the Indian element by merit and maintained by them in spite of the greatest difficulties which they encountered. And that tradition of the Civil Service still continues. It is only when we create doubts about their efficiency, about their integrity, about their patriotism, about their desire to serve the country, that will cause the greatest damage to the Civil Service.

15.31 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHESHI in the Chair]

Madam, I might remind the House that it was in 1833 that Macaulay as the Secretary of the Board of Control proposed that the readership of the East India Company should get to the candidates who have passed a competitive examination. The proposal was not accepted. But another allied proposal was accepted, namely, candidates who go and who obtain their positions on account of patronage extended by some politicians should be trained.

When we think of Civil Service, there are three things which are allied to each other which go

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together. One is the agency which recruits; secondly, the training—where should the training take place—and thirdly, what kind of training. These three things have been discussed during the last hundred years and debates which we witnessed for the last two days are merely a repetition of the controversies which have arisen more than once in which same points have been made and examined with the greatest care and on which there have always been two views.

So far as the British Civil Service was concerned, the positions in it, especially the positions in the higher echelons have always been obtained at least till 1871 by patronage. The highest class of the Civil servants which is now known as administrative class was exclusively recruited through patronage. I am glad Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is here. I had a word or two to say to her. So, the administrative class in England was wholly recruited by patronage and it was the view of many important people, many important politicians in the British public life that unless these posts are filled by patronage, political life in England, in U.K., would be impossible, that it would be impossible for any party to manage the House of Commons unless Government had patronage at its command. Instances were given that even the patronage system had produced outstanding administrators. After all, what is the test of a good system? Firstly, it works and secondly, it produces good material, good administrators. That is the test. Now, judged by this test, they cited a number of administrators who held their initial appointment through patronage and yet they were discovered as extraordinarily competent. For instance, one of the names mentioned was, and is generally mentioned—Madam you must be familiar with that name—Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the name?

Shri Hajarnavis: Mountstuart Elphinstone. He is very famous in the western parts of India, closely connected with Marathas. He was a good administrator. He had only a smattering knowledge, when he came here and after became here he was appointed to positions and he in course of time became one of the ablest administrators in the country. Then, the name of Metcalfe was mentioned and he in course of time became one of the ablest administrators in the country. Then, the name of Metcalfe was mentioned; the name of John Lawrence was mentioned; the name of Thomason was mentioned. There has always been a debate between what is called the competition-walas and the persons who owe their positions to patronage. But so far as the Indian Civil Service is concerned, the Indian view has always insisted, that it should be open for competition to all Indians without reference to race, caste or religion, and that merit should be the sole criterion. While this started from 1858, the first Civil servant—he is well-known—the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore was recruited in 1860. Therefore, I submit to this House that here is a service which is a precious heritage, which is our proudest possession, of which the traditions are that you obtain a position in it, you enter in it, after a very stiff competition, and secondly, you rise in that service by sheer merit. That is the tradition of the Service. It is not something which is copied from elsewhere; it is not something in which standards which prevail elsewhere are discarded here, or not observed here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Are you pleading that we should still have the same type of steel frame that the Indian Civil Service was constituted of? Is that the demand of modern Indian society today as it is being built up?

Shri Hajarnavis: That raises another question. I will not use the

word 'steel frame' because it is in bad odour and it is a very very unpleasant association. But any student of public administration will say that an administrative service is the hard core of any Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That everybody agrees.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am only on a limited question, namely, how should there be an entry? It should afford an equal opportunity to every individual to enter that Service. Apart from the obvious justice of this attitude, it is the constitutional injunction under article 18. That has always remained. The whole Service has been conceived in that. It has continued in that. Patronage has always been looked down upon as an inferior method of entering into the Civil Service. There was a debate during the latter part of the 19th century whether the competition-walas were good or selected person. At that time competition-walas was a term of derision. Apparently, in the first part of the 20th century it became a term of pride, the position of pride, so that the competition-walas were supposed to come from the lower middle class and were not supposed to come upto the standard of the upper classes with their graces, with their manners and all that. That was the prejudice. But the Indian Civil Service broke through that prejudice. So, it is this kind of Civil Service which today we have inherited and which we are continuing, and it is these traditions which we want to continue.

I would respectfully submit to the House that in regard to the recruitment to the Civil Service, the UPSC is alive to its responsibility and is aware of its duty, and it constantly knows what standards it must apply in order that the quality, the level, the status and the affection and the regard that people have for that service should continue. It is essential, therefore, firstly that they should give an equal and fair opportunity to every individual if he is so qualified

to enter that service in which the emoluments are not the only attraction but the tradition, the status of the service, and the challenge it throws to the individual merit, the pride of having competed with the best of the land and entering the class of elite—I am using the word in a higher and finer sense—it is the challenge and it is that attraction which is important. Therefore, it is necessary that they should so behave that every youth in this country has confidence in their judgement and in their fairness.

Therefore, it pained me when such a responsible Member of this House like Shrimati Renu Chakravartty cast aspersions without giving me any details.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We shall give them to you.

Shri Hajarnavis: I shall convince her in no time that her doubts are without any foundation whatsoever. I am speaking to her, through you, in all sincerity. Now, here are six or seven persons who are trying to do a very difficult task. I have sometimes myself sat on the selection committees. I wonder whether Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has ever done so . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You would not take me on the selection committee.

Shri Hajarnavis: I would like her to do it. It is more exhausting and it is more tiring to interview a candidate than to be interviewed. If two candidates of nearly equal merit have been examined, to allocate marks and decide whether the one should have 115 marks or the other should have 120 marks is exceedingly difficult.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The expert will do it for you. The Head of the Department will be there and he will do it.

Shri Hajarnavis: Even he will have the same trouble. So, when they set

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about their very difficult and onerous task, we should not make it very difficult for them by casting unjustified aspersions on them.

As I have already said, they do not look forward to any career. When a person accepts a position in the UPSC, he knows that that is the end of his administrative career. He knows that if once he does anything wrong, it will reverberate throughout the country. Though these reports have been debated upon from year to year, there has not been a single specific case which has been mentioned where the members of the UPSC have strayed from the straight path of duty and of rectitude. At best, one may not agree with them. That is all. Compared to the responsibility that they carry, what we pay is certainly not commensurate with it. The non-official members do not even get pension. Yet, I know that many of them accept that position because they think that they are serving their nation and they are serving their people.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): What is the number of those honorary people?

Shri Hajarnavis: I did not say 'honorary', but I said 'non-official'. They do not get any pension at the end of their service. At the end of their career they cannot look forward to any administrative appointment. That is the end of their career.

