

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 19, 1965/Śravana
28, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Adulteration

+

- *91. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of Health be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up
a separate Inspectorate for enforce-
ment of quality and to prevent food
adulteration; and

(b) if so, the details of proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) A proposal for the establishment
of a Central Unit with zonal organi-
sations to assist the State Govern-
ments in the proper implementation

380 (Ai) LSD—1.

of the Prevention of Food Adultera-
tion Act, during the IV Plan, is under
consideration.

(b) The details of the proposal are
being worked out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी प्रादरणीय सदन
में सब ने यह पास किया था कि एडल्टेशन
करने वालों को लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट तक की
सजा दी जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि
क्या आज तक किसी शख्स को लाइफ
इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा दी गई है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
श्रीमन्, इस सदन की सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो
पास किया और इस सदन ने जो पास किया,
वह कानून में प्राया है। प्राजीवन कैद की बात
न सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने मानी और न इस सदन
ने।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारत में छोटे छोटे
इलाके वालों को छोड़ कर किसी बड़ी कम्पनी
को जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सजा दी गई है, वह
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास कम्पनीज
और दूसरों की घलग इन्फर्मेशन नहीं है,
लेकिन मेरे पास पूरी जानकारी मौजूद है कि
कितने प्रासीक्यूशन हुए हैं, कितनों को जेल
मिली है, कितनों को फाइन हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब से ज्यादा सजा
क्या दी गई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास एक एक
केस की घलग घलग सजा की इन्फर्मेशन
नहीं है, लेकिन 1964 में मिसाल के तौर पर
उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रासीक्यूशन किये गये 6419।
मैक्सिमम पनिमेंट मेरे पास नहीं है। 76 को
कैद की सजा दी गई।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Inspectorates for the enforcement of quality and the prevention of food adulteration of food have started functioning in the States and, if so, in how many States they are functioning now and by what time all the States will be covered by this regulation?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All the States are implementing the Act. In some States the implementation machinery is more satisfactory than in others. We have provided Rs. 12 crores in the Fourth Plan to help the States to improve their machinery and I hope things will improve.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In how many States are they functioning effectively?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The implementation is being done in all the States. As I said, some States are doing better than others. I have a long statement. I will pass it on to the hon. Member if he so desires.

श्री राम हरण यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड एडल्टरेशन को रोकने के मुतालिक जो मीजूदा स्कीम है, क्या गवर्नमेंट को उस से तस्कीन है कि वह ठीक तरीके से चल रही है ? इस इन्स्पेक्टर के घलावा क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई धोर भी तरकीब सोच रही है, जिस से खाने की चीजों में मिलावट न हो सके ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, स्कीम में इन्स्पेक्टर बढ़ाने और उन की टर्मजें घाफ़ सविस में सुधार करने की बात है, लैबारेटरीज बढ़ाने और एनैलिस्ट्स बगैरह की सविस में सुधार करने की बात है। इन सब कार्यवाहियों से बहुत इम्पूवमेंट होगी। इतना मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले साल जो कड़ी सजायें हुई हैं, उन से बहुत सी जगहों में परसेंटेज घाफ़ एडल्टरेशन कम हो गया है।

श्री बिचननाथ पाण्डेय : सरकार ने खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिए एक भलग निरीक्षालाय बनाने का जो प्रस्ताव किया है,

क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में भारत के विशेषज्ञों से राय ली गई है कि निरीक्षालाय की रूपरेखा क्या हो ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : विशेषज्ञों से सलाह-मशवरा कर के ही काम टुघ्रा है। एक खान कमेटी भी है इस काम में सलाह देने के लिए।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The hon. Minister just now stated that a separate scheme is being put into operation for the prevention of food adulteration in the country. May we know what new inducements, financial or otherwise, have been given to the staff who run the scheme so that they may work more honestly and efficiently in future?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know what inducements the hon. member has in his mind which will make them work more honestly and better. We feel that certain changes are necessary. One is that we have suggested provincialisation of the services of the Inspectors, so that each municipality does not have its separate Inspectorate. The second is improvement of the service conditions. The third is some Central Inspectorate to see to it that things are going on properly and inter-State check is done.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरडा : प्राज स्थिति यह है कि राजस्थान के लिए परीक्षणालय मद्रास में है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि टैस्ट के लिए जो नमूने लिए जाते हैं, छः छः महीने तक उन के रिजल्ट नहीं आते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने प्रान्तवार परीक्षणालय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात भी विचाराधीन है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि जहर को छोड़ कर कोई ऐसी खाद्य वस्तु है, जो कि मिलावट से मुक्त हो ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहर में भी मिलावट है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह तो माननीय सदस्य की राय है ।

श्री बे० जी० नायक : फूड एडल्ट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए जो कानून पास किया गया है और सरकार ने जो दूसरे कदम उठाए हैं, क्या उन से इस बारे में कोई फायदा हुआ है या फूड एडल्ट्रेशन वैसे ही चलता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि पिछले साल परसेंटेज घाफ़ एडल्ट्रेशन कम हुआ है ।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Have the Government set up adequate machinery in all the States to deal with those who are indulging in food adulteration, which is an offence equally heinous to them also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Government of India have not set up any machinery, but the State Governments have set up their machinery, which is good in some places and weak in others.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to an article in "The Hindustan Times" of August 14, where it is stated that the rice sold through fair price shops at the rate of 98 Paise per kilogram is a mixture of 20 per cent stone chips, 10 per cent coarse grains and 70 per cent inferior broken rice? If so, does the Government think that the present law for adulteration of food is enough to meet the situation without providing for deterrent punishment for offenders and simplification of law?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I take the information from the hon. Member. I have no doubt that, whoever is the culprit in this regard the law will take care of him.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

करने के लिए काफ़ी लोगों को सजायें दी गई हैं । मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने उन लोगों की हैसियत का भी पता लगाया है कि कितने पकौड़ी बेचने वाले हैं और कितने बड़े लोग हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो बड़े बड़े जुर्मने लिए गए हैं, उस से जाहिर होता है कि उन की हैसियत अच्छी ही होगी, बर्ना बे दे नहीं पाते ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government have received any complaints from dealers in the South that food adulteration, especially in pulses and cereals, is made at the point of despatch and not at the point of receipt and no action has been taken by the Central Government or the State Governments involved?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir; the check is kept at all points. The new law provides that, if the dealer can prove that he has not adulterated—certain definitions have been given—then the prosecution will go to the man who has done it, namely, from where he made purchase.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Naskar, the Union Deputy Minister, in a meeting of the Central Committee of Food Standards has stated the following:—

"That the amendments made to the Act early this year had provided for stringent punishment with a minimum imprisonment for six months for the first offence, but cases of adulteration had not dropped appreciably. The implementation of the Act had also not been satisfactory."

Further....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is one man's opinion. He might ask the supplementary.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:..... whether 23,000 cases were pending before the courts till December, 1983, according to his own statement?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is a fact that about 23,000 cases were pending in the various courts in the country by the end of 1963, and it is also a fact that by the end of 1964 about 19,000 cases were pending. That is a fact and I had stated that. We are appealing to the State Governments to look into the matter.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : राज्य घटता जाए, हुकूमत बढ़ती जाए। अभी हैल्य डिपार्टमेंट के जिम्मे जो कारकुन हैं, वे कारकुन कहां तक ईमानदार हैं और क्या वे ईमानदारी से फूड एडल्ट्रेशन को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी जांच की गई है? यदि परीक्षा की है तो क्या यह मालूम हुआ है कि वे ठीक से काम करते हैं? यदि ठीक से काम करते हैं तो दूसरा एक और डिपार्टमेंट लादने की क्या जरूरत है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हैल्य मिनिस्टरी के कोई कारकुन नहीं हैं जो यह काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या दिल्ली में भी कोई एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट काम करता है, यदि हां तो मिनिस्टर साहब की छत्रछाया में दिल्ली के फुटपाथों पर जो मन्दिरो में से भिनभिनाते हुए खाद्यान्न बिकते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : दिल्ली में दिल्ली कारपोरेशन काम करती है, भारत सरकार काम नहीं करती है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : फूड जो एडल्ट्रेट किया जाता है उसकी वजह से इस देश की जनता की तनदुरुस्ती कितनी डाउन गई है और किस किस तरह को नई बीमारियां फैली हैं क्या इसका भी पता लगाया गया है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कोई धलंग धलंग बीमारियां फैली हैं इसमें, यह तो कहना कठिन है लेकिन क्या बीमारियां हो सकती हैं यह

हम जानते हैं, इसलिए उनकी रोकथाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Shri P. R. Patel: Stone chips are used for adulteration of foodgrains. May I know whether for manufacturing these stone chips, import licences have been given and machinery has been imported under licence given by Government?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have no information. The question may be put to the Ministry concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should take care that the level of the debate does not go down.

दिल्ली में मूर्तियों की स्थापना

+

{ श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
*92- { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 { श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :
 { श्री प्र० चं० बहध्रा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 6 मई, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1205 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्ति-स्थापना सम्बन्धी समिति ने क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) ये निर्णय कब क्रियान्वित किये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिए 10 अगस्त, 1965 को एक कमेटी बना दी गयी है। मੈम्बरों के नामों की विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। कमेटी की अभी तक कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है,

लेकिन विचार है कि पहली बैठक दो या तीन सप्ताह के अन्दर हो जायेगी।

विवरण

कमेटी का गठन निम्न प्रकार है :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना, निर्माण | } | सदस्य |
| तथा धावास मंत्री | | |
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| लोक निर्माण विभाग | | |
| 9. श्री एस० के० जोगलेकर, | | |
| चीफ़ आर्किटेक्ट और टाउन | | |
| प्लानर, केन्द्रीय लोक | } | सचिव |
| निर्माण विभाग | | |
| 10. श्री एस० चौधरी, उप सचिव, | | |
| निर्माण तथा धावास मंत्रालय | | |

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : समाचारपत्रों में अभी एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि इंडिया गेट पर जो जार्ज पंचम का पाषाण प्रतिमा है, कुछ देशभक्तों ने उसकी कान, नाक तोड़ दी है। क्या इसी प्रकार से जब नाक कान तोड़े जायेंगे तभी सरकार इन मूर्तियों को हटायेगी या सरकार ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि प्रमुख तारीख तक उनको हटा दिया जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह कमेटी बृत बनाने की है हटाने की नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह क्या जवाब हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल ही आपने ऐसा पूछा है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जो बनाये जायेंगे, वे तो इनको हटा कर ही लगाये जायेंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस संसद् में श्रीर संसद् के बाहर भी इस प्रकार की चर्चा आई थी कि लाल किले के सामने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, दिल्ली के पुराने घंटाघर के स्थान पर स्वामी श्रद्धानन्दजी और इंडिया गेट के प्रागे महात्मा गांधी या स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की प्रतिमाएँ लगाई जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब कमेटी की पहली बैठक होगी तो जो कमेटी के मेम्बर साहिबान हैं उनको भी हम लिख रहे हैं कि उनके पास जो भी सज्जेशंज हों वे उनका पेश करें और हमारे पास भी कुछ सज्जेशंज प्राये हैं और वे सब कमेटी के सामने रखे जायेंगे। तमाम मामलात जो वहाँ प्रायेंगे उन पर सोच विचार होगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. The hon. Member has lumped together the dead and the living in the same question. I am one of those persons who believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is still alive, and, therefore, I do not think that his name should be lumped together with the names of those persons who are dead.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : भारतीय सैनिक नेताओं ने जिन्होंने अपने बलिदान से भारत की सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हुए अपने प्राणों की प्राप्ति दी है जैसे बिप्रेडियर होशियार सिंह आदि, उनकी भी मूर्तियाँ स्थापित करने का आपका विचार है या नहीं है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि कमेटी उन तमाम मामलों पर सोचेंगी जो भी हमारे सामने सज्जंश के तौर पर आयेंगे। लेकिन यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि प्राया तमाम बुत दिल्ली में लगेंगे या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी लगेंगे।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that one of his colleagues in the Council of Ministers, during his recent visit to a European country, told a minister of the Government of that country, in answer to some disparaging remarks by that minister, that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, if he had returned to India after the last world war, would have become the first Prime Minister, perhaps, of undivided India? If so, why has Government not taken steps towards the installation of a statue of Netaji either in the capital or at the spot where his Azad Hind Fauj hoisted Free India's Flag in 1944, three years before Prime Minister Nehru hoisted it on the Red Fort?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the first part, I have no information. I know nothing about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Oh! Your colleague is not here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. questioner would be well advised to make the reference to him.

As regards the second part, we have great respect for Netaji. He is one of our revered leaders, and that will be one of the suggestions that will be considered by this committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not hear the last part.

Mr. Speaker: The committee that has been set up would consider where to instal a statue of Netaji.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should speak up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Before installing the statues of Indian leaders, will Government remove all the statues

of foreigners, irrespective of their artistic value and also the services of those persons for fear of their being damaged.....

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मूर्तियों की स्थापना के लिए कमेटी बनाई गई है। क्या मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन यह बात भी है कि जिन मूर्तियों की स्थापना की जाएगी उनकी सुरक्षा का भी कोई प्रबन्ध हो या वही दुर्गति उनकी भी हांगी जो आज इन मूर्तियों की हो रही है ?

Shri Kapur Singh: He has asked a pertinent question. It should have been answered. He asked what precautions are going to be taken to safeguard the noses of the new statues to be installed under a new political dispensation that takes over in India.

Mr. Speaker: It is hypothetical. I do not allow it.

श्री बड़े : यह जो नए बुत इंस्टाल करने का आपने छठारह साल के बाद विचार किया है और जिसके लिए आपने एक कमेटी की स्थापना की है इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश कूलर्स के जो स्टेचू हैं उनको ध्वस्त करने के बारे में, उनको हटाने के बारे में भी क्या यह कमेटी विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि यह इस कमेटी का काम नहीं है।

Unaccounted Money

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- *93. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Marandi:
 Shri Utiya:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Pottakkatt:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Dr. P. Srinivasan:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri Jedhe:
 Shri S. B. Patil:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri D. J. Nalk:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
 Shri Maniyangadan:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Ram Sewak:
 Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1 on the 18th February, 1965 and state:

(a) what further progress has been made in unearthing the unaccounted money and the total amount of tax realised therefrom so far; and

(b) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4564/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement that the tax paid upto 30-6-1965 was Rs. 21,61,39,733. It also appears that the appeal of the Finance Minister to the business community for voluntary disclosure of their unaccounted money has had a very poor response. In view of this, what other steps are contemplated to be taken to realise this unaccounted money?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The steps that are normally taken by Government, namely, to find out people who have evaded, by means of such information as they possess, by scrutiny, by inspection, and in certain extreme cases by searches, are being proceeded with.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that some of the big business houses have kept their unaccounted money in foreign countries in many banks in Switzerland and other places, money accumulated by under-invoicing and over-invoicing? The Finance Minister knows it better than I. What steps can Government possibly take to realise or seize that money? Is there a way out?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If anybody does anything surreptitiously and keeps money in foreign countries about which we have no evidence, it will be very difficult to take action. It is only when we can have evidence that we can take action against parties.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that most of these business houses which have colossal unaccounted money are diverting that money to grape growing?

Mr. Speaker: Agricultural operations, as in Hyderabad.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know, but I think it is an extremely delectable occupation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the percentage of black money disclosed and unearthed so far, that was

in the form of high denomination currency notes, and whether that discovery justifies demonetisation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry I will not be able to give the information, because I cannot tell you precisely. It is a very small amount really. We have tried this once before and it has not helped.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that none of the known big business houses have declared unaccounted money? May I know what trends have set in now in the economy, whether new trends have been discovered in the economy, whether this unaccounted money has gone underground and is affecting the economy?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One of the things that we have found out is that people bring this unaccounted money into use by creating what are called bogus hundis. They seek to borrow from somebody, but really they do not borrow. It is only the creation of a document. We have seized some of these documents, and these people who peddle these documents have given some information as to who the beneficiaries are. The matter is being followed up.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने यह वार्निंग दी थी कि अगर यह रुक्या नहीं बतलाया गया तो वह सख्त कदम उठायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा सख्त कदम उठाया गया है। थोड़े से सिनेमा अभिनेत्रियों के घरों की तलाशी के सिवा कितने बिजिनेस हाउसेज की तलाशी ली गई है?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In answer to Shri S. M. Banerjee, I have mentioned the steps that are being taken by Government—the usual way of seeking information, making inspections, searches in extreme cases. I do not know if I quite understood what Shri Mathur wanted, but, as I have said, we have come across this question of bringing unaccounted money into currency or operation by

these bogus hundis. We are on the track of some of these. These are the methods that are being followed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो बात पूछी गई थी वह नहीं बतलाई गई। कितने बिजिनेस हाउसेज हैं जिन को सच किया गया है?

श्री रामेश्वर साहू: अगर आप स्टेटमेंट पढ़ेंगे तो उस में यह बात दी गई है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That information has been given from time to time, and if I have notice I can give the information as on date.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the hon. Finance Minister was drawn to a very inspiring suggestion made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, after his recent tour of foreign countries, about black money seeking salvation in architectural projects, designs and structures in other countries—that was a suggestion meant for the Finance Minister; if so, what was the Finance Minister's response to this inspiring suggestion?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He has not taken me into confidence.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान सदन पटल पर रखा है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि:

"All possible steps are being taken in the matter."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिग बिजिनेस हाउसेज से भी कोई इस प्रकार की घोषणा की गई है कि उन के पास छिपा हुआ धन था, या सरकार यह विश्वास करती है कि उन के पास कुछ भी नहीं था, और वे कौन कौन से मुख्य कदम हैं जो सरकार उठा रही है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would not like to be a party to identifying this creation of unaccounted money by only a particular section of the

people. The steps that are being taken have already been enumerated by me. Nobody is allowed to escape. So far as disclosure is concerned, I think big business houses did not come in a large way in the disclosures. Most of them are medium-sized ones.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: An unusual step was taken by the Government in promulgating the scheme in the 1965 Finance Bill about the disclosure of unaccounted money. May I know if they have any other unusual measures under consideration again to be taken for unearthing this black money and what are the assessments of the Government about the unaccounted money still in black market?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the second part of the question is concerned, all these are meaningless because they do not go by a particular figure. You can make any assessment; people say Rs. 2,000 crores; you may say Rs. 600 crores; I find one responsible person saying that it is probably about Rs. 200 crores and if so, Rs. 50 crores which had been disclosed is good enough. So far as unusual procedures are concerned, unusual procedures have to be announced in an unusual manner.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since it is widely believed that a substantial portion of this unaccounted money may be held in the form of currency notes of Rs. 100 value, does the Government consider any scheme for demonetization so that these notes may be forced to come out?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think it is quite correct to say that unaccounted money is held very largely in currency notes. They are held in the form of stocks, in the form of property, buildings, etc. In any event demonetization is neither feasible nor would it produce any results.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that before the Congress Session at Bangalore some of the big houses were let loose when they paid contribution to the congress session?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The information that the hon. Member gives is very interesting and I take it from him.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this scheme has failed and very huge amounts of money have gone out of the country through various places in the north and this scheme has failed as the Government has not given the facility of instalment payments of the disclosed money, and if the answer is in the affirmative what new action is the Government proposing to take to see that this money is disclosed and the country gets the huge amount of money which is already black money?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the best knowledge of the Government, the answer is in the negative.

Shri Heda: How far is it true that most of the persons who revealed their unaccounted money were those who were involved in the income-tax litigation and they felt that somehow the income-tax department has come to know of it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I am a little dunce and I am not able to understand the import of the question. If the hon. Member would clarify it will be good.

Mr. Speaker: I could not listen to the whole question. What I could follow was that a large number of people who had disclosed their money were those who had evaded income-tax and they had the fear that it may come to light and therefore, they have disclosed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know what the intentions of people who had disclosed, were.

Shri Heda: You can find out the names and see whether they were involved in income-tax litigation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have given them a promise that we will not penalise them but subject to that promise I think they will be registered in the rolls and they will be watched.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जिन जिन के घरों पर छापा मारा गया है और काला धन पकड़ा गया है उन में से कितने राजनीतिक नेता हैं, कितने मंत्री हैं। क्या किसी मंत्री के घर पर इस प्रकार का छापा मारा गया है। अगर मारा गया है तो वह कौन कौन से मंत्री हैं।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The basis of classification adopted by the income-tax department does not follow the lines mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri D. J. Naik: Has any black money gone into foreign countries? May I know whether Pakistan has been having a large amount of Indian currency?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All that I can say is that some of these things are probable. In fact I do not mind disclosing an information which, I think my colleague the Defence Minister gave, that even among the people who were captured in Kashmir, we found a certain amount of Indian currency. I think foreign countries do try to get such an amount of Indian currency until such a stage that they can begin to forge them themselves. But it is very difficult to say the extent of the money that has gone. But all this happens to some extent. In Hong Kong there is some amount of Indian currency.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In spite of the concession given by the hon. Finance Minister, much of the unaccounted money could not be unearthed; in addition to this, a large

amount of forged currency is under circulation. May I know whether the hon. Finance Minister will be able to assess the situation as to how far this is affecting the economy of our country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know about the first part of the question. About the second part of the question, I cannot admit that any large amount of forged currency is under circulation. We hear rumours here and there and it must be said to the credit of the State police that in most of the cases they are unearthed.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय ने पूछा है, कि छिपा धन बताने के सम्बन्ध में राज नेताओं, मंत्रियों और पुराने राजाओं के धन का पता लगाने का भी क्या कोई इन्तिजाम किया गया? कहां कहां पता लगाया गया है कि उनके पास छिपा धन है या नहीं?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, about every person who is likely to have undisclosed income, we make an attempt to get information.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : कितनी जगहों में छापा मारा गया। इसका उत्तर ही नहीं मिलता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने मंत्रियों के यहां छापा मारा गया, मैं नाम नहीं केवल मंथ्या जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार के छिपे धन के विदेशों में जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उनके पास इस प्रकार के तथ्य की जानकारी आयी है कि भारत वर्ष में कुछ इस प्रकार के विदेशी राजदूत हैं जो इस प्रकार के धन को विदेशों में भेजने में मदद दे रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो उस दिशा में सजग रहने के प्रतिरिक्त क्या ऐसी भी व्यवस्था की गयी है कि लोगों में इस प्रकार के धन को छिपा कर रखने की प्रवृत्ति ही पैदा न हो?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the translation, I think, has not been good; because I am sure that the hon. Member speaks so clearly, and it is not correctly translated. But, nevertheless, I would like to say this. There is a lot of exaggeration regarding the amount of money that goes abroad. I have been told—I think one hon. Member said here in the last session—that hundreds of crores have gone. If hundreds of crores of money has been withdrawn from circulation, we would see the effect of it.

That certain amounts are going, the evidence for that is provided by the fact that we seize the money, Indian currency, being taken by a few people who are going abroad. A constant watch is being kept on this kind of thing. But the evader is always there, and he has always got ways of evading. But I can give the hon. Member this assurance, that the amounts that are mentioned in the newspapers and other places are considerably exaggerated.

Delhi Water Supply

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*94. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bibhud Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhvaliya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Heda:
Shri Basappa:

Shri Karni Singhji:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of May and June this year, there was a major breakdown in the water supply in the Capital;

(b) if so, the causes of the shortage;

(c) the immediate steps taken by the authorities at the time of the crisis to alleviate the sufferings of the people; and

(d) the long-range measures which Government propose to take to meet the problem of water shortage in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) No, Sir. Shortage of water was, however, experienced in June, 1965 in certain areas in South and West Delhi.

(b) The main cause of the shortage is the marked increase in the demand of water due to phenomenal increase in the population of Delhi and peak load demands of the summer season. The shortage was temporarily accentuated on the 2nd and 3rd June, 1965 due to a leak in one of the raw water conduits.

(c) The work for the repair of the leak was taken in hand by the Delhi Municipal Corporation immediately as the leak was noticed on 2nd June, 1965 and completed by 4 a.m. on the next day. During this time, the water supply hours were restricted and water tankers were sent to the affected areas to meet the local shortages. Normal water supply was restored on the 4th June, 1965.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4565/65].

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that in the beginning of May, whatever quantity of raw water was required by the Delhi authorities from the Punjab Government, the same quantity was released in the Jammuna almost immediately and it was considered by the experts at that time that the quantity was sufficient for the capital's needs, and, if so, may we know why this extreme shortage of water took place subsequent to that?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have already answered that on 2nd and 3rd June, there was some leak in one of the main pipes near the Wazirabad head-works. That is why in certain parts of Delhi the supply was stopped for the repair of that leak. Only on these two days there were difficulties in certain areas and we restricted the supply. Later on normal supply was restored.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In regard to the two schemes of water augmentation mentioned on page 2 of the statement—the tubewell scheme and the combined water-supply for Ghaziabad and Shahdara area—may I now if it is a fact that whereas the Delhi Development Authority and the State Governments concerned are very keen to implement these two schemes, the Delhi Corporation is opposing it tooth and nail? May I know the grounds on which the Corporation is opposing these two schemes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): We are not aware of any opposition to these schemes; they are still in a tentative stage. They are being discussed and they have not been finalised. That is why they cannot be taken up at this stage.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is the Corporation opposing them or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The question of opposition will arise when the schemes take some definite form. At present, they are too nebulous for anyone to oppose them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष जी, सन् 1952 से प्रायः यहाँ के मेम्बर हैं और हम भी सन् 52 से मेम्बर हैं। प्रायः हर साल देखा जाता है कि दिल्ली में पानी की कमी हो जाती है। पानी मनुष्य के लिए खाने से भी ज्यादा जरूरी चीज है। और शहरों में देखा जाता है कि जमीन को खोद कर पानी निकाला जाता है, लेकिन दिल्ली में सरकार केवल जमुना पर ही निर्भर रहती है। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जमीन खोद कर पानी निकाला जावे। दिल्ली में काफी ग्रैंडर ग्राउंड वाटर निकाल कर फेंका जाता है, क्या उसको साफ करके पीने के लिए देने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं हो सकता? मंत्री जी तो गांधी जी के साथ रह चुकी हैं, उनके मन में तो और ज्यादा दया की भावना होनी चाहिए।

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमान्, दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है यह बात दुरुस्त है। उसको काफी साल ब साल बढ़ाया भी गया, लेकिन जितनी जरूरत है उतना पानी नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं यह बात बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है। अब माननीय सदस्य जमीन से पानी निकालने का सुझाव दे रहे हैं। शायद उनको मालूम होगा कि इस वक्त हम 6 मिलियन गैलन पानी जमीन के भ्रन्दर से निकाल कर दे रहे हैं। लेकिन सब जगह जमीन के भ्रन्दर का पानी पीने के लायक नहीं समझा जाता। कई जगह पानी खारा भी है। जहां तक मिल सकता है वहां तक...

श्री राजेश्वरानन्द: अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस में व्यवस्था कैसे घा गयी। प्रायः बैठ जाइए, उनका जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमान् मैं ने एक विशेषज्ञ को भी बुलाया था यह पता लगाने के लिए कि भूगर्भ से कहां पानी मिल सकता है। उन्होंने भी उस के बारे में कुछ सलाह मशविरा दिया है, और हम ने एक फेंच स्पेशलिस्ट से

भी इस के बारे में बात चीत की है। जहाँ जमीन के अन्दर पानी मिल सकता है वहाँ हम जरूर लेते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप का क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा कहना यह है कि आपके और ग्रंथों के शासन से पहले दिल्ली में कुँबे थे और बहुत अच्छा पानी निकलता था और अब भी निकलता है, नलकों से पानी निकलता है। लेकिन यहाँ ऐसा उत्तर दिया जाता है कि दिल्ली में जमीन के अन्दर का पानी पीने के लायक नहीं है। यदि माननीय मंत्री महोदया चाहें तो यहाँ से हजारों मन पानी पीने के लिए मैं उन की कोठी पर भिजवा सकता हूँ। यहाँ पर ऐसा घसत उत्तर दिया जाता है, वह न दिया जाए, यही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उनका सारा उत्तर सुना नहीं था। अगर सुनते तो शायद आपको यह प्रश्न करने की जरूरत न होती। उन्होंने कहा कि पानी के लिए ट्यूब बेल लगाए हुए हैं, उन से पानी निकाल कर दिया जा रहा है। कहीं कहीं ऐसा पानी है, जो पीने के इन्तमाल में आ सकता है और कुछ जगह का पानी ऐसा है जो पीने के इन्तमाल में नहीं आ सकता। मेरे दरवाजे के सामने भी ऐसा एक ट्यूब बेल है, वहाँ उसका पानी पीने के लायक नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि क्या उसको किसी तरह प्राप्ति करके पीने के काबिल बनाया जा सकता है। इसमें व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कहां आता है। आप गलती में हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पानी दिल्ली में है, अब भी वह पानी पिया जाता है, नलकों में बहुत अच्छा पानी आता है। हम अभी भी सीताराम बाजार आये समाज से वह पानी पीकर आ रहे हैं। आपकी कोठी के सामने का पानी खराब हो सकता है। लेकिन जहाँ अच्छा है वहाँ से तो निकाला जा सकता है।

Shri Basappa : Is it a fact that there is a lot of misuse of drinking water for gardening purposes; if so, may I know the extent of it and what steps have been taken to prevent such misuse?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I believe no substantial amount of drinking water is used for gardening, for the simple reason that it is very expensive to do so. If there are certain areas where it may be used, efforts are being made to check it and the Housing Ministry is also looking into it.

मैं स्वामी जी से भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि 60 लाख गैलन रोज का पानी हम नल से निकाल कर पीने के वास्ते दे रहे हैं। कहीं, कहीं अच्छा पानी है यह हम जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ वह खराब पानी है एक दफे मुझे भी क्याल आया कि गार्डनिंग को फ्लिटरिंग वाटर नहीं मिलता और वह खराब पानी फिर जमुना में भेजा जा रहा है तो वह पानी क्यों नहीं बचाये क्योंकि पीने के लिए नहीं तो कम से कम उन को गार्डनिंग के लिए तो मिल सकता है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह जो सुझाव आप ने दिया है यह सुझाव हम ने भी इन विशेषज्ञों के सामने रक्खा है और अभी जो बाहर से भी विशेषज्ञ आये थे उन के साथ भी यह सलाह मशविरा हुआ। यह भी एक आइडम है जिस पर विचार किया जायगा।

श्री वसुपाल सिंह : यह बाहर से जो विशेषज्ञ आये थे, डाक्टर टेलर उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि मुझे आश्चर्य है कि दिल्ली राजधानी के लोग किस प्रकार से अपनी जिंदगी चला रहे हैं जब कि न कोई नेबो-रेटरी का इंतजाम है, न कोई ऐसा इंतजाम है कि पानी को अच्छे तरीके से साफ रक्खा जा सके और जब तक गंदा पानी माफ व मीठे पानी में मिल कर लोगों की तंदुरुस्ती

को खराब करता रहता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर टेनर की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने रिपोर्ट को या तो पूरा पढ़ा नहीं है या उस के समझने में उन्हें कुछ फर्क हुआ है। डाक्टर टेनर ने यह लिखा है कि जमुना के पानी में यह पॉल्यूशन आ जाता है खास कर बरसात के मौसम में लेकिन जहाँ तक पीने के पानी का सवाल है वह ठीक से शुद्ध कर के तैयार कर के भेजा जाता है और युनिफार्मनी सारे समय उसकी क्वालिटी ठीक रही है। इस के फलस्वरूप उन्होंने लेबोरेटरी यंत्रों बढ़ाने की सलाह दी है, उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कोई बढ़ायी गयी है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee : In his first reply the Deputy Minister stated that there was shortage of water in the month of June 1965. I want to know whether his attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of water in South Delhi, especially in Vinaynagar and other places, where water is not available even for an hour. I would like to know what steps have been taken to have improvement there.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : No, Sir; there was some complaint earlier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Even today there is complaint.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : With improvement in pressure in different parts, the situation has been considerably relieved.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्रेशर में कमी होने की वजह से पानी बहुत जगहों में नहीं पहुँच रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रेशर को ठीक रखने के लिए क्या इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान्, इस के लिये भी कुछ बूस्टर पम्प लगाये गये हैं और उस के

उपरान्त कुछ नये रिजर्वायर्स और नई पाइपें डालने की योजना बन रही है जिस से कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में ज्यादा सहूलियत हो जाय।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : I would like to know as to what is being done to increase and improve the pressure throughout the duration of the availability of water. The difficulty is that pressure of water is not enough and the duration is very short in various parts of Delhi. I would like to know what is being done to improve the situation.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I have already given the answer to that.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar : With reference to the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know how the Government has ascertained the facts and whether the statement regarding the extent of the trouble and duration of the trouble is not an under-statement?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : No, Sir. My hon. colleague has given the exact timings. On the 2nd June in the early morning at about 1.30 or 2.30 a.m. the leak was detected. Immediately the staff went there. When the water level receded they started the repair work, which was completed by 4 a.m. on the 3rd. Water was released on a limited scale,—instead of 4 cft. it was 2 cft.—on the 3rd. On the 4th the supply became normal.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : पश्चिमी दिल्ली के लिए कहा गया कि पीने के पानी की सप्लाई ठीक है। मैं पश्चिमी दिल्ली में रहता हूँ और पीने के पानी की प्रवस्था वहाँ पर यह है कि पानी की सप्लाई के घंटे काफी कम कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी नलों में पानी नहीं आता है तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar : It is a fact that water supply is not up to expectations in West Delhi in summer months. But I would appeal to the hon. Member to see that water is not wasted

in the public hydrants. It looks as if it is nobody's business to close the public tap and water continuously flows and is wasted. I would appeal to the hon. Member to ensure that at least in his area this does not happen.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : शायद मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि अभी हान ही में दिल्ली में जनसंघ का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन हुआ था। उस की एक महीने पहले सूचना थी कि इतने अधिक लोग दिल्ली में उस अवसर पर आने वाले हैं लेकिन 16 तारीख के रोज लोगों को पानी की काफी कठिनाई हुई, काफी लोगों को पानी नहीं मिला तो यह जो लापरवाही हुई उस का क्या कारण है ? यहां से लोग गलत अंतर ले कर गये कि दिल्ली में पानी पीने के लिए नहीं मिलता। जब सब को पता था कि इतने अधिक लोग दिल्ली में बाहर से आने वाले हैं तो उन के पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक रखी जानी चाहिए थी मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई थी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिस पार्टी ने यह डिमॉस्ट्रेशन प्ररेंज किया था उस को अपने साथ थोड़े से टैंकर्स भी ले आने चाहिए थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : मेरी समझ में उत्तर साफ नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को इंतजाम पहले उन से मिल कर कर लेना चाहिए था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : खुफिया रिपोर्ट थी कि इतने लोग बाहर से दिल्ली में इस अवसर पर आने वाले हैं सरकार का कर्तव्य था कि वह पानी का उन के लिए माकूल इंतजाम करती। जो मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया वह कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the rapid expansion of Delhi, may I know why Government does not propose ensuring adequate water supplies be-

fore new townships are allowed to spring up?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is being done. Efforts are also being made to co-ordinate water supply with the coming in to existence of new colonies. As the Deputy Minister has stated, there has been some talk on a joint scheme for Gaziabad and certain parts of Delhi. All this is being taken into consideration.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : दिल्ली शहर की बढ़ती आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि कभी तो बिजली फैन होती है और कभी पानी की कमी पड़ती है क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी दीर्घकालीन योजना तैयार की है जिस से कि दिल्ली शहर के लिए उचित व्यवस्था हो सके ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हां। लम्बे काल की योजना बनाई गई है। और जो कि इस स्टेटमेंट में ही बताई हुई है।

Special Audit Report on Orissa Government transactions

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*95. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question Nos. 968 and 987 on 22nd April, 1965 regarding the special Audit Report on the transactions between the Orissa Government and the Orissa Agents, Kalinga Tubes and Kalinga Industries and state:

(a) whether the Audit Report's within the meaning of Article 151(2) of the Constitution have been transmitted to the Governor of Orissa for being laid before the State Legislature;

(b) if so, when they have been so laid;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether the reports will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) and (c). The Orissa Legislature has not met since the Audit Report was received by the State Government. The Report has not, therefore, been laid before the State Legislature so far.

(d) No, Sir. The Audit Reports on the Accounts of State Governments are not laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a statement by the Leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Legislature, charging the Government or the Governor with unconscionable delay in summoning the next session of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa, and to another report in the Orissa press just a couple of days ago to the effect that the Orissa Government is applying either persuasion or pressure on the Comptroller and Auditor-General to soften or amend some of his remarks in the report and, if so, are there reasons to believe that the Government of Orissa is deliberately stalling the presentation of the report to the Legislative Assembly because, as I am reliably given to understand, the remarks and strictures in the report are even more damaging to Mr. Biju Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra than the CBI findings were?

Mr. Speaker: How can the Central Minister answer this question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are reasons to believe.....

An hon. Member: It is not correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you the Minister to reply? Wait for some years... (Interruptions) Sir, why don't you pull him up?

Mr. Speaker: He should ignore that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You pull us up and you do not pull them up.

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the meantime, he butts in; he has no business to do that.

Mr. Speaker: Has he another question to put?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has their attention been drawn to the press reports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There were three different questions involved. I will answer one.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer only one, that is, as to whether his attention has been drawn to these press reports.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to say one thing in regard to the Auditor General being pressurised. The Auditor General is a very strict man. Even informally he did not tell me anything. He said, "The Government of India has nothing to do as to when I submit the report". He only gave the technical position which I placed on the Table of the House on the last occasion. The House should certainly support the Auditor General who is a person who will not be pressurised at all.

In regard to another matter, I have not seen the reports. Even if I see them, I am practically in the same position as the hon. Member to be able to influence it one way or the other.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether it is not possible, as a special case, because the Orissa affairs were made known to the outside world through the CBI Report laid on the Table of the House..... (Interruption). I am proud of that. What have you got to say? I did lay it.....

Mr. Speaker: I would request him to put his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I welcome the interruption, but I will hit back. You pull me up, but you may pull him up also.

Mr. Speaker: He is putting a question. He should not express his pleasure by getting angry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should they express something? Why can't you pull them up?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They are appreciating you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, I am appreciating the interruption. Because the misdoings of Mr. Biju Patnaik and Mr. Mitra were made known to the outside world by the C. B. I. Report which was laid on the Table of the House, by your leave, is it not possible, as a special case, for the Finance Minister to tell the House whether the list of those reports could be conveyed to the House, if not today, at a later date?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is not within my purview. It is within the realm of the responsibility, if there is any, of the Home Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I would like to know whether the Finance Minister has any idea about the recommendations that might have been made in the report. If he says 'No', I have nothing more to ask.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir; I have no idea at all.

Reduction in U.K. Bank Rate

+

- *97. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

880 (A) LSD—2.

British Bank rate has been reduced by 1 per cent by the U.K. Government in June, 1965; and

(b) if so, its reaction on the Indian economy and investment?

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

(b) The effects of this measure on the Indian economy as at present are likely to be negligible.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह कहा जाता है कि इंग्लैंड का बैंक रेट घट जाने से हमारे देश के व्यापारी जो सामान लाते हैं और जो यहाँ कर्ज लेते हैं, उन को लोन मिलने में बाधा पड़ गई है। क्या यह बात सच है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बाधा तो नहीं पड़ती है। अगर लोन मिलता है, तो उस समय जो बैंक रेट रहता है, उस की दर से बाज किया जाता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बैंक रेट घट जाने से वहाँ के प्रावमियों को ज्यादा लोन मिल जाता है और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रावमियों को इंग्लैंड से लोन नहीं मिलता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसी बात नहीं है। कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि अगर वहाँ दर कम हो गई और वह यहाँ के मुकाबले में बराबर हो या कम हो, तो कुछ लोग वहाँ से यहाँ भी रुपया ले आते हैं।

श्री क० न० सिबारी : इंग्लैंड ने जो बैंक रेट घटा दिया है, भारत सरकार ने यहाँ पर जो बैंक रेट बढ़ा दिया है, क्या वह उस को घटाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मामले में हम स्वतन्त्र हैं। हम अपने हिमाब से बैंक रेट घटावेंगे या बढ़ावेंगे।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In the context of the financial stringency, specially with regard to foreign ex-

change, does the Government propose devaluation of the rupee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Finance Minister has discounted the idea. I think the question does not arise.

Shri P. R. Patel: The Bank Rate has been reduced in Great Britain, but the Bank rate of interest in our country is about 9 per cent and the market rate comes to 18 per cent. I want to know whether the cost of production in our country would be more than the cost of production in Great Britain and we could not send our goods outside the country.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know where he got the figures 9 and 18. The Bank Rate, after reduction, is 6 per cent at both the places.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether India, being a member of the Commonwealth, was consulted formally or informally before the Bank Rate was reduced by the U. K. Government and if not, what are the obligations of being a member of the Commonwealth?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No obligation in this respect; neither Government consults the other.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यू० के० में बैंक रेट घट जाने के कारण भारतीय बैंकों पर यह असर पड़ा है कि वे नये रेटों की एनाउन्समेंट से पूर्व डिपॉजिट किये गये रुपये पर पुराने रेट का इन्डस्ट देते हैं और एनाउन्समेंट से पूर्व दिये गए लोन पर नये रेट से इन्डस्ट जार्ज करते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर छपरा सेंट्रल बैंक में ऐसा किया गया है। और भी बैंकों में ऐसा हो रहा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इंग्लैंड में क्या होता है, हमारे बैंक के डिपॉजिट रेट पर उस का कोई असर नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह

बता सकती है कि बैंक रेट में इस घटती से हमें कितना नुकसान या फायदा हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने कहा है कि इस का बहुत मामूली असर होगा।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The control of bankers' money is understandable. But in a developing economy as we have in our country, is the Government aware that, for legitimate purposes, money has become scarce and if at all it is available, it is dear.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has nothing to do with the going up or coming down of the Bank Rate in England.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that, during this period, there has been increase in the rates of Indian banks and if so, why it was not possible to allow a proportionate reduction in the transaction of Indian banks?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not governed by the rates of U. K. Bank Act. We have our own independent judgment. We do it for our own economic considerations. It is true that recently the deposit rates of Indian banks have gone up.

Separate Plan for Agriculture

- *98. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 579 on the 25th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered a separate plan for agricultural production both at the Central and State levels in order to give more impetus to the agricultural production;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) the final decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). It is proposed to prepare a separate publication entitled "Agricultural Development in the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1966-71". The State Governments have been asked to make the details available for the purpose. A tentative table of contents of the proposed publication is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4566/65].

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The table is not available along with the statement. It has not been given to us.

Mr. Speaker: I shall find out then.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government of India have fixed up some guiding principles or directives for the framing of this agricultural plan? If so, what are those guiding principles or directives which have been fixed for preparation of this plan and have they been communicated to the State Governments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The State Governments have been asked to give full details of their scales and programmes covered under various heads of Agricultural Development. Also details about other programmes like major or minor irrigation, rural manpower development, fertiliser requirements and other industrial inputs required to fulfil those programmes have to be given. The Table of Contents gives all the details. I am sorry if my hon. friend has not got a copy of the same.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether any guiding principles have been laid down by the Planning Commission, and if so, what they are.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult to give all the details, but broadly the Table of Contents specifies 32 heads under which these details have to be given. And as I said, broadly, all the schemes and programmes for agricultural development during the Fourth

Plan period have to be given along with the other requirements in regard to agriculture, whether it be man-power requirement or material requirement or industrial requirements and so on; these have to be provided in an integrated way.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is now over. Next item.

Shri Hem Barua: Could you please ask the Health Minister to answer Q. No. 99?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask her to reply. It is for her to make that request.

Shri Hem Barua: May I appeal to the hon. Health Minister to reply to Q. No. 99 relating to gastro-enteritis in Assam?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. We shall now take up the Calling-attention-notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gastro-Enteritis in Assam

- *99. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gastro-enteritis/cholera took a heavy toll of life in recent months in the Eastern Zone particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths on this account since May, 1965 in that region as a whole and in Assam; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The total number of deaths on this account for the period May to end of July, 1965, for the region as a whole was approximately 2,150 out of which 806 deaths occurred in Assam. Of the total number of 2,150 deaths the figure for Orissa of 9 deaths is till July 24 and for Tripura of 4 deaths is till July 3.

(c) No Central assistance has been sought for by any of the States in the Eastern Zone except Assam. Immediately on hearing about the outbreak of Gastro-enteritis in Kamrup District of Assam, an Epidemiological Team from the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta was deputed to Assam for making the necessary investigations. In addition to this, two medical officers from the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Calcutta, have also been deputed to demonstrate to the Medical Officers, particularly in the two heavily infected districts of Kamrup and Darrang, the modern methods of treatment of cholera. Another team consisting of one Medical Officer with ancillary staff from the Cholera Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Calcutta also proceeded to Assam to investigate the exact cause of this outbreak. The Director, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence also went to Assam on 22nd June, to help the team and also to investigate into the cause of the outbreak of this disease. 15 lakhs doses of cholera vaccine have been supplied to the Government of Assam during the months of June and July, 1965.

Profit from Public Undertakings

- *100. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

overall percentage of profit from all Public Undertakings in the country is only 2 per cent of the total investment of about 1,780 crores till to date;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out the reasons for the low profit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) An overall percentage of this type is somewhat misleading as about forty per cent of the investment is on projects under construction, expansion schemes yet to be completed and promotional and developmental undertakings which are not profit making. If these are excluded, the gross profit in 1963-64 works out to 4.2 per cent of the investment.

(b) and (c). The position was surveyed in the Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1963-64 presented to the Lok Sabha on 9th March, 1965.

I.M.F. Delegation's Visit to India

- { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
*101. { **Shri D. D. Furi:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-member delegation of the International Monetary Fund visited India during the second week of May, 1965 to hold discussions on India's foreign exchange and balance of payments problem; and

(b) if so, their findings and the outcome of their visit?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Three officials of the International Monetary Fund visited India in May, 1956 to have consultations with the Government of India under Article XIV, Section 4 of the I.M.F. Articles of Agreement. These consultations are specifically directed towards an appraisal of the need, or otherwise, for the maintenance of restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions.

(b) Under Article XIV, Section 4 of the I.M.F. Articles of Agreement already referred to, it is open to the Fund to point out that "conditions are favourable for the withdrawal of any particular restriction or for the general abandonment of restrictions....". The International Monetary Fund has not made any such report.

Water Pollution Control Board

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
 *102 **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1214 on the 6th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of Water Pollution Control Boards at the Centre and in the States has been considered as recommended by a Committee of experts appointed by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) It has since been decided that Central legislation on the subject

should be undertaken by a single law embodying as far as possible the provisions suggested by the Committee in the draft Central Water Pollution Control Act and the draft State Water Pollution Control Act, which envisage the establishment of a Central Water Pollution Control Board as well as State Water Pollution Control Boards.

Family Planning

Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
 *103. **Shri Subodh Hanada:**
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report that in British Family Planning Clinics a simple method of contraception, a 'loop' costing 2d. only is used and that is producing exceptionally fine results; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the possibility of introducing it in their Family Planning Clinics?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It is not clear which particular report the Members are referring to. Presumably, they are referring to the use of I.U.C.D. by the International Planned Parenthood Federation in their clinics. If so, the use of this device has already been included in our Family Planning Programme and special emphasis is being given to its propagation. A special Family Planning Information Week to propagate the use of this device was held from the 15th to the 21st July, 1965, which was very successful.

Capitation Fees

- *104. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a regular practice is growing up in different regions to charge capitation fees from students seeking admission in medical colleges;

(b) whether the Central Government has advised the State Governments to discourage the schemes of starting medical colleges relying on the abnormal charges made in this manner; and

(c) whether a survey has been made to find out the financial resources of the medical colleges already in operation and those which are in the offing?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of India are aware that certain private medical colleges in the country have been charging capitation fees for admission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. However, some information regarding financial resources of certain private medical colleges was collected by the Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the working of the private medical colleges in the country. The Universities generally examine, *inter alia*, the financial position of an institution when it applies for affiliation and/or permission to start a course.

Central Government Health Scheme

- *105. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of extending

the Central Government Health Scheme all over the country;

(b) if so, the difficulties, if any, in this regard;

(c) whether the proposal for extending this scheme to the members of the public all over Delhi has also been considered; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme has been extended to Bombay with effect from the 8th November, 1963. It is also proposed to extend the scheme to other major cities in the country namely Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur during the Fourth Plan period. The desirability and feasibility of extension of the Scheme to Central Government servants stationed at Allahabad, Hyderabad and Amritsar is also under consideration. Due to the limited resources available, the extension of the scheme to all areas will have to be done by stages.

(c) At present members of the general public residing in areas served by eight Central Government Health Schemes dispensaries, namely, Lakshmibai Nagar, Moti Bagh, Kidwai Nagar, Andrews Ganj, Chanakya-puri, Constitution House, North Avenue and South Avenue are covered by the scheme. The extension of the scheme to the members of the general public in the other areas will be considered in the light of the availability of necessary funds and personnel.

(d) A copy of the scheme as extended to the members of the general public in Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4567/65].

Pensions

- *106 { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered the possibility of substantially recasting the pattern and quantum of pensions with a view to relate the pensions of those in retirement to the level of pensions currently granted for comparable grades and length of service; and

(b) whether the present scale of pensions is considered highly inadequate by Government particularly in view of the extremely high cost of living?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pensions are based on the prevailing salary scales in fixing which Government is expected to take into account all relevant factors.

Electronic Computers for L.I.C.

- *107. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of introduction of Electronic Computers in the Life Insurance Corporation has been finalised;

(b) whether Government have examined the utility of the machine; and

(c) whether it will have an adverse effect on the employment potentialities of this country?

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

(b) It is for the Corporation to examine the utility of the machine. They have done so, and are satisfied on this point.

(c) The machine is being introduced to render speedy and efficient service to the growing number of policy-holders. The Corporation has assured the employees that this will involve no retrenchment. As regards the effects on employment potential they are not likely to be substantial, and are outweighed by the advantages thereof.

Foreign Exchange to Students going Abroad

- *108. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions on foreign exchange for Indian students seeking admission to institutions abroad have recently been further intensified;

(b) the effect of these restrictions on those who have already secured admission for the coming academic sessions before the new foreign exchange curbs were announced; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to review such cases?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement broadly indicating the new policy is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-4568/65].

(b) Foreign exchange is being released to those who are eligible under the new policy which was notified on 24th May, 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

Power Cuts in States

- { Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Bade:
 *109. { Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Shri Maniyangadan:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the supply of power has been cut down in many States recently;

(b) if so, in which States and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of power crisis in future?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The names of the States that had to impose power cuts and the reasons therefor are as under:—

(1) *Andhra Pradesh.*

There was a shortfall in power production due to low level in the Tungabhadra reservoir caused by the release of water from Tungabhadra Dam for irrigation of second crop in the Krishna Delta and also because Andhra Pradesh had to supply 21 MW of power to Mysore State.

(2) *Madhya Pradesh.*

There was a shortfall in power production as in 1964 monsoons were poor in the catchment area of the Chambal Hydro Electric Station, resulting in abnormally low flood in the reservoir.

(3) *Maharashtra.*

There was a shortfall in power production due to the failure of Tata's two generating sets at Bombay.

(4) *Kerala.*

There was a shortfall in power production because of the poor storage position in the Hydel reservoir consequent on the failure of monsoons.

(5) *Rajasthan.*

There was a shortfall in production because of the rapid fall in the level of Gandhisagar reservoir on account of inadequate in-flows.

(6) *Uttar Pradesh.*

Power produced from the Ganga-Sarda Grid fell short of the load demand, which had been rising very rapidly. There was also some shortfall in production because of trouble with one major steam power station at Harduaganj.

(c) The present installed capacity in the country is about 9 million kw. Efforts are being made to increase this capacity to 11 million kw by the end of Third Plan and it is expected that the power supply position in the country would be satisfactory by and large. Grids systems of neighbouring States are being inter-connected to form regional grids for the optimum utilisation of the power resources in the various States.

Power Generation

- { Shri Ravindra Varma:
 *110. { Shri P. Venkatasubbajah:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently approved loans totalling 84 million dollars for the expansion of electric power generation and transmission system in India; and

(b) if so, the projects that will be financed from these loans?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two loan agreement have been signed with the World Bank. One of them is for a loan of 70 million dollars for transmission programmes of all the State Electricity Boards, Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, DESU and M/s Tata & Ahmedabad Electricity Supply Companies.

The other loan Agreement is for \$14 million for Kothagudam Stage II which covers both extension of generating capacity and Transmission requirements for utilisation thereof.

Indian Investment Abroad

***111. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total Indian investment made by Indian industrialists for various industrial projects abroad;

(b) the countries where such projects have come up; or are in the process of being set up; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such participation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) So far approvals have been given for a total sum of Rs. 980.79 lakhs to be invested abroad by Indian industrialists for various industrial projects.

(b) The countries for which these investments have been approved are Canada, Ceylon, Columbia, East Africa, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, U.K. and Zambia.

(c) Indian investments abroad are generally permitted in joint ventures or wholly owned Indian subsidiaries. Because of the shortage of capital, normally investments are allowed in the form of supply of machinery and

technical know how. However, in some cases small cash investments have also been allowed for initial expenses.

Slump in Capital Market

***112. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is virtual slump in the capital market and investment in equity shares by the public has declined;

(b) whether this is likely to affect country's development in so far as the private sector is concerned; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve investments in industries?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Capital market is subdued, though the capital issued to the public during the first half of 1965 was not substantially lower than during the corresponding period of 1964. A larger proportion of the public issue during 1965 was, however, in the form of debentures and less in equity than in 1964.

(b) and (c). Steps have been taken by Government to sustain the needs of the private sector by financial institutions acting as underwriters. The market for fixed income securities seems to exist and relaxations in the proportion of equity to loan capital have been made to enable private sector to obtain its Capital needs.

Cut in Water Supply to Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is withdrawing further supply of water to West Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements reached with Pakistan in this regard?

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

(b) A copy of Part 11 recently added to Annexure H to the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, which gives the details of the ad hoc arrangements for kharif 1965, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4569/65].

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

*114. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees based on 145 points is not in accordance with the recommendation of the Das Commission;

(b) if so, the reason for this departure; and

(c) whether some arbitrator is likely to be appointed to judge whether the quantum so granted is adequate?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir; the increases in dearness allowance allowed from 1st October, 1964 were in accordance with the recommendations of Shri S. K. Das.

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

Khosla Committee Report on the development of Narmada Water

{ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
*115. { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1203 on the 6th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Khosla Committee report on the development of Narmada Water has been received;

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

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

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

Foreign Exchange Position

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Daji:
*116. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange position is very tight; and

(b) if so, the measures undertaken to improve it?

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

(b) The remedial measures were outlined in the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 17th February, 1985 and in the Budget Speech. More recently, in his broadcast speech on July 17th, he made a full review of the foreign exchange position and the steps taken to improve the balance of payments.

Venkataraman Committee Report

- *117. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee Report on Power Tariff; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government for implementation of these recommendations, partially or in whole?

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

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4570,65].

Conversion of Black Money into Foreign Currency

- *118. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri D. J. Nalk:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large sums from the hoards of black money have been converted into foreign currency at high discount rates and remitted abroad and that some of these funds have also been converted into gold; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to assess the amount of black money so converted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). There have been newspaper reports to this effect. It is not possible to estimate the extent of these operations. The agencies employed to detect such crimes are kept vigilant all the time.

Tawa Project

- *119. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether the implementation of the Tawa multi-purpose Project in Madhya Pradesh has been or is being re-animated and revitalized;

(b) if so, the details of the new plan;

(c) the stage which the project has reached; and

(d) when it is expected to be commissioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Due to additional loan amount of

Rupees one crore provided by Central Government for employment of migrants on the Project last year, the work on the Project has been progressing. A similar loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned during the current year.

(c) Work is in progress on the excavation of foundations of the masonry dam, and on the excavation of the cut-off trench for the earthen dam and on the two main canals.

(d) Irrigation benefits are however expected from 1969-70 onwards and the project is expected to be completed three years later.

Exports to Russia

- *120. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission visited Russia to explore the possibility of export of Indian goods and to seek Russian collaboration in various industrial fields; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes. The scope for expansion of trade and increased export of Indian goods was discussed with the representatives of the Soviet Government.

(b) Further steps to be taken for implementing this have still to be discussed between experts of the two Governments.

Chatra Canal Project

- *296. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the measures adopted by the

Government for the speedy execution of the Chatra Canal Project in Nepal;

(b) the measures adopted by Government for expediting the completion of other Indian-aided projects in Nepal; and

(c) whether the representatives of the two countries recently met in Kathmandu to give final shape to the measures?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In regard to all Indian-aided projects, including the Chatra Project, the following measures are adopted for expediting their completion:—

- (i) Time schedules of work and expenditure as well as monthly progress reports are obtained by the Indian Aid Mission from the officers concerned with the execution of the project.
- (ii) Progress Review Meetings are held from time to time in the Indian Aid Mission, Kathmandu, to review the progress of works and remove any difficulties and bottlenecks hindering the smooth working of the projects. The Director, Indian Aid Mission, Nepal and the Members in charge of different Indian-aided Projects also carry out extensive tours to inspect the projects at the sites and expedite their completion.
- (iii) When necessary, high level discussions are also arranged between officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Indian Aid Mission to review the progress of Project.
- (iv) During the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Nepal during August, 1964, it

was agreed that the two Governments should undertake a periodical review of the progress of the Indian-aided Projects in Nepal, with a view to accelerate their execution. Two reviews have been made so far, one in October, 1964 and the other in May, 1965 at Kathmandu.

For the Chatra Canal Project in particular, under an agreement entered into between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the 2nd November, 1964, a Progress Review Committee of four members, consisting of two representatives of His Majesty's Government and one representative each of the River Valley Projects Department, Bihar, and the Director, Indian Aid Mission has also been set up to review the progress of work, from time to time.

(c) The representatives of the two countries met at Kathmandu in May, 1965 to review the progress of Indian-aided Projects.

Transport of Fresh Eyes

297. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Air Transport Association have announced their decision of transporting fresh eyes to India free of charge in connection with a British Eye Bank's Experimental Programme;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved of the plan; and

(c) the quantum of fresh eyes imported so far?

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

(b) Yes. The Ministry of Civil Aviation have directed the Air-India to provide free air-transportation as

and when required on the Corporation's services from London to New Delhi for consignments of corneal material donated by the Director, Regional Eye Bank, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead Sussex (U.K.).

(c) Air-India have so far carried two consignments each containing six human eyes (preserved corneas), free of charge.

Power Projects

298. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Maniyanadan:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Centre for an additional sum of Rs. 3.36 crores for the Power Projects in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount that has been sanctioned for Sabarigiri, Kuttiyadi and Idikky projects?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India have approved an additional outlay of Rs. 2.35 crores for the Power Programme of Kerala for the year 1965-66 as follows:—

(1) Sabarigiri—Rs. 21 lakhs.

(2) Idikky—Rs. 100 lakhs.

(3) Kuttiyadi—Rs. 114 lakhs.

Total—Rs. 235 lakhs.

Hydel Power in Kerala

299. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Transport Industry and Power Sub-Committee of the National Development Council recently;

(b) whether Kerala State was represented in this Committee;

(c) whether any suggestions were made about the utilisation of hydel power potential in Kerala; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the second meeting of the sub-committee of the National Development Council on Industry, Power and Transport held on February 23rd, 1965, the representative of Kerala State had stated that Kerala was rich in hydro potential. The exploitation of these resources need not be based only on requirements of Kerala State but they should be developed with a view to meeting the needs of the region. The State Plan ceiling stood in the way of developments of these resources. He had no objection to have a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(d) No final view has yet been taken by the Government on the size of the Fourth Plan for the State. The Power programme of Kerala State, proposed in the preliminary memorandum of the State Government is still under consideration.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में हिन्दी के कार्य

300. श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कितने फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

हो चुका है ;

(ख) उन में से कितनों को दोनों भाषाओं में छपा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) कितने फार्मों का अभी हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है तथा कितने अनुवादित फार्म अभी द्विभाषी रूप में नहीं छपे गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त्रि० त० कृष्णभाषाचारी) :

(क) 158.

(ख) 87.

(ग) क्रमशः 41 और 71.

Hydro-electricity generation

301. **P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the kilowatts of Hydro-electricity generated in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat from 1st August, 1964 to 1st August, 1965; and

(b) the kilowatts of Hydro-electricity made available to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat from Hydro-electric power stations outside the respective States during the above period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Details of hydro-electric energy generated in the State and received from outside as from 1st August, 1964 to 1st August, 1965 are given below:—

State	Hydro-electricity generated in the State in Million Kwh.	Hydro-electricity received from power stations outside the State in Million Kwh.
1. Madhya Pradesh	363.8	1.5 (from Machkund Hydel Station, Orissa upto 30-6-65 only)
2. Maharashtra	3,040	Nil.
3. Rajasthan	Nil	181.9 (from Gandhisagar Hydel Power Station in Madhya Pradesh)
		104.5 (from Bhakra Nangal Power House, Punjab).
4. Gujarat	Nil	Nil.

Central Council of Health

302. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the main recommendations made by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held on the 19th and 20th July, 1965 in New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The main recommendations made by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in July, 1965, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-4571/65].

Shops in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

303. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops so far allotted to the applicants and others in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi;

(b) the total number of rooms/quarters made available for shopping purposes;

(c) how many more shops are likely to be constructed and allotted in the New Sectors of the Colony (R.K. Puram); and

(d) who are entitled to get shop allotments?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The total number of shops, stalls, fuel depots, etc. so far allotted in Sectors I to IV in Ramakrishnapuram is 187.

(b) One two roomed quarter in Sector I of Ramakrishnapuram has been allotted for the use of a Cooperative store.

(c) About 288 shops, stalls, fuel depots etc. are proposed to be constructed in the remaining Sectors of Ramakrishnapuram.

(d) The shops, stalls, etc. are allotted keeping in view the balanced representation of various trades and the resources of the applicants.

Eviction of Peasants in Kerala

304. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been issued for the eviction of peasants at Ayyappancovil Udumbancholai Taluk, Kottayam, Kerala for project purposes;

(b) if so, the number of families affected and arrangements made for their rehabilitation;

(c) whether the peasants will be permitted to collect their produce before the area is cleared; and

(d) the rate of compensation and other benefits the peasants will be given?

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

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

Kanpur Medical College

305. **Shri S. M. Banerje:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has not paid any amount to the Medical College, Kanpur as promised during 1963-64 and 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In accordance with the existing procedure for payment of Central assistance to State Governments, lumpsum grants of Rs. 144.13 lakhs and Rs. 111.80 lakhs were paid to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively for all Centrally aided schemes including the scheme for "Establishment and expansion of Medical Colleges". Grants are not released for individual schemes under the Centrally Aided Programmes.

Under the Emergency Scheme of Expansion of Medical Colleges, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, a sum of Rs. 60,111 was claimed by the

State Government during 1963-64 and it was paid. During 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was paid, as claimed by the State Government under the Emergency Scheme as Central assistance for the expansion of four medical colleges, including the Medical College, Kanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

State Bank of India

306 Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Director has been re-appointed to the Board of the State Bank of India for the third term;

(b) whether an assurance was given earlier that such an appointment would not be made for more than two consecutive terms; and

(c) the reasons for which such an appointment was made for the third term?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The Central Board of the State Bank was re-constituted with effect from the 1st July 1957 and again with effect from the 1st December 1964. No director who has been nominated to the board under any of the provisions of the bank's statute can, therefore, be deemed to have completed two normal terms. No assurance has also been given to the effect that a director will not be renominated, if he has served as such continuously for a period of more than eight years.

Irrigation Projects

307. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Reviewing Committee of some senior officials to

suggest measures for speeding up the creation of irrigation potential in the country;

(b) if so, what will be the functions of this Committee; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) The functions of the Committee are to examine the progress of work on certain projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and to remove, as far as possible, the difficulties and bottlenecks in the execution thereof.

(c) The Committee meets from time to time to examine the progress of works on particular projects. The Committee has so far, reviewed the progress of works on Chambal Project, Mahanadi delta irrigation project, Kangsabati project, Bhander canal project, Kosi project, Sone project, Parambikulam Aliyar project and Rajasthan Canal project. The reports have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments and project Control Boards for necessary action.

Stabbing of Govt. Official in Bombay

308. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1218 on 6th May, 1965 regarding the stabbing of Deputy Director of Enforcement Directorate in Bombay and State:

(a) whether the persons arrested are being prosecuted;

(b) if so, the stage which the trial has reached in each case; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The charge-sheet has not yet been filed as the opinion of the hand-writing expert is awaited regarding some documents purporting to have been written by some of the accused.

(c) The question does not arise.

Rural Housing Schemes

309. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state the funds allocated for Rural Housing Schemes in Punjab for 1965-66 and the amount actually spent so far?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The Government of Punjab have not provided any funds under the Village Housing Projects Scheme in their Annual Plan for the year 1965-66. Hence, no amount has been allocated to the State Government under the Scheme during the current financial year. They have, however, asked for an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs from L.I.C. funds for the grant of house building loans under the Scheme.

गंगा नदी से बिजली पैदा करना

310. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा के बेसिन में बिजली पैदा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० वु० शा० राब) : (क) गंगा बेसिन में पहले से ही 15 बिजली केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं जिनकी कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 554,000 किलो-वाट है। जब उन में से कुल केन्द्रों का विस्तार, जिन पर कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है, पूर्ण हो जाएगा, यह क्षमता बढ़ कर 629,000 किलोवाट हो जाएगी। इनके साथ ही साथ लगभग 98,01,000 किलोवाट की कुल

.880 (Ai) DSD—3.

प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की 9 और बृहद परि-योजनाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। गंगा बेसिन की कृषायत से उपभोग्य जल बिद्युत् शक्तता 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर 48 लाख किलोवाट घांकी गई है।

(ख) इस समय जो बृहद बिजली केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं वे ये हैं :—

- (1) गंगा नहर पर 46,400 किलोवाट की कुल क्षमता के 8 केन्द्र।
- (2) सारदा नहर पर खातिमा बिजली केन्द्र (41,400 किलोवाट)।
- (3) दामोदर घाटी निगम के तिसैया माईघीन और पबेत हिल पर 104,000 किलोवाट की कुल क्षमता के बिजली केन्द्र।
- (4) गांधी सागर (वर्तमान 92,000 किलोवाट, घनततः 115,000 किलोवाट)।
- (5) रिहन्द बिजली केन्द्र (वर्तमान 250,000 किलोवाट, घनततः 300,000 किलो-वाट)।
- (6) मातातिला बिजली केन्द्र (वर्तमान 20,000 किलो-वाट, घनततः 30,000 किलोवाट)।

निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें :—

- (क) यमुना चरण 1 (84,500 किलोवाट)।
- (ख) यमुना चरण 2 (324,000 किलोवाट)
- (ग) रामगंगा (165,000 किलो-वाट)

- (घ) घोबरा (100,000 किलो-वाट)
 (ङ) कोमी (20,000 किलोवाट)
 (च) गण्डक (15,000 किलोवाट)
 (छ) राजाप्रताप सागर (172,000 किलोवाट)
 (ज) कोटा (100,000 किलो-वाट)

(ग) निर्माणाधीन योजनाओं से बिजली उत्पादन का कुल खर्चा लगभग 130 करोड़ रुपये होगा, ऐसा अनुमान है। अन्य बिजली शक्तता स्कीमों की लागत का अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

Buildings Constructed at Rafi Marg in New Delhi

311. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwari:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the two buildings at Rafi Marg, New Delhi have not yet been occupied; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. One of these buildings, which has been allotted to the Ministries of Labour and Employment and Irrigation and Power has been partly occupied. The movement started last month. The other building (Vithal-bhai Patel House) comprises two portions viz. the M.P.'s Club and residential flats. The Club portion has already been handed over to the Parliament Secretariat. In the other portion only 84 out of 144 flats have been completed. Of these 78 flats have already been allotted and the remaining six will be allotted shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of U.S. Study Team on Land System in India

312. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1020 on the 11th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the Report of the U.S. Study Team on Land Systems in India; and

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted by Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Copies of "A Study on Tenurial Conditions in Package Districts" by Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky, Consultant to the Ford Foundation were forwarded to the State Governments. The report along-with the views of the State Governments concerned has been published. Its copies have been placed in the Parliament Library and are being distributed to Members of Parliament also.

Wage Board for C.P.W.D. Workers

313. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. Workers' Union has recently demanded a wage-board for C.P.W.D. workers; and

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

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A copy of a resolution passed by the Delhi Regional Conference of the C. P. W. D. Workers' Union in June, 1965, demanding the appointment of a wage-board was received in the Ministry. The demand has been carefully examined. The pay scales of the workcharged establishment were revised in 1947 and again in 1959 on the basis of the recommendations

of two Central Pay Commissions. Further, Government set up an Ad-hoc Committee for the workcharged establishment, on whose recommendations various improvements have been made in regard to the administration of the workcharged staff. Government also set up the Categorisation and Removal of Anomalies Committee for categorising the various categories on the workcharged establishment and for the removal of anomalies. Nearly all the recommendations of the Committee have already been accepted by Government and necessary orders in regard to most of them already issued. The workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. are already entitled to permanency, pension under the Liberalised Pension Rules, reimbursement of medical charges and C.G.H.S. Scheme, travelling and other allowances as admissible to regular Government staff.

The terms and conditions of service of workcharged staff are not less favourable than those admissible to regular Government staff, if other statutory rights admissible to 'industrial' workers are taken into account. Government, therefore, consider that there is no justification for setting up a wage-board for the C.P.W.D. workers.

Farakka Barrage

134. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and

Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Farakka Barrage project;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether its cost is likely to exceed the original estimates and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Work on the Farakka Barrage and the Feeder Canal has made good progress and it is expected that the Project will be completed substantially by 1970-71. The progress is constantly under review and measures to remove bottlenecks and difficulties, as and when confronted, are taken at the highest level.

(c) The present sanctioned project is for Rs. 68.59 crores. This is under revision due to increased cost of equipment materials, labour etc.

Purchase of Equipment

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

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment worth Rs. 2,865.93 crores has been ordered by Government to be purchased with the loans/credits offered by the seventeen countries, World Bank and the International Development Association; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of equipment to be procured from the various countries?

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

Equipment and stores (other than food and fibre imports under U. S. Public Law 480) worth Rs. 2865.93 crores have been ordered on both Government and non-Government account against foreign loans and credits since Independence.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4572/65].

Flats for Lower Middle Groups

316. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister had suggested while inaugurating the 'Nirman Bhavan' that Government should themselves construct flats for lower middle groups; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestion?

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

(b) The already sanctioned housing schemes of this Ministry, which are being implemented by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, are primarily meant for meeting the housing requirements of persons belonging to low and middle income groups. The State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories or their designated agencies are constructing houses, tenements and flats and allotting them on rental and hire purchase basis to eligible persons. Particulars of these Schemes are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1964-65, which was placed before Parliament in April 1965. Larger allocations for these schemes are expected to be made in the Fourth Plan to enable the State Governments and Administrations to step up the construction programme.

Aid India Consortium

317. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium has taken any decision to meet

the foreign exchange requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

House Mortgage Corporation

318. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a House Mortgage Corporation is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration but the details have yet to be worked out.

Satellite Towns Around Delhi

319. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to develop satellite towns like Faridabad, Shahdara and Gurgaon and not to locate any new offices in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Master Plan for Delhi has recommended the planning and development of seven satellite townships around Delhi at Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadur

garh, Narela, Loni and Ballabgarh simultaneously with the development of Delhi. The recommendations of the Master Plan for Delhi have been brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned viz. Uttar Pradesh and Punjab who are taking necessary action for preparing detailed plans for the 'Ring Towns' falling within their respective jurisdictions. As regards location of offices in Delhi, no decision has been taken by the Government of India not to locate any new offices in Delhi. However, it is the present policy of the Government to locate in Delhi only such of the offices as cannot function from outside Delhi without detriment to their administrative efficiency. Moreover, in view of the prevailing congestion and scarcity of accommodation in Delhi, it has also been the policy of Government to shift such of the Government offices out of Delhi as can function from outside without detriment to their efficiency.

It may also be stated that all questions of location of the Central Government Offices in Delhi or the shifting of offices out of Delhi are decided by a Committee of the Cabinet on the recommendations of the Accommodation Advisory Committee functioning under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works & Housing.

Anti-sea Erosion Works in Kerala

320. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the question of taking over the anti-sea erosion work in Kerala by the Centre has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Till now, anti-sea erosion works in Kerala have been executed by the State Government with loans sanctioned by the Government of India. A change in the pattern of Central financial assistance for anti-sea erosion works, during the Fourth Plan is, however, under the consideration of the Government of India. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Utilisation of Manpower

321. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for utilisation of rural manpower during the next plan has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the important features of the same; and

(c) the suggestions made and conclusions reached at the Inter-State Conference which was held in New Delhi on the 14th April, 1965 to formulate guideline for the programme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Inter-State Conference on Rural Manpower held from April 14 to 16, 1965, recommended that the Rural Manpower Programme should form an organic part of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The programme should be undertaken in areas with considerable unemployment and under-employment, which should be identified. The Conference felt that these areas might cover 1500 to 2000 development blocks. The Conference further proposed that the programme should provide employment in the selected areas in terms of existing skills and should also endeavour to develop new skills in these areas.