I was pained, therefore, when a few voices cast doubts upon their impartiality and upon their integrity. I have been in Delhi for the last five or six years, and it has been my privilege to be a junior limb of Government during the last four or five years. Except for Mr. Jha who was the Home Secretary, I have not met a single member of the UPSC. They live in their isolation. They prize their independence, and they prize their reputation. Next time when we have occasion to refer to them, I appeal to the House that we shall not refer to their performance lightly. If there is any

case in which there is reasonable ground to suspect that the strict standards have not been adhered to, certainly, it should be taken notice of. But before anyone is convinced that the members of the UPSC do not conform to the high ideal which they have set before themselves, I do not think that any Member of this House should doubt either their integrity or their impartiality.

Then, I come to the point which was mentioned by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, about the subjects offered. I have done a bit of reading about this also. She asked why British History was studied.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I said was this. There are fewer candidates who offer Indian history as a subject for the examination than those who offer British Constitutional History or European History. That was my point.

Shri Hajarnavis: Indian history is also a subject....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Asian history is not a subject at all. Indian history is offered by a very much smaller number of candidates, and a much larger number offer British Constitutional History and European history. I think that our IFS and IAS officers should apply their minds to Indian history, Asian history and also African history much more than they do to British history.

Shri Hajarnavis: I agree that they should have intimate knowledge of our culture, of our history and of our civilisation. But can anyone understand the Indian Constitution as it is today without understanding the British constitutional history?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But why counterpoise the two?

Shri Hajarnavis: Is there anyone who can understand the institutions which are created under the Constitu-

tion without reference to the British Constitution? For instance, there is article 265 which provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law. What constitutional and legal battles were fought, and in fact not only constitutional and legal battles were fought, but actual battles were fought for the maintenance of that principle which has been enshrined in article 265? Can anyone understand the significance of these words 'except by authority of law' without understanding the British Constitution?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can anyone understand it without understanding our own history first?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have not said that Indian history ought not to be read. Suppose, for instance, I were to say that dialectical materialism is exceedingly good, and it ought to be studied, as it is studied as a compulsory subject for study in several very progressive countries; if it were said that you should study dialectical materialism without reference to the Russian Revolution where it was actually applied, then what you would be reading would be only copybook maxims without any application whatsoever. Similarly, British history is a must and necessary subject. In my humble opinion, whoever wants to understand the Constitution of India, a subject which every officer of this country must know, because it is the structure under which we work, he must study British history and British Constitution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is that the crux or is the crux Indian history?

Shri Hajarnavis: During these 100 years, what were the subjects taught? What happens in the other countries? I carried out a parallel study. I find that during the excellent training which the civil servants received at what is called the College, the subjects were jurisprudence and law, British law. Even in the old days which produced administrators—not only dis-

tinguished administrators, but sometimes they acted as judges—this was the position. I will mention some names. There was Sir George Campbell who was a judge of the Calcutta High Court.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the hon. Member were to read his judgments, she would find that they are full of erudition, full of wisdom. He later became Governor. Similarly there was Sir John Strachey who was a judge, who became Governor. All these officers were fully grounded in jurisprudence, in law, in British constitutional history.

Apart from this, I will say what are the subjects taught at the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* in France. It is an institution, which has attracted attention from elsewhere also. What are the subjects which are taken for examination? They are (1) an essay on a subject dealing with the general evolution of political, economic and social ideas and facts since the middle of the 18th century; that is, a paper founded on *la culture generale* in its widest sense; (2) an essay on the political institutions of the principal contemporary states or on the fundamentals of French administrative law; (3) an essay on economic policies; and (4) a translation into French of a text written in a foreign language (for the students' examination) or a summary of a longer text or a group of several texts (for the civil servants' examination).

Then comes a passage which is interesting and which is relevant:

"One would nevertheless be ready to approve fully of the system, if such papers were counter-balanced by others, aimed at checking this basic knowledge; but far from it! Amongst the hundred or so optional subjects, the highest marks are allotted to the subjects

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included in the mathematics and science groups...."

I am speaking of the French system which has produced very efficient civil servants. I read recently an article in which it was stated that the recent phenomenal rate of growth in France was due to the excellent co-operation which has now been established between the French civil servants and President De Gaulle.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think our ideals in India are quite different. De Gaulle is not our ideal.

Shri Hajarnavis: It continues:

"...the lowest to these comprising the law, philosophy, politics and economics group. There is something of a paradox for a French mind, in such a distribution of the marks. I must confess that I do not believe that "very high marks in higher botany, geology or zoology are truly indicative of the candidate's aptitude to become a brilliant civil servant in the Treasury, the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Labour. It appears actually that in spite of the 'premium' so offered to scientific subjects, the great majority of the candidates do not take them...."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have different tenets for ourselves.

Shri Hajarnavis: They, as in India, prefer to have knowledge of economics, political science and political institutions. That is necessary. The head of the French civil service thinks that for a civil servant training in these things are a *sine qua non*.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They do not study French history.

Shri Hajarnavis: They do, but together with that they study these.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the basic point.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not join issue with the hon. Member that study of Indian history is a must.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: African history, Asian history—these must also be musts. We cannot just think about France and De Gaulle and the British system and then leave the other things.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am just trying to consider whether what is appearing here is an isolated phenomenon, something which does not happen elsewhere. This requires some explanation. Is it a fact that we have taken a wrong step somewhere? That is the question to which I address myself. The questions that are raised here are of prime importance, are of great importance. The way in which we recruit our civil service is not a question which affects us only this year; it is something which is going to affect us continuously for the next 20-30 years. It is a question of very great importance. That is why I am trying to convince the House that these questions are studied by us with very great care in all their aspects. It is very difficult to take a decision on these aspects. It is very easy to take a decision of which the chief attraction is novelty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is exactly the thing. You must look ahead, not only behind. You must take account of the pattern of the new forces that are emerging and study them. We should apply our mind more to Asian history, the new forces that are emerging in Africa as well as in our own country. That was my point. I do not think you have caught it.

Shri Hajarnavis: I entirely agree that knowledge must be wide-based, broad-based.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: And look ahead.

Shri Hajarnavis: Of course, look ahead.