These proposals are at present under examination.

Artificial Limbs

322. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Germany has offered to set up a factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs in India; and

(b) if so, whether this deal has been finalised?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government have not received any offer from East Germany in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Take-over of State Projects

323. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government propose to formulate certain guidelines for the take-over of huge projects at present under the management of the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any State Government have approached the Central Government with a suggestion?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some State Governments have suggested that the big Irrigation and Power-Projects may be kept outside the State Plan and financed directly by the Centre.

Smuggling of Indian Coins outside India

324. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of Indian coins outside India has increased considerably of late;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the smugglers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Recently there have been some sporadic cases of smuggling of coins out of India. Although the value of seizures has registered an increase, it cannot be said that they point to any large scale smuggling.

(b) The following are some of the methods which have come to notice:—

(i) Wrapped in gunny bags, newspapers or rags and shipped on board vessels, concealed among provisions or cargo;

(ii) Smuggling on board vessels by members of the crew;

- (iii) Shipped from unauthorised places by fishing boats for transshipment to launches on the high seas.

(c) Government have adopted various legislative and executive measures to combat smuggling. These include (i) enhancement of the powers of investigation of Customs Officers engaged in anti-smuggling work; (ii) systematic rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft; (iii) regular as well as surprise patrolling of vulnerable sections of coastline and land borders; (iv) closer follow-up of information; (v) imposition of heavy penalties under the Customs Act, 1962 which include the confiscation of the contraband, prosecution in suitable cases; (vi) setting-up of a Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at the Centre to co-ordinate more effectively the anti-smuggling activities of the various field organisations.

Ceiling Costs of Dwelling Units

323. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to enhance the ceiling costs of dwelling units under construction for the economically weaker sections of the community; and

(b) the increased benefits made available to these sections by the latest decision in consideration of the continuous rise in costs?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, the ceiling costs of dwelling units for economically weaker sections have been increased by about 15 per cent in view of the increase in building costs.

(b) Government is already subsidising the cost of these units to the extent of 25 per cent. It is also considering the question of increasing the quantum of subsidy to meet the higher incidence of rent on account of increase in the ceiling costs.

दिल्ली में बच्चों का पार्क

326. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करंगी कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार का दिल्ली दरवाजे के पास बच्चों का एक पार्क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा तथा उसकी अन्य विशेषताएं क्या होंगी ; और

(ग) उस पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली गेट और तुर्कमान गेट के बीच (रामलीला मैदान में) बच्चों के लिये एक मैदान बनाने का विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा अभी तैयार किया जाना है।

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई

327. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में अब तक दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अब तक कितनी बस्तियां साफ कर दी गई हैं; और

(ग) वहां रहने वाले लोगों को कहां ले जाया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 (जून 1965) के दौरान गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत 98.87 लाख रुपयों की अनुमानित लागत पर 2,200 टैनेमेंट्स का बनाना मंजूर कर लिया गया है। 422 बन चुके हैं तथा 1,744 बनाये जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 390 कटरों और बस्तियों में, 10.16 लाख रुपये खर्च से सुधार किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में 15 क्षेत्रों/सम्पत्तियों की सफाई की जा चुकी है तथा 248 परिवारों को अमृत कौर पुरी, दुजाना हाउस, जी० टी० रोड शाहदरा तथा सराय रोहिल्ला भेज दिया गया है।

Manufacture of New Building Materials

328. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have prepared project proposals for establishing industries at selected locations for manufacturing new building materials to meet the demand during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Building Organisation had conducted a research and had made certain proposals, if so, what are their main proposals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these proposals were forwarded to

the State Governments for their comments if so, their reaction thereto; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The National Buildings Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing has prepared outline project proposals for the establishment of some industries to manufacture new building materials to meet the expected demand for such materials in the Fourth Plan.

(b) The National Buildings Organisation prepared the outline project proposals on the basis of the investigations carried out by it and the laboratory research conducted at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, as well as by using information from other countries where research has been conducted on such materials.

The main project proposals prepared are:—

1. Manufacture of asphaltic roofing sheets.
2. Mechanised brick plants for the production of perforated bricks, facing bricks, heavy-duty bricks, hollow clay tiles, etc.
3. Use of blast furnace slag in the building industry.
4. Manufacture of cellular concrete blocks using fly-ash or sand and lime.
5. Production of gypsum plaster.
6. Production of fly-ash pozzolanic cement.
7. Production of ready mixed concrete.
8. Production of sand lime bricks.
9. Production of light weight aggregates.

10. Surkhi pozzolana plant.

11. Composite seasoning and preservation plants for timber.

(c) Yes. These proposals have been forwarded to the interested State Governments for their information and comments.

The general reaction has been encouraging and some of the States are considering the establishment of new building materials industries in the public sector.

(d) No definite period of implementation of these schemes can be indicated as it depends on the carrying out of technical and economic surveys of different localities where the projects can be set up. In the case of certain projects e.g. cellular concrete factories arrangements have also to be made for the import of equipment and machinery from foreign countries.

Training of Teachers in Planning

329. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 978 on the 11th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme to train the educationists and teachers in planning and execution of local schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) The Central Ministries concerned, State Governments and the participating education institutions are being consulted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such consultations will take some time.

Family Planning in Rural Areas

330. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 550 on the 17th December, 1964 and state the schemes for Family Planning which have proved to be most popular in the rural areas?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The most popular schemes for family planning in rural areas are as under:—

(i) Sterilization,

(ii) Orientation Camps,

(iii) Use of Contraceptives,

(iv) I.U.C.D. wherever it has been introduced has proved very popular.

Lease of Plots in Delhi

331. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 688 on the 1st April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of increasing the time limit of two years for the finalisation and registration of the lease agreement has been examined;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) what further changes have been made to provide more facilities to the house builders?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It is not intended to increase the time limit of two years but the Land and Development Officer has been empowered to grant extensions of time limit for periods of one year at a time in cases where such extensions are justified on merits.

Corruption in Revenue Department

332. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1094 on the 29th April, 1965 and state whether any success has been achieved with the adoption of the new procedure by the Special Police Establishment to investigate corruption cases in the Revenue Department?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The programme was introduced recently and it is too early to judge the results. The preliminary indications, however, are that there has been some improvement.

Malaria Cases in Delhi

333. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1243 dated 10th December, 1964 and state whether Malaria cases have recently been reported in Delhi and whether the mosquitoes are also increasing in great numbers?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Only five cases of malaria have been detected in the Union territory of Delhi so far during 1965 and three of them were imported. This is a very low incidence as compared to the past. Mosquitoes have also not increased in great numbers.

In-patients in Government Hospitals in Kerala

334. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of

Kerala has decided to realise the price of medicines and diet charges from in-patients admitted in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons for revising the existing rules; and

(c) the amount expected to be realised on this account during the current year?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Charges for stay in hospital and for diet were being realised from patients having an income of Rs. 100/- p.m. and above. With effect from 24th May, 1965 the Government of Kerala have enhanced the existing rates for recovery of these charges in respect of well-to-do in-patients having a monthly income of Rs. 200/- and over. Similarly, orders have also been issued for recovery of full cost of medicines from all patients in special and paying wards except Government servants who are entitled to free medical attendance. In general wards, people with an income of Rs. 4,800/- per annum and above are now required to pay the full cost of the medicines while patients with an income between Rs. 2,400/- and Rs. 4,799/- per annum have to pay half the cost of the medicines. These measures have been taken in order to meet the extra expenditure due to rise in prices.

(c) The anticipated receipt on account of these measures is Rs. 41,000/- (Rs. 9,000/- on account of hospital stoppages and dieting and Rs. 32,000/- on account of cost of medicines from well-to-do patients).

Water Supply to Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe

335. { Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to provide protected water

supply to Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe in North Kerala;

- (b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and
(c) when the work will commence?

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

(b) and (c). A composite water supply scheme for Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores has been received from the State Chief Engineer for scrutiny by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of this Ministry. The State Government is being addressed to make certain modifications in the scheme and to furnish additional particulars needed for giving technical clearance. The scheme is proposed to be taken up for execution by the State Government as soon as it is approved.

Government Accommodation on Ranjit Singh Road, Delhi

**336. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to erect a five storey building in the Capital on the Ranjit Singh Road, Delhi to provide housing accommodation to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether the site has been finally selected and work begun;

(c) when the building is likely to be ready and fit for habitation; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). A building—partly four-storeyed and partly six-storeyed—is under construction on Ranjit Singh Road. Estimated to cost Rs. 28.68 lakhs, the building is likely to be completed within about two months. It will be used for running a Government hotel with 240 beds.

Family Planning in U.P.

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

(a) whether Government have received any scheme on Family Planning from the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

Leprosy Eradication in U.P.

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

(a) the total amount granted to Uttar Pradesh Government for the eradication of leprosy in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Leprosy Control scheme is one of the Centrally-aided schemes of the Ministry of Health. For the Centrally-aided schemes, allotment of funds is not made Scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each financial year for broad groups or categories of Schemes. A lumpsum grant of Rs. 141.21 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 for all Centrally-aided Schemes including the scheme for 'Eradication of Leprosy'. While information regarding the exact amount of grant drawn by the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 for eradication of leprosy is not available, the State Government had made a provision of Rs. 2.04 lakhs for expansion of leprosy Control Pro-

gramme in the State for the said year. According to the prescribed pattern of Central assistance for the Leprosy Control Programme, the State Government would be eligible to draw 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure incurred by them on the Scheme.

Apart from this, grants amounting to Rs. 55,573-00 were released directly to voluntary leprosy institutions working in the State, during 1964-65.

(b) Allocation of Central assistance to the States for the year 1965-66 for Centrally-aided schemes has not yet been finalised. However, the State Government have made a provision of Rs. 11.61 lakhs under the Leprosy Control Programme for the establishment of 5 Leprosy Control Units and 30 Survey, Education & Treatment Centres during the year 1965-66.

Dam at Uttar Kashi

339. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to construct the dam at Uttar Kashi (U.P.);

(b) if so, its location and the area to be covered thereunder;

(c) when the work will be taken up; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The U.P. Government propose to build a 134.5 ft. high dam over the Bhagirathi river as part of the Maneri-Bhali Hydro Electric Project.

(b) The dam is located across Bhagirathi river at Maneri about 10 miles upstream of Kashi, whereas the power house is proposed at Bhali village at about 10 miles downstream of Kashi. This scheme will supply power to U. P. in conjunction with the Yamuna Grid System.

(c) This project is being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

(d) The present estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 3285.90 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply Projects

**340. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural water supply projects in Uttar Pradesh for which the Union Government have extended assistance during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the financial assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The information is given below:—

Type of project.	Number
(i) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.	76
(ii) Local Development Works Programme	7
(iii) Project under UNICEF assistance	1

(b) The Rural National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is a Centrally-aided scheme. Central assistance for Centrally-aided schemes, including Rural Water Supply Schemes, are made in lumpsum for broad groups or categories of schemes. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the figures separately for Rural Water Supply Schemes. A sum of Rs. 557.28 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of U.P. during the four years of the Third Five Year Plan for all Centrally-aided schemes in the Health sector including the Rural Water Supply Schemes. Allocations for 1965-66 have not yet been made.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the State Government for the implementation of Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes under the Local Development Works Programme during 1964-65.

Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 11.48 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government for the establishment of Special Investigation Division in rural and scarcity areas.

Smuggling of Ganja

341. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-one maunds of Nepali Ganja worth over rupees one and a half lakhs meant for smuggling was seized by the Police from nearby forest in Gorakhpur in May, 1965; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A quantity of 370 kg. of contraband Ganja believed to be of Nepal origin and valued at Rs. 79,550 approximately, was seized on the 29th May, 1965 in the Revenue Forest, Campianganj, Gorakhpur by the local police.

(b) Six persons have been arrested and challan has been put up by the police in the Court. The case is now subjudice.

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आर्बंटन

342. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 700 रुपये मासिक से कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उनके अधिकृत वर्ग के क्वार्टर से नीचे (नैकस्ट बिलो) के क्वार्टर पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं जब कि इस से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने अधिकारी वर्ग के क्वार्टर और उससे निचले वर्ग के क्वार्टर पाने के हकदार हैं ; और]

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं तथा उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द जग्ना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टाईप 2 में केवल 28 प्रतिशत तथा टाईप 3 में 29 प्रतिशत मांग की पूर्ति है, जब कि अन्य सभी टाईपों के बापों में 48 से 65 प्रतिशत मांग की पूर्ति है । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वास के मामले में टाईप 2 और टाईप 3 के अधिकृत सरकारी कर्मचारियों में, उच्चतर टाईप के वास के पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दबाव से मांग पूर्ति और अधिक कम न हो जाये यह निर्णय किया गया कि टाईप 2, 3 और 4 के अधिकृत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने अधिकृत वर्ग के वास से नीचे (नैकस्ट बिलो) के आर्बंटन की अनुमति न दी जाये ।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र पर करों के भार में कमी

343. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 अप्रैल, 1965 को कलकत्ता में मारवाड़ी तथा योगपतियों की सभा में श्री स० का० पाटिल रा दिये गये भाषण की ओर दिलाया था है जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों पर करों का भार हल्का ओर कर कम लगाये जाने चाहियें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस्स मंत्री (श्री त० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्पष्ट है कि यह मंत्री महोदय का निजी विचार है ।

Water Supply in Calicut

344. { Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calicut Corporation has applied for any Central aid for expanding the protected water supply in the city; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Calicut Corporation has requested the State Government to secure substantial assistance from the Centre for expanding the protected water supply system in the city.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Medical College in Himachal Pradesh

345. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a Medical College in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it will be run entirely by the Himachal Pradesh Government or in collaboration with the Centre; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot any seats in it for the undeveloped contiguous hill areas of the Punjab?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes, it has been decided to open a Medical College in Himachal Pradesh. The Government of India will render all assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) A proposal to allot some seats for students other than those belonging to Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

Films on Family Planning

346. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of short films proposed to be produced on family planning with details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Six short films (Quickies) on Family Planning bearing the following titles are at present under production by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay:

- (i) Two Families.
- (ii) A Talk With.
- (iii) Economic Implications of Increase in Population.
- (iv) The Greatest Gift.
- (v) Benefits of Vasectomy.
- (vi) Another Film on Family Planning (untitled at present).

Details of these films are being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

पाकिस्तानी जहाज से बरामद की गई वस्तुएं

347. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में 30 मई, 1965 को एक पाकिस्तानी जहाज से 50,000 रुपये के मूल्य की वस्तुएं बरामद की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह जहाज किस बन्दरगाह से आया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) 30 मई, 1965 को कलकत्ता में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने एक पाकिस्तानी जहाज 'एम० एम० सखावत' से करीब 6,000 रु० लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा-सहित-मूल्य (बाजार मूल्य लगभग 27,000 रु०) की विविध वस्तुएं (जवाहरात को छोड़ कर जिसका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है) बरामद की ।

(ख) वस्तुओं का व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (1) कलाई घड़ियां—123 नग
- (2) निगरेट—4600 नग
- (3) बाल बियरिंग—537 नग
- (4) पाकिस्तानी मद्रा—रु० 591

(5) जवाहरात—

- नग जड़ी भंगूठी—नग 1
- कान की बालियां—नग 2
- कान के नग जड़े टाप—नग 2
- जूड़ियां—नग 6
- बाला (कड़े)—नग 2
- लटकन सहित हार—नग 1

(6) विविध-वस्तुयें—

- मुई-रेतियां—नग 199
- पिटशा-रेतियां—नग 12
- ग्लास-कटर—नग 22
- डाक्टरी थर्मामीटर—नग 133
- धातु का ब्यास नापने के कम्पास—नग 8
- भारी की पत्तियां (सा. स्नेड) नग 888
- इत्यादि

(ग) चटगांव ।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी से ऋण

348. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री राम
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
[श्री रा० बरबा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 मई, 1965 को पश्चिमी जर्मनी के साथ एक ऋण करार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सहायता नकद दी जायेगी अथवा मशीनों के रूप में; और

(ग) सहायता की राशि तथा तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्तमंत्री (बी. ति. त. कृष्णमाचारी) :
(क) से (ग). जी हां । 936 लाख इयूशमार्क (11.14 करोड़ रुपये) के ऋण का एक करार क्रेडिटसंस्टाल्ट फुर विडराफवा (जर्मन पुनर्निर्माण बैंक) के साथ 26 मई, 1965 को किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में 1965-66 में चुकाये जाने वाला ऋण के एक भ्रंश की वापसी प्रदायगी (रिपेमेण्ट) की वित्त-व्यवस्था करना है, अन्यथा इसे नकदी के रूप में चुकाना पड़ता है । यह ऋण 16 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए है और इस पर 51 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा ।

मूल्य स्थिरीकरण बोर्ड

349. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राज सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य स्थिरीकरण बोर्ड स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (बी. ति. त. कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Houses for Washermen in Delhi

350. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the re-

ply given to Unstarred Question No. 993 on the 11th March, 1965 regarding housing for washermen in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee is expected to be finalised shortly.

Unauthorised sharing of Government Accommodation in Delhi

351. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against Class III and IV employees regarding the unauthorised sharing or sub-letting of the quarters allotted to them in Delhi|New Delhi during 1963-64, and 1964-65;

(b) how many of them were anonymous and pseudonymous and how many of them were inquired into;

(c) the action taken to find out the veracity of the complaints before inquiry is conducted in the case of complaints referred to in part (b) above;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some cases the allottees were penalised despite prior permission for sharing; and

(e) if so, in how many cases and for what type of reasons?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Total number of complaints received.

	1963-64	1964-65	Total
Class III	70	5	75
Class IV	195	60	255

(b)	Anonymous	Pseudonymous	Other	Total
	262	36	32	330

The number of cases enquired into was 30

(c) No preliminary enquiry is conducted to find out the veracity of complaints. Whether a complaint is correct or incorrect can only be determined after a spot enquiry has been made by the Assistant Director of Estates.

(d) No

(e) Does not arise.

Land Mortgage Banks

352. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that institutional investors like the Reserve Bank of India, L.I.C., State Bank of India have restricted subscriptions to debentures of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that curtailment in giving such subscriptions would limit the loaning programme of all Land Mortgage Banks and thus retard agricultural development; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the amounts subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the L.I.C. to the debentures of land mortgage banks. In view of the very considerable increase in

cent years in the total volume of funds, which are intended to be raised in the form of debentures of the land mortgage banks, there has been a demand, however, for additional subscriptions by these institutions.

(c) and (d). The programme for the issue of debentures during the year ending on the 31st March, 1966 has been reconsidered and it is expected that there will be a substantial increase in the total amount for which debentures are floated during the remaining months of this year.

Leprosy Centre at Agra

353. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has succeeded in securing the services of the Japanese expert Doctor of Leprosy to serve as the head of the Indian Centre of Anti-leprosy being established in Agra;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract of service; and

(c) whether the Leprosarium in Agra is ready for work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). According to the Agreement entered into between the Ministry of Health and the Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia (commonly known as JALMA), a modern leprosy treatment, rehabilitation, training and research Centre is being established at Agra by the JALMA.

A nucleus of Doctors and Nurses to man the Centre will be arranged by the JALMA and some of them have already come. The JALMA will run the Centre for 5 years.

(c) No, the construction of the buildings of the Centre has not so far been completed.

प्रनाज में मिलावट के मामले

354. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रनाज में मिलावट के मामलों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) खाद्यान्नों में मिलावट के मामलों में वृद्धि होने के बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गण्डक परियोजना

355. { श्री बिभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० रं० पक्कसी :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री बिहनाथ राय :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक नियंत्रण बोर्ड की जून, 1965 में मसूरी में एक बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किये गये निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बोर्ड ने राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम के कार्य की प्रालोचना की थी; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राय) : (क), मे (ग) जी, हां । गण्डक नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने इस बैठक में गण्डक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन से सम्बद्ध कई मामलों पर विचार किया । बोर्ड में विचारार्थ आये मुख्य मामले और बोर्ड के उन पर हुए निर्णय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम द्वारा गण्डक बराज का निर्माण

बोर्ड राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम के काम से संतुष्ट नहीं था, क्योंकि निगम ने कार्यों के निर्धारित व्ययों को पूरा नहीं किया था ।

गण्डक परियोजना का निर्माण कार्यक्रम

बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय किया कि नेपाल के लाभ की स्कीमों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये ।

बिहार राज्य में घाने वाली परियोजना को पूरा करने के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए बोर्ड ने एक कार्यक्रम को स्वीकार किया है जिसके अधीन जून 1967 तक 7 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होनी है ।

मुख्य पश्चिम नहर को पक्का करना

यह फैसला किया गया है कि पश्चिम गंडक नहर को, 55-4 मील के परे, उत्तर प्रदेश में से गुजरते भाग को 81-5 मील तक पक्का कर दिया जाये ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को गण्डक परियोजना पर दिये गये कार्यों की प्रगति का सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री ने 5 जुलाई, 1965 को पुनर्वलोकन किया ।

राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को कहा गया है कि वे गण्डक बराज कार्यों पर ही अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करें। कमी को प्रागामी कार्य ऋतु के दौरान पूरा करने और कार्यों को जून, 1967 तक पूरा करने के लिये निगम पर्याप्त पग उठा रही है।

Electrification of Kerala Villages

356. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during 1964-65 in Kerala;

(b) whether it fell short of the target; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 56.

(b) Yes. This fell short of the target by 64 villages.

(c) The main reasons for the short-fall in achieving the target were delay in obtaining essential equipments like transformers and the delay in getting the required minimum guarantee from the interested parties in these villages.

Calicut Water Supply Scheme

357. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the water treatment plant which is being set up to help the water supply scheme at Calicut in Kerala has not so far started; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The engineering details of the scheme prepared so far were not found suitable by the State Government particularly in respect of the dependability of the source. Further

investigation is, therefore, in progress.

Post-Graduate Courses in Tibbia College, Delhi and Aligarh University

358. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5 on the 18th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in the consideration of the proposal to start post-graduate courses in Tibbia College, Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Some progress has been made. The details of the proposal are being worked out in consultation with Tibbia College Board, Delhi, and Tibbia College, Aligarh, and when completed will be further processed through the University authorities and the University Grants Commission.

Sub-soil Water in Delhi

359. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Works Department of Delhi carried out a study in order to find out as to whether the scheme of sinking numerous tube-wells in 1962 to check the rise in level of the sub-soil water in the Capital has been a success or not; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of that study?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. The study is still in progress as its results so far are not conclusive. While the trend of rise of sub-soil water has been arrested, it has not yet been possible to lower its level in the entire area of New Delhi beyond 10' below the ground level, as envisaged.

Reclamation of Sunderbans

360. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is preparing a long term comprehensive Master Plan for the survey, reclamation and development of the Sunderbans in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the broad detail of the Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). West Bengal Government contemplates taking up in the Fourth Plan the first phase of a comprehensive scheme for the development of Sunderbans area in West Bengal. It is getting a detailed project report prepared, based on a technical study made by Dutch experts. The schemes envisaged are reclamation and protection of land from tidal water, development of irrigation, agriculture and fishery.

Kangsabati River Valley Project

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the Kangsabati River Valley Project is lagging far behind schedule; and

(b) if so, reasons for the lag?

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

(b) The main reason for this lag is inadequate provision of funds in the State Plan for this project.

United States Loans

362. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Kishor Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Boroach:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States have

agreed to give two loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores to help and maintain India's industrial imports;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loans; and

(c) how they are proposed to be utilised?

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

(b) and (c). The two U.S. loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores are as follows:—

(i) Commodity Program Assistance for 1964-65 known as Fifth Non-Project Loan (AID Loan No. 386-H-138) for \$190 million (Rs. 90.5 crores); and

(ii) Seventh Railway loan (AID Loan No. 386-H-137) for \$3.8 million (Rs. 1.8 crores).

The Commodity Program Assistance loan will be used to finance the foreign exchange costs of imports from U.S.A. of a broad variety of commodities and equipment such as fertilizers, steel, sulphur, insecticides, chemicals, machinery and machinery parts etc. which are essential to the maintenance of the economy.

The Seventh Railway Loan will meet the foreign exchange cost of acquiring 21 broad gauge Diesel Electric Shunting locomotive with a two year supply of spare parts.

Both the loans are repayable in dollars in 61 approximately equal semi-annual instalments over a period of 40 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years from the date of first disbursement under the loan. Interest is payable semi-annually in dollars at the rate of 1 per cent per annum during the first ten years and thereafter at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum for the remaining 30 years. Interest would accrue from the date of respective disbursements under the loans and the first instalment is to be paid six months after the first

disbursement, or such earlier date as the United States Agency for International Development may specify.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

363. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ram Hurkh Yadav:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bureau of Public Enterprises has been set up;

(b) if so, what are its aims and objects; and

(c) the approximate annual expenditure which will be incurred on the Bureau?

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

(b) The Bureau will act as a service, co-ordination and evaluation agency mainly for public enterprises of the Central Government.

(c) The Budget provision for this year is Rs. 3.28 lakhs.

Eating Houses

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the leading Restaurants and most of the Eating Houses in the Capital prepare food for service under the most unhygienic conditions; and

(b) if so, whether any effective steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes; it is found at the time of inspection that minimum hygienic standards are not maintained in quite a few places.

(b) Under the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1956 and Section 215 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, all restaurants and eating houses in the Municipal and Cantonment

areas respectively require licences which is issued only when the hygienic conditions are found according to the minimum standards prescribed for the purpose. Thereafter these licences are renewed every year after re-inspection and satisfying compliance of the requisite hygienic standards. Frequent sanitary inspections of restaurants and eating houses are made during the year by the sanitary staff and the defects observed are got rectified by persuasion and, if necessary, by legal action when improvement notices are not complied with.

Research Programmes Committee

365. Shri D. J. Nalk: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission made survey of large number of villages in Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the reactions of Government on these findings?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) (i) The Research Programmes Committee sponsored a "Study of the Socio-economic Effects of Land Reforms in Rajasthan" for which such surveys were carried out by the director of the schemes.

(ii) Besides, the Research Programmes Committee carried out with its own staff a rural survey in a district of Rajasthan in connection with the study of evaluation of benefits of Irrigation (Gang Canal).

(b) (i) A copy of the published report of the study referred to in (a) (i) has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(ii) The report of the Study referred to in (a) (ii) is yet to be published.

(c) (i) A copy of the report is being sent to the State Government bringing to their notice the findings of the survey.

(ii) Does not arise.

Irrigation and Power Projects over Krishna and Godavari Rivers

366. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has made representation against the sanction of any power or Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh over the rivers Krishna and Godavari;

(b) if so, which are the projects about which representations or protests were made;

(c) the reasons given against each project; and

(d) the decisions of the Government on each project?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra had objected to the Pochampad Project, the Srisailem Hydro-Electric Project and Stage II of Nagarjunasagar Project. Their objections mainly related to the general question regarding allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari rivers. The Pochampad and Srisailem schemes have been approved in the light of the decisions as indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd March, 1963. The Nagarjunasagar—Stage II project, has not been sanctioned.

Small Pox in Delhi

367. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of small pox is on the increase in Delhi since March, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of fatal cases during the period March to August, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken to control the disease?

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

(b) There were 36 fatal cases during the period from 1st March to 16th August, 1965. The break-up was as under:—

March	3
April	5
May	11
June	5
July	8
August (upto 16-8-65)	4
Total	36

The number of such cases in the corresponding period last year was 13.

(c) The vaccination campaign has been stepped up. Besides 103 Vaccinators already engaged, three flying squads consisting of 3 Inspectors and 15 vaccinators were raised for 3 months from March to May, 1965 for mass vaccination drive in slums, Jhuggies, Jhonprees and brick Kiln areas and for mass vaccination of contacts wherever any case occurred. During the period from March to July, 1965, 58,131 Primary Vaccinations and 5,15,680 Re-Vaccinations were performed in the entire city.

(ii) The public have been advised through advertisements in the Press, through wall posters and through cinema slides to get themselves and their family members revaccinated once in every three years.

(iii) Compulsory vaccination of unprotected persons and compulsory removal of small-pox cases to Infectious Diseases Hospital has been enforced under the provisions of Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(iv) In addition to the normal eradication staff already working in Delhi State, the Government of India have sanctioned two special mopping-up units which will undertake the vaccination of small segments of

population that have so far evaded vaccination and will also concentrate on the floating population, population residing in slums and labour colonies and pavement dwellers.

Gastro-Enteritis in Kerala

268. Shri Sezhayan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in epidemic form in Kerala during June, 1965;

(b) the number of deaths due to this epidemic reported so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to control and eradicate the epidemic there?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The outbreak in an epidemic form that occurred in Kerala in January, 1965 was of cholera.

(b) The number of deaths reported upto the 20th July, 1965 was 594.

(c) All preventive measures have been adopted. Inoculation work was speeded up by the appointment of additional inoculators in the affected places. 34 lakhs persons were inoculated upto the 23rd July, 1965. Necessary arrangements have also been made for the treatment and isolation of affected cases.

चैकोस्लोवाकिया से सहायता

369. { श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विद्यमानाथ वाण्येय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया की सरकार चौथी योजना अवधि में उर्वरक तथा अन्य रासायनिक उद्योगों के विकास के लिए भारत को सहायता देने के लिए नैयाग है; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति. त. कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख) 11 मई, 1964 को प्राग में किये गये एक करार के अनुसार चैकोस्लोवाकिया की सरकार ने 40 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव किया है, जिसका उपयोग मुख्यतः चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की प्रायोजनाओं के लिए किया जायगा। इसके अलावा, उस देश की सरकार से किन्हीं और खास ऋणों के लिए अभी तक कोई और बातचीत नहीं हुई।

Colonisation of Rajasthan Canal Area

370. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is estimated that about 500 miles of total length of roads are to be laid for the proper colonisation of the area and full utilization of the benefits envisaged by the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) if so, whether the work of building the roads will also be taken up as the Central Government's responsibility; and

(c) whether plans are so drawn as to complete this work to synchronize with the progress achieved on the Rajasthan Canal itself?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The setting up of the Rajasthan Canal Authority as well as matters involving Central responsibility in that connection are under consideration.

Gold Bonds

371. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale of Gold Bonds since the introduction of the Gold Bonds Scheme;

(b) how it compares with the earlier scheme of gold bonds; and

(c) whether it has shown any improvement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c) The subscriptions to the two issues of Gold Bonds compare as under—

Value at Rs. 53.58 for
10 grammes of .995
fineness.

First Series
(tenders were received from 12-11-1962 to 28-2-1963)

Rs. 8,68.45 lakhs

Second Series
(tenders were received from 2-3-1965 to 31-5-1965)

Rs. 3,29.31 lakhs

बड़े गोटों का प्रचलन बन्द करना

नरायणा, दिल्ली के निकट झुग्गी-झोपड़ी कालोनी

372. { श्री डे० जी० नायक :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री कजरालकर :

373. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नरायणा के निकट झुग्गी-झोपड़ी कालोनी के निवासी बिना मूल सुविधाओं के रह रहे हैं; और

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार 100 रुपये तथा 1000 रुपये के नोटों को बन्द करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कालोनी में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं । नरायणा झुग्गी-झोपड़ी कालोनी में सामुदायिक शौचालयों और स्नान गृहों, पीने के पानी के लिए हैण्ड पम्पों, मडकों, बरसानी पानी तथा गन्दगी निकालने के लिए नालियों जैसी मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है । वहाँ एक प्राईमरी स्कूल भी है । कालोनी में एक चलती फिरती डिस्पेंसरी सप्ताह में दो बार आती है ।

(ग) क्या सरकार उनका आकार छोटा करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है ?

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिल मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णामाचारी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) 100 रुपये के नोटों का आकार छोटा करने का विचार है । कपाकन (डिजाइन), रंग आदि के बारे में ध्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है । 1,000 रुपये के नोटों का आकार छोटा करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Rural Housing in Rajasthan

374. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Revenue Law Commission

has commented on the deplorable state of rural housing in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar conditions exist in other states also; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to improve this state of affairs?

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

(b) The housing conditions in rural areas are generally not very satisfactory in other States also. According to the 1961 Census, nearly 82 per cent of the households, i.e. 56.7 millions out of the total of 68.9 millions, were in occupation of kutcha huts.

(c) The report of the Rajasthan Revenue Law Commission is still under consideration of the State Government. This Ministry has already formulated a scheme known as the Village Housing Projects Scheme for improvement of housing conditions in the rural areas of the county. This Scheme provides for (a) advance of house-building loans to persons who wish to construct houses; and (b) grant of subsidies to State Governments for provision of streets and drains in selected villages and house-sites to landless agricultural workers. The Scheme has, however, not made the desired progress so far and the State Governments have been requested to step up the pace of its implementation.

Land to the Tiller

375. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding the actual implementation of the "land to the tiller" policy, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken so far to protect tenancy and tilling rights of tenants and share-croppers, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce uniform legislation for ensuring more effective protection to

tenant-farmers and share-croppers; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4573/65].

Small-Pox

376. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients suffering from small-pox in this country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the disease has been spreading in Asia for the last twelve years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The reported number of cases of Small-pox during the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 were 55,590, 83,423 and 36,645 respectively.

(b) No.

Narmada Project

**377. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. R. Patel:**

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

(a) whether the Central Water & Power Commission has given clearance and approved the Narmada Project at Jalsindhi as per agreement between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. The Project Report for Jalsindhi Project has not been received by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(b) Does not arise.

Linking Wages with Productivity

378. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the Council of Employers to Government with a plea to link wages with productivity; and

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

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

(b) The Memorandum will be considered by the Panel on Labour Policy for the Fourth Plan set up by the Planning Commission.

Earth-moving Machinery Pool

379. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to form Central Equipment Pool for procurement of earth-moving machinery and construction equipment has been taken;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this respect?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A proposal to form a Central Pool for earth-moving equipment and construction machinery is under examination.

(b) The Scheme has been prepared with a view to ensuring better maintenance and utilisation of machineries.

(c) The Scheme is still under consideration.

Housing Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

380. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has drawn the attention of the Uttar Pradesh Government to the slow progress of housing schemes and diversion of funds earmarked for housing to other projects;

(b) if so, whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have made any response to his advice and the measures it has taken to rectify its past errors; and

(c) the other States which have behaved in the same manner as Uttar Pradesh and whether any special measures have been suggested to give a fillip to housing programmes in the Fourth Plan?

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

(b) No reply has so far been received from the State Government.

(c) The progress of housing is slow in almost all the States. It is being continuously impressed upon the State Governments to provide larger funds for housing schemes in their Annual Plans as also in their Fourth Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission has also been requested to consider the desirability of directing the State Governments not to divert funds earmarked for 'Housing' to other development heads. It is also proposed to increase substantially the allocation for housing in the Fourth Plan.

Dambroo Project (Tripura)

381. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the Dambroo Project in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and how far the work has proceeded?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. The Gumti Hydro-Electric Project is yet to be sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to States for Development Schemes

382. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some

States are finding it difficult to implement important schemes under the State Development Plans due to their inability to raise local resources;

(b) whether such States have requested to Centre for special financial assistance; and

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

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

(b) and (c). A specific request has been received from Mysore State and this is under consideration.

Allegations against Customs Officers in Nadia District

383. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the enquiry made into the allegations of extortion of money from the Jute sellers of Karimpur Bazar in District Nadia, West Bengal by the Custom Officers; and

(b) the steps taken to see that the bona fide jute growers and sellers do not suffer?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The allegations against the Customs Officers were fully investigated but were not proved.

(b) The senior officers continue to exercise adequate supervision over subordinate officers so as to ensure that bona fide jute growers and sellers do not suffer.

बिदेशों में भारतीय बैंकों का कारोबार

384. डा० महादेव प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विदेशों में भारतीय

बैंकों के कारोबार के बारे में दिये गये प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार पाकिस्तान तथा थाईलैण्ड के साथ उनका लेन-देन कम हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कारोबार में कमी का कारण यह है कि भारतीय बैंकों का स्थानीय रूप से जोड़मा रुकमें और अन्य साधन उपलब्ध हैं, वे अब दूसरी संस्थाओं की प्रतियोगिता के कारण सीमित हो गये हैं ।

Annuity Deposit Scheme

385. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contributors of the Annuity Deposit Scheme have not received certificates for the deposited amounts for the year 1964-65 upto 30th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in issuing these certificates; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to expedite the issue of certificates?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Approximately 60 per cent of the depositors have been issued with certificates. The delay is mainly due to the fact that originally many of the depositors had asked for a large number of certificates of lower denominations and the writing up of the certificates took considerable time. To avoid the issue of a large number of certificates, it was decided to issue only the minimum number of certificates against each application. To further speed up the work it has now been decided that instead of issuing certificates in fixed denominations, only one certificate should be issued against each application.

Barapole Project

386. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation of the Barapole Project in Mysore State has been completed;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the Centre's contribution thereto;

(c) the power potential of the Project; and

(d) when it is to be taken up for execution?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Only preliminary investigation of the first stage of the project was carried out by the erstwhile Coorg Government in 1954. Detailed investigations are likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

(b) The project proposals have not yet been formulated and hence the question of Centre's contribution to the scheme does not arise.

(c) According to the preliminary estimates, the power potential of the scheme is about 125,000 kW at 60 per cent load factor in the first stage and 200,000 kW at 60 per cent load factor when the second stage is also developed.

(d) The question of execution of the project can be considered only after the detailed investigations are completed and the project proposals finalised.

Kalinadhi Project

387. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation of Kalinadhi Project has been completed;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the Centre's contribution thereto;

(c) the power potential of this project; and

(d) when it is likely to be taken up for execution?

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

(b) The estimated cost will be known only after the investigations are completed and a Project report prepared. Question of Centre's assistance will arise only after the project is sanctioned.

(c) Approximately 1.3 million kW at 60 per cent load factor.

(d) During the Fourth Plan.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Nagpur

388. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number and name of offices of the Central Government located at Nagpur before that city ceased to be the Capital of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number and names of new offices of the Central Government that have been transferred from Delhi or any other place in India to Nagpur in the period since the merger of Vidarbha in the State of Maharashtra to this date and dates of their transfers to Nagpur as well as the place from which they were so transferred?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Central Government Offices

389. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the offices of the Central Department's removed from Nagpur with the dates of their removal and the places to which they were removed till the end of June, 1965;

(b) the number and names of other existing offices of the Central Department which the Central Government propose to remove in the near future; and

(c) the number and names of the offices of the Central Government which they propose to transfer to Nagpur in order to fulfil the promise of retaining the importance of the City of Nagpur given at the time of merger of Vidarbha in Maharashtra?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Shortage at Farakka

390. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the West Bengal Electricity Board has requested the Bihar Government to extend the West Bengal Government 132Kv. transmission line from Purnea up to the Bihar Bengal border so that the shortage of the Power at Farakka due to which work is suffering be relieved?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The West Bengal State Electricity Board requested the Bihar State Electricity Board to extend 132 Kv. Transmission from Katihar to an agreed suitable point near West Bengal-Bihar Border. The technical and economic aspects of the proposal are under consideration.

Foreign Loans

391. Shri H. C. Soy:
{ Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign loan drawn so far and the amount of interest to be paid; and

(b) the amount of loan which is giving 4 per cent dividend?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The amount of foreign loan (other than those from rupee deposits against food and fibre imports under U.S. Public Law 480) drawn as of June 30, 1965, amounts to Rs. 2444.35 crores, since Independence. The amount of interest to be paid on these drawings (till they are repaid in full) is estimated at Rs. 810.89 crores.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नीमच में प्रस्कोलायड कारखाना

392. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या बिहार में 15 अप्रैल, 1965 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2297 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नीमच में प्रस्कोलायड कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई ?

बिहार में (श्री लि० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : आवश्यक योजना तथा नक्शे बनवाने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

State Bank Loan to West Bengal Government

{ Shri Selanki:
393. { Shri P. K. Deo:
{ Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government had approached the Central Government to intervene and to allow the usual release by the State Bank of Rs. 12 crores for being used by the State Government for procurement of foodgrains;

(b) the reasons for the reduction in the amount of advances made by the State Bank; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The sanctioned limit of Rs. 8 crores to the State Government was not actually reduced by the State Bank of India. An increase in this limit could not be allowed, because of other demands on the resources of the State Bank. As it has been possible for the State Government to finance the purchase of foodgrains, for distribution within the State, without any further assistance from the State Bank or from the Central Government for this purpose, no action on the State Government's request is now considered necessary.

One-man Banks in Rural Areas

394. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India propose to open one-man banks in rural areas;

(b) the number of such banks likely to be opened initially and where; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes. As an experimental measure, an office is being opened by each of the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. The question of opening certain offices in the areas served by the State Bank is also under consideration.

(c) The offices are being opened in rural areas, where banking facilities are not now available. Apart from receiving deposits and granting certain limited advances on behalf of the banks concerned, the persons appointed to be in charge of these offices are expected to visit the neighbouring villages, to offer such advice as may be necessary in connection with the raising of crops or other development activities, and to popularise the banking habit generally in these villages.

Central Research Institute in Homoeopathy

395. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a Central Institute for Research in Homoeopathy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same;

(c) the place where it will be located; and

(d) when will it start functioning?

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

(b) The Central Homoeopathic Research Institute is intended:

(i) to establish the utility and scientific aspects of Homoeopathic principles, and treatment.

(ii) to establish proper standards for and co-ordination between institutions carrying on research in Homoeopathy.

(iii) to collect, organise and disseminate knowledge about Homoeopathic research.

(iv) to undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars to promote the aforesaid objectives;

(v) to undertake the publication of journals, research papers and books and maintain libraries and information services in furtherance of above said objective.

(c) and (d). The exact location of the institution and the date from which it will start functioning will be

decided after the details of the scheme are worked out and approved.

Medical Colleges

396. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats reserved by the Union Government in different medical colleges in the country; and

(b) the number of boys and girls with their State-hood who were allotted these seats in 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is given in Annexures laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4574/65].

हिन्दी में व्यापार-सूचनायें

397. श्री बिधाम प्रसाद : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से सम्बन्धित जो व्यापार-सूचनायें केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड से व्यापारियों के लाभ के लिये जारी की जाती हैं उनका हिन्दी रूपान्तर जारी करने की व्यवस्था करने में विनम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) यह व्यवस्था कब से क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

बिस् मंत्री (श्री त्रि० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क सम्बन्धी कोई व्यापार-सूचनायें (ट्रेड नोटिस) जारी नहीं की जाती हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Srisaillam Project

**398. { Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Srisaillam Project was delay-

ed due to want of necessary machinery;

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the machinery; and

(c) when the project will be completed?

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

(b) The Generating Plant and equipment is proposed to be procured from indigenous sources (Heavy Electricals). In regard to the construction machinery, Andhra Authorities have indicated their requirement of foreign exchange as Rs. 200 lakhs. Of this an allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs under USSR Trade Agreement has already been made. Possibilities of securing the balance of foreign exchange required are under examination.

(c) The first unit of 110 MW capacity is expected to be commissioned in March, 1971 and the balance 3 units of same size thereafter at an interval of six months each.

Nagarjunasagar Project

**399. { Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. N. Swamy:**

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

(a) whether the Central Government has granted Rs. 13 crores for the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if so, how much amount has so far been paid; and

(c) when the remaining amount will be paid for speedy execution of the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Against the 3rd Plan provision of Rs. 50 crores, Central loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 44.50 crores has already been released during the first four years of the Plan. Provision for the current year is of the order of Rs. 10 crores. The question of granting further additional assistance during the current year is under consideration.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Rajasthan

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

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has approached the Central Government for help to develop power and irrigation potential during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No such request has been received for the irrigation programme. However, against a demand of Rs. 436.00 lakhs for Rural Electrification, under the programme for energising agricultural pumps, it has been decided to make available loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 95.00 lakhs to the Rajasthan Government during 1965-66, outside the State Plan ceiling.

Allotment of Quarters

401. **Shri K. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the purposes of deduction of House Rent, City Compensatory Allowance is treated as a part of emoluments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the purposes of allotment of Government accommodation, City Compensatory Allowance is not treated as a part of emoluments; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Housing Shortage in Delhi

402. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of Experts of the Ministries of Works and Housing and Rehabilitation has suggested more funds for meeting housing shortage in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The question presumably refers to the report of the Working Group on Housing and Urban and Rural Planning appointed to consider the Annual Plan proposals of the Delhi Administration for 1965-66. This Working Group recommended an allocation of Rs. 5.62 crores to the Delhi Administration for housing schemes during the current year. An allocation of Rs. 4.98 crores has been made for these schemes as follows:—

Scheme	Working Group recommendations	Final allocation
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	15.00	10.00
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	68.20	68.20
3. Slum Clearance including Juggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme.	400.00	340.40*
4. Village Housing Projects Scheme.	2.50	2.50
5. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	76.60	76.60
TOTAL	562.30	497.70

*This can be increased to Rs. 353 lakhs depending on the performance of the Delhi Administration.

Lower Sileru Project

403. { Shri Kella Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2305 on the 15th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since granted the necessary foreign exchange for the procurement of construction machinery, generating plant and equipment for the Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Project from U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, when and the amount granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In regard to procurement of construction machinery, final allocations of foreign exchange have not yet been made as the matter regarding the sources of supply is under examination.

The procurement of the generating plant and equipment is also under

examination and no final decision has yet been arrived at.

Government Accommodation in Delhi

404. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a notification was issued some time back wherein applications were invited from those allottees of the Government quarters who were interested for change of accommodation in any locality in Delhi and that their names would be kept in the waiting list according to their seniority;

(b) if so, how many persons have applied so far for change from Type I to VI (category-wise); and

(c) how many persons have been given change category-wise upto 1st August, 1965?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The Supplementary Rules were amended on the 27th April 1965 and allotments under the amended Rules began to be made from the 1st June, 1965.

(b) and (c). The position from the 1st June to the 31st July, 1965 is as follows:—

Type of accommodation.	No. of persons who have applied for change of accommodation.	No. of persons who have been given changes upto 31-7-1965.
Type I	3,019	147
Type II	1,826	286
Type III	523	54
Type IV	692	57
Type V	359	36
Type VI	94	9
TOTAL	6,513	616

Ayurvedic Treatment of Hypertension

405. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayurvedic Research Institute at Jamnagar has been entrusted to give a detailed report on the efficacy of the Jatamansi herb for general use in hypertension cases; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्र का जे० जे० अस्पताल, बम्बई को अपने हाथ में लेना

406. श्री बसवन्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार जे० जे० अस्पताल, बम्बई को अपने हाथ में लेने का है;

(ख) क्या इस अस्पताल में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा दी जायेगी तथा मुद्रा किये जायेंगे;

(ग) कार्य प्रारम्भ करने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(घ) इस में कितनी पूंजी लगेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर):

(क) से (घ). जे० जे० युप अस्पताल/घांट मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई में उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का उपयोग करके तथा उनका और आगे विकास कर के उनकी परि-सीमा में एक शिक्षा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना का एक प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। समय, अनुसूचि तथा वित्तीय लागत का ध्यान अभी तैयार नहीं हुये हैं।

Water-logging in Punjab

407. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Centre for any assistance from World Bank experts for solving the problem of water-logging and floods in Punjab; and

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

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

(b) A proposal for a loan from the International Development Agency of the World Bank for "Punjab Water Logging & Flood Control Project Stage II" is under consideration. No final decision has yet been arrived at.

Raids in Calcutta

408. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Exchange Directorate raided offices of Tea and Jute exporters in the Dalhousie Square area in Calcutta on the 24th July, 1965; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms involved therein?

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

(b) Pending scrutiny of the documents seized and the completion of the investigations, it is considered desirable not to disclose the names of the firms.

Training of Nurses

409. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more doctors in India than nurses;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate measures to increase the number of institutions for training nurses; and

(c) whether it is also contemplated to set up an All-India Institute of Nursing?

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

(b) Steps have already been taken for the establishment of new institutions for training of nurses and for expansion of the training facilities in the existing institutions by providing Central assistance to State Governments and voluntary organisations. The number of nurses which was 27,000 at the end of the Second Plan period is likely to be 45,000 by the end of the Third Plan period. Further it is proposed to double the number of nurses by the end of the Fourth Plan period by assisting the States and private institutions to train 45,000 more nurses in the next five years.

(c) No. Already there exist the following four All India institutions providing regular nursing courses as indicated against each:—

(i) College of Nursing, New Delhi.

(a) B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Nursing.

(b) Master of Nursing degree.

(c) Post-Certificate Courses for

(i) Ward Sisters

(ii) Nursing Tutors

(iii) Midwife Tutors

(iv) Nursing Administrators.

(ii) Lady Reading Health School, Delhi.

Certificate Course in Public Health Nursing.

(iii) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Certificate Course in Public Health Nursing.

(iv) All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

Diploma Course in Psychiatric Nursing.

झुगियां तथा झोंपड़ियां

410. श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पाउण्ड 25, फीरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली की झुगियां और झोंपड़ियों को गिरा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे वहां पर कब बनाई गई थीं; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को दूसरी जगह देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर-चन्द खन्ना): (क) जी हां। मार्च, जुलाई और अगस्त 1964 तथा जुलाई 1965 में विभिन्न तारीखों पर गिराये जाने की कार्रवाई की गयी थी क्योंकि गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बैठने वालों ने बार बार अनधिकृत झोंपड़ियां बना ली थीं।

(ख) और (ग). इन गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बैठने वालों ने पहली बार 1963 में अनधिकृत झोंपड़ियां बनाई थीं। नये गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बैठने वाले होने की वजह से वे झुग्गी और झोंपड़ी हटाने की यात्रना के अनर्गल विरुद्ध बास के पात्र नहीं थे।

Collapse of D.V.C. Transmission Tower

411. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the collapse of the D.V.C. transmission tower

at Kolaghat have been investigated into;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against persons responsible for the same?

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

(b) It has been found that the failure of the transmission tower at Kolaghat was mainly due to the uneven piling up of earth round the legs of the tower. The peculiar conditions of soil resulting in subsidence and sliding also contributed to the failure of the tower.

(c) Does not arise.

Krishna-Godavari Waters Dispute

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

(a) whether any mutual agreement has been reached between States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra on the dispute of Krishna-Godavari Waters;

(b) whether any demand has been made by the Mysore State to appoint a tribunal to settle the river water disputes; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) At the moment, the Government of Mysore are not pressing for the appointment of a Tribunal, as negotiations are under way for settlement of this question.

(c) Does not arise.

बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र

413. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बदरपुर में ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र विदेशी सहायता से बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों ने सहायता दी है तथा किन शर्तों पर; और

(ग) इस के कब तक चालू होने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ला० राव) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग ने अभी बदरपुर की ताप बिजली परियोजना को अंतिमरूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इस परियोजना के लिये किसी से सहायता ली जाए अथवा नहीं इस प्रश्न पर परियोजना के स्वीकार होने के बाद विचार किया जाएगा। परियोजना के 1970-71 तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है।

12. hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CASHEWNUT FACTORIES IN KERALA

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): 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 reported closure notices by about 150 cashewnut factories in Kerala on account of Reserve Bank directions requiring deposit of 25 per cent. of the import price."

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, As the House is aware, a notification was issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the 29th June 1965 under sub-section (1) of section 5 read with sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, requiring importers to deposit

with an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India twenty-five per cent of the value of the goods against each shipment in the course of the import into India. The object underlying the issue of this notification was to provide for a postponement or staggering of imports, to the extent possible in the existing circumstances. It was envisaged, even when the notification was originally issued, that certain exemptions might have to be granted; and provision was accordingly made for hard cases.

2. The Reserve Bank has relaxed the requirements of the original notification in certain individual cases and has also issued two general orders since the 29th June, 1965 providing for the exemption of specified classes of goods. The bank has made it clear in the second general order, issued on the 5th August 1965, that deposits are not now required to be made against any import of raw cashewnuts, if an undertaking is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that the processed nuts will be exported within ninety days of the date of the import.

3. I am aware, Sir, that the cashew-nut processing units in Kerala have been agitated over this problem, but I do not think that the industry has suffered, or has been affected to any considerable extent. The Reserve Bank has been in touch with the three associations in Quilon which represent the interests of the manufacturers and also with the Cashew Export Promotion Council; and I believe I am right in saying that they are satisfied with the concession which have now been granted. I hope that the industry will not now experience any difficulty in arranging for the imports or re-exports as usual or in carrying on its other normal activities.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has any responsibility been fixed for the cursed original Bank order leading to strike in factories from the 13th July to the

18th August? What losses does this represent in terms of G.N.P.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could give some further information. The people concerned came and saw me and I directed them to get in touch with the Reserve Bank. One of the Deputy Governors who has considerable experience of the import and export trade interviewed them and made these arrangements. I was told by one of their representatives who saw me subsequently that they were satisfied with the arrangements. That is all that I can say now that the arrangements made by the Reserve Bank and the concessions given to them seem to have given them satisfaction.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the loss suffered on account of the previous order which had to be relaxed subsequently.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have said in my statement that there does not seem to have been any loss on this account, but there was an anticipated inconvenience which has since been rectified.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does the hon. Minister wish this House to believe that when factories close, there is no loss in terms of G.N.P.? We cannot understand this logic.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Besides these factories, 26 other factories have also closed down throwing out of job 16,000 workers. Have Government taken any action in this matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Does the hon. Member mean cashewnut factories?

Shri Solanki: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The exemptions now given will cover all those cases.

Shri Solanki: 26 other factories, the Musaliar factories, have closed down without giving public notice throwing out of job 16,000 workers

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Are these in the Kerala area?

Shri Solanki: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But I am now told by the people who came to see me that the position is all right. That is all I can say at the moment. If the hon. Member has any information I will have it checked up.

12.05 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (Query)

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before you take up that, may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow it in this manner? He might kindly write to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is concerning the order paper of today, the list of business.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Prior to that, I would like you to consider holding over my call attention notice in connection with **Shri K. B. Sahay's** appeal to the Centre for banning the Communist Party and other Opposition parties. It is a very very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: She might kindly write to me. I will certainly reconsider it if there is something.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Opposition is being completely stifled in Bihar, and that is also going to reach the Centre now.

Mr. Speaker: That we cannot decide at this moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: All right. I shall write to you.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. **Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I have to submit concerns the list of business today.

Mr. Speaker: We have now entered upon the order paper. I am calling item 3. Has he to say anything about that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, it is about the order paper of today.

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of it first. Then I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under the rules, this may be raised at any time, arrangement on the list of business.

Mr. Speaker: No. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UN-AUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965.

The Minister of Works and Housing (**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751, dated the 22nd May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4551-/65].

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (ELECTION OF LICENTIATES) RULES, 1965, ETC.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I beg:

- (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Medical Council (Election of Licentiates) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR 216, dated the 5th February, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4192/65].

(2) to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2183, dated the 10th July, 1965, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4552/65].
- (ii) A copy of certified accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1963-64 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4553/65].
- (iii) Report of the Indian Delegation to the Eighteenth World Health Assembly held at Geneva from the 4th to 22nd May, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4554/65].
- (iv) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of

the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (a) G.O. Ms. 4/64/DD, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th January, 1964, containing the Kerala Municipalities (Public Works and Supplies) Rules, 1963.
- (b) S.R.O. 110/64, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th April, 1964, containing the Kerala Municipalities (Penalty for unauthorised occupation of porambokes) Rules, 1964.
- (c) S.R.O. 240/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th August, 1964 containing the Kerala Municipal Commissioners (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1964.
- (d) S.R.O. 348/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th November, 1964.
- (e) S.R.O. 351/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th November, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Municipalities (Election of Members) Rules, 1963.
- (f) S.R.O. 361/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st December, 1964, containing the Kerala Municipalities (Payment of grants-in-aid for purposes of medical relief) Rules, 1964.
- (g) S.R.O. 373/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st December, 1964, containing the Kerala Municipalities (Payment of Grants-in-aid to Sports Associations) Rules, 1964
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4555/65].
- (v) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 367 of the Kerala Municipal Corporations

Act 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (a) S.R.O. 393/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Calicut City Municipal (Election to Standing Committees) Rules, 1962.
- (b) S.R.O. 416/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Calicut City Municipal (Decision of Election Disputes) Rules, 1962.
- (c) S.R.O. 412/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Calicut Corporation (Election of Councillors) Rules, 1963.
- (d) S.R.O. 38/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd February, 1965.
- (e) S.R.O. 121/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1965, containing the Kerala Municipal Corporations Employees Service Rules, 1965.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-4556/65].

(vi) A copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (a) No. 18784/D4/63/HLD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th January, 1964, containing the Kerala Corneal Grafting Rules, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Kerala Corneal Grafting Act, 1963,

read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

- (b) S.R.O. 23/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th January, 1964, reconstituting the Guruvayur Township Committee, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Guruvayur Township Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.
- (c) S.R.O. 64/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th March, 1964, under sub-section (5) of Section 367 of the Calicut City Municipal Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.
- (d) S.R.O. 207/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964, containing the Kerala Hackney Carriage Rules, 1964, as corrected by Notification No. 56800/LI/64/H & LD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Kerala Hackney Carriage Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

(e) S.R.O. 349/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th November, 1964, making certain amendment to the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust (Appointment of Chairman) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

(f) S.R.O. 149/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th April, 1965, making certain amendments to the Corporation of Calicut (Appointment of Commissioner) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 367 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4557/65].

NOTIFICATIONS *re*: GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 332 dated the 6th March, 1965.

(ii) the National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 497 dated the 25th March, 1965.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4558/65].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183 dated the 25th January, 1965.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 495 dated the 25th March, 1965.

(iii) The Post Office Savings Bank (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 896 dated the 25th June, 1965.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4559/65].

(3) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 494 dated the 25th March, 1965, issued under the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 496 dated the 25th March, 1965, issued in pursuance of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1965.

(iii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2054 dated the 28th June, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the

Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

- (iv) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2055 dated the 28th June, 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

- (v) The Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710 dated the 15th May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

- (vi) The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1094 dated the 31st July, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

- (vii) Letter No. 14-3(6)/65 Agri. dated the 6th May, 1965, from the Planning Commission to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/Union Territories, regarding formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan in agriculture and allied sectors—General Framework—preparation of the State, District and Block Plans and publication of a self-contained volume on "Agricultural Development in the Fourth Five Year Plan 1966-71", together with its Annexures.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4560/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1910

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, I beg—

- (i) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910:—

- (a) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1591 dated the 7th November, 1964.

- (b) G.S.R. 1642 dated the 21st November, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4193/65].

- (ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 795 dated the 5th June, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4561/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

- (i) G.S.R. 939 dated the 10th July, 1965.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1092 dated the 31st July, 1965.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1117 dated the 7th August, 1965.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1118 dated the 7th August, 1965.

- (v) G.S.R. 1119 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 1130 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 1131 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 1132 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 1133 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (x) G.S.R. 1134 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (xi) G.S.R. 1135 dated the 7th August, 1965.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4562/65].
- (2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—
- (i) G.S.R. 1116 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1120 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1121 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 1122 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (v) G.S.R. 1123 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 1124 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 1125 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 1126 dated the 7th August, 1965.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 1127 dated the 7th August, 1965.

(x) G.S.R. 1128 dated the 7th August, 1965.

(xi) G.S.R. 1129 dated the 7th August, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4563/65].

12-09 hrs.

RE: POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): You remember, Sir, that two days back some members of the House, including some members from that side, raised the point that there should be a discussion on the food situation. You asked the Minister then whether he could possibly make a statement before discussion of the no-confidence motion was taken up. If I heard him aright, he said that he would make a statement. Today we find that all our call attention notices and adjournment motions were rejected by you, anticipating that there would be a discussion of the matter during the discussion of the no-confidence motion.

The food situation in the country is bad. Even at Delhi, there is no rice available. May I request you to ask the Minister to make a statement today? He may have contempt for us, but at least he should have proper respect for you and make a statement before that motion is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I asked him and he said that he would make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But where is that statement? It is not listed in the order paper of today.

Mr. Speaker: He might make that statement today. He ought to. That is what I expect. He had promised to do it.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have personally written to you that I am circulating a statement.

Mr. Speaker: He is circulating a statement today.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing I want to point out. If this was Shri Banerjee's objection, he could very well have written to me so that I might also have known and ascertained the facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I generally do it.

Mr. Speaker: But if the proceedings are interrupted in this way, how can we proceed. When I take up an item, some Member takes me un-awares.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation. This particular matter is agitating the minds of all, and if all our calling attention and adjournment motions are disallowed, are we not entitled to ask for this whether the Minister is making a statement?

Mr. Speaker: Could he not give me that notice in one line?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We also come to Parliament just 15 minutes before.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : मैं एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । एक प्राइमेटेम खत्म हो गया और दूसरा शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

12.10 hrs.

१३ अगस्त १९६५

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIRST REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 23rd August 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You will remember that there were heated exchanges regarding kerosene oil. I have already tabled a motion. We should have a discussion on kerosene oil and the statement on oil policy laid on the Table of the House by Shri Humayun Kabir on 16th August.

Then, we should also have discussion on the food situation next week. This motion should be moved by Government, so that we get more time to discuss it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : मैं कानिग प्रॉपोजन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उस का समय नहीं है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले कहा कि आप लिख कर दीजिये तो शायद मैं

रिकसिडर कर लूँ। नियम सब के लिये एक जैसा है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : श्रीमान् जी, लिखने पर भी कुछ नहीं होता है। जो प्रोसीजर है उस का डेली बायोलेशन होता है। नीचे के क्लर्क प्राप के पास उसे जाने ही नहीं देते। नीचे से ही खारिज कर देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बिल्कुल गलत है। मेम्बर साहब की इनला जो है वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं रोज सुबह दस बजे यहाँ पहुँचता हूँ और हर एक नोटिस को देखता हूँ और प्राप यह कहते हैं कि मुझ तक यहाँ के लोग उसे पहुँचाने नहीं देते और नीचे ही खारिज हो जाती है। हर एक नोटिस को मैं खुद देखता हूँ और इसी लिये दस बजे यहाँ पहुँचता हूँ। अगर किसी मेम्बर को मुझसे मिलना होता है वह मुझ से मिल लेता है। कई मेम्बर साहब मुझसे मिल भी चुके हैं। प्राप ने यह कैसे कह दिया कि मुझे पता नहीं चलता और वह नीचे से ही खारिज हो जाती है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : प्राप कितने कागज देख सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप दूसरी बात पर चले गये हैं कि मैं सब को देख नहीं सकता।

श्री बे० जे० पाटिल (यवतमान) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाउस के बिजिनेस के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। गिपोट प्राफ दि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन, जिससे इस देश के 62 प्रतिशत लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, पहले तो बारह वर्ष बाद प्रकाश में आई थी, उस के बाद 3 अक्टूबर, 1964 को उस पर बहम शुरू हुई। दो घंटे तक वह चलती रही। श्री यशपान सिंह बीम मिनट बोले,

स्वर्गीय श्री पंजाबराव देशमुख भी उस पर बोले। उस के बाद एक साल होने वाला है उस पर बहम फिर नहीं शुरू हुई। इस सेशन में उस पर बहम के लिये टाइम जरूर मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप की अनुमति से सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि 16 तारीख के रोज श्री चव्हाण ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस पर चर्चा की जाये। जब यहाँ पर चर्चा करने की मांग की गई थी तब प्राप ने कहा था कि मांग की जाये तो प्राप चर्चा की आज्ञा देंगे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय पर अलग से चर्चा होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुर्गेर) : पिछले सत्र में मैंने कई दफे किरोसिन के तेल का सवाल उठाया था और मेरा एक प्रस्ताव प्राप ने स्वयं स्वीकार भी किया था। लेकिन उस वक्त संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि पेट्रोलियम की मांग पर जब बहम होगी तब मुझे मौका दिया जायेगा इस लिये मैं प्रस्ताव पर प्रापह न करूँ। लेकिन उस समय भी पिछले सत्र में इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकी। अब मैं चाहूँगा कि आधा घंटे के बजाय इसके लिये अगले सप्ताह डार्क घंटे की बहम रखी जाये। यह मामला पिछले सत्र से ही चला आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम यहाँ पर वक्त मुकर्रर नहीं करते। यह काम बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में होता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस दिन मैं आ नहीं सका था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस की कसर आज मुझ में पूरी कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : चुकि किरासिन पर चर्चा का प्रश्न उठाया गया इस लिये मैंने कहा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I would like to raise three points.

You will be pleased to recall that during the last Budget session, because the House was hardpressed for time, the Demands for Grants of, I believe, three or four Ministries, fell through, I mean, could not be discussed; they were carried, but discussion did not take place. You then promised in the Business Advisory Committee, and later on reiterated it in the House that the work of the Ministries whose demands had been carried by the House without discussion would be discussed in this Session and therefore, I would request you in consultation with the Leader of the House to fix some time for discussion of the reports of these Ministries.

The other day, a couple of days ago, my colleague Mr. Nath Pai reminded you of the assurance that you had given that day that the statement of the Defence Minister on Kashmir would be discussed in the House and when he reminded you, you said you would look into the records and find out the position. That also may be looked into.

Lastly, the House, our country and our people are very much exercised with regard to the Language Bill, the Official Language (Amendment) Bill or the Constitution (Amendment) Bill or whatever it may be which has been in the offing for a long time. I would like to know from the Minister whether that Bill is going to be introduced in this session or in the next session.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? Our engagement in Kashmir has been very disturbing for us. As you listen to the Pakistan radio broadcasts, generally the information that we give is inconclu-

sive. Therefore, I request you to direct the Defence Minister to make a statement about the developments in Kashmir from time to time on the floor of the House so that we may be kept upto date.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister is not here. I would request the Prime Minister and I can tell the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he might convey my reactions that there would be many call attention notices or other things coming up as things appear in the papers and not only the Members of Parliament but the country at large must be concerned about the latest developments happening there and they must be really very anxious to know about all these events that happen there at the latest hour. Therefore, as and when he thinks advisable he ought to give us information from time to time so that the House and the country might know what is happening because all eyes are set on the events that are taking place there.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This matter is under consideration of the Prime Minister and the question of deciding how often—sometimes it may happen that there may be nothing to say on a particular day—to present a report to the House.

Mr. Speaker: That would be left to the Prime Minister to decide.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He is considering it, whether he should do it periodically or he may come and tell the House whenever he has a group of things to say and I feel that probably a day or two the Prime Minister will be able to tell the House the method he would follow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: During the Chinese invasion of this country in 1962, the then Prime Minister evolved a certain procedure and that procedure might be followed in this case also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is what he is examining and perhaps he

will come and make a statement in a day or two.

Shri Hem Barua: Our troops have re-occupied the posts in the Kargil area and we are very proud of it and we would have liked to hear from the Defence Minister about this situation, about the success of our troops. When the Finance Minister says that they were thinking about which developments to make a statement and all that, I want to point out to him that here is an occasion when they should make a statement to enlighten the House and the country.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक विनती है। यहाँ पर फूड पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये। फूड के बारे में चर्चा नहीं हो रही है यह बात ठीक नहीं है। आज देश में फूड की बड़ी ऐम्पूट शार्टेज है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस के लिये कारण न दीजिये। इस वक़्त सिर्फ़ इतना ही हम कह सकते हैं कि फलां प्राइटेम पर बहस होगी या नहीं और आप यह कह सकते हैं कि बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि पार्लियामेंट का कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार का रखा जाय जिस में कि फूड प्रॉब्लेम पर चर्चा हो सके।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I would only add this much about the feelings in the House on the Kashmir question. What you were pleased to say was the proper understanding of the feelings of the House. What the Finance Minister has said just now as to how often information about the happenings should be given etc., is not fair. It is not a question of there being nothing to say and so on. Every day developments are going on and we all should know what is happening there. It is but proper that the Government very often should

choose, to come to the House and tell us what is happening. That is one point which I have to submit.

The other point to which I would like to lend my support is this, and that is what my hon. friend Shri D. S. Patil has raised in this House, namely, the fixing of adequate time for the debate on the report of the Backward Classes Commission. I must say that off and on, in every session, hon. Members coming from all sides have raised the point that time should be fixed for the discussion of this report in the House. We would like to know why the Government are not able to get even a couple of hours or four hours for the discussion of this report, and why, every time they announce the programme, they cannot find out time for this report. I should like to know whether they are only interested in setting up the Commission and getting its report, and why only half an hour or so had been spent on the discussion and why adequate time is not fixed for it. I request the hon. Minister to see that some time should be fixed next week or earlier, for discussion of the Backward Classes Commission's report which was submitted about 10 years ago. Otherwise, the feelings of the House are that the report is not given due importance. (Interruption).

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Many of us have tabled a short-notice question about exempting members of the police force, who are killed in action, in the defence of the country from payment of estate duty. Resolutions have also been tabled by a large number of hon. Members in support of this measure. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement on equating the police force with the army, the armed forces, as far as the operation of the estate duty is concerned, in respect of the police forces who are killed in defence of our country.

श्री क० च० पन्त (नैनीताल):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी जो मुद्दा

[श्री कृ० चं० पंत]

श्री पाटिल ने रखा—या उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहिबान से दरदवास्त करूंगा कि जो चीज एक बार आ जाए उसको बार बार न दुहराएँ । वह चीज तो आ गयी, उसको मिनिस्टर देख लेंगे । उसको बार बार कहने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri K. C. Pant: He should know the strength of feelings of the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): My submission is this. It is very, very essential that factual news to the extent possible should be given to the House almost daily about the Kashmir situation. I will quote an instance. Till yesterday, I had no impression at all of the Sind valley being infiltrated. The Woyil bridge on Sind river in the Sind Valley, north-east of Kashmir province, has been infiltrated. That is a very, very disturbing news for the people. It was announced on the radio yesterday. This shows that the situation is very serious. Therefore, I would submit that to the extent to which news can be given, should be given to the House, and the House should be taken into confidence.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): In addition to the statement by the Defence Minister, I would request that some copies of the entire border maps should be placed with situation marked daily in the Central Hall or in some other convenient place so that information on the situation could be followed.

Mr. Speaker: He says that a statement would be given. Yes, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would like to start from the last question which has been put by my hon.

friend the Maharaja of Bikaner. I am told—and I have enquired from my esteemed colleague—that there is hardly any policeman who dies in action. (*Interruption*).

Shri Karni Singhji: What about the extension of the measure to the police forces?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): All the borders are manned by our policemen. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In this manner, the proceedings should not be interrupted. I have allowed several hon. Members to make their points.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The hon. Minister's statement is not quite correct.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is what I am told. Anyway, if there is any need, it should be looked into. Then, about the Backward Classes Commission Report, the report was submitted, as some hon. Members have said rightly, about 10 years ago—1956, perhaps. At the instances of some of our hon. friends, the Minister concerned agreed to have a discussion, and the matter was discussed perhaps in the October session; it was part-heard. The matter is still there. I would try to consult the Minister concerned and try to find out some time for it. I cannot promise next week or the week after that. But I hope if the Minister will agree—I hope he will—we will discuss the part-heard report during this session.

An hon. Member: It was discussed last time also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certain urgent questions come up and priorities are to be given.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
आप विश्वास दिलाइए कि इस सेशन में यह हो जाएगा ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : क्या प्रोटो पर लिख दूँ?

So far as kerosene oil is concerned, a sub-committee has reported on it and we will take it up as a no-day-yet-named motion. The usual time of 2½ hours will be given and it will be discussed during this session.

About the budget discussion on ministries which did not come up for discussion, I would like to discuss this matter with you and tell the House. All depends upon the priority of business. In this session 2 or 3 days had been taken up by Kutch discussion and 3 or perhaps 4 days will be taken up by the no-confidence motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is inevitable in a parliamentary democracy. Let the House sit one week longer.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the language Bill is concerned, we are going to introduce it in this session.

About Kashmir, as you have already said, I agree with you and my friend, the Finance Minister, has also told the House as to what the Government intends to do and I agree with the members that the procedure which we have followed at the time of the Chinese aggression may be followed more or less. Government will certainly come forward whenever there is anything to be said to the House. Even if there is nothing and everything is quiet on that front, the House will be informed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फूड के बारे में तो हम दो दफा बहस कर चुके हैं ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

880(a) L.S.D.—8.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि अगर कोई और चीज रिकार्ड पर है और जो रह गयी है, उसको भी देख लें ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : चत्ताण साहब के वक्तव्य पर बहस होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से कह दिया है कि वह देख लेंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are taking it so lightly. He must say whether a discussion will be allowed. फूड सिचुएशन के बारे में बताया जाए कि बहस अब होगी ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member should not make that remark that we are taking this so lightly. We are more concerned with the food situation than anyone of them.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : प्रकाल पड़ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर माहिबान को मानूम होना चाहिए कि जब तीन दिन रखे थे तो फूड सिचुएशन को सामने रख कर रखे थे । जो मेम्बर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हाज़िर थे वह इसकी तसदीक करेंगे कि इसका क्याल रख लिया गया था । अगर धाप बार बार कहते हैं कि फूड सिचुएशन पर धन्य यहस की जाए तो एक दिन उसके लिए धन्य रख लीजिए और दो दिन उधर रख लीजिए । इसका क्याल रख के ही तीन का वक्त रखा गया था ।

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): We cannot speak on the no-confidence motion.

Mr. Speaker: This had been taken into consideration and the Congress members did say that. अगर मेम्बर

साहब यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि वह अनाहिदा हों, तो एक दिन उसके

[Mr. Speaker]

लिए रख लें। लेकिन तीन दिन के अलावा वक्त नहीं दिया जा सकता। तीन दिन इसको सामने रख कर दिया गया था।

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): No Sir. It should not be split up.