We had yesterday an interesting speech by one hon. Member. He himself is a student of mathematics—it was apparent from his speech—because he was so acute, so analytical—I refer to Shri K.C. Sharma. He asked—what is use of having a mathematician or a physics student for the Indian Police? I thought a mathematics student could argue logically, find out the fallacies in any argument that is adduced, arrange facts to make proper deductions. A physics trained man can observe even the slightest difference in colour in the objective surroundings and make proper deductions. That is very important.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We want them for other work which is more important.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do think if a proposition is put like this that on account of the conditions which we have created, good physicists, good mathematicians and good technologists are being diverted from their rightful callings, callings to which their natural aptitudes would lead them, it would be acceptable. Conditions can be changed. For instance, take the pay structure, pay scales.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: And social status.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is an argument which I can understand. But to say that because a man has taken a good degree in physics, therefore, his only place is in the laboratory, and he is not good for the administration, would go against experience in so many places, because there are administrators today who have been trained either as mathematicians or as....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Trained in natural science.

Shri Hajarnavis: ...graduates in physics or chemistry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We agree to differ on this point.

About the punishment of a corrupt officer, what is the reason why Government has not accepted the opinion of the Commission?

Shri Hajarnavis: I believe the reasons are there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But they are not at all convincing.

Shri Hajarnavis: How can I convince one who is determined not to be convinced?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I think the majority of the House is not convinced about a corrupt officer being condoned.

Shri Hajarnavis: He is not condoned. We have inflicted punishment on him, but there can be two views as to what is the appropriate punishment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You just now said that the Commission was doing excellent work, that they were people of such high calibre that we should not go against them. Then in this particular case of corruption, why should you shield that man?

Shri Hajarnavis: Out of 10,000 cases, we have differed in one. May be we are wrong, they are right. Whoever can say who is right? Just as the Commission in their conscience come to a conclusion which they think proper, we in our conscience come to another conclusion, a different conclusion, and we cannot escape our responsibility of coming to that conclusion.

I believe I have dealt with most of the points raised. In summing up, I may say I had a little disappointment when I listened to the debate, because I expected we would have many suggestions as to how our methods of recruitment could be improved, and about methods of recruitment other than the traditional one which we have found successful. There is a debate going on in other countries.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

There is Method Two to which reference was made, in which there is no written examination, there is only an extended interview. Though it is derisively called country house interview or week-end interview, it yields very good results. Study has shown that the civil servants recruited by this methods are equally competent as those recruited by the older method. It is our desire that we should extend the catchment area which brings in talent into our reservoir. Besides the main stream which feeds the reservoir, there may be many rivulets. I expected that suggestions would come from the hon. Members born out of their experience in various fields, that they would advise and guide us as to how this could be done, for after all, we function under the control and direction of this House. It is truer about what is being done with regard to the Commission than about anything else.

So, I would end with the request that next time when we have to debate this subject, I shall look forward to receiving many valuable suggestions. Thank you.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions. We have exceeded the time.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Only half a minute. A point has not been replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On every motion people get up and ask questions. How are we to go on with the business?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I had made a suggestion. The present functions of the UPSC are limited only to selection, but the people who are trained and put in the services get demoralised because of so many factors. So, I suggested there should be screening every five years by the UPSC, and that the number of Members might be increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963, and communicated to this House on the 2nd September 1963, and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Dr. Banerjee; Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Dr. P. D. Gaitonde, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri R. R. Morarka, Shri V. C. Parashar, Dr. D. S. Raju, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Dr. Saradish Roy, Shri A. T. Sarma, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri Krishnapal Singh, Dr. P. Srinivasan, Shri Nagendra Prasad Padav, and Dr. Sushila Nayar".

This hon. House has expressed concern on the subject of adulteration of drugs on many occasions. This hon. House as well as the Rajya Sabha have repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction at the definition of drugs in the present Act, which specifically excludes Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. Further, the necessity of exercising control over these medicines has been voiced not only in both Houses of Parliament, but also by the Estimates Committee of Parliament in their Thirtysixth Report. The Drug Consultative Committee, which is statutory body under the Drugs Act, consisting of the Drug control administrators from the Central and State Governments, have also made similar recommendations, and the Central Council of Health passed a resolution to that effect in 1960 recommending that standardisation of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs and regulation over their manufacture, distribution and sale be enforced.

Therefore, one change that is proposed in this amending Bill is that the definition be made more comprehensive so as to include Ayurvedic and Unani drugs, although the control that is proposed to be exercised over these drugs is a very limited one. It relates to (1) that these drugs be prepared in hygienic surroundings, (2) that the contents are displayed on the label, so that one can check that these constituent ingredients are really in the medicine, and (3) that those who are manufacturing the drugs are sure that the raw materials that they are using for the manufacture of the drugs are the right ones and of the right quality.

Further, we have attempted to carry out the wishes of this House by proposing enhanced penalties for the adulteration of drugs. In this amending Bill, the imprisonment is proposed to be increased to ten years. The idea is that anybody who adulterates drugs is guilty of as serious an offence as committing murder.

Further, it is proposed that if it is proved that a deliberate adulteration of drugs has been indulged in, the manufacturers may be further punished by the confiscation of the means of production of such drugs, so that the penalty is really deterrent and has the desired effect.

There are certain other minor amendments most of which are of a consequential nature. If the Ayurvedic and Unani drugs are to be brought in, it is necessary that the experts of those systems be included in the technical committee or board to supervise the manufacture of these drugs and medicines. Therefore, it is proposed to include four people who are experts in ayurvedic and unani systems. As several amendments proposed are of a very serious and far-reaching character, we have proposed that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses so that the wisdom of the elected representatives of both sides from both the Houses may be available to us to make the provisions of this Bill as satisfactory as is humanly possible. With these words, Sir, I commend my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963, and communicated to this House on the 2nd September, 1963, and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

(1) Dr. R. Banerjee; (2) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri; (3) Dr. P. D. Gaitonde; (4) Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; (5) Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; (6) Shri Lahri

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Singh; (7) Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra; (8) Dr. G. S. Melkote; (9) Shri R. R. Morarka; (10) Shri V. C. Parashar; (11) Dr. D. S. Raju; (12) Shri Shivram Rango Rane; (13) Dr. Saradish Roy; (14) Shri A. T. Sarma; (15) Dr. Sarojini Mahishi; (16) Shrimati Jayaben Shah; (17) Shri Krishnapal Singh; (18) Dr. P. Srinivasan; (19) Shri Nagenra Prasad Yadav; and (20) Dr. Sushila Nayar."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. I will invite your attention to the motion adopted in the Rajya Sabha. At the outset, Sir, let me say that I am not a stickler for rules; I do not want to obstruct or delay the passage of the Bill. I want it to be passed as early as possible. But a healthy regard for Rules of Procedure as an essential part of the process of strengthening parliamentary institutions. Therefore, I would invite your attention to the motion adopted in the other House on 28th August 1963 which we are asked more or less to endorse and to join in. That refers to quorum and all that; that is not important. It says that in other respects the rules of procedure of "this House"... that means to say, of the Rajya Sabha. You were the Deputy Chairman....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was there for ten years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, you know it very well. It says the rules of "this House" relating to Select Committees shall apply with such modifications as the Chairman may make.

Now, we are completely in dark here in this House; we do not know what the rules of procedure of Rajya Sabha are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are published.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless we are given a copy, we cannot know;

at least the relevant parts should be given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: They are available in the Library.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is not the main point. Anyway, when it is part of the motion, whatever is relevant to the motion must be supplied. That is one point.

Now, I come to the crucial aspect of the matter. I invite your attention, firstly, to rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure. When a Bill is introduced—that rule says—or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge, that is, the Minister concerned, in this case Dr. Sushila Nayar, may make one of the following motions. The motions are given there. Those are the only motions that could be moved according to our Rules. I am not aware of the rules in the other House of which you were such a distinguished Presiding Officer. We are concerned with the rules that we have got here. What do they say? One of the motions can be: "That it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council". This motion is not of that character at all.

This motion is in reverse. That is not envisaged in our rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a similar rule. You may take my word.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are not even supposed to refer to the other House. You are an expert in the matter because you have been so long there but you cannot expect us to have the same expert knowledge of rules of the other House as you fortunately have. You are in a fortunate position and we are envious of you to a certain extent so far as knowledge of the rules are concerned, not otherwise. The motion before this House today is not one of the motions that can be made under rule 74 of our Rules. The other motions with regard to the Select Committee are comprised in rules 298 to 305 of our Rules of

Procedure. There again, the same rules go counter to the motion that is before the House. Please refer to rules 298 to 305 which deal with Select Committees. For instance, you have got a rule saying that the report of Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be placed before the House. Now, in the motion passed by the Rajya Sabha with which we are supposed to concur is that the report be presented to the other House,—there is no reference to this motion made by the Minister today, that the report be presented to this House also. Suppose we accept the motion today, the Committee is not bound to place the report before this House, because there is nothing in the motion. It will be only placed in the other House. (*Interruption*). The Law Minister should be here so that he can take charge of the Bill at this stage.

Lastly, I would invite your attention to Part II of the Bulletin which we got this morning, which refers to the copy of the letter dated 11th September—yesterday—from Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health, to the Secretary, Lok Sabha. I do not know whether it is an afterthought to refer this Bill to the President for his recommendation and consideration in the House. It is dated 11th September. I do not know whether it was sent earlier, because it came in the Order Paper as a matter of fact, yesterday, and it was pushed off to today because of pressure of work; and if it had not been received yesterday, this motion would have been completely out of order because the recommendation required under article 117 (3) was not before the House yesterday. It was got only today and it is lucky for her that the President's recommendation has been conveyed to the House before she moved the motion.

Now, may I invite your attention to article 117 (3)? It says:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President

has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill." It is obvious—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It says, "it shall not be passed."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The recommendation has been received now. Till passing, it may be open.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is all right. There is no point about that. Now, may I invite your attention to article 110? It sets out various matters. Clause (1) of this article says:

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, . . .

that is to say, appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India. This Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, article 117 (1) also comes into operation. It says as follows:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 . . ."

I have pointed out item (d) of article 110 (1)—

"shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. . ."

Article 117 (1) also comes into operation because of article 117 (3) has been brought into operation by the Minister herself. Article 117 (1) also *ipso facto*, *a fortiori*, applies, because it makes provision for item (e) visualised or set forth in Article 110. Therefore, the motion as made by the Minister is out of order on various grounds and unless these mistakes are rectified, the motion cannot be proceeded with.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I say a word on this, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary. The general practice in both Houses has been that when a Bill originates in a particular House, it is always the Rules of Procedure of that House that govern the Joint Committee. If a Bill originates in this House, it is the rules of this House that govern the Joint Committee proceedings. This has been the practice all these years. As Mr. Kamath himself read out, the motion says:

"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."

These words are contained in the motion made in that House.

The latter part of the motion says:

"that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion that is now made by the Minister is a motion for concurrence, that this House agrees with the motion for the Joint Committee made and adopted by the other House. On this point, there is no point of order.

It is not a Money Bill. A Financial Memorandum has been given and the President has recommended the consideration of the Bill. So, there is no point of order and we may proceed with the Bill. This is a Financial Bill and a Financial Bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It is only a Money Bill that cannot be introduced there. So, there is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I seek a clarification of your ruling? Un-

less there is a motion before this House which clearly sets forth that the report of the Joint Committee shall be presented to this House, it is not binding on them to present the report to this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One of the Members of the Joint Committee places the report on the Table of this House. When the Bill is passed by the other House, this House takes it up. When a Bill originates in this House, the Joint Committee report is placed on the Table of the other House and it is only after this House passes it and sends it to the other House that the other House takes it up for consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not necessary to make clear provisions about these matters in the Rules of Procedure of both Houses? It is for the Rules Committee to consider.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may make the suggestion to the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When you are in the Chair, you are as good as the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a motion for concurrence and there is no point of order. **Shri Kakkar.**

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत समय के बाद इस प्रकार का प्रयास सरकार की ओर से किया गया कि जड़ी-बूटियों में अशुद्धता के बारे में कड़ा कदम उठाया जाये। परन्तु मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि यह जो संशोधन इस विषय में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल नहीं है। इस में इस बात की कोशिश तो जरूर की गई कि अभी तक पुराने एक्ट में जो यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं था, उस को इस में बढ़ा दिया जाये। परन्तु इन पद्धतियों के अतिरिक्त और भी चिकित्सा-पद्धतियां हमारे देश में हैं—जैसे होमियोपैथी का सिस्ट

है—, जिन के बारे में इस बिल में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। य नहीं कहा जा सकता कि होमियोपैथी में जो औषधियाँ तैयार होती हैं, उन में प्रायः मिलावट नहीं होती है, या वे हानिकारक नहीं होती हैं। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने समय के बाद जब इस प्रकार का एक संशोधन इस सदन के सामने आया, तो उस में देश में प्रचलित दवा-दारू की सब पद्धतियों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये था।