Mr. Speaker: I am also of that opinion. But that had been included in the three days.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (पंजी) : इसके लिए दो दिन रखे जाएं, यह बहुत महम मामला है। विवृणन बहुत सीरियस है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : फुड के लिए दो दिन अधिक रखे जाएं।

12-29 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 18th August, 1965, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Himatsingka may continue his speech.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Yesterday I was referring to some of the provisions of the Bill.

I was referring to a number of provisions which have removed a lot of difficulties that were being experienced by the companies in their day-to-day working. But there are a number of sections which still create a lot of difficulties for the companies. Also, I am sorry to find that some new provisions in the amending Bill are such that they will add to the existing troubles of the companies. In that

connection, I would like to refer to some of the clauses over and above what I have referred to yesterday.

Clause 20 which seeks to amend section 209 provides that books of account and records are to be preserved for eight years. Eight years is a long period. It was not necessary to preserve small vouchers for that period. But now, according to the amendment proposed in clause 20, things will be required to be preserved for eight years. Even if it is a voucher for two paise, it will have to be preserved. Therefore, the amendment moved by one of the Members that it should be restricted at least to sums exceeding Rs. 1,000 is a suggestion that should be accepted.

Another provision is with regard to blank transfers. At present, purchasers or holders of shares keep them on blank transfers for any length of time. Now it is being restricted to six months at the most. Sir, different States have raised the stamp duty on transfers. If a share is sent for registration it will cost more than one rupee per cent in the transfer. If shares are required to be registered for every transaction, the stamp duty should be lowered. But, that rests with the States. Therefore, unless the States agree to reduce the stamp duty on transfer, it will be a very costly business. Therefore, I feel that the amendment that has been suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, will meet to some extent the difficulties that will otherwise be encountered by persons dealing with these shares.

There are certain other provisions in the Bill which will make the position very difficult. As you know, on account of the various difficulties existing at present in the country no new companies are being formed, and as a result the existing companies have got the position of more or less monopolies, a thing which the Government has been trying to remove.

Only very very big people who have got a very big reputation and financial position will be able to float companies. People who in 1960 and 1961 were able to float companies will not be able to do that now. The result is that new entrepreneurs cannot go into business or start new industries, production is falling and the prices of various commodities are going up. There is money in the country, in the villages, but on account of the very bad condition of the financial market, the stock market, money is not forthcoming for investment.

Therefore, the Finance Minister who understands these things very well should take steps whereby the money that is lying in the country all round can be attracted and brought in for investment purposes. It will improve the condition in the country and add to the existing industries. Thus there will be increase in production on which will help in reducing the prices of every commodity.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence, I want to make a correction by way of personal explanation to what I said yesterday. I said in the course of my speech yesterday that the Minister, Shri Bhagat, did not reply to a letter which I had sent. On going back and looking up my papers I find I was in error. He did reply to my letter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What has happened to the Seeds Bill?

Why has it been taken off the agenda?

An hon. Member: It was postponed yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know it. But is it held over indefinitely? And, Sir, would you not be deciding that point of order today?

Mr. Speaker: I will see. Now Shri Bade.

बी बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कम्पनीज (सैंक्रेड प्रमोडमेंट) बिल

हाउस के सामने पेश है और जिस पर कल से बहस चल रही है यह ज्वाइंट कमेटी के पास से हो कर आया है। कम्पनीज एक्ट 1956 कई मर्तबा पहले भी प्रमोड हो चुका है और सन् 56 से 65 तक इनमें चार प्रमोडमेंट्स हुए हैं। करीब-करीब हर साल एक, एक प्रमोडमेंट इस पर आ जाता है। आखिर क्या आपने कभी यह भी सोचा कि हर साल इस में संशोधन करने का कारण क्या है? कम्पनीज एक्ट की बीमारी क्या है और अब से 1956 से यह पाम हुआ है तब से यह ठीक से क्यों नहीं चलता है और क्यों बार-बार इसमें संशोधन करने पड़ते हैं आखिर इसका मूल कारण क्या है? इनमें बिबियन बोस कमिशन का नाम दिया हुआ है लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिबियन बोस कमिशन के सिवाय इसमें और भी संशोधन किये गये हैं। यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि अगर देश में मिकस्ड एकोनामी चयनी है तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर यह दोनों साथ साथ चलने चाहिए। इसके लिए जब तक एक को-ऑपरेशन और विश्वास की भावना कम्पनियों के जो संचालनकर्ता हैं उनमें बह पैदा नहीं होती है तब तक वह चल नहीं सकता है। आज शासन के प्रति पूर्ण पैदा होती जा रही है। जल्दी जल्दी जो इसमें प्रमोडमेंट आते जा रहे हैं उसमें शासन के प्रति लोगों में विश्वास कम होता चला जा रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि लोग अपना धन इनबैंक करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे। मैंने देखा है कि 1956-57 में, 57-58 में और 58-59 में जो इनबैंकमेंट हुआ और जितनी कम्पनियां बनीं उनके मुकाबले घर्भी गये ताल, चार साल में कम्पनियों का निर्माण कम होता चला जा रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने सन् 1956 में देशमुख साहब की जो इस बारे में पानिमी थी उस पानिमी को उन्होंने बदल कर अपनी एक भलग नई पानिमी प्रस्तुत की है। ऐसा

[श्री बड़े]

करने का यह कारण हो सकता है कि चूंकि छोटी छोटी कम्पनियाँ कांग्रेस को डोनेशंस नहीं देती इसलिए ऐसा किया गया है। और भी कोई ऐसा कारण होगा। ऐसी कम्पनियों को हार्म करने के लिए यह प्रमोटमेंट किया जाता है। यह पांचवें दफे का पैबवर्क का प्रमोटमेंट उन खास खास कम्पनियों को नुस्खाने पहुंचाने के लिये किया जा रहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की गुड बुक्स में नहीं हैं। मैं इसके उदाहरण अभी थोड़ी देर बाद हाउस में दूंगा।

प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने चैम्बर आफ कामर्स में बोलते हुए यह शब्द कहे थे :—

"The responsibility of achieving a planned target, whether in the public or private sector, is a national one." It lies on both the public sector and the private sector.

फिर वे कहते हैं कि हमें सैल्फ रिस्पेक्ट ऐंड सैल्फ कोन्फिडेंस आफ़ दी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में निर्माण करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने यह कहा है कि रोजनल डाइरेक्टर्स और कम्पनीज के रजिस्ट्रारों को बेकार में परेशान न किया जाये। उन्होंने एक दफे कम्पनीज के सामने भाषण देते हुए यह कहा था :—

"The company law should not be rigid and unduly harassing. The company law is not an instrument of socialism."

It is not an instrument of socialism and it should not be unduly harassing.

भाषण तो उनका उत्तम है लेकिन उनकी कथनी और करनी में कितना फर्क

है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह तो उन्होंने अवश्य कहा :—

"It is not an instrument of socialism and it should not be unduly harassing."

लेकिन इस कम्पनीज एक्ट का प्रमोटमेंट कितना परेशानकुन है इसका उदाहरण मेरे सामने हैं। एक तो यह है कि कौन्सिल ऑफ़ ट्रेडिंग होनी चाहिए। दूसरे उन्हें हर किस्म के अपने कौन्सिल एकाउंटेंट्स रखने चाहिए। अब छोटी छोटी कम्पनियों के वास्ते कौन्सिल एकाउंटेंट रखना कितना मुश्किल है और वह इतना खर्चा बर्बाद करने को कभी तैयार नहीं होंगी।

क्लॉज 44 के मातहत कम्पनियों द्वारा अन्य कम्पनियों को कर्जा देने पर 30 और 20 प्रतिशत तक की मर्यादा निश्चित की गई है। मगर इन में चाहे जितनी छूट देने का पूरा अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया गया है। अगर ऐसा माना जाता है कि विधेयक में जो मर्यादा रखी गई है वह बहुत कम है तो उसको थोड़ा और बढ़ाया जाता मगर बिना मर्यादा वाला अधिकार नाकगशाही को देने के पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ।

विवियन वॉस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक खास श्रृंगरे की जड़ ब्लैक ट्रांसफर आफ़ शेयर है। सरकार ने कमीशन की इस सिफ़ारिश को पूरी तरह नहीं माना है कि ब्लैक ट्रांसफर आफ़ शेयर पर रेगुलेशन लगाना चाहिए। वह इस को कायम रखना चाहती है और उस ने इन विषय में थोड़ा सा प्रमोटमेंट किया है। घमरीका में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है, जब कि यू० के० में वह है और हमारा 1956 का एक्ट ब्रिटिश एक्ट के ऊपर आधारित किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ब्लैक ट्रांसफर आफ़ शेयर पर इतने रेगुलेशन होने चाहिए कि वह हानिकारक न हो।

ज्वायंट सिलेबट कमेटी में कुछ बिटनेसिज ने बताया कि हर साल केवल तेरह चौदह कास्ट एकाउंटेंट्स पास होते हैं। हमारे यहां कास्ट एकाउंटेंट्स की संख्या नहीं के बराबर है। जब कास्ट एकाउंटेंट्स हैं ही नहीं, तो कम्पनीज किस को रखेंगी। इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि हम रूल्ज को रिलेक्स करेंगे और किसी को भी रख लेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर किसी को भी रखना है, तो उस से परपज सर्व नहीं होगा।

कम्पनीज द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को दिये जाने वाले डोनेशन एक प्रकार की घूसखोरी या बाइबरी है। इस का धर्म कम्पनीज को पालिटिक्स में घसीटना है। मेरे पास कई उदाहरण हैं, लेकिन मैं नाम ले कर नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ। अगर कोई कम्पनी सत्तारूढ़ दल को डोनेशन देती है, तो वह मिनिस्टर के घर में बैठ कर अपना पूरा परपज सर्व कर लेती है। इस तरह घूसखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है। सरकार ने इस पर क्या रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई है? इस समय कम्पनियों अपने नेट प्राफिट के पांच परसेंट तक राजनीतिक दलों को डोनेशन दे सकती हैं। सरकार इस को कतई तौर पर बन्द क्यों नहीं करती है?

श्री मधु विमये ने अपने मिनिट आफ डिमेंट में कहा है : सरकार के हाथ में आज जो व्यापक नियंत्रण अधिकार हैं, उन के फलस्वरूप सत्तारूढ़ दल ने निजी क्षेत्र से हमेशा चन्दा वसूला है। इस का लेखा जोखा वित्त मंत्रालय मंत्री ने फिलहाल ही प्रस्तुत किया है। यह कम्पनियों द्वारा दिया गया अधिकृत चन्दा है। अनधिकृत चन्दे का उस में उल्लेख तक नहीं है। वह तो उस से कई गुना ज्यादा होगा। सरकारी जानकारी के मुताबिक 1961 के पश्चात 10 वर्षों की रपट के आधार पर कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल रु० 1,15,00,000 विभिन्न

राजनीतिक दलों को दिया गया। उस में सत्तारूढ़ दल का हिस्सा रुपये 98 लाख से भी अधिक, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का रु० 15 लाख 65 हजार, प्रजासोशलिस्ट पार्टी का रु० 54,000 कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रु० 2,800 और सोशलिस्टों का सिर्फ रुपये 351 रहा।

इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि 75 वर्ष की आयु के बाद कोई मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर अपने पद पर नहीं रह सकता है। श्री पटेल ने अपने मिनिट आफ डिमेंट में कहा है कि उम्मीद करने के बजाये यह देखना चाहिए कि कोई व्यक्ति काम्पीटेंट है या नहीं। जब पालिटिशियन 75 साल से ऊपर काम कर सकते हैं, जब लोग 75 साल के बाद भी मिनिस्टर बन सकते हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबंध लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? आखिर मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टरों को कोई पेजेशन नहीं मिलती है। 75 साल के बाद कोई व्यक्ति बिल्कुल बेकार तो नहीं हो जाता है। उसके अनुभव का फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिए।

सरकार ने 1956 में एक एडवाइजरी कमीशन का निर्माण किया था। श्री देशमुख साहब ने उस के बारे में कहा था कि यह बड़ी अच्छी संस्था है और यदि यह काम करेगी, तो कम्पनीज का एक अच्छा इतिहास पैदा हो जायेगा और एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा होगा। अब श्री कृष्णमाचारी उस एडवाइजरी कमीशन को समाप्त कर के उस के स्थान पर एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। अन्य सब बलाजों के लिए कारण दिये गए हैं लेकिन इस के लिए कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है। यह नहीं बनाया गया है कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी के निर्माण करने और एडवाइजरी कमीशन को एबोलिश करने का क्या कारण है। यह कह दिया गया है कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी के रूल्ज गवर्नमेंट फ्रेम करेगी और उस कमेटी में यूटेबल क्वालिफिकेशन्स के पांच सदस्य होंगे। यूटेबल क्वालिफिकेशन्स क्या होगी, यह

[श्री बड़े]

नहीं बताया गया है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट और इसी प्रकार के भाई भतीजे उस में कमेटी में रख दिये जायेंगे।

एडवाइजरी कमीशन 1956 से चला आ रहा है। इस समय उस को एबालिश करने का कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है। अखबारों में कहा गया है कि चूंकि कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है, इस लिए जिन लोगों को उसके कारण असुविधा होती है, वे जानते हैं कि ह्वेयर दि शू पिचिज। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि या तो कमीशन के सदस्य सरकार की बात नहीं मानते होंगे या कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन सरकार को अखरती होंगी। इसी लिए सरकार एक ऐसी एडवाइजरी कमेटी का निर्माण करना चाहती है, जो कि उस की पाकेट में रहे। इस कमेटी के अधिकार क्या होंगे, यह भी नहीं बताया गया है।

अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को खत्म करने वाले हैं, लेकिन अब उस ने एक पटेल कमेटी नियुक्त की है, जो इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स का पीरियड बढ़ाना चाहिए या नहीं।

30 जून, 1965 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह रिपोर्ट छपी थी :

"143 new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 66.76 crores were registered. The management pattern of the new companies shows that 107 companies were proposed to be managed by the Board of Directors and 35 were to be managed by Managing Directors."

एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि वह मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को खत्म करना चाहती है और दूसरी तरफ उस ने 35 नई कंपनियां रजिस्टर्ड की हैं, जिनमें मैनेजिंग

एजेंट्स का संचालन होगा और इस के अलावा उन के रीम्युनेशन के स्केल को कम किया है। अगर मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को खत्म करना है, तो फिर इस बात पर क्यों विचार किया जा रहा है कि उन के पीरियड को बढ़ाया जाये या नहीं ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Does he mean that the managing agency system should be done away with?

श्री बड़े : बात यह है कि इस सरकार की करनी और कयनी में बहुत फर्क है। एक तरफ वह स्पष्ट कह रही है कि उस ने मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को खत्म करना है और दूसरी तरफ उसने मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स की 35 कंपनीज को मंजूरी दी है।

अगर सरकार कंपनीज ला को स्पष्ट बनायेगी, तो इन्वेस्टर्स और रुपया लगायेंगे, नर्वा प्राज-कल नई कंपनियों का निर्माण करने में बहुत कठिनाई है। नई कंपनियों का निर्माण करते समय तीन राक्षसों का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक तो इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग है। मध्य प्रदेश में मेरा अनुभव है कि इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस के लिए एक टेबल से दूसरे टेबल और दूसरे टेबल से तीसरे टेबल तक चक्कर काटते रहने पर भी लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है। दूसरा राक्षस है फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन। प्राज फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है, हालांकि एक लाइजा कंपनी है, जो कहती है कि हम को इतना परसेंटेज दे दो तो हम चार छः महीने में फारेन एक्सचेंज दिला देंगे। तीसरा राक्षस है कंपनी ला रेगुलेशन। प्राज-कल कंपनीज बिल के बारे में यह मजाक किया जाता है :

"The Company Bill is that Bill which keeps company with the whims of the Finance Minister and seeks to harm those particular companies which are not in the good books of the Congress Party."

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शासन इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देगा। इस बिल में जो प्राविज्य रखे गए हैं, वे अच्छे हैं। जब तक सरकार सोलजर्स आफ स्वीड, सोलजर्स आफ प्लो और सोलजर्स आफ कम्पनी एंड मशीनरी का निर्माण नहीं करेगी, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति और उद्धार नहीं होगा। मिस्टर इकानोमी के प्रोग्राम को सफल बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हेट्रिड नहीं, बल्कि को-ऑपरेशन, सहानुभूति और प्रेम की भावना से इन लोगों को अपने साथ लिया जाये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक ही धारा—क्लाज 35 पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। मूल कानून की धारा 280 के मुताबिक कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर की रिटायरिंग एज 65 वर्ष रखी गई थी और यह अधिकार भी दिया गया था कि अगर शेयरहोल्डर्स चाहें, तो वे उस लिमिट को तोड़ भी सकते हैं और डायरेक्टर ज्यादा समय तक काम कर सकते हैं। ज्वॉयंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में उस क्लॉज के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि 75 बरस की बात पब्लिक कम्पनी में लागू की जाएगी और प्राइवेट कम्पनी में जो उसकी सबसिडरी होगी उन्ने लागू की जाएगी। मेरा कहना है कि यह संशोधन अनुचित है। इसको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये। इसके दो कारण मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहला कारण तो यह है कि पहले आपका कूल था कि 65 बरस की उम्र तक कोई डायरेक्टर रह सकता है। आपने उम्र की लिमिट को 75 बरस कर दिया है। आप कानून के अनुसार दस बरस रहने का अधिकार देते हैं। उस के बाद आप उस को अधिकार नहीं देते हैं। शेयरहोल्डर्स डायरेक्टर को इन्कट करने हैं। इन्केशन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का भी होता है। प्रेसिडन्सी के मेम्बरों का भी होता है। लोकल बोर्ड के मेम्बरों का भी होता है।

उनको कौन इन्कट करता है? पब्लिक उनको इन्कट करती है। काउंसिल का इन्केशन कैसे होता है? काउंसिल के इन्केशन में लिमिटेड फैंचाइज होता है। अगर किसी प्रेसिडन्सी में 230 या चार सौ एम० एल० ए० हैं तो वे लोग काउंसिल के मेम्बरों को इन्कट करते हैं। जिस तरह से उनका इन्केशन होता है उसी प्रकार से जो प्राइवेट और पब्लिक कम्पनी है, उन का भी चुनाव होता है। उस में भी लिमिटेड फैंचाइज है। उसी तरह जैसे प्रेसिडन्सी का लिमिटेड फैंचाइज होता है। काउंसिल के मेम्बरों को चुनते हैं या राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों को चुनते हैं। जिस तरह से आप राज्य सभा या काउंसिल या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड या जिला परिषद के लोगों को अधिकार देते हैं कि अगर उनको अपने इन्कटोरेट का कन्फिडेंस प्राप्त हो तो वे किसी को भी चुन सकते हैं बिना उसकी उम्र का निहाइज किए हुए, बिना यह देखे हुए कि वह ज़िम को चुनने जा रहे हैं वह 75 बरस का है या सौ बरस का, उसी तरह से आपको शेयरहोल्डर्स को भी यह अधिकार देना चाहिये कि वे चाहें तो 75 बरस से ऊपर के डायरेक्टर को भी चुन सकते हैं। जैसे हमारे घरों साहब हैं, वह नब्बे बरस से ऊपर हैं, आज भी वह काम करते हैं...

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : नब्बे नहीं प्रेसिडन्सी में ऊपर है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : प्रेसिडन्सी में ऊपर है। वह बहुत अच्छा काम करने हैं। किसी मिनिस्टर के जाने उम्र का कोई बंधन नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति के वास्ते बंधन नहीं है। उपराष्ट्रपति के वास्ते बंधन नहीं है। किसी के वास्ते बंधन नहीं है। जब हम सावरन बाड़ी के मेम्बर प्रेसिडन्सी में ऊपर भी हो सकते हैं तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर के वास्ते है या नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : नहीं है ।

जब कि एक मिनिस्टर बिना उम्र के बंधन के सारे हिन्दुस्तान का इंतजाम कर सकता है । भ्रस्सी या नब्बे बरस का होते हुए भी, एक राष्ट्रपति सारे हिन्दुस्तान का इंतजाम कर सकता है । उम्र का कोई बन्धन न होते हुए भी, उपराष्ट्रपति राज्य सभा की अध्यक्षता कर सकता है और उम्र का कोई बंधन उन के लिए नहीं है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि शेयरहोल्डर्स जिनका रुपया लगा हुआ है और जिन लोगों का उस में डायरेक्ट इंटरैस्ट है, अगर वे समझते हैं कि भ्रमुक भ्रादमी 75 बरस से ऊपर भी अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकता है, तो ऐसा करने का उन को अधिकार क्यों प्रदान न किया जाए ।

आपने यह जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया है इस में गुण चाहे जो हों लेकिन इस में व्यावहारिकता बिल्कुल नहीं है । गुण ही से संसार का काम नहीं होता है । गुणों के साथ व्यवहार भी होना चाहिये । एक भ्रादमी डायरेक्टर है और पंद्रह बरस से डायरेक्टर बनता चला आ रहा है । उस को अनुभव हो गया है । कम्पनी के काम का, वह एक एक इंच जानता है, एक एक रुपये का हिसाब जानता है । लेकिन चूंकि उसकी उम्र 75 बरस की हो गई है लिहाजा उसको आप कानूनन हटा रहे हैं । जब कि जिन का उस कम्पनी में रुपया लगा हुआ है, जो शेयर होल्डर हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि इसी भ्रादमी के हाथ में काम दिया जाए, यह कहां तक उचित है ? इस लिए यह संशोधन ठीक नहीं है ।

दूसरी मिसाल मैं लायर्स की देता हूं । वकील चाहे वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हो या हाई कोर्ट का हो, चाहे लोकल कोर्ट का हो, उस के वास्ते एज लिमिट कुछ नहीं है । जब तक उसकी बाड़ी काम करती है, उस के हाथ पैर काम करते हैं, वह वकालत करता रह सकता है । आप डाक्टर की मिसाल लें । चाहे वह भ्रस्सी बरस का हो या नब्बे बरस का, जब तक उस की भ्रवल काम करती है, हाथ पैर, काम करते हैं, वह काम करता रह सकता है, उस पर कोई किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं है । इसी तरह से हमें सोचना चाहिये कि जैसे पुराने एक्ट में था, आप इस को शेयरहोल्डर्स पर क्यों नहीं छोड़ . . .

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इतने रोचक भाषण के समय सदन में कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung . . .

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछ रहा था कि यह जो संशोधन जो लाये हैं इसके पीछे विवेक क्या है, किस विवेक के आधार पर इस संशोधन को लाया गया है । अगर इस विवेक का आधार यह है कि 75 बरस के पश्चात् मनुष्य में सामर्थ्य नहीं रह जाती है, किसी डायरेक्टर में 75 बरस के बाद काम करने की सामर्थ्य नहीं रह जाती है, तब तो इस नियम को अगर आप फैलायेंगे तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह नियम फैल जाता है । सबसे अच्छा तो यह है कि पहले पार्लिमेंट से ही इसको शुरू करें क्योंकि हम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कानून बनाते हैं । जब हम दूसरों के लिए 75 बरस का कानून बनाते हैं और अपने लिए सो बरस या 125 बरस तक

रखें, उम्र की कोई मर्यादा ही न रखें तो य ह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : मैंने इसके बारे में एक बिल पेश किया था, आपने उसको मंजूर ही नहीं किया।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप तो बहुत सी चीजें पेश करते हैं जो बहुत अच्छी भी देखने में होती हैं लेकिन जिनको हम मानते नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के पीछे कोई विवेक होना चाहिये। विवेक अगर उसमें क्षमता है और वह अच्छा काम कर सकता है तो जैसे पुराने एक्ट में धारा 280 थी और जिसके अनुसार आपने अधि-कार दिया था कि 65 बरस का हो जाने के बाद भी अगर शेयर होल्डर चाहें तो उसको मोका दे सकते हैं और 80, 90 या 100 बरस तक भी वह धादमी बना रह सकता है, उमरी के अनुसार आप यहाँ भी इस चीज को रखें। अगर शेयर होल्डर यह समझें कि उस धादमी में क्षमता है, सामर्थ्य है, अनुभव है, तो उसको मोका दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि कम्पनी को उसके गुणों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सके।

एक ही देश में दो प्रकार के कानून, दो प्रकार के सिद्धान्त नहीं होने चाहियें। अगर नामिनेशन का सवाल हो तो भी अगर आप 75 बरस की लिमिट लगा दें तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन यहाँ नामिनेशन का सवाल नहीं है, यहाँ इलैक्शन का सवाल है। जब आप लोकल बाडी के इलैक्शन के बास्ते, असेम्बली, पार्लियमेंट, राज्य सभा के इलैक्शन के बास्ते उम्र का कोई बन्धन नहीं लगाते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह लिमिटेड फ्रेंचाइज शेयर होल्डर का है, इसमें भी किसी प्रकार का बन्धन लगाना कास्टी-ट्यूशन की जो स्पिरिट है, कानून की जो आत्मा है, उस आत्मा के विरुद्ध जाते हैं। जो

हक आप एक स्थान पर देते हैं वही हक आप दूसरे स्थान पर भी दें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय भगत जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे, सोचेंगे कि यह परम्परा, यह प्रेसीडेंट आप जिसे इस कानून के द्वारा स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कल आपका इन्वेस्टोरेट आप से कहे कि आप की उम्र 75 बरस हो गई है, आप पार्लियमेंट के लिए खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई परम्परा इस सदन से आप पास न करावें जो कि भविष्य में आपके ही विरुद्ध जाए।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: This Bill, as moved today, is a consequence of the discussion that this House had on Vivian Bose Commission's report and I am very glad that the processing, after that report was adopted by the Government, is being followed meticulously. It was said yesterday by my hon. friend who preceded me on the other side that to amend a law every time is not correct. I quite agree with that, in certain circumstances, people have a feeling of insecurity as to what would happen tomorrow. But as far as the present law is concerned, I think it is befitting and I welcome it.

With these observations I want to point out a few things to the Hon. Minister, if he would agree. I have already formally moved two amendments. Regarding the rest, I have to make certain observations. Regarding section 5, sub-clause (i), about 'Ancillary Industries,' my hon. Friend, Shri Himatsingka said yesterday that this clause need not be there. Here I have to make an observation. While new industries are being set up, an attempt for some time past has been made to further monopolise the big industries. But, for some time past, we have been very badly feeling that there should be at least some stop somewhere to this kind of thing. If a group

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

of industries or industrialists or interlocked companies try to set up bigger industries, at least the ancillary industries should be left to the smaller people, particularly the small-scale industries. It is with that idea that I would welcome this provision. Otherwise, the point raised by Shri Himatsingka with regard to this needs to be looked into. And I hope the hon. Minister will explain the reason behind this provision.

13 hrs.

With regard to the proposed clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 13, I quite agree with my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka that it will be difficult for a company or a corporation which has its jurisdiction in more than one State or which is an inter-State corporation or whose business is run all over the country to pin itself down, just at the time of the floating of the company, to one particular place and say that that will be its headquarters.

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would submit that this may be given consideration and this relaxation may be made so that it may not be made incumbent upon a company just at the time of its being promoted, to say exactly which place will be its headquarters and why and when the jurisdiction of the company will be country-wise or of an inter-State nature.

With regard to the question of transferring of money from one company to another, and even with regard to giving loans, we find from the Vivian Bose Commission's report that several things have come to light which were not at all desirable, about which many of us have spoken in some detail.

I am absolutely in agreement with the view of Government that where

people do not behave properly, they should be brought to book. At the same time, it is equally the responsibility of the Government or the authorities concerned to see that where people behave properly and where people do honest business and have honest dealings, they are given some protection. In order to curb the activities of some undesirable elements, we should not put those who are doing their business in a better and honest manner to any difficulty or trouble. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter once again and see whether Government cannot give some sort of relaxation so that those people who are honest, whose business relations are good and who are above board are left free to work smoothly.

There is another point on which I have tabled an amendment, and that is in regard to cost accountants. Cost accountants were not known in our country till a few years back. Cost accounting is a highly specialised subject, as far as the industrial world is concerned and especially so in the advanced countries. In our country it is only for the last six or seven years that cost accounting has come into existence. I personally feel with whatever little experience I have had that in the absence of cost accounting, it is very difficult to come to any definite conclusion with regard to the cost of production of any particular industrial product. So, the introduction of the cost accounting system is a very wise thing, and I am very glad that this has been done. But there is one thing that I would like to submit in this connection and that is that at present cost accountants are being classed along with the chartered accountants. May I submit that the fields of work of the two categories are entirely different? The chartered accountant also may have to do something with costing but only in certain marginal matters. Otherwise, cost accounting is an absolutely separate subject. Therefore, the business

of cost accounting should be left entirely to the cost accountants and not to the chartered accountants or others. I have tabled an amendment in this regard, and I shall speak on it in detail when that amendment is taken up.

As regards the question of age restriction, I agree with what Shri Himatsingka and Shri Raghunath Singh have stated. In the public life of our country and elsewhere, persons who attain the age of 75 can continue and they are supposed to be fit to continue there. When that is so, I do not see any reason why experienced businessmen or industrialists who may be directors or chairmen of companies and who may be holding office in the business management should not be allowed to continue. I should say that to place any age restriction on them will not be fair and it will be an injustice to them. There should be no age-limit in their cases also as in the case of others in public life etc. If the company itself decides not to have a particular person of a particular age, by a resolution, then let the company be allowed to do so. Let not Government make any rule about it or enact any provision in the law, because I feel that that would amount to an interference in their working. It will be better if we treat everybody on a par; whether in public life or in political life or in the industrial and commercial life of the country, the same criteria should be adopted in this regard.

In conclusion, I would like to say one more thing. I too have had some little experience of getting enactments passed and bringing them on the statute-book. At the time of framing of laws of this nature one gets the feeling that it will be Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who will be watching all along the working of the enactment. But in practice what is happening? A small clerk somewhere or some small person holding some small job somewhere will be free to work it in the manner he likes, and the big concerns

and big businessmen are left at the mercy of such small people. I hope that a very shrewd person like Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should look into this matter and see that they are not left at the mercy of blackmailers, as was pointed out yesterday by one of my hon. friends, or at the mercy of some undesirable people who may try to harass them by intimidating them or blackmailing them by giving false reports in order to get such bigger people incriminated. I hope the matter will be looked into. The law should be made in such a manner that at least the honest people and the people who do things in the right manner are allowed to function properly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I do not wholly agree to the speech of my hon. friend Shri N. Dandekar who has said that none of these amendments is really necessary. After all, after the publication of the Vivian-Bose Commission's report and the submission of the report of the Daphthary-Sastri Committee, some of these amendments were thought to be good in order to plug the loophole in the various provisions of the company law. I, therefore, feel that Government are moving in the right direction. But the way in which the Company Law Administration is functioning is also a matter to be considered very seriously by the Finance Minister. In those matters where the big companies are involved, generally, the Administration does not move. On the last occasion when I was speaking on this Bill, I had given the instance of an industrialist in Kanpur against whom so many cases had been pending. The LIC wanted to issue a warrant against that industrialist. He is such a powerful industrialist that he had involved the editor of a weekly paper called Citizen in some case, and he has been able to influence all the officers of the Company Law Administration in his favour, with the result that this particular case has not yet been finalised even though about ten years have elapsed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now discussing the Report of the Joint Committee and the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. It is not a general discussion on company law which we are having. If the hon. Member wants to make any suggestions, he should come to them straightway.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I feel, therefore, that merely by bringing forward such amendments, we shall not be fulfilling our mission or be achieving the desired result unless at the same time the company law administration also functions properly.

I have gone through the various minutes of dissent given by my hon. friends, and I would particularly like to refer to that given by my hon. friend Shri Sivamurthi Swamy. I must congratulate him for having made the finest observation in regard to political donations by companies. He has suggested that if any company wants to give political donations to any political party, then it should be passed at a general meeting.

Now the company law administration knows and the Finance Minister also knows that a case has been reported to the company law administration of the British India Corporation. When we talk of political donations, let us analyse how this donation is given. We have been pleading in this House that the ruling party should discourage taking political donations from various companies so that they may not be accused by us of polluting the political life of the country. Now, I have written a letter to the Finance Minister about the political donations given by the British India Corporation. I have gone through the memorandum and articles of association of the corporation called the British India Corporation. There is no clause therein for political donation. Still I do not know how the chairman, who was an ex-Minister at the Centre, or the managing director, the Bajorias, have given this political donation.

They donated Rs. 5 lakhs to the Nehru Memorial Fund. I welcome that; it is a laudable object, but they did so without consulting anybody, without having any provision in the memorandum and articles of association. They further donated a huge amount out of the funds of the shareholders either for this purpose or that purpose. I have seen that there were legal consultations. Opinions were asked of Shri Sachin Chaudhuri and other eminent lawyers and jurists. None of them has supported these donations. They have given their opinion against it.

I want to know from the Finance Minister this. Let him consult the company law administration whether these matters were referred to them and if so, why no action has been taken either against the chairman or against the Bajorias for having given political donations, squeezing the shareholders of their money and giving it for political purposes. The chairman of the BIC is from my own state. He cannot possibly nurse his constituency at the cost of the shareholders. This is a very serious matter. I am sorry I have not been favoured with a reply from the Finance Minister. I am concerned with the British India Corporation because I come from Kanpur where it is situated. It was once ruined by Mundhras. I do not know whether it is going to be again ruined, this time either by Satish Chandras or Bajorias. I want an answer. There are 35,000 workers working in the Lal Imli, the textile mill and in Cooper Allen. This is one of the biggest industries in UP. I want to know who is responsible for this state of affairs. I do not know whether it is the chairman's fault or somebody else's fault. Whoever is at fault, must be brought to book.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): What makes him think that it is being ruined? It is working satisfactorily.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have not been able to pay the bills of contractors. They have not paid bonus

to the workers. I come from Kanpur. The hon. Minister knows much about Kanpur. But I know that they have not paid any bonus. I am sorry that though what is happening in Kanpur is known to him, still he does not take any action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is expressing his fears about the future.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second point is about the serious allegations made against the company law administration by Barium Chemicals Ltd. Recently we read in the newspapers that Barium Chemicals Ltd. have filed a writ petition in the Punjab High Court against the chairman of the company law board, a senior ICS officer, and the Finance Minister. Serious charges have been levelled. Apart from the writ petition pending in the High Court—I do not wish to say anything more about it because it is sub-judice—other charges were levelled that files were removed from various offices and some investigations have been launched against the aggrieved party, despite the fact that it was shown that no investigation was called for.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that is not relevant here. Here we are concerned with the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee. If he has any suggestions to further improve it, he may make them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am suggesting improvements, to tighten up the company law administration.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is his amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your amendment?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My amendment is that there should be a clause in the Bill not only to take action

against companies but to have effective control on the company law administration.

Shri Himatsingka: It is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is there, I have gone through it; despite the fact that it is there, these things are going on in the country.

Then there should be proper investigation by the company law administration of the working of various companies. In this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta made certain charges against a particular company called T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. and said that, unfortunately, our Finance Minister was connected with that company. The hon. Law Minister then came to the rescue of the Finance Minister and said that the latter severed his connections with that company in 1942. I appreciate the hon. Finance Minister's courage and of conviction in not denying it, but the all powerful Law Minister came to his rescue and said that the Finance Minister severed his connections with the company in 1942. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister. I make a statement here and now, that the Finance Minister, unfortunately or fortunately, was connected with this concern, T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. upto 1947 as Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and upto 1952 as Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, guardian of his minor son, T. T. Vasu. If the statement is not correct, let the Finance Minister make a statement. I have nothing against him personally. He is a lovable personality. I like him immensely. But I say that when such a statement comes from the Law Minister, it should be corrected, and corrected now by the Finance Minister.

Coming to my amendment, unfortunately I shall not be here to move it

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

as I will be out of town at that stage. But my amendment No. 48 says:

Page 11, lines 17 to 20—for "or any such chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, or other person, as possess the prescribed qualifications", substitute "or any other person who possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed from time to time".

In giving notice of this amendment, I feel that more weightage should be given to cost accountants. I am not against chartered accountants. After all, for financial audit, they are all right. But due incentive must be given to cost accountants also. Why is the number of cost accountants in the country less? They are whole-time salaried employees. They are not permitted to practise as per the restrictions imposed under the Cost and Works Accountants Act 1959. This restriction should be removed. I hope the hon. Minister will accept my amendment which is harmless. People have commented on it. Mention has been made of it in their note of dissent by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya and Shri Warior. I am sure if this amendment is accepted and if more cost accountants are associated with costing, the loophole may be plugged.