इस विषय में एक बात मुझे विशेष तौर पर कहनी है और वह यह है कि जिस प्रकार ऐलोपैथी की औषधियों में अशुद्धता होने पर सजा या दंड दिया जाता है, उसी प्रकार इस बिल के द्वारा यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार का व्यवहार आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों के साथ उसी प्रकार का रहा है, जिस प्रकार कि ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति के साथ रहा है। क्या सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों को भी वही प्रोत्साहन दिया है, जो कि ऐलोपैथिक को दिया है? मुझे खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस विषय में कई कमेटियाँ बिटाई गईं, इस विषय में कई बार जांच कराई गई, परन्तु हमारे सामने जो भी रिपोर्टें मौजूद हैं, आज तक सरकार ने उन पर अमल नहीं किया है।

सब से पहले आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के बारे में विचार करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों की एक कांफ्रेंस १९४६ में हुई। उस कांफ्रेंस के आधार पर चोपड़ा कमिटी नियुक्त की गई और उस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद अन्त में दवे कमिटी मुकर्रर की गई। उस के पश्चात् मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, ने अभी जो कमिटी मुकर्रर की, उस के चेयरमैन डा० के० एन० उडुपा थे। उस की भी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है।

An Hon. Member: Was it for all indigenous medicines?

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: It was for indigenous medicines.

देश में जो भी आयुर्वेदिक आदि देशी औषधियाँ तैयार की जाती हैं, इन सब कमेटियों ने उन के विषय में सिफारिशें कीं, परन्तु मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि उन सिफारिशों की तरफ सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों को तैयार करने में सरकार ने कोई साइंटिफिक मैथड एडाप्ट नहीं किया और उस को अपनी मान्यता नहीं दी, तो फिर सरकार का इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण लगाना कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों में मिलावट पर उसी प्रकार दंड दिया जाये, उचित नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी आदि देशी औषधियों की तैयारी के सम्बन्ध में वही अवसर मिलना चाहिए था, जो कि ऐलोपैथिक दवाइयों की तैयारी में मिलता है और, जैसा कि कमिटी की सिफारिश है, उन के सम्बन्ध में साइंटिफिक रिसर्च की व्यवस्था की जाती और ऐसी प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित की जातीं, जिन में ये औषधियाँ तैयार होती, तब फिर अगर इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण होता, तो ज्यादा उचित होता।

इस के मानी ये नहीं हैं कि मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। कोई भी जड़ी या औषधि हो, चाहे वह यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति की हो और चाहे आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की, उस को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उस में मिलावट न हो सके। परन्तु खेद इस बात का है कि सरकार ने तो हमेशा यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों को ठुकराया, उन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया और बराबर यह कहा कि वे तो साइंटिफिक मैथड पर आधारित नहीं हैं और उन से लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी का ध्यान इस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाता हूँ, जिस में साफ तौर से लिखा गया है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में दस करोड़ से अधिक लोगों का इलाज आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से होता है। और यह स्वाभाविक भी है। देश की जो पापुलेशन है,

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए और साथ ही साथ जो गरीबी है उस को देखते हुए अगर आप आंकड़े लें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आधे से अधिक लोग सिर्फ आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति का सहारा लेते हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि यह सस्ती है और एलोपैथिक पद्धति के मुकाबले में इस की दवाइयां कम दाम में मिल जाती हैं। जब यह पद्धति इतनी प्राचीन है और साथ ही साथ इतनी महत्वपूर्ण है तो फिर उस को इस तरह से ठुकराना, उस को मान्यता न देना, उसको प्रोत्साहन न देना, उस को न अपनाना, कहां तक उचित होगा, इस को आप देखें।

आप ने जब देशी दवाओं की रोकथाम के बारे में यह संशोधन करने का कदम उठाया है, तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि क्लाज ३ में जो बोर्ड की बात आपने रखी है, इस पर मुझे कुछ आपत्ति है। इस धारा को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि जगह जगह पर आपने केन्द्र द्वारा मनोनीत सदस्य रख दिये हैं। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। सब-पैरा १० में लिखा हुआ है :—

“One person to be nominated by the Central Government who is in charge of drug control in a State”

सब-पैरा १४ में लिखा हुआ है :—

“two persons to be nominated by the Central Government who shall represent the Ayurvedic and Unani Drug industry;”

इस विषय में मुझे यह कहना है कि जब खुद सरकारों ने आयुर्वेदिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस को रिकगनिशन दिया है, अपनाया है और वे चल रही हैं तो यह जो बोर्ड है, इस में आप केवल सरकारी आदमियों को ही या अपने द्वारा मनोनीत आदमियों को ही क्यों रखते हैं। जो बोर्ड हैं, वह देखना कि शुद्ध औषधियां तैयार हों, उन औषधियों पर नियंत्रण हो।

ऐसी सूरत में उस पर जो लोग हों, तो उस में जो आप आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों को भी शामिल करते हैं, तो सही तौर पर, वास्तविक रूप में उन संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि भी आने चाहिये। इस प्रकार की संस्थायें जब प्रचलित हैं और प्रायः काफी सरकारों ने उन को मान्यता भी प्रदान कर दी है तो उन को यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये कि वे अपने में से प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजें। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये।

स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस को पढ़ कर मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं और जिस रिपोर्ट का मैंने अभी हवाला दिया है, उस में भी यह लिखा हुआ है कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों को बनाने में भी बहुत दाम खर्च होते हैं, वे भी बहुत महंगी पड़ती हैं क्योंकि उन में सोना चांदी की भस्म होती है। आप चाहते हैं कि उस पर नियंत्रण हो। इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का उल्लेख है कि हमारे देश में जो औषधियां तैयार होती हैं, उन का व्यय, उन का खर्चा जो अंग्रेजी दवायें होती हैं, उन से कम नहीं होता है, कई बार तो अधिक होता है। उन का प्रयोग भी यहां पर ज्यादा होता है। ऐसी दशा में और भी ज्यादा जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। उनकी मांग बहुत जबर्दस्त होती है, उन में व्यय भी काफी अधिक होता है और काफी अधिक रोगी भी उससे ठीक होते हैं, वे उन की दवा दारू का साधन होती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इस ओर जाये और उन को भी प्रतिनिधित्व इस में मिले।

कई बार लोक-सभा में इस बात की चर्चा हुई और बहुधा यह देखा गया है कि ड्रग्स की अशुद्धता के कारण लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं। अब तो य भी देखा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में डाक्टर जो इंजेक्शन लगाते

हैं, उन इंजेक्शनों की खराबी के कारण मौतें भी हो जाती हैं। इस प्रकार के एक दो नहीं काफी संख्या में केस हो चुके हैं। जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, जो क्वालिफाइड हैं, जो अंग्रेजी कालेजों में पढ़े हुए डाक्टर हैं, एलोपैथी के डाक्टर हैं, उन से भी यह मिस्टेक हो जाती है। आप ने कहा है कि इस संशोधन में दण्ड की सीमा बढ़ा दी गई है। दो वर्ष से दस वर्ष कर दी गई है और एक वर्ष की सजा अनिवार्य कर दी गई है। यह पुराने एक्ट में नहीं थी। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर औषधियों के गोलमाल के कारण, अशुद्धता के कारण लोगों की जानों से डाक्टर लोग खेलते हैं और वे डाक्टर जो क्वालिफाइड हैं तथा जो क्वैक्स भी हैं जोकि इन दवाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं, उसके बारे में भी जो आपने अभी अभी दण्ड बढ़ाया है, वही भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसी सदन में कई बार कहा गया है, माननीय कामत जी ने भी कहा है कि इस प्रकार की अशुद्धता चाहे वह खाद्य पदार्थों में हो और चाहे औषधियों में हो, अगर कोई करता है तो उस को पब्लिक के सामने खड़ा कर के कोड़ा लगना चाहिये, उस को फांसी की या ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की सजा हो। परन्तु हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस हद तक नहीं गया है। मैं नहीं समझ सकता हूँ कि जब तक इतना कठोर और इतना कड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक इस प्रकार के रोग पर कैसे काबू पाया जा सकता है। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि मिलावट वाली चीजों में कभी कभी नहीं आ सकती है।

मैंने इसकी धाराओं को पढ़ा है। इन में य अवश्य लिखा है कि सजायें बढ़ा दी गई हैं। अशुद्ध औषधियाँ जिस गाड़ी में या जिस चीज में आयेंगी, उनके बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि उस को भी जब्त कर लिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आम तौर पर सभी कानूनों में होती है। परन्तु एक चीज विशेष तौर से इस में होनी चाहिये। अगर यह

एक बार साबित हो जाता है मुकदमे के जरिये, न्यायालय के जरिये से कि किसी औषधि में अशुद्धता किसी फर्म के द्वारा हुई है तो सदैव के लिए जो लाइसेंस या जो परमिशन उस को मिली हुई है, वह कैंसल कर दी जानी चाहिये। इस चीज की बहुत बड़ी कमी मैं इस संशोधन में पाता हूँ। जब तक आप ऐसा कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, तब तक संतोषजनक परिणाम हासिल करने की आप उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि य बिल ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जा रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कमेटी इन चीजों पर ध्यान दे। जो मैन्युफैक्चरर है, उस के खिलाफ अगर अपराध सिद्ध हो जाता है, तो सदैव के लिए उन औषधियों को मैन्युफैक्चर करने का अधिकार, उस के पास नहीं रहना चाहिये, वह छीन लिया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही जहाँ पर सजा बढ़ाई गई है वहाँ पर मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम अगर माननीय मंत्राणी जी पब्लिक प्लानिंग के विरुद्ध हैं तो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन अवश्य इस में रख दिया जाये। जीवन और मौत का यह प्रश्न है। एक बार अगर औषधियों में मिलावट होनी शुरू हो गई तो उस के बहुत भयंकर परिणाम होंगे। अभी तो अन्न में मिलावट होती है और उसके कारण हमारे देश के नागरिक स्वस्थ नहीं रह पाते, बेमौत मरते हैं। परन्तु एक बार रोगग्रस्त हो जाने के बाद भी अगर औषधियों में मिलावट है तो उनका हर प्रकार से मरना हो जाता है। अन्न शुद्ध न पाने से और रोगग्रस्त होने के बाद शुद्ध औषधि न पाने से, दोनों तरीकों से लोगों के मरने का प्रबन्ध हो जाता है। य जो संशोधन आया है, यह बहुत ही नाकामी है। एक बार कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा ऐसा कड़ा कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये, जैसा कदम उठाने का मैंने सुझाव दिया है। इस का असर प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर भी पड़ेगा और प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

जो फूड एडलट्रेशन एक्ट बनाये गये हैं, उन में भी वे कड़े कदम उठाने की व्यवस्था करेंगी।

प्रायः देखा गया है कि बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों पर दस-बीस हजार रुपया जुर्माना करके उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इस चीज को आप समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश की केवल एक मिसाल देनी है। एक बहुत बड़े व्यापारी का फूड एडलट्रेशन के बारे में केस पकड़ा गया। पचास हजार ब्लाटिंग पेपर का इडेंट उनके यहाँ गया। वह लखनऊ का एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी है। वह केस बाद में न्यायालय में गया और उस पर दस हजार रुपया जुर्माना हो गया। आप देखें कि उस की दैनिक आय क्या थी? उसकी दैनिक आय दस हजार रुपये थी। इस प्रकार से इस मिलावट के रोग को आप कभी खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इन सब चीजों को भी संशोधन के रूप में इस में आना चाहिये और मैं ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सदस्यों का ध्यान विशेषकर इन सभी मुद्दों की ओर आकर्षित करूँगा।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : आप ने हृदय परिवर्तन का नुस्खा तो नहीं बता दिया ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. T. Sarma... I am sorry, he is a member of the Joint Committee. Shri V. B. Gandhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You and I will speak when it comes back from the Joint Committee.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, I am glade to see that the members of the Joint Committee are going to be very able men and women who will constitute this Committee. We are also fortunate in our Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar, as she is eminently qualified to undertake this kind of important legislation. So, also Dr. Raju is equally qualified to share in this

legislation. I hope a thorough discussion will take place in the Joint Committee on these important problems. I also hope that important men representing various interests will appear before this Committee and give evidence.

It is a very important piece of legislation which involves vital interests of the people and of the industry, the pharmaceutical industry and the drugs trade in general. The pharmaceutical industry is a great and growing industry with a greater future and export possibilities. We have a very large country with a very large population and if we are to provide a proper medical aid, the pharmaceutical industry, the drugs trade, will have to grow ten or twenty times more.

I shall briefly deal with three points. Firstly, I shall deal with section 17(b) which it is proposed to be added in this new legislation, which defines adulterated drugs. Secondly, I shall deal with section 19, particularly sub-section 3 which it is proposed to be omitted but which is a section which deals with the modicum of protection now available to certain classes of traders. Finally, I shall deal with the provision for penalties which have now been somewhat enhanced.