With these words, I lend by conditional support to this Bill. All the points I have raised should be answered correctly. Doubt has been created in the minds of many people in the country—it has not created a doubt in my mind—whether the company law administration is not being soft towards certain companies and being hard towards small companies which have no pull with the Ministry.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the members of the Joint Committee on

examining this Bill in such great detail and, if I may say so in all humility, on improving it greatly. Before the Bill was referred to the Committee, many suggestions were made on the floor or the House and it is very encouraging to notice that most of them have been accepted by the Joint Committee.

I must however apologise to the House for tabling a large number of amendments in spite of the fact that the Bill has emerged in a very improved form. My only justification for doing so is that they are all designed to improve the Bill still further. I do not propose to go into all those details where the Committee has improved the Bill. I would rather concentrate on some of the clauses which, according to me, escaped the close scrutiny of the Joint Committee.

When I say that, I should not be misunderstood as not appreciating the valuable improvements which have been introduced by the Joint Committee and the great flexibility which has been shown by the hon. Finance Minister.

I shall first take up Clause 3(ii) of the Bill to make my point good. Clause 3 amends section 2 of the principal Act, which is the definition section, and sub-clause (ii) of Clause 3 amends clause 30 of the definition section. It reads as follows:

"(ii) in clause (30), after the words 'manager or secretary', the words 'or any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the Board of directors or any one or more of the directors is or are accustomed to act,' shall be inserted."

Section 2(30) defines an officer of the company, and in the definition director, manager, managing agent or other officer are all included, but an outsider who has nothing to do with the company is not included. By this amendment, by the introduction of this new concept, even a person who

is completely an outsider, but according to whose instructions or directions a director of the company is "accustomed to act", would be considered to be an officer of the company, and would be liable to all penalties and other obligations which are imposed on an officer of the company.

This amendment is sought to be made in pursuance of the Vivian Bose Commission's Report. I may first read the recommendations of the Commission for the information of the House. They are contained in Paragraphs 20 to 24 of the Summary of Recommendations, on pages 6, 7 and 8. I need not read the whole of it. I shall read portions of Paragraphs 20 and 21. It says in Paragraph 20:

"This expression has been used in the Act mainly with a view to impose effective restrictions on some special activities of directors and managing agents as in sections 295, 369, 370 etc. The expression has also been introduced in Section 162 and 538 with the object of casting on persons, who fall within the description, the responsibilities attached to directors under these provisions. The Act has rightly cast these responsibilities on persons who, though exercising full control over the affairs of a company, but by concealing their identity behind their dummies, otherwise escape the responsibilities attached to the office of a director. Time and again we have seen how the master-minds behind the malpractices kept in the background, although they had planned and directed the strategy, but left the implementation only to the subordinates, who were thereby exposed to all the risks inherent in the adoption of such malpractices."

Then, Paragraph 21 reads:

"The expression used in the existing provisions of the Act to cover "deemed" directors appears, in our opinion, to have a limited scope, because a person will fall within this description only if the 'board of directors', which under Section 252(3) means the directors collectively, is accustomed to act in accordance with the directions. Thus, if a person acts through the majority of nominee directors on the board, but not all of them are his nominees, it would appear that he may escape the mischief of the said provisions. Furthermore, the question as to whether a person is acting in accordance with the directors or instructions of another or not, being a question of fact, it may not often be easy to prove this in respect of either all or even the majority of the directors on the board."

That is why they made the suggestion.

My first point is that once you include this concept in the definition of an officer, the obligations and penalties which you would be imposing on this outsider would be very extensive. Under each and every section there is an obligation—to call a meeting in time, to serve the notice, to receive notices, to give instructions, to file documents with the Registrar, to answer certain charges, to preserve the accounts books etc. Some of them are very serious obligations, and they attract severe penalties. A Board may consist of 5, 10 or 15 directors, and a person who has nothing to do with the company whatsoever, merely because he has one nominee on the Board, would attract these penalties under all these sections. I can understand if the provision was confined only to a few major or important sections as the 1956 Act envisaged, for example, Sections 162, 295, 307, 369, 370 and 538, dealing with inter-corporate investment, lending of moneys

[Shri Morarka]

etc. There it was all right. Here, for everything, big or small, a person who has nothing to do with the company will be held responsible.

And who are these persons? A nominee director is nowadays appointed by technical collaborators who may be abroad, by the Industrial Finance Corporation, by ICICI, by some banks, by State Governments, by debenture trustees and others representing particular interests one person in a board cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, control the affairs of the company unless all the other directors are dummies, dummies of somebody else. So, how it is practically possible, how can you make this provision practicable the provision which says that if one single director on a board acts in accordance with the wishes or according to the directions or instructions of another person, then the other person who is completely an outsider would attract all the penal provisions?

My objection is fortified by another argument. Under the proposed scheme you are debarring certain persons by law compulsorily from acting as director, not that they do not want to be directors. You are now taking powers under Clause 35 to say that the moment a person attains the age of 75, he cannot come anywhere near a company, and yet if he appoints a nominee on the board, you say he will be responsible for everything. For the purpose of putting the penalty, for going to jail, he is fully qualified, in possession of his faculties and is supposed to be fully alert, but for the purpose of management of the company you are deliberately keeping him out, and still you are putting a vicarious responsibility on him because he has a nominee on the board.

I have no objection if you make this applicable to a person who is in a position to control the majority of the board of directors, because then and then alone, does he influence the poli-

cy of the company, the management of the company, and if there is any malpractice, fraud, misappropriation etc., it can be perpetuated only if he controls at least the majority if not all the directors. If that is the position, what is the point in accepting this theoretical recommendation of the Vivian Bose Commission, to which Shri Vivian Bose was never a party, only his name is used, and which did not have time to elicit public opinion on a suggestion like this.

The other day when the Bill went to the Joint Committee I pointed out a similar absurd situation about the Objects Clause. I am thankful to the Joint Committee for amending it and for introducing major changes.

This clause, 3(ii) suffers, in my humble opinion, from the same degree of absurdity and impracticability and there is no reasonableness and equity in favour of this provision. After all it cannot be the intention of the Government to rope in any person on technical grounds. Neither can it be that a person even if he holds shares should not have a nominee on the board. Our company law has a section 264 or 284 which recognises the principle of proportional representation. Not only this. When the Government finds that the affairs of a company are mismanaged, they can give a direction saying: you adopt an article or change your article and have a system of proportional representation. On the one hand the Government's policy is to give a right of proportional representation that is, to have a nominee director in proportion to your shareholding and on the other hand by this method you are frightening the person from putting in a nominee because if he puts a nominee director who is accustomed to act under his instructions, then for all his commissions and omissions, he would be responsible, not the nominee director but the person whose nominee he is, who is a complete outsider who for

all practical reasons may be sitting in some other foreign country. I think that the Joint Committee while examining this provision did not bestow due consideration on these points. This is a noticeable lacuna and a big lapse on the part of the Joint Committee and I would have been happier if they had put some limit on this provision either by saying that such a person would be responsible only for certain acts of commission and omission or that such a person would be responsible only if he controls a majority of the directors or if he really influence the working and control of the company.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may go to the next point now.

Shri Morarka: If you think that I have made that point fairly well, I leave it here and go to the next point.

I must express my sense of gratitude again to the Committee for making clause 13 more acceptable. It is a new thing that we are introducing, a provision against the blank transfer of shares. I have several amendments on this clause 13 in my name. Some of them are alternative amendments that is if one is accepted the other would automatically go out. The main reason for my amendment is that according to the clause as it has emerged from the Committee, it would not be possible for the Company Law administration or the stock exchanges to administer it properly. First of all it is said in this clause that transfer forms should be obtainable from the prescribed authority. Every year not less than lacs of transfer forms are required by different stock exchanges all over the country and it would be impossible if the Government does not expand the staff of this authority substantially, to cope with that work. Many times they would say that forms are not available, that they are out of print or that they have not yet been prescribed or some other reason. My amendment is that the same forms which are today in use may continue but the prescribed

authorities must put a seal or stamp on those forms. That would eliminate the obligation to print the form and give them, so far as the authority is concerned. That obligation is transferred to the transferor or transferee as the case may be or the stock exchange and the authority would only be required to put the stamp of the date, etc.

The second thing that I have said is this. Instead of prescribing an arbitrary period of six months as the period of grace during which the shares must be transferred, my amendment is that this must be anytime before the closing of the transfer books of the company for the first time after the transaction takes place. In some cases this period may be less than 2-3 months; in other cases it may be as many as 10 or 11 months. The great advantage of my amendment is that every person who buys a share would know that he is getting the shares which he will have to get transferred before a certain date and not after that. So, there would be no risk for that person of getting shares through the clearing house which may have a currency of only 15 days; (that means 5½ months have lapsed and only 15 days left for him to get the shares transferred.) Shares with a lesser period of currency would naturally have some sort of a discount in the value than shares with a longer period of currency. So at the time of transaction and delivery of the shares a lot of difficulties would arise. But if my amendment is accepted, this would be obviated and straightaway people would know that they are getting shares of company A and the books of company A would be closed in a particular month and before that month they have to get them transferred.

Now, Sir, I come to clause 21. Yesterday, hon. Member, Shri Dandekar criticised this clause by saying that the Government has taken blanket powers of giving instructions to the auditors to make a report on such

[Shri Morarka]

matters as the Government desires. I could not understand his objection because even in the existing Act, section 233A (4) says:

"The report of the special auditor shall, as far as may be, include all the matters required to be included in an auditor's report under section 227 and, if the Central Government so directs, shall also include a statement on any other matter which may be referred to him by that Government."

The principle that the Government may tell the auditor to give a report in a matter is already there. This provision is contained in section 233A which deals with special audit. Now, the Government is taking the same power to tell the auditor of the company who conducts a regular audit also to give a report on some matters which the Government wants. Government would have two choices; either Government can tell the auditor in the normal course: give us a report on this matter also; or if Mr. Dandekar does not like that, they can easily resort to 233A and appoint a special auditor. If they do so not only the company would suffer in its prestige but the point of Mr. Dandekar will also not be served. They can still give directions to the special auditor and give him the points on which the Government want a special audit. Therefore, I think the hon. Member Shri Dandekar's objection to this clause is not very well-founded.

Clause 23 is a very controversial clause, so to say. It is a new clause which for the first time introduces cost audit in our Companies Act. This provision, I am told, does not exist anywhere else in the world. I personally see no harm in having such a provision on our statute book though it is not an easy thing; it is going to be very difficult exercise both for the Company as well as for the auditors and also for the company law depart-

ment because cost accountancy in our country is still in a developing stage. Our companies, our industries, are mostly innocent and unfamiliar with this procedure. It is for the first time under clause 20 that the Government is taking power to prescribe or to direct what other books records etc. the companies must keep. They will also indicate in those directions the books which are necessary for maintaining the cost records. When you have a provision for cost audit, it is necessary that before you order cost audit, you must see that the accounts necessary for that purpose are maintained. At present there is no statutory obligation. As I said, it is for the first time that the Government is now contemplating under clause 20 to take that power. But even after taking that power, sufficient time, say two or three years, must elapse before an audit can be ordered so far cost accounts are concerned. So, when these instructions are given to a class of companies—whether textile mill or sugar mill or jute mills or tea factories—then, that class of companies would know that they have to maintain their accounts in a particular form and that form should be such that it is amenable to cost audit.

On clause 23, the hon. Member Shri Dandekar, while speaking yesterday, made the following observation:

"The fact is that the vast majority, 90 per cent of the small scale and middle scale companies, have no cost accounting. cannot afford to have cost accounting, and to suggest that they should have compulsory audit of cost accountings is, indeed, to prescribe a good deal of nonsense."

I cannot say that the hon. Member was not talking sense but all that I can say is that he did not read the clauses of the Bill very carefully. Clause 20 says that the Government would prescribe only a class or a description of companies who would

keep certain accounts. Clause 23 further says that it is only out of those companies—it does not say in so many words but that is implied—a particular company may be chosen for the purpose of cost audit. Where is the question of 90 per cent or 10 per cent or 50 per cent coming here? Unless the Government feels that the cost accountancy is necessary in a particular field, they would certainly not issue a directive under clause 20. Once they issue it, it is not automatic that the cost audit would be carried out every year. There again, it is only when the Government feels that a particular company needs looking into from the point of view of cost audit, where it is showing higher cost, etc., that the Government would order a cost audit. There are two different things interconnected, and to say as if it implies that all the 90 per cent or 100 per cent companies will immediately have to maintain cost accounts and immediately cost audit will start is a little misleading and not a proper reading of these two clauses.

About clause 35, enough has been said in this House and that relates to the age of the directors. The present provision is that as soon as a person attains the age of 65, he will retire from the directorship of the company unless his reappointment is approved by the shareholders. The amendment now sought is that this age will be increased to 75,.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): How long will he take, Sir? We must also get some time to speak.

Shri Morarka: So far as the age is concerned, this discretion is being taken away from the shareholders. A case has been made out and argued very cogently by the previous speakers, particularly Shri Raghunath Singh. All that I can say is that there is great merit in either retaining the present provision or, if you do not like that, then, in completely doing away with this age-limit. To introduce an absolute rigidity in the

statute that after 75 years no person can continue to be a director at all, to say the least, is undemocratic. The entire structure of the company law, the very concept of the corporate fiction, is based on democratic principles; and, therefore, I think there is great merit in the suggestion of Shri Raghunath Singh that clause 35 should be reconsidered and the hon. Finance Minister may be pleased to accept the amendment which are tabled on this. Now, I come to my final point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 27 minutes. There are many Members yet to speak on the Bill.

Shri Morarka: I know, Sir. Three hours were given for the first reading and the Chair agreed that if it was necessary they would extend the time by one more hour. I am well within my limit.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Experts on company law should be allowed more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have still got half a dozen names.

Shri Morarka: I have only one more point to make, and that is about clause 51 on which the hon. Member Shri Dandekar waxed eloquent with vehemence. He objected to this clause because he said that this advisory commission is being replaced by an advisory committee for no reason at all. I would beg of the House to examine this point a little more carefully. What is actually being done? Whether it is an advisory commission or committee, it is merely a difference in nomenclature. It makes no difference according to me, because both of them are advisory bodies and the Government, as far as possible would accept the advice. But they may not accept it at all. In the new clause also, Government has taken power to refer any matter which in the opinion of the Government, is necessary to be referred to that advisory

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committee. The only difference about which Shri Dandekar could agitate is that under the present provisions, certain applications under the existing sections are bound to be referred to the advisory commission, but now, under the new provision, that obligation goes away. What are those sections under which, if the application is made, the Government is bound to refer it to the present advisory commission? They fall in three categories. One is for increasing the number of directors, the second is for increasing the remuneration of the managing directors and the third is—most of the provisions relate to the third category—for changing or making any change in the terms of the contracts with the managing agents. You have seen the temper of the House, and you know what the position is about the system of managing agency, and the Government is also seriously considering,—if I am aright, at least in some industries which are well established, the Government have almost taken a tentative decision to that effect—the taking away or doing away with the system gradually. This power was taken under section 324, as early as 1956; a Bill was introduced in 1953 and it was passed by 1956. So, there is nothing new. The only thing is, the Government have not taken any decision on that particular point. Under the new powers, Government may still refer the applications under this section also to the advisory Committee, but it is not mandatory. It is not necessary for the Government to refer each and every application and why? Because, by experience, it is found that, firstly, the commission meets very rarely in Delhi; at the most once a month; it is therefore time-consuming and the cases are not disposed of expeditiously; and secondly, it involves a lot of avoidable paper work. Taking all these things into consideration, Government decided that, after this experience which they have gained, of the administration of company law for almost a decade now, it

is not necessary that all these cases should necessarily be referred to the advisory commission, but instead, an advisory committee with a greater flexibility of reference would do. Clause 51 as it is now worded reads:

"410. For the purpose of advising the Central Government and the Company Law Board on such matters arising out of the administration of this Act as may be referred to it by that Government or Board, the Central Government may constitute an Advisory Committee . . ." etc.

My only suggestion is, that the word "may" may be turned into "shall". At least the Advisory Committee must be there. The Finance Minister may have in his mind that 'may' will have the same force as 'shall'. But it would perhaps satisfy the hon. members more if he can have 'shall' instead of 'may'.

Shri Warlor (Trichur): Sir, first of all, I would like to add my support to this amending Bill for the reason that there is sufficient justification for amending the 1956 Act. The plea for opposing this Bill is that the 1956 Act has already plugged all the loopholes for all sorts of frauds and malpractices mentioned in the Vivian Bose Report, ~~and the Daphtary Sastry Report~~. But actually it is not so. When the 1956 Act was being debated in this House, the ~~Daphtary Sastry~~ Report had not come. It came only after that. So, we can infer that the 1956 enactment also had been before them when they made the recommendations for the amendment of the 1956 Act. Otherwise, they would not have made those series of recommendations. So, this amending Bill has ample justification. From the practical point of view, also, these amendments are necessary.

I will quote from the July 1964 edition of *Commerce*, which will not be suspected of any partiality towards those opposing the big business. In an

article written by Mr. Ginnwalla, inter alia it is said:

"The war on anti-social elements in company management is beginning to gather momentum. Despite strong criticism by a large section of the public and the press, there is not much improvement in the attitude of a few in the management towards standards of propriety and business morality and they remain victims of firmly fixed and deep-rooted habits."

Recently the Bennett-Coleman affair also has come to light. I do not know what is going on, but there were press reports recently dragging in the good name of our Home Minister also and saying that the entire procedure is stayed or stopped or slowed down. It is for the Government to decide what is to be done. But the point is that still those malpractices continue in spite of the 1956 Act and the other regulations and restrictions imposed by the Company Law Administration. So, there is sufficient justification for this amending Bill, though it comes only after 9 years from the date of the parent Act.

There are very many malpractices. In the report of the Company Law Board for 1963-64, it is said that out of 7795 cases, 4588 cases had ended in conviction. That shows everything is not all right in that world.

The policy of the Board has also shifted, according to press reports and according to the report of the Company Law Administration, in the sense that now they are not taking into account slight technical mistakes, as they used to do formerly. They are only taking note of persistent offences perpetrated by the companies, of a nature which required to be scotched.

We pass all these restrictive legislation not to harass the private sector management but actually to help the honest people who want to have their

due share in the economic development of the country. They must not be harassed by those people who indulge in all sorts of malpractices. In this competitive world, if malpractices are allowed to continue, honest dealers will have to become victims to those practices; otherwise, they cannot stand in the market.

There is another thing. The Company Law Administration is not dealing with these cases as promptly and effectively as they should.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कलवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Warior: Whenever there is a prima facie case, there should be no delay in taking action. In the case of big companies which are almost monopolising that field of operation, this delay is very harmful. Once an investigation is started, it takes 3 or 4 or even 10 years. It has to go through so many hurdles. By that time, the real culprits escape and somebody else becomes the scapegoat. That should not be the condition. Delay must be avoided and proper action must be instituted. Big people can escape, but small holders cannot do that, because they have not got the influence or pull necessary for escaping and they are easily prosecuted. So, in the enforcement of these laws, proper care must be taken to see that small holders are not harassed. These two things must be done. I am speaking about these things particularly because a few things have come to our knowledge. Today there was a Calling Attention Notice on the imposition of new restrictions based on the letter of credit on imports. It is good. There is so much talk in the

[Shri Warior]

country about under-invoicing and over-invoicing indulged in by all sorts of importers and exporters and it is necessary that strong restrictions must be imposed on these things. But the restriction has actually hit the entire cashew industry in a belt of 20 miles. The factories had to be closed and about 80,000 workers had to go out of work. That should not be the case. We raised this problem in the Kerala Consultative Committee and the Government agreed to take up the matter with the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry did understand the problem and they relaxed the restrictions. Our thanks are due for that. But they should have actually thought about this before. If they have the interest of the small holders much more than the interest of others, in enforcing these things proper care must be taken to safeguard their interests. It is meant for restricting malpractices and not for destroying the entire industry or the people connected with it.

14 hrs.

Coming to this Bill as a whole, Sir, ~~Shri Dandekar~~ said that much improvement has been made in the Joint Committee. I was also a member of the Joint Committee and when ~~Shri Dandekar~~ says that much improvement has been effected in it anybody can very well infer in which direction the improvements have been made. The improvements are actually concessions owing to the prevailing atmosphere surcharged with all sorts of pressure, to big business and not as any more restrictions on the malpractices and other things done by those people who have no respect for law.

Clause 13 deals with blank transfers. Much heat was generated on this point. These are all points which were raised by the Vivian Bose Committee and the ~~Daphtary-Sastri~~ Committee. My complaint is that this is actually based on reports and recommendations which have been given

a go-by. We have taken only the shell, without the spirit or the kernel of those recommendations, in this amending Bill, and the Government will be coming forward in the not too distant future with another amendment when they find that even these amendments are not enough to have the aims and objects realised.

I do not want to go into the details of these blank transfers. We have given our dissenting note. When we discuss this question of blank transfers we must bear in mind that there also the interest of small holders comes in. It is suggested in the clause that these blank transfers cannot be done but that transfer of shares can be done in this way that shares can be deposited in scheduled banks or the State Bank. In the business world this is intended to raise liquid cash. Unless there is a possibility of raising liquid cash at the proper time, the business will fall into a very bad state of affairs. Therefore, proper care must be taken by the Government to help those who have no control or influence at all over any of the scheduled banks. The big industrial houses have enough control over their banking facilities and therefore they may not suffer due to this provision. They can very well deposit their shares in banks and raise the required money. But the small companies doing production in a small way will be harassed and they will not be in a position to raise sufficient liquid cash if this clause is enforced in this way to their detriment and not to have effective control over big business.

Then there is clause 21 which deals with auditors, on which a better spokesman cannot be had for the Government than ~~Shri Morarka~~. He says that this power is already enshrined in the parent Act in the form of a special audit. On this point also some heat was generated. I will not go into the details here. My opinion is that if the objects put forward by the Government are to be realised it

is highly necessary and urgent that audit itself should be nationalised immediately in this country. It is important. I stand for that. Just like the judiciary is raised above the influence of the executive or the legislature, if only there is an independent audit all these malpractices will go. Auditors are generally the employees of big business. How far an employee can stand up against the whims and fancies or wishes and commands of his employer is anybody's guess. If he is careful to have his own bread next morning, he must bow down to the will of his employers. Therefore, if the Government wants to see that there are honest dealings, honest practices in the business world, it must see that audit is independent. We have the Auditor-General. Even the Parliament cannot question him. He is responsible only to the President. Why is that so? It has been done purposely because that office should be above all influences and not dependent on anybody. That is an important thing. I hope the Government will give due consideration to this point. Of course, when there is a question of nationalising anything there is always a furore. I do not know whether in this case also there will be such a furore. There is a lot of material to say about this audit in India as a whole, but I do not want to take this opportunity for that.

Next is clause 23 which deals with cost accounting and cost audit. As everybody knows, it is a new thing. But it is a necessary thing. My first suggestion is that the Government itself should take more seriously about cost accounting and cost audit in their own establishments. There is so much waste. Even the reports of the Public Accounts Committee have drawn our attention to that. We must know the break-up of the cost. There is so much that we can save. All these things are necessary to be known. The Government must first of all find ways and means to have cost audit and not only cost accounting. Only if there is cost audit cost accounting will be in a correct position.

When there is mention of Cost Accountants, naturally, there is perturbation among the ranks of Chartered Accountants. In England, when the Chartered Accountant Council Act was debated, I am told, the existing lawyers who had been practising financial audit clamoured against that Bill. Here also, when the Cost Accountants Bill came up we had the experience that the Chartered Accountants turned up against that. It is always the case. That should not be the attitude of the Government. The Government must see that more Cost Accountants come into the field. Young people who are coming out as graduates must take up cost accountancy in right earnest. For that incentive and encouragement is necessary. That is not given. Even after passing the Bill in 1959 and although the Cost Accountants Council has been constituted, it is still hamstrung by Chartered Accountants in whose hands the entire thing is even now resting. That should not be the case. If cost audit is introduced, I am quite sure that a large number of young men who are now going for chartered accountancy will turn their mind to cost accountancy and they will come up as Cost Accountants. In this respect I will caution the Government on one thing. Cost accounting is the crux of the matter as far as trade secret is concerned. So perturbation of the management and those who are engaged in production is quite natural.

Although this does not cover the entire field of production, but only specified things, still, after some time Government may find it necessary to enlarge the scope of this. There is real fear that the trade secrets will leak out, and Shri Dandekar has given expression to them. Government must see to it that it does not happen. In the set up which we now have there is so much of competition in production and if the details of costing is known to the rival parties, it will put the party in a very difficult position. So, some protection is necessary.

[Shri Warior]

ary. But, I will again repeat, that that should not be given as a reason for not having cost accounting and cost audit. They are necessary in order to scotch the malpractices in audit and accounting. Shri Dandeker has unwittingly remarked that it will create more confusion. It is not confusion but contradiction in figures that will come to light. It will give a true picture of the entire business, instead of the one-side picture of the financial position presented by the company.

Lastly, I come to the provision relating to giving protection to those employees who give valuable information to the Company Law Administration. It is only if sufficient protection is given, sufficient guarantee is given that they will not be adversely affected, that they will give information about the malpractices and frauds committed by the management. An employee who is completely dependant on the management will not have the courage or boldness to come forward and give this information. Objection was raised to this provision from many quarters on the ground that it will indirectly help or encourage blackmailing. Nothing of that sort will happen. Government is perfectly right in protecting the security of employment of those employees who give information. The employees are in the know of things of the working of the company and without their knowledge and co-operation the employers cannot do anything. For example, in the case of the *Times of India*, even though the officers were in the know of things, they did not come forward to give information to Government until the late Prime Minister gave them an assurance that they will be protected and the culprits will be pursued to the last. Then the officers, including the Editor of the *Times of India* came forward and gave a memorandum to the late Prime Minister.

On the basis of that, some inquiry was instituted by Government by appointing Shri Chopra to look into the matter, Shri Chopra submitted a report and the Finance Ministry or Home Ministry took some action on the basis of that report. In this case because of the assurance of protection given by the late Prime Minister, officers or employees of Bennet Coleman & Company came forward to give evidence and right the wrongs perpetrated by the management. So, that clause is very much necessary. If there is any mala fide action or blackmailing on the part of the employees, Government is certainly there to protect the interests of the management. But in this country who requires more protection is not a debatable point. It is only the small people that require protection. Big people have enough protection even now and nobody need bother about them. They are well-protected not only by themselves and by their own people but also by the Government.

श्री सिंहसन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संशोधन सदन के सामने सन् 1956 के बाद शायद पांचवां है। सन् 1956 में कम्पनी ला का धामूल परिवर्तन हुआ था लेकिन वह संशोधन के रूप में नहीं हुआ। अगर उसका धामूल परिवर्तन नये विधान के रूप में हो गया होता तो शायद बाज इतनी दिक्कतें न घाती। कम्पनी ला प्रमेंडमेंट के लिए एक कमेटी बनी। उस समय के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर देशमुख साहब थे। उन्होंने वह 1956 का संशोधन पेश किया। उस वक्त बड़े ज़ोरों पर यह मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के होते हुए बड़ा ज़ोर डाला गया कि बाज कम्पनियों में जो धन का एकत्रीकरण कुछ परिवारों में हो जाया करता था वह न होने पाये। इसलिये उसके अन्दर एक मूल चीज़ बनाई गई कि कोई भी घादमी एक वक्त में मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर दस कम्पनियों में से अधिक में नहीं

हो सकेगा। मैं आप को स्मरण दिलाऊँ कि शायद उस वक्त देशमुख साहब ने यह भी कहा था कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को वह निकालना चाहते हैं। मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का ढंग एक अभिशाप है लेकिन वह एक जरूरी अभिशाप था इसलिए उसकी निमित्त बांध रहे थे कि कोई भी व्यक्ति दस से अधिक कंपनियों का मैनेजिंग एजेंट नहीं हुआ करेगा। लेकिन उस पर क्या हुआ ? कंपनी ला का हमारा जो प्रशासन है उस पर यह कहां तक लागू किया गया कि कोई एक व्यक्ति 10 कंपनियों से अधिक कंपनियों का मैनेजिंग एजेंट नहीं बन सकता है। अगर लागू भी हुआ होता तो हुआ यह होगा कि बाप दस कंपनी का है, बेटा दस कंपनी का है, भतीजा दस कंपनी का है और उनका नाती दस कंपनी का है।

अभी एक और चीज हमने देखी जो कि शायद उसकी छाड़ में चल रही थी। अब तक डाइरेक्टर होने के लिए आयु की सीमा 65 वर्ष थी उसको भी शायद बढ़ा कर 65 के बजाय 75 किया जा रहा है। परिणामतः वह 4 पुस्त तक लगातार डाइरेक्टर बना रहा। दस कंपनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसी के आधार पर 75 वर्ष तक वह चलते चले जायेंगे। हमारे यहां सरकार पता नहीं जन समुदाय की सहायता व सयोग लेने के लिए या कुछ वर्ष के लोगों को खिलाने के लिए ऐसा विचार कर रही है। हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह अवधि की सीमा बढ़ाई जा रही है। सर्विसेज में अवधि को बढ़ा दिया है। 55 साल से 58 साल कर दिया गया है। कंपनियों में भी 65 से 75 किया जा रहा है। शायद कोई प्रमेडमेट आये, मुमकिन है गवर्नमेंट मान ले या यह 65 ही रह जाय। 65 से 75 करने से एक परिवार में भी खटक सकती है। बंसा होने से बहुत बाप, दादे हटने वाले नहीं होंगे और नाती नाराज होगा कि हमको मौका नहीं मिलता। इसलिए यह अवधि बढ़ाने से ज्यादा लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

हमने एक तरफ देखा कि एक विशेष कंपनी के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कार्यवाही की, कमीशन बैठाया, विवियन बोस कमीशन वगैरह की बड़ी चर्चा रही और इस बारे में उसने एक बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी रिपोर्ट निकाली। उसके आधार पर कुछ मुकद्दमे भी चले, कुछ एक प्रादमी जेल भी गये। जेल क्या वह प्रस्पताल में गये। अब हमारे यहां जेल प्रस्पताल भी हो सकती है। बहर हाल वह गये लेकिन जेल में वह एक दिन भी नहीं रहे होंगे। विवियन बोस कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है वह निर्देशक है कि किस तरह से प्राज हमारे देश के पूंजीपति हिन्दुस्तान के रुपये के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद कोई कमीशन नया नहीं बना न कहीं किसी की तरफ इशारा हुआ। हम श्री कृष्णमाचारी को साधुवाद देना चाहते हैं कि जब से उन्होंने दुबारा धर्म मन्त्री का भार लिया तब से उन्होंने देश में एक नई फिजा फैलाई। इनकम टैक्स की चोरी को निकालने के लिए छापे मारे गये। उन छापों के फलस्वरूप धन मिला और सोना भी मिला। लेकिन मैं इतना कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि यह छापे उन बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों जिनके कि पास प्रपात्र धन सम्पत्ति है उन पर नहीं मारे गये। अगर मारे गये होंगे तो शायद इसके दुक्के ही मारे गये होंगे और वे भी शायद नोटिस देकर ही मारे गये होंगे; बड़े बड़े लोग जिनके कि पास प्रपात्र पूंजी पड़ी है उन पर छापे नहीं डाले गये। सरकार चाहती है कि देश में धन का विस्तार हो और वह निर्माण कार्यों में लगे। 14 क्रोसदी धन हमारी योजनाओं में देश का बढ़ा लेकिन वह देश का धन गया कहां ? इसका पता लगाने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्राज तक शायद सदन के सामने पेश नहीं हुई है, कुछ डांचा अवश्य आया था लेकिन उसका पूरा प्राकूप नहीं आया। यह पता नहीं चल सका कि वह धन कहां गया किधर गया और यह धन किस का है ?

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

अभी गत वर्ष इच्च सदन में शायद एक प्रमोटिंग ला लाने वाले थे कि जिस कम्पनी में सरकारी रुपया 51 फ्रीसदी से अधिक लिया गया हो तो सरकार को अधिकार होगा कि उस रुपये को शेयर बैल्यू में टर्न कर देवे। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जहां 51 फ्रीसदी सरकारी धन है, जिस धन से कम्पनी चल रही है, उस धन को उन्होंने वापस नहीं किया, कर्ज को उन्होंने वापस नहीं किया, वह शेयर में कन्वर्ट हुआ है या नहीं। वित्त मन्त्री उत्तर देते समय यह बतायें कि कितनी कम्पनियों में 51 फ्रीसदी से अधिक लोन के रूप में पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने इस सदन से शायद गत वर्ष यह पास कराया था कि वह 51 फ्रीसदी शेयर में कन्वर्ट किया जाये, सरकारी हिस्से में मान लिया जाये, क्योंकि जहां सरकार का 51 फ्रीसदी हिस्सा होगा, उस पर उसको नियन्त्रण करने का अधिकार हो जायेगा। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या ऐसा हुआ है या नहीं और अगर हुआ है, तो कितनी कम्पनियों में हुआ है।

मैं नहीं जानता कि वित्त मन्त्री मेरे हिन्दी भाषण को समझ रहे हैं या नहीं, क्योंकि वह ट्रांसलेशन नहीं सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन शायद उनके विभाग के अधिकारी नोट कर रहे होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री साहू समझते हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वित्त मन्त्री उत्तर देते समय इस बारे में धाकड़े दें। वह कानून हमने बनाया, जिस को लाने के लिए मैं उनको साधुवाद देता हूं। उस वक्त भी सदन में काफ़ी गर्मी पैदा हो गई थी कि यह व्यवस्था न की जाये। हमारे वित्त मन्त्री के प्रयत्न से वह कानून पास हो गया। सदन ने उनको अधिकार दिया। हम यहां पर बैठ कर उनको अधिकार तो दे दिया करते हैं, लेकिन क्या उन अधिकारों का प्रयोग भी होता है या नहीं?

मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता अभी कास्ट एकाउंटिंग के बारे में कह रहे थे। सब सब से बड़ी कम्पनी—हिन्दुस्तान—मोटर्स के बारे में इस सदन में प्रश्न उठा था कि उसने कास्ट आडिट रिपोर्ट देने से इंकार किया और कहा कि जो हम कहते हैं, वही मान लिया जाये। आइकन कम्पनियां इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां करती हैं।

इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि अगर एक डायरेक्टर चाहे बोर्ड की मीटिंग में बैठे और चाहे उसकी सब कमेटी में बैठे, कम्पनी उसके डेली एलाउन्स को 250 रुपये तक बढ़ा सकती है और उसके लिए सरकार से स्वीकृति की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इसका परिणाम क्या होगा? इस प्रकार दस, पचास या सौ रुपये का शेयर रखने वाले मुताफ़ा कहां से पायेंगे? डाइरेक्टर साल से पचास मीटिंग्स एटेंड करेगा और 250, 300 रुपये राज के हिसाब से ले लेगा, इधर का उधर करेगा हमारी कम्पनीज में प्राविजन है कि कम्पनी को चाहे घाटा हो जाये, लेकिन डायरेक्टर के शेयर में घाटा नहीं होने वाला है।

इन सब बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं हो गया है कि कम्पनीज ला बार बार एमेंड करने के बजाये—हमने 1956 में कानून पास किया और 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1964 और अब 1965 में उस में एमेंडमेंट्स किये—शासन में कुछ सक्ती लायें। ये सब एमेंडमेंट्स इस लिए किये गए कि कम्पनीज को सही रास्ते पर लाया जाये, वे सही ढंग से काम करें, देश के हित में काम करें। लेकिन इन एमेंडमेंट्स के बावजूद वे अपनी जगह पर हैं, सरकार अपनी जगह पर है और पार्लियामेंट भी ये सब कानून पास करने के बाद अपनी जगह पर रह जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां भी भेदभाव चलता है। अभी श्री मोरारका पीन घंटे तक बोलते रहे, लेकिन उनको समाप्त करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया और न ही घंटी बजाई गई। क्या इस लिए कि वह मिल मालिक हैं ? अगर यह सूरत है, तो हम एक मिनट भी बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सरकार भी उनको सुविधा दे रही है और अगर आप भी उनको सुविधा दें तो यह कहा तक उचित होगा ? हम चाहते हैं कि सब के साथ एक सा बर्ताव हो। डाई बजे मैं खुद बैठ जाऊंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He spoke on particular clauses. You are speaking on general things.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जेनेरल डिस्कशन में किसी पटिकुलर क्लॉज को रेफर करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस में सब बातें कही जा सकती हैं। यह रूल भी है कि जेनेरल डिस्कशन में क्लॉजिज का रेकॉर्स नहीं किया जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. You have not spoken on any clause.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: This is the general debate on the Bill. We are not now discussing the clauses. We are discussing the Report of the Select Committee. Here, we can discuss all the aspects of the company affairs. We can point out that still there are lacunae in this amending Bill and that the amending Bill requires further consideration by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is relevant only at the first consideration stage. We are now at the second stage.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : आप से मेरा धनु-रोध है कि घंटी बजाने के संबंध में एक ही रबैया सदन में होना चाहिए।

मैं कई दफा यह प्वायंट भी उठा चुका हूँ कि बेयर केवल उन्हीं को बुलाए जो सदन में खड़े हों, लेकिन ऐसा होता है कि लिस्ट या कागज देख कर बुलाया जाता है। आप किसी माननीय सदस्य का नाम पुकारते हैं, लेकिन वह खड़ा नहीं होता, वह हाउस में होता ही नहीं है, खड़ा कैसे हो ?