I am first dealing with the new section which is to be added, section 17 (b), in which adulterated drugs are defined. I would suggest that this section needs to be somewhat supplemented. It should be amended to include a reference of certain drugs which have natural tendency to deteriorate during normal storage conditions. We know that a number of such drugs exist, and they are of a very important variety. Vitamins are a case in point. This amendment may be included somewhere after the proposed sub-section (b) of new section 17B or in sub-section (b) of that section itself.

Some of us have also felt that really this new section 17B is not very neces-

sary. In fact, it may be considered redundant. Actually, there are enough provisions in the existing Act, in the Schedule "M" and also in the licensing conditions to secure those conditions of hygiene and sanitation and cleanliness which it is intended to secure through the inclusion of this new section 17B.

We know also that the renewal of licence takes place normally after inspection of premises. In other words, my point is that in some sense, we could do without this section without losing much in respect of the rest of the Bill.

Here, I may add that it is felt that retaining this new section 17B may conceivably create some technical difficulties at a later date. I can understand the intention of the Government in this context, and it may be that they are wanting to provide for the things in anticipation of the extension of the scope to Unani and Ayurvedic Systems of medicine.

Now, I come to sub-section (3) of section 19. It is proposed that this sub-section may be omitted. I do not know if that is the right thing to do. I do not know if it is inkeeping with the kind of social legislation that the original Act was intended to be. This sub-section offered a certain amount of protection to a class of dealers. For instance, the sub-section says that a person, not being the manufacturer or the agent shall not be liable for a contravention of section 18 if he proves certain things such as that he did not know and could not have ascertained even with due diligence that the drug in any way contravened the provisions of that section. Secondly, there is another provision saying that if he proves that he acquired the drug under written warranty that the drug does not in any way contravene the provisions of section 18, he shall not be liable under this Act. I believe that it would be quite reasonable, and perhaps fair, to retain this modicum of justice and protection that has been offered to them for so many years. Their in-

terests have to be considered. By retaining this section 19(3), I do not believe that the manufacturers are likely to be adversely affected. Their position will remain very much the same vis-a-vis section 18.

I know that in this business of dealing with legislation of this kind, we have to consider the long chain of processes involved, for instance, the chain that starts at the point of manufacture and goes on lengthening until it ends with the final consumer to whom the goods are sold. During this long chain, it is possible—it has happened very often—that adulteration takes place; it does take place. I know that it is not easy to locate the wrongdoer in this long chain; but Government has experience—the Act has been in force for 23 years now—and may it not also be that our difficulty in locating the wrongdoer and bringing him to book is also the partly to the inadequacy of governmental inspectorial staff and other organisational shortcoming? Sometimes, we wonder we are not really overlegislating. Competent observers have agreed that we are. I have known of instances where Acts have been passed in this House, and rules have not been framed for a year or two afterwards. Now, we shall have to be very careful and we shall have to come to the conclusion that this kind of flood of undigested legislation is not necessarily very helpful.

I know every new amendment, every refinement of the Act, makes the Act more effective. Of course. But it also entails further responsibility on Government to provide adequately qualified and trained staff. It is also a part of Government's responsibility to augment the machinery of the Government through which the Act has to be executed.

Finally, we shall consider the question of penalties. I am one of those who believe that on this question of penalties, we have to have some knid of a philosophy of our own. The penalties are provided in clauses 27 and 30. The maximum period of imprisonment has been raised to ten years.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

16.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Another important thing that we should notice here is that it is proposed to omit the two provisos which enabled the court, in certain circumstances, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year. I do not want that once again what has proved through the years to be a fair and just measure of fair dealing should be taken away. I think it distorts the pattern of social legislation this Bill is supposed to be. Also, I feel there should be a more civilised and graduated form of fitting the punishment to the crime. Sometimes very minor and technical offences come to court, and unless these provisos are retained and the courts given the discretion to give lesser punishments, we shall be having a very unfair situation on our hands. We should, as far as possible, avoid this tendency to provide for severer punishments in our legislation. Fear of law should be enough and should serve as an important instrument to keep men on the right path. We should really try to avoid any tendency towards Fascism. I might repeat what I said here a few days ago while speaking on another Bill. I then said: "we can terrorise people, but we do not improve them."

16.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AIR CRASH NEAR AGRA

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, with your permission, I have to make a small statement.

Further to my statement made in the House yesterday, I have to add that the aircraft was fitted with radar equipment and other navigational and

safety aids which are detailed in a statement placed on the Table of the House.

No snags were reported either by the Pilot or the engineering staff during the transit check up at Nagpur, which was required to be carried out after every landing.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): This plane was reported normally to be due at Palam at 4.30. At about 3.29 or 3.30 the pilot is said to have reported that up to that time he had been in wireless radio contact with Bombay, and that he was switching over to the Delhi station. Between 3.30 and 4.30 no message was received at Palam from this aircraft. According to the reports it was not till 5.30 that the Palam authorities seemed to have thought that something might have gone wrong. May I know what is the position because this report in the papers is very alarming.

17 hrs.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The facts are that unless there is some event on the flight after take off—take-off has been reported—the pilots normally, if there is some alteration in the situation, etc., then they report. Otherwise if the flight is eventless they simply report saying that they are crossing from one area to another area. It was done at 3.36 hours. After that there was no message. The message also said at 3.36 hours that he was going to land at Palam at 4.30. So, no message was expected. At 5 O'clock the Palam control office rang up the concerned officers. The officer who is in charge of the operations then made enquiries. They sent wireless message to the various airports whether an aircraft has landed in any one of them. They then started making preparations to send two aircraft for finding out what has happened; they had to collect the crew and all the other arrangements had to be made. As little time as possible was taken for these arrange-

ments. Meanwhile the IAF had had already flown their aircraft for location or search of the aircraft.

Shri Ranga (Chittor): Sir, we expect naturally to learn even from such unhappy incidents. I do not know whether Government have given any instructions—from what has been said by the hon. Minister it looks as if they have not given any instructions—at least every five minutes or at other proper intervals the aerodrome concerned, on this side or that side should make it its duty to remain in contact with the planes which are in flight so that there is not this kind of a vacuum or lacuna. For an hour and thirty minutes, Delhi did not know what was happening. Bombay did not know whether it had lost contact and they also did not know what was happening. In between this thing has happened unfortunately.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The facts are as follows. There is what is known as the RT system with which the aircraft is connected to the ground. On the radio telephone system any aircraft would at once report if there is the slightest wrong. It would not only report to one airport but to all the airports which are watching constantly to pick up any messages. There was no snag indicated when the last message was received.