मैं एज और एलाऊंस के बारे में भी कहना चाहता था। इस में यह प्राविजन रखा गया है कि लैडिंग कम्पनी अपनी सबसिडियरी कम्पनी को बीस परसेंट तक और दूसरी कम्पनी को दस परसेंट तक रुपया बगैर सरकार की मन्जूरी के दे सकती है। वित्त मंत्री इस प्राविजन की तरफ ध्यान दें और देखें कि क्या इस में किसी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है एक्साईज डिपार्टमेंट कम्पनियों के प्रोडक्शन पर टैक्स लेता है, सेल्व टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट सेल पर टैक्स लेता है और इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट प्राफिट पर टैक्स लेता है। मुझे आफिसरों से मालूम हुआ कि एक्साईज डिपार्टमेंट के प्राडक्शन के प्राफिटों का निहाज न तो इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट करता है और न सेल्व टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट करता है ? उन का कहना है कि एक्साईज डिपार्टमेंट प्राडक्शन कम दिखाता है ? कम्पनी वाले हर वक्त कम प्राडक्शन दिखलाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर एक्साईज डिपार्टमेंट प्राडक्शन दस हजार टन बताता है, तो इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को उस पर घामदनी प्राफिती चाहिए और उस को वह फिगर माननी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं मानता है। वह कहता है कि यह गलत है। सरकार के सब डिपार्टमेंट एक दूसरे पर धांसबास करते हैं। वह स्थिति कब प्रायेगी जब एक डिपार्टमेंट दूसरे को मान्यता दे।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम्ट एकाऊंटिंग और अन्य बातों के बारे में सरकार

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

सस्ती करे, लेकिन कानून के द्वारा ही सस्ती नहीं होगी; शासन के द्वारा सस्ती होगी, तभी हमारे देश में गाड़ी चल सकती है, वरना वे लोग तीन के तेरह करते जायेंगे और हम कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे।

श्री स.ना. विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने से पहले मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि जिस रूप में यह बिल सदन में पेश हुआ है उस में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट होगा, उसमें कोई बहतरी होगी। जहाँ तक हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का ताल्लुक है, उनको तो मैं मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जब से कार्यभार सम्भाला है, काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट्स करने की कोशिश की है और कम्पनी ला में ऐसी तबदीली करने की कोशिश की है जिससे कि कम्पनियों के काम बहतर हों और जो दिक्कतें होती हैं वे कम हों। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day. We have to take up non-official business now.

14-30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th August, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-seventh Report of the Com-

mittee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14-30½ hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 127, 128 and 129)

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I introduce the Bill.

14-30¾ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 134)

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I introduce the Bill.

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14.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Omission of article 314)

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I introduce the Bill.

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14.31½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of Section 6)

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I introduce the Bill.

—

14.31½ hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 252)

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 में प्रागे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

—

14.31½ hrs.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 3A)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

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14.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 117 and 207)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक का पेश करता हूँ ।

14.32½ hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 77)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्ताव कहता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I introduce the Bill.

14.32½ hrs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COMPOSITION) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on the 15th April, 1965:—

"That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils for States and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of 16 members namely, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri K. L. More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More, Shri V. C. Parashar, Shri Jaganath Rao, Shri S. C. Samanta, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Sheo Narain, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, Shri T. H. Sonavane, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri K. K. Warior, and Shri Shree Narayan Das with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

Out of the two hours allotted, one hour and thirty-four minutes have been taken, and therefore twenty-six minutes are left.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa—he is not here.

The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I listened with great interest to the speeches made by hon. Members on this motion moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on 15th April.

The main reason advanced by the hon. Mover is that fifteen years have passed since the Constitution came

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into force and therefore the composition of the State Legislative Councils should be altered. And the second reason advanced by him is that functional representation should be introduced in the elections to the State Legislative Councils.

May I submit that a fifteen-year period is not too long a period in a nation's history, and it cannot be said that the working of the Constitution during the period of fifteen years has brought out many defects or lacunae in the working of the Legislative Councils. I could very well appreciate had the hon. the Mover intended the abolition of the Legislative Councils. He wants the Legislative Councils in the States to continue, but he questions the composition of the Legislative Councils as they stand today.

Under article 171(2) of the Constitution, till a law is made by Parliament, a certain mode has been prescribed for elections to the Legislative Councils. The Mover wants to enlarge the basis of this composition which is mentioned in article 171. Under article 171(3) (a) as it stands, as all hon. Members are aware, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify—that is, in the Representation of the People Act. And under sub-clause (b) of the article, "as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university" and so on.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी शायत है। मंत्री महोदय भाषण दे रहे हैं और हाउस में गनपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: And under sub-clause (c) of article 171(3), "as

nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school" etc. And sub-clause (d) refers to one-third being elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

This being the composition today, the hon. Mover wants that representation may be given to primary teachers also, in addition to what is provided in the article.

Now, Government is seriously considering the abolition of these teachers' constituencies. Teachers as such do not require any special protection or representation in legislatures. The Central Advisory Committee of Education recently passed a resolution unanimously, urging the abolition of these constituencies for teachers. Teachers should not take part in politics. So far as graduates who are not teachers are concerned, they can get elected under the composition as enumerated in article 171.

Then the Mover wants that co-operative societies should be given representation. The House is well aware about the functioning of the co-operative societies in our country.

It is not a very happy story. We find so many instances of mismanagement which do not go to the credit of the institutions, and even the hon. Members who took part in the debate are divided. Most of them said that the co-operative societies need not be given special representation. The organisations like trade, industry, commerce & business do not require any special representation as such as you will find that members representing these organisations are already Members of Parliament or members in the State Assemblies and some of them also in the Councils. They do not, therefore, need any special protection as such.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

The main thing he wants is that the election of one-third of the Members of Legislative Council by the Members of the Legislative Assembly should be abolished. For that he relies on the principle that representation should be on functional basis. Even in the United States functional representation is not given in the case of elections to the State Assemblies and even to the Federal Senate. I quote from the authorities of the United States which say:

"Functional representation may tend to circumscribe the horizon of representatives and lower the character of the Legislative Assemblies since each Member would, in a large measure, regard himself as the exclusive representative of a particular interest or group which elects him. So, class representation is unsound in principle because it is based on the very doubtful assumption that no deputy can adequately represent a constituency that is not composed entirely of his own class."

Therefore, functional representation is not a principle obtaining in any advanced country of the world. I may say, Sir, that Government will certainly bear in mind the views expressed in the House by the Hon. Member and by the other Members who took part in the debate and at the appropriate time may come forward with a Bill regarding composition of Legislative Councils, but, Sir, today I am not in a position to accept the Bill, as introduced by the Mover now. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the motion for reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils was considered in this House on 30th April, 1965. A number of Hon. Members participated in the debate. Most of them supported the various provisions of this Bill, al-

though they were not agreeable to all the provisions suggested. The time has come when the composition of the Councils in the States, as provided in the Constitution, should be re-considered and representation given to some of the important organisations that are functioning at present in the country. As you are aware, Sir, the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon and a large number of non-official opinions were in favour of revision of the composition of the Councils in the States. I recognise that, in the opinions received, the various State Governments did not agree to the provisions of the Bill. As I suggested in my speech last time, as the composition stands today, one-third of the members of the Legislative Councils are elected by Members of the local Legislative Assemblies. That has developed into a vested interest because when the Members of Legislative Assemblies elect, there is no basis; every one who is entitled to be a voter for election to the Legislative Assembly can be elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly and it is but natural that various State Governments would not like to divest themselves of this power to elect one-third of the members of the Legislative Council. Therefore, they were not agreeable to the various provisions contained in my Bill.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that, in the life of a nation, fifteen years is not too long a period. I agree, but if the Hon. Minister takes the trouble to see the discussions on this question of composition of Legislative Councils before the Constituent Assembly, he will notice that there was great divergence of opinion. It was after long consideration that they were agreeable to the present composition of the Legislative Councils, which is not perfect and which is not based on any principle. The Hon. Minister has just said that functional representation is not suitable and he has cited the opinions of some experts in other countries. The very

composition, as it stands now, indicates that the Constituent Assembly had in mind the question of functional representation and it was due to this that they suggested that one-third members of the Legislative Councils should be left to be elected by the Members of the Legislative Assemblies because at that time the members of the Constituent Assembly did not agree to the representation of various interests. A large number of interests came before them in the form of amendments to the provisions of the proposed Draft Constitution. The Hon. Minister has said that he does not agree to the various provisions of the Bill now, but he realises that he will take them into consideration and will bring forward a separate Bill after sometime. The existing provision in the Constitution suggests and gives power to the Parliament. Everything has been decided with regard to Assemblies and Parliament, but with regard to the composition of Legislative Councils, there is a provision that the present composition will continue till the Parliament takes a decision otherwise. Therefore, in the very nature of this provision, it is suggested that the Parliament should consider this after 15 years' experience and after the various organisations in the form of decentralised administration have come. The time has, therefore, come when the Government should consider the desirability or necessity of having a separate Bill for the composition of Legislative Councils. As I have said, various non-official opinions are in favour of revising the present composition of Legislative Councils; the opinions of some Hon. Members of this House also suggest that this should be revised. But I very much regret that the Government have not thought it proper to accept the provisions of the Bill. In my Bill I have made certain suggestions and it has to be referred to a Select Committee if the Hon. Members of the House agree to it. But it appears that the Government is not prepared to accept my motion at present. Having that

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in mind, I would not like that my motion for reference to a Select Committee should be lost. Therefore, I would request that the House may permit me to withdraw the Bill for the present with the hope that the Government would come forward with a Bill to revise the composition of the Legislative Councils.

Mr. Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

14.45 hrs.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

श्री छ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय संघ के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित सिख गुरुद्वारों की सुव्यवस्था की तथा उन से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच करने की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक का दोनों सभाओं की 30 सदस्यों की एक संयुक्त समिति को मौफा जाए, जिस में इस सभा के दो सदस्य, प्रस्तावः—

डा० मा० श्री० घणे, श्री कन्हैया लाल बालिमर्का, श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य, मेजर राजा बहादुर बालेन्द्र सिंह, खैरागढ़, सरदार बूटा सिंह, सरदार दलजीत सिंह, श्रीमती बिललाबाई पंजाबराव देशमुख, सरदार धनरा सिंह गुजरात, सरदार इकबाल सिंह, श्री हरि विष्णु कामत, सरदार कपूर सिंह, हिज हाइ—नेस महाराजा बीकानेर श्री कर्णो मिहजी, श्रीमती सधमी कान्तम्मा, सरदार मुरजीत सिंह मजीठिया, सरदार गुरुमुख सिंह मुगाफिर, श्री मान सिंह पृथ्वी राज पटेल, श्री दे० द० पुरी, श्री श्याम लाल सराफ, श्री प्रणोक कु० सेन, तथा सरदार घमर सिंह सहगल, घोर राज्य सभा के दस सदस्य हों,

कि संयुक्त समिति की बैठक गठित करने के लिए गणपूर्ति संयुक्त समिति के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का एक तिहाई होंगी,

कि समिति दस सभा की घणने घण्टि—वेशन के अन्तिम दिन तक प्रतिवेदन देगी,

[श्री श्री० सि० सहगल]

कि अन्य बातों में संसदीय समितियों पर लागू होने वाले इस सभा के प्रक्रिया नियम ऐसे परिवर्तनों और रूप-भेदों के साथ लागू होंगे जो अव्यक्त करें, और

कि यह सभा राज्य-सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य-सभा उक्त संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो और राज्य-सभा द्वारा संयुक्त समिति में नियुक्त किये जाने वाले दस सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को बताए ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब कि पार्लियामेंट डिजाल्व हुई थी उस के पहले यह बिल विभिन्न गुरुद्वारों के जो लोग इस देश में हैं उन की राय मंगाने के लिए भेजा गया था, और उन की राय उस वक्त आ चुकी थी, मगर पार्लियामेंट के भंग हो जाने के कारण और नए चुनाव आ जाने के कारण यह बिल वहीं पर पड़ा रह गया । और उस के बाद यह बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है । पंजाब के भाइयों ने जो यहां हैं, इसे लाने को कहा । उन की इच्छा के मुताबिक यह बिल यहां लाया गया है ।

इस बिल का उद्देश्य है कि आज जो गुरुद्वारे भारत वर्ष में हैं उन की व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से चले । मैं मानता हूं कि बिल में खामियां हैं और होंगी । उन को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के जरिए दूर किया जा सकता है । सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने देश के बहुत से लोग और विभिन्न संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि आ कर अपनी राय का इजहार कर सकते हैं । सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जो भी आज तक लोगों की राय आयी है या गुरुद्वारों की राय आयी है, या संस्थाओं की राय आयी है उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि हमें इस में रद्दोबदल करनी पड़ेगी । इसलिये मैं इस सदन से दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बन रही है उस के सामने इस बिल को जाने दें और वहां पर जो रायें आयी हैं हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से उन के आधार पर इस में रद्दोबदल किया जाए ।

मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी थोड़े रोज हुए कि संत फतेह सिंह जी यहां पर आए थे और मुझे अच्छी तरह से खबर है कि उन्होंने इस बात के बारे में चर्चा की थी और मेरे पास उस का प्रमाण है । उन्होंने कहा था कि सिक्खों के साथ ज्यादातियां होती हैं—खैर होती हैं या नहीं होती हैं, यह मवाल दूसरा है उस पर मैं इस समय कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन के सामने आज यह बिल इतने वर्षों से पड़ा हुआ है । कुछ कारणों से एक संस्था में रहने के कारण बहुत सी चीजें आती हैं जिन का हमें पालन करना पड़ता है । लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है कि संत फतेह सिंह जी के जो वाक्य हैं उन के अनुसार हमें इस बिल को सदन के सामने लाने में कोई रुकावट नहीं डालनी चाहिए । मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने दे और उस की राय मालूम करे । यही नहीं जो मैमोरेण्डम सबमिट किए गए हैं हमारे भाइयों की दूसरी पार्टीज द्वारा, जो कि इस मजहब में हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए । उन्होंने ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इस बिल को, जो कि इतने दिनों से पड़ा है, कामयाब किया जाए और इस को पास किया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सदन से दरखास्त करता हूं कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को जाने के लिये मंजूरी दे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 20 from this House, namely: Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri K. L. Balmiki, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, Major Rajabahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh, Sardar Buta Singh,

Sardar Daljit Singh, Shrimati Vimalabai Panjabrao Deshmukh, Sardar Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Sardar Kapur Singh, H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner, Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri Man Singh P. Patel, Shri D. D. Puri, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri Asoke K. Sen, and Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सुन्दर बिल को लाने के लिए सरदार भ्रमर सिंह जी को बार बार बधाई देता हूँ। जो काम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के करने का था वह सरदार भ्रमर सिंह जी ने किया है, इस तरह हमारे सरदार साहब रहनुमाओं के भी रहनुमा हैं।

15-16 साल में यह बिल सरकार कहती आयी है कि यह बिल मंजूर किया जाएगा, लेकिन 15-16 साल हो गए इस को टालते

टालते। तो मेरी दरखास्त है कि जो वायदा 16-17 साल पहले का है उस वायदे को सरकार पूरा करे और सरदार भ्रमर सिंह जी जो बिल लाए हैं इस में और ज्यादा सुधार कर के और इस को और भी ज्यादा खूबसूरत बना कर सरकार मंजूर करे।

इस बिल के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। जिन गुरुद्वारों में सिख धर्म का प्रचार किया जाता है और जहाँ सैकड़ों सालों से लोगों को इस देश की रक्षा करने की दीक्षा दी जाती रही है, उन को ठीक से काम करने का मौका मिले यही इस बिल का उद्देश्य है। यह एक बहुत इमपोर्टेंट बिल है, इसलिए हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को चाहिए कि इसे बगैर किसी कांट्रोवर्सी के मंजूर करें, और सरदार भ्रमर सिंह जी ने सरकार के करने का जो यह काम किया है, इस के लिए सारा हिन्दुस्तान घाज उन्हें बधाई देता है।

हो इतना जरूर करना चाहिए कि जो जो अब तक ढांचा रहा है उस ढांचे को बदला जाए, इस लिए नहीं कि कोई संकुचित भाव पैदा करना है, बल्कि इस लिए कि जो हमारे गुरुओं का मिशन रहा है और उस मिशन को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने जो लाफ्टी टीचिंग दी है उनका ठीक से प्रचार हो और उनके प्रचार के लिए ज्यादा में ज्यादा आर्थिक महायता दी जाए और उनका कानूनी प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाए। घाज हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह खिलवाड़ की जाती है। हम देखते हैं कि कहीं मिगरेट पेंकी जाती है, कहीं पाउंडा साहब पर गोवियां चलाई जाती है, ये चीजें रुकनी चाहिए क्योंकि सिक्ख देश की रक्षा के लिए पैदा हुआ है। सिक्ख कम्युनिटी हमारा मिनिस्टरी डिपार्टमेंट है। भ्रमर हमारे मिनिस्टरी डिपार्टमेंट को रक्षा नहीं मिलेगी, उनको अपने प्रचार के लिए आर्थिक महायता नहीं मिलेगी, तो देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। तो मैं इस बिल का इस लिए जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ, सिक्ख इतिहास इस बिल का

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

साक्षी है कि उन्होंने अपना तन, मन और धन दे कर, अपने प्राण दे कर, अपने बेटे देकर, अपने लिखते जिसर देकर इस देश की और धर्म की रक्षा की है। रोटी, बेटी और चोटी की रक्षा की है। इसलिए देश की रक्षा के खयाल से सिखिज्म को कायम रखा जाना चाहिए और उसके प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए, और 15 साल तक जो यह बिल पड़ा रहा है इसमें और देरी न की जाए और इसको बिना विवाद के मंजूर किया जाए और इस तरह देश को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए। अगर आपको देश की रक्षा करनी है तो आपको गुरुद्वारों की तरफ की के लिए तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। आज देश रक्षा चाहता है और रक्षा तभी होगी जब धर्म और चरित्र की शिक्षा होगी। अगर धर्म की और चरित्र की शिक्षा नहीं होगी तो देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। आज के नाजुक मिजाज वाले देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। Rough hands rule the world, मजबूत हाथ ही धर्म की रक्षा कर सकते हैं और देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। ये हिना लगी हुई कोमल उंगलियां देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकतीं। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस बिल को मुन्दरता के साथ मंजूर किया जाए और बगैर किसी विवाद के इसको पास किया जाए।

श्री इयामलाल सराफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, मैं इस बिल की पुरजोर तारीफ करता हूँ। जो बिल सरदार भ्रमर सिंह जी ने पेश किया है उसके साथ मेरी कुछ जाती वादस्तगियां हैं। उन्होंने एक शब्द फरमाया कि "गुरुद्वारा के साथ अकीदत रखने वाले लोग"। ऐसे लोगों में मैं अपने आपको भी समझता हूँ और मेरा विश्वास है कि बहुत से लोग इस विचार के हैं।

हम चाहते हैं कि इन गुरुद्वारों का मैनेजमेंट अच्छी तरह से हो, उनके फंड्स की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल हो और वे लिविंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बनें। मैं अर्ज करूँ कि मैं उस नार्थ से आ रहा हूँ जो कि उनके कहे मुताबिक गुरुद्वारों में यकीन व श्रद्धा रखते हैं। यह विधेयक जो कि सरदार भ्रमर सिंह सहगल लाये हैं उसकी ज़रूरत इस वजह से पड़ती है कि हम चाहते हैं कि वे लिविंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बनें।

15 hrs.

इस के लिए मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि अभी हमारे देश में तालीम बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है खास कर जहाँ तक हमारे देहाती इलाकों का ताल्लुक है, रूरल ऐरियाज का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ पर शिक्षा का प्रचार नहीं है। अभी भी वहाँ पर लोग अनपढ़े हैं। चूँकि इस धर्म को मानने वाले लोग और खास कर गुरुद्वारों में विश्वास व श्रद्धा रखने वाले लोग बहुत ज्यादा उन रूरल ऐरियाज में से आते हैं इस लिए इस बात की बहुत ज़रूरत है कि देश में कायम सिख गुरुद्वारों का अच्छा और माकूल इंतजाम हो ताकि उन पर एक अच्छा असर पड़े और वह वहाँ आकर कुछ सीखें और देश और धर्म की एक उपयोगी नागरिक की हेसियत से सेवा कर सकें। कुदरती बात यह है कि जिस तरीके का वहाँ का मैनेजमेंट होगा धार्मिक प्रचार होगा कलचरल प्रचार होगा मोरेलिटी का सबक वहाँ पर जनता को दिया जायगा उसी हद तक वह भ्रवाम को और उस धर्म के मानने वालों को और दीगर लोग जो कि गुरुद्वारों में और गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में अकीदत रखते हैं उनको एकजुट करेगा और वह देश के व कौम के अच्छे नागरिक सिद्ध होंगे वह गवर्नमेंट जिसका दावा यह है कि वह एक एक डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट है वह इस और तबज्जह दे और तबज्जह देकर जो लोगों के जड़बात है, लोगों के ख्यालात हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान देकर ऐसे हालात पैदा करे कि जिससे उन की भलाई हो।

मैं सरदार भ्रमर सिंह सहगल का बड़ा आभार मानता हूँ और उनका निहायत मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने ज्वाइंट कमेटी को सौंपने के लिए यह अपना बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया है। मैं एक और दृष्टिकोण से एक और नुक़्तेनिगाह से आपके सामने चन्द बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। आजकल हमारे देश में बावजूद इस चीज़ के कि डेमोक्रेसी है, आजादी आबादी का कुछ हिस्सा इस किस्म का भी है जोकि ऐसे गुह्रारों को, ऐसे धर्म स्थानों को पोलिटिकल तरीके पर, राजनीतिक स्वार्थ पूरे करने के खातिर गलत तरीके पर इस्तेमाल करता है। दरअसल जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहाँ तक ऐसे धार्मिक स्थानों का ताल्लुक है, गुह्रारों का ताल्लुक है, मस्जिदों व गिरजों का ताल्लुक है उनको सियासत से बिल्कुल अलग थलग रखना चाहिए। वहाँ पर आज बदकिस्मगी से जो सियासत लच रही है उसका जनता पर एक ख़राब असर पड़ता है। जो छोटे लोग हैं, कम तालीमवाफ़ता लोग हैं, देहातों के रहने वाले लोग हैं उनके दिमागों पर इस चीज़ का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को चाहे वह सेंटर की हो या राज्यों की हो जिनका कि दावा डेमोक्रेटिक होने का है, वह इधर तबज़ह दे और ऐसे हालात पैदा करे कि यह गुह्रारे दुस्त तौर ठीक तौर पर चले और उनका इस्तेमाल सही तौर पर महज़ इबादत की शकल में हो। वहाँ पर गुटबाजी के लिए कोई गुंजाइश न रहे और वे सही मायनों में धर्मस्थान बनें। इस चीज़ के लिए जनता और गवर्नमेंट दोनों को काम करना है। मैं सरदार भ्रमरसिंह सहगल को यह बिल लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। यहाँ इस बक़्त जो तमाम तक़रीरें हो रही हैं उन्हें उनको सुनना चाहिए और ऐसा न समझकर बैठ जाना चाहिए कि महज़ बिल पेश कर देने भर से उनकी जिम्मेदारी ख़त्म हो गई है। इसमें जहाँ उनकी ख़ास जिम्मेदारी है वहाँ सरदार दलजीतसिंह और साधू राम वगैरह जोकि यहाँ पर इस समय बैठे हुए हैं उन्हें भी मिल कर इस काम को करना है। इन सब का सहयोग हासिल करके

सरदार भ्रमरसिंह को इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इसमें वे उन दोस्तों का भी सहयोग व मदद हासिल करें जिनकी कि गुह्रारों में भकीदत व श्रद्धा है और एक ऐसी फ़िज़ा पैदा करें जिससे गवर्नमेंट के हाथ मजबूत हों।

एक संत के बारे में यहाँ पर जिक्र किया गया। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं भी उन के लिए श्रद्धा रखता हूँ लेकिन मैं इतना कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि उन्होंने चन्द एक बातें ऐसी कही हैं जिनके कि साथ मेरा कतई इतिफ़ाक़ नहीं है। आज हमारा देश जिन ख़तरनाक मंजिलों से गुज़र रहा है और जैसे नाज़ुक बक़्त का उसे सामना करना पड़ रहा है उसमें चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा शक़्स क्यों न हो, ऐसे हालात पैदा करना जिससे कि देश की एकता कमजोर हो, मुनासिब और दुस्त नहीं है। मैं इस मौके पर आपकी बसालत से और उन मायियों और दोस्तों के जरिए जोकि उनकी जमान से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उनसे निहायत प्रदब मे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बक़्त देश में ऐसे हालात पैदा करने कि किसी किस्म की दानिशमंदी नहीं है, कोई धक्कामंदी नहीं है ताकि देश की एकता कमजोर हो। ख़ास कर पंजाब में तो ऐसे आपस में फूट डालने वाले हालात पैदा किये जाने बिल्कुल ही नामुनामिब हैं क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि वह एक सरहदी मूबा है और पाकिस्तान टेढ़ी नज़र उधर की ओर लगाये बैठा हुआ है। उधर दूसरी ओर हम देख ही रहे हैं कि कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान ढांग तोड़ फोड़ और घुसपैठ की कार्यवाहिया काफ़ी जोरशोर से चल रही हैं। चीन भी उधर बात लगाये बैठा है और हमारे बिनाफ़ लगातार साज़िश और जोड़तोड़ कर रहा है और उसकी कोशिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान तबाह व बर्बाद हो। जब ऐसे हालात देश के सामने हों तो न तो किसी गवर्नमेंट को, न किसी जमान को और न ही किसी दोस्त को जाकि अपने आप को देशभक्त समझता हो, ऐसे

[श्री श्यामलाल सराफ]

हालात पैदा नहीं करने चाहिए जिससे कि देश की एकता कमजोर पड़े। आज देश को एकता और संगठन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। हमें यह देखना है कि यह गुरुद्वारा आदि धार्मिक स्थान लिविंग एंस्टीट्यूशंस बनें और उनका सही इस्तेमाल किया जाय।

हमने देखा कि काश्मीर में जो पाकिस्तानी घुमपैठिये हाल में आये उनको इन मस्जिदों में पनाह मिली है और उन्होंने वहां अपने अड्डे कायम किये। उनको वहां पर और कोई शैल्टर नहीं मिला। मैं दावे के साथ कहूंगा कि उन मस्जिदों के चलाने वाले इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने इन हमलावरों को मस्जिदों में पनाह दी। आज जो गरीब जनता को उसकी वजह से नुकसान माली और जानी उठाना पड़ रहा है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है।

सरदार भ्रमरसिंह सहगल ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है वह ठीक है। गवर्नमेंट को भी अपना पार्ट भदा करना चाहिए और मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब हुकूमत की तरफ से इस बिल को मंजूर करेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि सरदार भ्रमरसिंह सहगल, लाला काशीराम गुप्त वगैरह की जिम्मेदारी महज यहीं पर खत्म नहीं होती है, उनकी जिम्मेदारी इस बात की है कि वह ऐसे हालात पैदा करें अपने देश में, जिससे किसी तरह की गड़बड़ न होने पाये और देश को एकता को ठेस न लगने पाये। गुरुद्वारों आदि धार्मिक स्थानों का गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। मैं इन चंद शब्दों के साथ इस बिल की पुरजोर तारीफ करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि ज्वाएंट कमेटी इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार करे, अवाम से उसकी राय हासिल करे, खसूसन उन लोगों से, जिनकी कि गुरुद्वारों पर अक्रोदत व श्रद्धा है और इस तरह से पूरी पूछगछ करके एक ऐसा मुकम्मिल बिल बना

कर पास करे जिससे कि देश और कौम को फायदा पहुंचे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): I think Sardar Amar Singh Saigal is to be congratulated on presenting such a comprehensive Bill before this House. I have seen many Bills by private members in this House, but I do not think anybody has taken so much pains in drafting the Bill as he has done. I do not think he has left any item concerned with Sikh Gurdwaras out and he has dealt with every problem connected with this as thoroughly as possible. I think when the history of private members' Bills in the Lok Sabha comes to be written by somebody, this Bill will stand out as a big thing in that.

This Bill has been before the country for a long time. So far as I know, enlightened Sikh opinion has been in favour of it, but it is not a question of Sikhs, Hindus or Muslims. I may tell you very sincerely that Sikh Gurdwaras are as much deserving of respect at the hands of the Sikhs as at the hands of the Hindus. I remember Goswami Ganesh Dutt, leader of the Sanatana Dharma Sabha, who, I think, in 1947 told me that the study of the Bhagavat Gita, Japji and the Sukhmani Saheb should be made compulsory in all the schools and colleges of the Punjab. Afterwards he wanted that they should be made compulsory also in the schools and colleges of the other parts of the country. I think that that was a very wise suggestion that he made because I can say for myself that Japji Saheb Sukhmani Saheb are two great books full of spiritual comfort and spiritual consolation, they are the most lofty outpourings of the heart of great Gurus, and I think that anybody who goes through them will feel edified and inspired by them.

I need not say much about the Bhagavat Gita. It is known to everybody, and it also contains the

philosophy which has been accepted not only in this country, but also the other countries of the world. Thoreau, Emerson and other persons have accepted the philosophy propounded in the Bhagavat Gita.

The idea is that these Sikh Gurdwaras should become places of worship, real places of worship, genuine places of worship for the Sikhs as well as for those Hindus who believe in the tenets of Sikhism. There was a time when there were two sects of Sikhs, Sikhs and Sahjdharis. So, this should appeal not only to Sikhs but also to Sahjdharis.

So, I feel that the object of Shri Saigal is this, that the Sikh Gurdwaras should become centres from which spiritual and cultural influences will emanate, from which people should get spiritual light, should get ideas about the great spiritual heritage of our country which is enshrined in the Guru Granth Sahib and some of the other great books of the Sikhs. He wants that there should be uniformity so far as Sikh rites and ceremonies are concerned, because most of them are now governed by local customs and usages. I think this will be a step in the right direction, and I feel that most of my Sikh friends will agree to it. But I am not discussing so much the ritualistic aspect of the Gurdwaras because I am not fully conversant with it, but I do want that the administration of the Sikh Gurdwaras should be as efficient and effective as possible.

For that, Shri Saigal has proposed a Board and also a Committee of Management. When one looks at the functions of these Boards and Committees of Management, one thinks that they will be conducive to the better management of the Sikh Gurdwaras. This does not mean that they are not being properly managed

now. I have nothing to say about that but I think there is no harm in having better and more efficient management if one can have it.

Shri Saraf was quite right when he said that religion and politics should be kept separate, that there should be no intermingling of the two, that the moment we try to merge the one into the other, we get into trouble. What he meant to say was this, that no place of worship, whether it belongs to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians or Parsis, should be made use of for political propaganda. I agree with him entirely. I think the moment you do so, those places of worship lose their halo of sanctity, lose their religious power. Therefore, I feel that politics should not be centred in any place of worship, not to speak of the Sikh Gurdwaras.

I also endorse the appeal which he has made to one of the great leaders of the Sikhs. Sant Fateh Singhji Maharaj, that this is not the time when we should create more trouble for our country than is already there. We are facing two very powerful, ruthless enemies on our borders. One is China and the other is Pakistan. I spoke about two enemies, but they are not two, they have joined hands, they are working hand in glove with each other, so that our economy may be destroyed, so that our unity may be jeopardised, so that there may be some kind of disaffection among the people of our country. At a time like this, for anybody to stage any kind of action which will take away the attention of the Government from facing these two enemies poised on our borders to something internal, however, urgent, however necessary, is not very desirable. I, therefore join my hon. friend Shri Saraf in making an appeal to Sant Fateh Singhji Maharaj not to launch that kind of a morcha at this time, because it will not be conducive to the good name of our country.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

At the same time, I want to say one thing. Some of our most sacred Gurdwaras are in Pakistan. I think of Nankana Sahib and Kartarpur near Dera Baba Nanak which is in my constituency. There are so many Gurdwaras with which are associated the sacred names of the Gurus, with which are associated some of the great things done by the Sikh Gurus. Unfortunately, some of those Gurdwaras are in Pakistan. It speaks volumes for the courage of the Sikh community that even there they have some Sikh contingent to look after those Gurdwaras, but I know under what circumstances they work. I know under what handicaps they work, I also know under what disadvantages they have to work. If we have a Bill of this kind for the Gurdwaras in India, I think we can ask Pakistan to see to it that the Gurdwaras in Pakistan are also placed under one central authority which is in India. Unless we have that kind of central authority, we cannot ask another country to toe our line. Therefore, I feel that this Bill will have wholesome and healthy repercussions not only in our own country but also in those countries where our gurdwaras are situated. I had been to the United States and I visited a gurdwara in Stockton. Wherever the Sikhs go, they build a gurdwara; wherever the Hindus go they build a temple and wherever Muslims go they build mosques. I feel that if we bring the gurdwaras in India under this kind of uniformity, the day will not be far off when we shall be able to negotiate with Pakistan in a way so as to ask them to hand over the management of those gurdwaras to this central authority which will be constituted by the Central Government.

I started by paying compliments to Shri Amar Singh Saigal and the more I think of this Bill the more regard I have for this hon. Member. This hon. Member has asked for only one thing:

that this be referred to a Select Committee. I know what Select Committees are. When the Governments sponsor a Select Committee, it means that the Government wants the Members to toe the line which they propose and the most they can offer is a minute of dissent which does not carry them very far. But I think that in this case the Select Committee will fulfil that function which is given to it in a democracy, that it will, as Mr. Saigal said, try to iron out all the defects and overcome the shortcomings and put an end to all those defects which are there. I am sure out of the Select Committee will emerge a Bill which will be conducive to the glory of this House and our country.