Mr. Speaker: But Prof. Ranga is suggesting something else. Even if there be no risk or danger or anything of that sort, they should be asked to continue or intermittently contact the aerodrome, one aerodrome or the other.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Due notice will be taken of that suggestion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): From Press reports we learn that when the plane switched off from Bombay, they tried to contact Delhi. Was Delhi contacted at all and was there any distress signal received at the Delhi airport?

1194 (Ai) LSD—8.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As far as I know no distress signals were received.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is one of the first Viscounts that have met with such an accident.

Mr. Speaker: Was it the first or the second?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After the first air crash many of the Viscounts were grounded and certain built in defects had to be looked into. I would like to know whether any such thing has happened and whether we are in contact with the manufacturers to find out if there was anything basically wrong which required greater attention.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I completely share the anxiety and I can assure the House that the slightest snag found out, detected, reported or indicated by the enquiry or any other source would be taken up at once by us. In fact the Viscounts manufacturers themselves, who are responsible for their manufacture, would themselves be anxious to know if there is anything of the nature indicated by the hon. Member. But we on our side can give the assurance that we shall leave nothing undone so far as precautionary measures in this respect are concerned. As I said earlier, it was the second crash.

Mr. Speaker: As a corollary to this, it might be suggested that where Viscounts are flying in other countries, those people may also be consulted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The manufacturers.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; whether there is any manufacturing defect that they have also discovered.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be taken full note of.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the estimated flying time in the normal course from the approximate area or spot where the accident occurred to Palam? In the normal course, what will be the flying time to cover that distance?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That was indicated: 0336 to 0430 hours.

17.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 13, 1963/Bhadra 22, 1885 (Saka).

Thursday, September 12, 1963/Bhadra 21, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject				
629	Equipment from Soviet Union	5709—10	1820	House building advances in Orissa	5760
635	Bhakra Dam	5710—12	1821	Village Housing Scheme in Orissa	5760—61
630	Industrial Units by Indians in foreign countries .	5713—16	1822	Engineering Undertakings in Dandakaranya .	5761
631	L.I.C. investment in oil refinery	5717—18	1823	Medical Education, Research and Training in Andhra Pradesh	5761—63
632	State Electricity Boards	5718—20	1825	Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.	5763
633	Trachoma	5720—24	1826	National Project Corporation Ltd.	5763
634	Rural Water Supply Board	5724—32	1827	Categorisation (Removal of Anomalies) Committee	5763—64
636	Ghaggar river	5732—33	1828	Slum clearance in Rajasthan	5764
637	Acquisition of land in Delhi	5734—40	1829	Irrigation and Power Schemes in Rajasthan .	5764—65
638	Cancer killing herb	5740—44	1830	Irrigation and Power Projects in Rajasthan . .	5765—66
639	Sea erosion in Kerala	5745—47	1831	Nagappattinam Plant	5766
640	D.V.C.	5747—49	1832	Naya Paisa coins	5766—67
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		5749—5883	1833	Power generation	5767
S.Q. No.	Subject		1834	Improvement of Municipalities in West Bengal	5767—68
641	Death due to electric shock	5749—51	1835	Press for Parliamentary work	5768
642	Constitution House	5751—52	1836	Grants from U.K. for steel plates	768—69
643	Tungabhadra Project	5752	1837	'Mark Woolfs' case	5769—70
644	Loans from U.S.A.	5752—54	1838	Houses for Government servants	5770
645	Small-pox in Delhi	5754—55	1839	Dandakaranya Project area	5770
646	Dandakaranya Project Report	5756	1840	Ramganga Project	5770
647	Survey of water resources	5756—57	1841	Pay Commission's Recommendations	5771—72
648	Thermal Power Generation	5757	1842	Shortage of power in Bihar	5772
649	Hostel on Link Road	5757—58	1843	Unani & Tibbia Conference	5772—73
650	Tax avasion by Thackersey concerns	5758	1844	Contaminated drugs in Bombay	5773
651	C.H.S. Scheme	5759	1845	Milk powder from UNICEF	5773—74
U.S.Q. No.			1846	Foreign exchange for higher studies	5774—75
1818	Roads in Dandakaranya Project	5759	1847	Kosi river	5775
819	New villages in Dandakaranya	5759			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1848	Assets of Indian banks in Burma	5775-76
1849	Credit from I.M.F.	5776
1850	Loans given to political sufferers	5776
1851	Bharat Sadhu Samaj and Bharat Sewak Samaj	5777
1852	Central Health Cadre	5777
1853	Bird & Co.	5777-78
1854	Universal Health Insti- tute, Bombay	5778
1855	Central Printing Presses	5778-79
1856	Income Tax Investigation Commission	5779
1857	Gold mines	5779
1858	Bank of China	5780
1859	Water meters	5780-81
1860	Rajendra Memorial Re- search Society and Rajen- dra Institute at Poona	5781-82
1861	Quarters for Reserve Bank employees	5782
1862	Rehabilitation of gold- smiths in Kerala	5782-83
1863	Smuggling of foreign exchange	5783

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5783—5805

Dr. L. M. Singhvi called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the grievances against the Gold Control Order voiced by goldsmiths in Delhi and other places and the remedial action, if any, proposed to be taken by the Government.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) made a statement in regard thereto. 5784

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5805-06

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1419 dated the 31st August, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(b) G.S.R. No. 1420 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1421 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1412 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1417 dated the 31st August, 1963.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1422 dated the 31st August, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1385 dated the 24th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(ii) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2508 dated the 30th August, 1963, under section 295 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 5806—08

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed to the amendment

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

COLUMNS

made by Lok Sabha in the Limitation Bill, 1963.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed to the amendment made by Lok Sabha in the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(iii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha.

(iv) That Rajya Sabha passed the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

5808

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS PRESENTED

5808

Sixth Report was presented.

DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR SITUATION

5808-40

Discussion raised by Shri Kashi Nath Pandey on the 11th September, 1963, under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on sugar situation and measures to deal with it and the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963, continued.

DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR SITUATION—contd.

COLUMNS

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh) replied to the discussion.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.

5840-96

Discussion on the motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R. M. Hajaranavis) re: Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission concluded. The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

5896-5915

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) moved for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee of the House. The discussion was not concluded.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

5915-20

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a further statement regarding crash of an I.A.C. plane on the 11th September, 1963.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1963/BHADRA 22, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Private Members' Bill.