I do not know what the Minister is thinking. Sometimes it so happens that a private Member proposes and the Minister disposes. But I know that the Minister cannot at this time go against the wishes of Shri Amar Singh Saigal who is a very persistent campaigner for his noble and wholesome idea. I am sure that this Bill will receive not only the blessings of this House but also the blessings of my friend Mr. Jaganatha Rao, the hon. Minister. If he had not been a Minister, he would himself have spoken in favour of it, but unfortunately some of the good men are taken away to the ministerial benches, and the moment they go there their whole outlook undergoes a change for the worse. I know that Mr. Jaganatha Rao still means well and still does well and still thinks well and I am sure he will bless this proposition which has been put forward by Shri Amar Singh Saigal, the doughty, vigorous, zealous Member from Madhya Pradesh.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश किया

गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात सही है कि जितने भ्रम-भ्रम धर्म होते हैं, उनमें सुसंगति न हो तो बहुत सी खराबियाँ पैदा होती हैं। लेकिन एक ही धर्म में जब अधिकतर लोग एक ही रीति से पूजा अर्चना करते हैं, तो दिक्कतें कम पैदा होती हैं। जैसा कि इस्लाम धर्म में है, वे मस्जिद में रोज़ाना या सप्ताह में एक बार नमाज़ पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं इसलिए इस्लाम धर्म को मानने वालों में दिक्कतें कम पैदा होती हैं। इसी तरह से क्रिश्चियन धर्म है। दुनिया के अन्दर आप कहीं भी चले जायें, उनका जो रीति रिवाज है वह एक सा ही आपको मिलेगा, एक ही विचार उनका होता है और उसके कारण उन लोगों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतिफाकी होती है और उन लोगों के विचार धर्म सरीखे हो जाते हैं। जिस धर्म में भ्रम-भ्रम विचार होते हैं, भ्रम-भ्रम रीति रिवाज होते हैं, उसमें झगड़े भी ज्यादा पैदा होते हैं।

जब यह बिल यहाँ नहीं भी आया था तब भी इस देश में और इस देश के बाहर भी सिख लोगों में एकता और इतिफाकी हर जगह पर देखने में आती थी और अब भी आती है। दुनिया के अन्दर जितने भ्रम-भ्रम समाज हैं, उनमें जितने ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग एक जगह पर आकर एक ही विचार से, एक ही रास्ते पर चलें तो हमेशा समाज की तकलीफें कम होंगी। इस दृष्टिकोण से अगर देखा जाए तो कहना पड़ता है कि यह जो बिल भाई सहगल साहब लाये है यह बहुत अच्छा है।

मेरी कंस्टिट्यूंसी में, नांदेड़ शहर में एक बड़ा गुरुद्वारा है। मैं हमेशा वहाँ जाता हूँ। दूसरे वहाँ जो मन्दिर हैं, उन में भी मैं जाता हूँ। मैं किसी धर्म के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि हिन्दू धर्म के नाम पर भ्रम-भ्रम मन्दिर होते हैं, भ्रम-भ्रम चलन होते हैं, जिससे ऊँच-नीच की भावना पैदा होती है और समाज में

इकोनॉमिक कंडिशन खराब होने लगी वजह से एक भादमी दूसरे को बुरा कहता है, हीन भावना से दूसरे की तरफ देखता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक गुरुद्वारों का सम्बन्ध है, या चर्चिज का सम्बन्ध है उनमें हीन भावना से किसी को नहीं देखा जाता है या यह जो भावना है यह कम है। मैं ने नांदेड़ में जो बड़ा गुरुद्वारा है वहाँ जाकर देखा है, ग्रंथ साहब के पास जाकर नम्रता से सब लोग वहाँ बैठ कर उसको सुनते हैं और उनमें एक सा विचार सब जगह पर आया हुआ नजर आता है और उस चीज का असर भी दूसरे लोगों के दिनों पर बहुत अच्छा पड़ता है। बाहर का तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ-जहाँ गुरुद्वारे हैं और जहाँ-जहाँ गुरु ग्रंथ साहब का पाठ होता है, उन गुरुद्वारों की व्यवस्था अच्छी रीति से चले, मैनेजमेंट अच्छा हो और पूजा अर्चना करने का तरीका एक सा हो, इस दृष्टि से यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसको मैं सपोर्ट करना हूँ। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

एक बात इसके साथ-साथ मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। कई भाइयों ने आपना मत व्यक्त किया है और कहा है कि इस रीति में एक दिक्कत हिन्दुस्तान में है जो दिक्कत कि कौन से देशों में पैदा नहीं होती है। वह दिक्कत यह है कि आजकल हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत दिनों से भ्रम-भ्रम ग्रुप जो है उन में आपस में झगड़े होने आये हैं और धर्म के नाम पर आपस में तनातनी पैदा हो जाती है, खींचतान हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्दिर हो या गुरुद्वारा हो, जहाँ पर पूजा अर्चना होती है, उसके मैनेजमेंट में इस तरह के झगड़े पैदा नहीं होने चाहिये, आपस में खींचतान नहीं पैदा होनी चाहिये। मैनेजमेंट को नियमों के अन्दर, कानून के अन्दर बांधने का यह जो प्रयत्न इस बिल में किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा है। धर्म की गिला आपने धर्म वालों को तथा दूसरों को भी शान्ति में देने का प्रयत्न धर्म स्थानों से होना चाहिये। अपने लोगों को तथा अपने पड़ोस वालों को भी ठीक

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

तरह से धर्म की शिक्षा देकर दुनिया का भला करने का प्रयत्न गुरुद्वारा और दूसरे धर्म स्थानों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिये और इन्हीं कामों के लिये इनका उपयोग होना चाहिये। मैं ने सिख भाइयों को देखा है, उन का मेरा साथ हुआ है, मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में उनका एक बड़ा मन्दिर है जहाँ पर दुनिया के लोग आते हैं। ऐसे धर्म के लिये और ऐसे लोगों के लिये जो यह कानून बनाने की बात है वह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

साथ ही साथ एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा, सन्त फतेह गिह महाराज ने आठ दिन पहले एक ऐलान किया। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि वह सेक्रिफाइस करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह भी तो सोचना चाहिये कि किस चीज के लिये सेक्रिफाइस करनी चाहिये और किस चीज के लिये नहीं करनी चाहिये। जैसे अभी कुछ दिन पहले मद्रास के अन्दर कई लोगों ने अपने खुद के ऊपर मिट्टी का तेल डाल कर अपने को जला दिया, यह कैसी सेक्रिफाइस है। हो सकता है कि अपने दिल से एक अच्छे काम के लिये उन्होंने सेक्रिफाइस की हो। लेकिन अगर कोई अपनी सेक्रिफाइस इस तरह दे कि जिस से देश के ऊपर, समाज के ऊपर कम्पलेशन आये, एक बोझा आये, उस पर कुछ जुल्म हो, तो ऐसी बात सेक्रिफाइस में नहीं आती है। सेक्रिफाइस अगर करनी है तो वह इस तरह से होनी चाहिये कि दूसरे के दिल में रहम पैदा हो और वह उसकी बात पर विचार करने लग जाये। अन्ध साहब के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ा आदर है, बड़ा प्रेम है, इसलिये इस आदर और प्रेम को लेकर हम इस तरह से चलें कि देश में आज जो अलग अलग धर्मों के टुकड़े पड़े हुए हैं, दिल और मन के अलग अलग टुकड़े पड़े हुए हैं उनमें एकता आये। ऐसी हालत में जब कि देश के ऊपर आपत्ति आई हुई है, हमारे देश पर हमला हो रहा है, इन

सब बातों को लेकर हमें सोचना चाहिये। ऐसी हालत में हम लोग कोई डिमाक्रेटिक मार्ग प्रकट्यार न करें और यह कहें कि नहीं, पंजाबी सूबा बनना ही चाहिये, समाज जो दिल से चाहता है, उसकी परवाह न कर के इंडिविजुअल अपनी सेक्रिफाइस देने लग जायें, और सेक्रिफाइस करके डिमाक्रेटिक ढाँचे के रास्ते से हटना, मैं नम्रता से कहूंगा कि मेरी दृष्टि में यह न्याय संगत नहीं है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि जो लोग उनके साथ बैठने वाले हैं, जैसा कि हमारे अपोजीशन में बैठने वाले श्री कपूर सिंह है, वे उन से जाकर कहें कि इस बिल के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये और उसके अनुसार व्यवस्था करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट की सपोर्ट है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हाउस की रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह समाज और सन्त फतेहसिंह महाराज इस रीति से खुद की सेक्रिफाइस कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा त्याग करें यह हम नहीं चाहते। उन का त्याग दूसरे कामों के लिये होना चाहिये। जैसे कि इस देश में जो सिख भाई हैं, जो मुसलमान भाई हैं इस देश में रहने वाली जितनी भी कम्युनिटीज हैं उन सब का एक जगह पर लाने के लिये सेक्रिफाइस होनी चाहिये। वह अपनी सेक्रिफाइस दूसरे तरह के कामों के लिये इस डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट पर न लावे।

श्री उबा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री सहगल ने इस बिल के द्वारा हमें एक अच्छी चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया और इस के द्वारा इस देश में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने के लिये कदम उठाया।

सिखिज्म इस देश का एक बड़ा गौरव-शाली धर्म है। यह भारत भूमि बड़ी गर्वीनी है इस बात के लिये कि इस देश में सिखिज्म जैसे, बुद्धिज्म जैसे, जैनिज्म जैसे बहुत से धर्मों को उस ने जन्म दिया। जिस तरह से धरती पर अनेक सुन्दर सुन्दर फूल खिलते हैं और अपनी

सुगन्ध से प्राणों को आनन्द देते हैं, उसी तरह अनेक सद्भावनाओं से भरे कुछ धर्म इस भारत भूमि पर प्रस्फुटित हुए और अपनी सुगन्ध से इस भारत देश को आनन्दित करने रहे हैं। उन्होंने जीवन में अच्छाई की प्रेरणा दी और आज भी वह प्रेरणा दे रहे हैं। सिखिज्म ने इस देश की रियाया को बड़े आपत्ति काल में प्रेरणा दी, कुर्बानी की प्रेरणा दी, भारी-चारे की भावना को स्थापित किया इस देश में एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक; और इस देश के अन्दर एक मर्दानगी का भाव जगाया। यह बड़ा शानदार धर्म हमारे देश की भूमि से उत्पन्न हुआ।

सिख शब्द आखिर है क्या। शिष्य। गुरु का शिष्य, गुरु की प्रेरणा पर जो चले सद्भाव की ओर। अच्छे पुरुषों ने जो अच्छी बातें कही हैं उन अच्छी बातों को करना और अच्छी बातें करने वाले लोगों को अपना गुरु मानना, और उनके आदेशों पर चलना, यही मुझे लगता है कि सिखिज्म है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी विचारक हुए, अच्छे अच्छे विचारक और सन्त हुए, उन सन्तों की वाणी को गुरुओं ने इकट्ठा किया और उन्हें हमारे सामने रक्खा और हम उस वाणी को अपनी जिन्दगी में प्रतिष्ठित करें, उस वाणी में जो उपदेश हैं उनके अनुकूल अपने जीवन को चलायें इस भाव का लेकर ग्रन्थ तैयार हुए। जगह जगह उपासना स्थल बने। समय के अनुसार उधर उधर अगर कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं तो वे दूर हों, सब में एकता आये, एकस्वरमयता आये, इस दिशा में यत्न हमारे मित्र श्री सहगल ने इस बिल के द्वारा किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

यों तो धर्म के माने अश्विदय और निःश्रेयस की ओर ले जाने वाली चीज। दुनिया में हम सब तरफकी की तरफ जायें, त्याग की तरफ जायें, मनुष्य समाज अधिक विकसित और सुखी हो। हम इस दिशा में अलशील हों, धर्म का यही लक्ष्य है और यही

लक्ष्य हर धर्म का है। लेकिन जैसे जैसे आने वाले युग में धर्म की वाणी, अश्विदय और निःश्रेयस की वाणी धीमी पड़ती गई, हमारे महापुरुषों और गुरुओं का पैदा हो कर उन बाणियों पर जोर देना पड़ा। आखिरी युग में, थोड़े ही समय पहले जो पिछले ध्वनित हुए उन्होंने सिख धर्म को चलाया। हिन्दुइज्म पहले हुआ, जैनिज्म पहले हुआ, बुद्धिज्म पहले हुआ, फिर इस्लाम और क्रिश्चियनिटी, लेकिन जब इन सब की वाणी धीमी पड़ रही थी तब सिखिज्म की आवाज आई। वह नजदीक से नजदीक की आवाज है जो अभी भी लोगों के कानों में गूँज रही है। लेकिन सारी गूँज लोगों के मन तक पहुँच सके इस तरह की व्यवस्था, मैं समझता हूँ, मेरे मित्र ने इस बिल के द्वारा की है। यह एक अच्छा खयाल है।

जगह जगह मन्दिर बनते हैं, मस्जिदें बनती हैं, जगह जगह गुरुद्वारे बनते हैं और उन के प्रबन्ध अलग अलग तरीके पर चलते हैं। बहुत अच्छी बात हो कि उन सारी चीजों का प्रबन्ध ठीक और उचित तरीके से हो, और जो बड़ी शक्ति इन चीजों की होती है उस शक्ति का ठीक तरह से, समन्वित तरीके से उपयोग हो और वह इस देश और समाज को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक हो। इस खयाल से श्री सहगल ने एक बहुत स्तुत्य और तारीफ के लायक कदम उठाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिख समाज भी इस चीज का आदर करेगा। जहाँ तक मैं ने देखा, अधिकांश लोगों ने इसे महत्त्व दिया है और उन के काम की सराहना की है।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में यह बात कही गई कि इस को ज्वॉयंट कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये। ठीक है, यह उचित होगा और इस पर अच्छी छान बीन हो। अच्छे से अच्छे रूप में यह चीज आये। किसी अन्य भाव से, किसी के दबाव के भाव से, कोई रोक पैदा करने के भाव से यहाँ बिल नहीं लाया गया है। यह बिल रक्खा गया है अच्छाई पैदा करने के विचार से। यह बिल

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

लाया गया है ताकि इधर उधर भ्रगर कोई खराबी हो तो उस का सुधार किया जाये। आखिर आज हर जगह खराबियाँ घा गई हैं। हिन्दू धर्म हो तो, मन्दिर हों तो। आप देखिये कि आज कितनी दुर्घटवस्था हमारे मन्दिरों की है। बहुत सी सम्पत्ति है हमारे हिन्दू धर्म के मन्दिरों में, लेकिन उस का क्या उपयोग हो रहा है। कुछ जगह जरूर अच्छा उपयोग हो रहा है, यूनीवरसिटीज कायम हैं, अनाथ बच्चों की परवरिश होती है, दवाखाने चल रहे हैं। कहीं कहीं इस तरह अच्छा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन कहीं कहीं हम देखते हैं कि उम धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जिस धन से खेलकत में बसे हुए भगवान की पूजा होनी चाहिए, जो धन गरीबों की दिक्कतों को दूर करने में उपयोग होना चाहिए था, जो धन गियाया में बसे हुए भगवान की सेवा में व्यय होना चाहिए था, जो शक्ति अच्छे कामों में खर्च होनी चाहिए थी, वह लोगों की ऐयाशी और मीज मजे में खर्च हो रही है। यह मैं हिन्दू धर्म में देखता हूँ और इससे हमारा मन दुखी होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में एक क्रान्ति हो, और एक परिवर्तन हो और यह जो शक्ति श्रद्धालु लोगों द्वारा धर्म के नाम पर समर्पित की जाती है उसका सदुपयोग हो। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दिशा में कदम उठे।

हमारे भाई ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से इस तरह की भावना पैदा होगी कि धर्म की जो शक्ति है वह इकट्ठी हो और समाज को अभ्युदय और निःश्रेयस के पथ पर अग्रसर करने में सहायक हो। मैं इस बिल का जोरों से समर्थन करता हूँ।

एक बहुत अच्छी चर्चा इस सदन में घायी है सन्त जी के इरादे के सम्बन्ध में। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में सद्भाव हो, एकता हो और किसी भी तबके को किसी

रूप में चोट न लगे, कोई तबका यह महसूस न करे कि उस के ऊपर कोई चीज लादी जा रही है, उसे असंतोष न हो।

संत जी ने आवाज उठायी है कि एक सिख सूबा होना चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान ही सिख सूबा क्यों न हो। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग गुरुओं की वाणी को अपने चरित्र में प्रकित करें और उनके उद्देश्यों के अनुकूल चल कर अपनी जिन्दगी को मुग़ारें लेकिन आज कुछ बातों की देखना हमारे लिए जरूरी है।

आज यह जरूरी है कि हम राष्ट्र की एकता को सर्वोपरि स्थान दें। ऐसी कोई बात न करें जिससे किन्हीं लोगों को चोट पहुँचे। जो लोग आज पंजाब में मिल कर देश की उन्नति के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, ऐसा न हो कि उनके मन को किसी प्रकार की चोट लगे। मुझे यह कहने में भी यह अनुभव होना है कि कहीं इससे सन्त जी के दिल को धक्का न लगे। इसने उनके जो को चोट लग सकती है। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब से कहूँगा कि यह वक्त देश की एकता के लिए बड़ा गम्भीर वक्त है। एकता की इस आवश्यकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमारी कोई कार्रवाई ऐसी न हो जिससे देश में अशान्ति हो। हमका एकमत हो कर आज एकता के लिए काम करना चाहिए।

श्री काली राम गुप्त (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल माननीय श्री सहगल द्वारा लाया गया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन इस विषय में मुझे अपने कुछ ऐसे विचार रखने हैं जो सम्भवतः मेरे और साधियों को बहुत न जवें।

आज यह प्रश्न है कि धर्म के साथ राजनीति को जोड़ा जाए अथवा नहीं और जोड़ा जाय तो किस रूप में जोड़ा जाए। यह ज्वलन्त प्रश्न आज हमारे सामने है। और यह इस

देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि यहां हर बात में राजनीति घ्रा गयी है। जहां पर कि मजदूरों का सवाल आता है वहां भी राजनीति, जहां पर कोप्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाने का सवाल आता है वहां भी राजनीति, और जहां पर पंचायती राज का सवाल आता है वहां भी राजनीति। ऐसी दशा में जब अल्पसंख्यक लोग किसी बात में धर्म के साथ राजनीति को जोड़ना चाहते हैं अथवा बहुसंख्यक लोग जोड़ना चाहते हैं, तो हमें उसके मूल में देखना होगा कि ऐसी बात कहना कहाँ तक उचित है। आज इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में जब कि प्रभुत्ता इस लोकसभा को प्राप्त है, तो निश्चय ही हम सब की यह जिम्मेवारी हो जाती है, न कि किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष की कि हम इस बात को पूरी तरह से सोचें।

मेरे मित्र श्री सराफ ने एक बड़े महत्व की बात कही और भी साधियों ने कही और वह यह है कि समय भी देखना पड़ता है। जहां तक इस बिल को कानून बनाने का प्रश्न है इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी इसे इस रूप में मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार होगी। किंतु मैं साथ साथ जो बातें आज देश में चल रही हैं उनको देखते हुए एक गम्भीर चिन्तन का विषय पैदा हो जाता है कि राजनीति को धर्म के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए अथवा नहीं। मेरा यह मन्तव्य है कि जो हमारे अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं उनकी बातों को हमें लापरवाही से नहीं बल्कि ध्यान में मुनना और समझना चाहिए। अगर हमको उनकी बात नहीं जंचती और हमारा उन से मतभेद है तो वह भी स्पष्ट रूप से उन्हें बताना होगा, इस बजह से नहीं कि हमारा बहुमत है और हम जिद करके बताना चाहते हैं, बल्कि हमें दर्लाने दे कर अपनी बात को न्याय की तराजू पर तोल कर उनको बताना चाहिए।

पूज्य बापू जी ने इस देश को हृदय परिवर्तन की बात बतलाई थी। हृदय

परिवर्तन बहुमत का भी हो सकता है और अल्पमत का भी हो सकता है। यदि अल्पमत वाले अपनी किसी मांग को मनवाने के लिए अहिंसा पूर्वक किसी आन्दोलन का सहारा लेते हैं तो उनको भी देखना चाहिए कि ऐसा करना उनके शास्त्र सम्मत है या नहीं और हमारे लिए भी यह देखना जरूरी है कि उसका नतीजा गलत होता है या सही होता है। यह बहुत आवश्यक बात है। बापू, जिन्होंने इस हथियार को राजनीति के लिए इस्तेमाल किया, देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए इस्तेमाल किया, उन्होंने भी अगर कहीं देखा कि उसका नतीजा गलत हो रहा है, तो उन्होंने उसको फौरन छोड़ दिया। आज भी हमारे देश में लोग आन्दोलन अहिंसा के नाम पर चलाते हैं, चाहे वे राजनीतिक लोग हों या सम्प्रदाय वाले हों, और जब स्थिति उनके हाथ से निकल जाती है और लोग हिंसा पर उतार दिये जाते हैं, तो वे उसकी जिम्मेवारी लेने को तैयार नहीं होते।

आज देश की नाजुक स्थिति है। कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति तो चलनी ही रहेगी, आज काश्मीर का मामला है तो कल कोई दूसरा मामला हो सकता है, आज जो विशेष स्थिति देश के सामने है हो सकता है कि यह बहुत दिनों तक चलती रहे, तो कोई कब तक रुका रह सकता है। यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है और आज देश के लोग इस पर मनन कर रहे हैं और एक दूसरे के साथ वार्तालाप कर रहे हैं कि क्या करना चाहिए। आज ऐसा समय है कि अगर एक जगह भी चिनगारी भी पैदा हो जाती है तो उसका भयंकर नतीजा होता है। आज देश बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है, अगर हम जरा भी गलती कर जायें और मही राम्ने में भटक जायें तो हमारे सामने बड़ा खतरा आ सकता है। इसलिए आज हमें इन सब बातों को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए और दूसरे की बात को पूरी तरह समझने की जिज्ञा

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

करनी चाहिए और अपनी बात उसे बताने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

पंजाबी सूबे की मांग बहुत दिन से चली आ रही है। यह नई बात नहीं है। यह मांग बहुत दिन से चल रही है और चलती रहेगी। इस बारे में लोगों में आपस में मतभेद हो सकता है, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता।

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

अपनी मांग को मनवाने के लिए हर एक अपना अपना रास्ता अपना सकता है। अहिंसा का रास्ता ऐसा रास्ता है जिस रास्ते से ये बातें चलती हैं, और वह हमारे धर्म का रास्ता है, क्योंकि धर्म में अहिंसा को महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान मिला हुआ है। इसलिए यदि अहिंसा के आधार पर कोई काम किया जाता है और उसका नतीजा सही होता है तो बताया जाता है कि वह बात सफल हो गयी। लेकिन अगर हम समय को न देखेंगे और देश की स्थिति को न देखेंगे तो अन्यथा नतीजा हो सकता है। ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि कौन सी बात सही है और कौन सी गलत है बहुत कठिन हो जाएगा।

आज यह कहना भी बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है कि धर्म राजनीतिकी कहां तक सहायता करता है। इसका सीमांकन करना बहुत कठिन हो गया है।

आज प्रजातन्त्र है और इसमें सब को अपने अपने अधिकार को मनवाने की छूट है। तो यह प्रश्न आ जाता है कि जो बड़े बड़े आन्दोलनों की आज आवश्यकता पड़ रही है वह क्यों पड़ रही है, इसको भी हमें देखना चाहिए। आखिर यह बातें इस देश में धर्म की भाँझ में क्यों होती हैं यह देखना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है और इसके लिए उसे दिमाग से मोचने की जरूरत होती है।

मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि इस बिल को ज्वाएंट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करने के लिए सरकार अवश्य मान ले और साथ साथ यह जो देश में गड़बड़ चल रही है उस को ठीक रखने के लिए वह अपनी अन्तरात्मा को टटोलें और उसे टटोल कर इन बात को सोचें कि जैसी भी हो हम सब को मिल कर इस देश को सुरक्षित रखना है और इसकी आजादी को बनाये रखना है। इसके साथ ही हमें हर मजहब, जाति और सम्प्रदाय को अपने देश में सुरक्षित रखना है। अगर हम ऐसा नोचें कि जाति और सम्प्रदाय को सुरक्षित न रख कर हम कुछ काम कर सकेंगे तो वह भी एक गलत चीज होगी। इसलिए उन सब को सुरक्षित रख कर ही हमें भाग चलना है और वह तभी हो सकता है जब हम एक दूसरे को समझ कर और एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग करके चलने की कोशिश करेंगे। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था। धन्यवाद।

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना) : सभापति महोदय, सरदार भ्रमर सिंह सहगल जी यह सिख गुरुद्वारों के सुप्रबन्ध की तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच करने की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को संयुक्त समिति को सौंपे जाने वाला प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाये हैं वह सही, माकूल और एक नेक कदम है। मैं उसका पूरे तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ। उनका मकसद यह है कि गुरुद्वारों का इंतजाम ठीक हो। जो पुरानी रवायत चली आती थी या जिस मकसद से यह गुरुद्वारे बनाये गये थे, गुरु साहबान ने जिस पाक मकसद के लिये यह गुरुद्वारे बनाये थे, अफसोस का मुकाम है कि उनको कई लोगों ने अपने जाति मफाद व अपनी पोलिटिकल ताकत बढ़ाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनकी पुरानी रवायत को बरकरार रखा जाय और इन गुरुद्वारों का इस्तेमाल सियासत और दीगर जाति मफाद के खातिर न किया जाय।

ग्राम तोर पर आपने देखा है कि गुरुद्वारे के चार दरवाजे होते हैं। इन चार दरवाजों का मतलब यह होता है कि उनमें चारों वर्ण के लोग जा सकते हैं। गुरु साहबान ने उस वक्त देखा कि कोम में जातिपात का भेद बहुत था इसलिए इस जातिपात के भेद को मिटाने के लिए ही उन्होंने गुरुद्वारों की जो शकल बनाई उसमें उन्होंने चार दरवाजे रखे जिससे कि चारों वर्ण के लोग आये और वहां से शिक्षा लेकर जायें और शान्ति व एकता का पाठ पढ़ें। लेकिन ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता लोगों ने उस पवित्र मकसद को भुला दिया और अफसोस का मुकाम है कि आज कई जगहों पर सिख गुरुद्वारे सियासत और गुटबाजी के प्रखाड़ बने हुए हैं। कई लोग जो यह कहते हैं कि यह केवल सिखों के गुरुद्वारे हैं यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। नवमी बादशाही तक कोई दाढ़ी, केस का बंधन नहीं था बल्कि सभी सिख थे। जो भी वहां श्रद्धा के साथ जाते थे सिख थे। गुरु साहबों ने किसी धर्म का खंडन नहीं किया बल्कि उन्होंने जो कमियां वहां पर थीं उन्हें निकालने की कोशिश की और सबको सच्चा मार्ग दिखाने की कोशिश की। वहां किसी के मजहब के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं होती है। गुरुग्रंथ साहब जिसका कि हर गुरुद्वारे में प्रकाश होता है उसमें जहां गुरु साहबान की उच्चारण की हुई वाणी है वहां हिन्दु, मुसलमान, गरजे कि सभी धर्म के जितने भी भक्त हुए हैं जिन्होंने कि ईश्वर के साथ अपना रिश्ता जोड़कर भक्तिपूर्ण वाणी का उच्चारण किया है उन सब की वाणी का पाठ होता है। यह नहीं कि गुरुओं की वाणी का ही पाठ होता हो अपितु संत रविदास जी, कबीर जी, फरीद जी, और नामदेव आदि संतों की भी वाणी वहां पर सुनाई जाती है। इसलिए सिख धर्म कोई बिल्कुल अलग धर्म नहीं है। उस समय कुछ ऐसी ज़रूरतें पैदा हुई कि इस तरह का एक सिख मत गुरुग्रंथों ने स्थापित किया ताकि अत्याचारियों से रक्षा की जा सके।

इतिहास बतलाता है कि जिस समय गुरु तेगबहादुर के पास कश्मीर के पंडित आये और उन्होंने अपनी फरियाद की और कहा कि श्रीरंगजेब उनसे कहता है कि वे मुसलमान बन जायें और यह कि वह उन पर जुल्म करता है तब गुरु महाराज कश्मीरी पंडितों की रक्षा के लिए प्रानन्दपुर से आकर श्रीरंगजेब से यहां दिल्ली में मिले। उस समय गुरु गोविन्द सिंह महाराज केवल 9 साल के थे। कश्मीरी पंडितों की फरियाद सुन कर गुरु तेगबहादुर ने यह कहा कि इस वक्त ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि अगर कोई महापुरुष अपनी कुर्बानी दे दे तो इनकी रक्षा हो सकती है। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह महाराज जो कि यह बात सुन रहे थे बोल पड़े कि इसके लिए आप से बढ़ कर और कौन महान् आदमी हो सकता है और आप को ही इसके काम लिए अपनी कुर्बानी देनी चाहिए। इतिहास साक्ष्य है कि गुरु तेगबहादुर यहां आकर श्रीरंगजेब से दिल्ली में मिले और उससे उनकी बातचीत हुई थी। श्रीरंगजेब ने यहीं चांदनी चौक में उनको कत्ल करवा दिया। उनके कत्ल होनेके बाद जो उनके शिष्य थे वे इधर, उधर छिप गये मगर उस वक्त दो आदमी निकले और वह दोनों हरिजन होते थे। उनमें से एक उनका शिष्य जीवन भाई, गुरु के शीस को प्रानन्दपुर ले गया और दूसरा शिष्य रात होने पर घंघेरे में बैथगाड़ी पर गुरु साहब का शरीर उठाकर यहां बड़े दफ्तर के पास जो गुरु द्वारा बन रहा है वहां अपने घर पर ले आया और शरीर को अपने घर में रख कर घर को घाग लगाकर अंतिम संस्कार गुरु का उमने कर दिया। आप समझ सकते हैं कि कोई आदमी अपने घर का महज से ही घाग नहीं लगा सकता है। जब वह दूसरा उनका शिष्य शीस लेकर प्रानन्दपुर पहुंच गया और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह महाराज के सामने पेश हुआ तो गोविन्द सिंह महाराज ने कहा कि अब हमें इस जुल्म के खिलाफ लड़ना है और इसलिए मैं अपने शिष्यों में से जो बहादुर शिष्य होंगे उनको लेकर एक फौजी गिफ्ट बाना कर रहा पैदा करूंगा। उनको उन्होंने

[श्री दलजीत सिंह]

केस व दाढ़ी रखवाई, और अनुत्पन्न कराया दूसरे जो कि फोडो स्विच के नहीं थे उनके लिए दाढ़ी व केस रखना जरूरी नहीं था जो सहजधारी कहलाते थे वे भी सिक्ख हो जाते थे । ऐसा नहीं था कि केवल दाढ़ी और केस धारण करने वाले ही सिक्ख हो सकते थे, और दूसरे सिक्ख नहीं हो सकते थे । उस वक़्त से यह दाढ़ी के सिक्खों के हो गये थे ।

इस के अलावा आप देखेंगे कि हर गुरु-द्वारे में लंगर होता है । उस गुरु साहब के लंगर में हर एक को बिना ऊँच नीच के खाने के एक साथ बैठाकर जिमाया जाता था । एक लाइन में बैठी किसी बात का जाति भेद का खयाल किये बिना प्रसाद दिया जाता था लेकिन बाद में तरह तरह के लोग आये, ऊँची जाति वाले और कई जगह यह ऊँच, नीच बर्तों जाने लगे थे और नीची जाति वालों को गुरुद्वारों में दाखिल होने से रोका जाने लगा था जो कि गुरु साहबान के समीहन के बिल्कुल खिलाफ था क्योंकि निष्क धर्म में कोई ऊँच नीच का भेद भाव नहीं है । सिक्ख गुरुद्वारों के सुप्रबन्ध के हेतु यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है वह एक आवश्यक कदम है । गुरुद्वारों में जातिपात के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए । ज्योतिषीजों जो फरमाया है वह दुरुस्त है । गुरु साहबान की जितनी बाणियाँ हैं आप पढ़ लीजिये, जितने उद्देश हैं आप पढ़ लीजिये लेकिन कहीं भी गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर उनके किसी भी शिष्य को ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं है कि वह भूख हड़ताल करे, मरण-व्रत धारण करे या आत्महत्या करे । इसको बजर पाप माना गया है । सिक्ख गुरु बाणी में इन चीजों को गलत व पापपूर्ण माना गया है । लेकिन आज हो यह रहा है कि कुछ लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ साधने के अतिरिक्त और दूसरे मकसदों को हासिल करने की गरज से, गोर्दी लीडर महाराज दूसरे लीडर को नीचा दिखाने के लिए और उससे आगे

बढ़ने के लिए गुरुद्वारों का गलत इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं, जोकि रोका जाना चाहिए । गुरुद्वारों में सियासत और गुटबाजी को कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो पुरानी रवायतें हिस्ट्री में चली आती हैं उनको कायम रखने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि आज इंडिया बेसिस पर एक कम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल बने ।

गुरुद्वारों से होने वाली आमदनी का खर्च भक्ति का प्रचार करने और लोगों को शिक्षित करने में किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन कई जगह उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल लोगों को तालीम देने के बजाय अपनी अपनी पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिए किया जा रहा है जैसा कि अभी श्री तुलनादाम जाधव जी ने बताया था । मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि गुरुद्वारा बॉर्डर तकत हुआ साहब नान्देड़ का मैं भी एक सदस्य हूँ । वहाँ कई रवायतें चला दी गई थी और अभी भी कुछ चलती हैं जैसे कि वहाँ का जो हैड पुजारी होता है जिसको कि हम दूसरे तक्तों में जय्येदार कहते हैं और वहाँ हैड पुजारी कहते हैं, वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं कि वह शादी-शुदा न हो, पहले शादी-शुदा नहीं होता था लेकिन हमारी यह रवायत उल्टी है और हम शादी-शुदा और गैर-शादी-शुदा के बीच इस बारे में कोई फर्क नहीं रखते लेकिन वह इसे मानते नहीं हैं इसलिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि ऐसे फर्कों को दूर करने के लिए कोई एक आज इंडिया बेसिस पर गुरुद्वारा बिल बनाया जाय ताकि हर एक जगह पर एक ही रवायतें हों आज जो उनकी आमदनी का खर्च ठीक तरीके पर नहीं हो रहा है या गुरुद्वारों का ठीक तरीके पर उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है वह दुरुस्त हो जाय और उन का प्रबन्ध ठीक से चलाया जाय । इतने शब्द कह कर आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

16 hrs.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a happy

augury that there has been general consensus in favour of the basic and fundamental objects of this Bill. One of the basic objects of this Bill is, as explained in the preamble of the Bill circulated, that there should be all India extension of the principles which are already embodied in the Punjab Gurudwaras Act. The other fundamental aim of this Bill is that statutory provision should be made for better and more efficient management of the Sikh places of worship. With both these fundamental objects of this Bill those hon. Members who have preceded me have agreed heartily and without any reservation. I would like to congratulate my hon. friend, Professor Sharma, who unfortunately is not here now, who has made out not only a very interesting point but a point which goes to the heart of the problem in relation to the second objective, namely, better and more efficient management of the Sikh Gurudwaras. He has mentioned a certain proposal which was advanced many years ago—I think more than a quarter of a century ago—by the Sanathana Dharma Sabha of Lahore that with a view to heal up the schism which has occurred in Northern India between the Sikhs and the Hindus, firm arrangements, through convention or through custom, for the study of certain scriptures, namely, Japuji, Gita and Sukhmani Sahib should be made for the children of all the Sikhs and Hindus. If it is possible to incorporate some provision by way of amending this Bill whereby a beginning can be made towards this laudable object to achieve a fulfilment of this proposal, I think it will be the most happy thing that can happen in the present political state of affairs of this country.

Apart from these general points, certain other points have also been made out by the speakers who have preceded me. Those points relate to certain propositions which they have mentioned by saying that no politics should be allowed to enter into Gurudwaras. This is a very broad and a

very vague proposition. It can mean more than one thing. I think it can mean two or three distinct things. It can mean that politics must be divorced from the values and postulates of religion. If the hon. Members have this in mind, then I am afraid no Sikh who knows Sikhism would find it possible to agree to this, and as far as my study of my ancestral religion, Hinduism, goes . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The reference here was to factional politics.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let me proceed. I am coming to that also. It can mean three things. I am now examining one proposition. Now I will come to the other two propositions. As far as my study of my ancestral religion, Hinduism, goes, I am quite confident in my mind .

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): How can he say that Hindu religion is his ancestral religion?

Shri Kapur Singh: If you will not interrupt me, I will be very grateful. I know what is my ancestral religion and what is not. As far as my study of my ancestral religion, Hinduism, goes, I am quite confident in my mind that neither in our ancient scriptures, nor in the traditional books of Hinduism is there any sanction for the proposition that politics should be divorced from the values and postulates of religion.

But what my hon. friends have tried to stress may be another proposition, and that proposition might be that political intrigues must not be permitted to monopolise the functioning of centres of religion. If that is what they have in mind, then I assure them that there is not a single right-thinking Sikh who would not support them in that. During the last forty years that the Punjab Gurudwara Act has been functioning, serious-minded Sikhs have watched and witnessed with dismay and pain the abuse and

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misuse to which sometimes Sikh Gurdwaras and Sikh centres of worship have been put and it is the earnest desire of all right-thinking Sikhs, and it is the earnest desire of all Hindus who wish well by the Sikhs that, some provision should be made so that healthy practices can develop whereby these abuses can be eliminated in future.

But it can also mean a third proposition. When it is said that, politics should be taken out of the Gurdwaras, it may mean a different proposition also, and that proposition might be that no politics should be talked, no politics should be furthered, no politics should be encouraged within the precincts of the Gurudwara which does not please those who are in power. When the proposition of taking politics out of the Gurudwaras is intended really to support this third proposition, it is then that the Sikhs violently disagree with those who wish thus to assert themselves. I want to make this clear so that no misunderstanding is left in the mind of anybody with regard to the relationship of politics with the management of the Sikh Gurudwaras, as far as Sikhs are concerned.

Another point that has been made out is about the Punjabi Suba and the recent announcement of Sant Fateh Singh to take certain action to achieve the political demands of the Sikhs. I do wish that hon. Members would find it possible not to link it, or bring up this subject with the motion that is now before the House. Punjabi Suba is a political demand of the Sikhs. When this demand comes before this sovereign House, before this all-powerful House, then it can be discussed on its merits. Whether Punjabi Suba is a desirable thing, whether Punjabi Suba is in the interests of the Sikhs, it is for the Sikhs to decide. Whether Punjabi Suba should be granted, whether it should be conceded, it is for this hon. House to decide. I think that is the correct

statement of the true position and it should be left there. It should not be mixed up or linked up with the motion which we are discussing now.

With regard to the fast of Sant Fateh Singh, whether religion allows it or not, it is for the Sikhs to decide and for the conscience of Sant Fateh Singh to decide.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: We are also interested in it.

Shri Kapur Singh: As to whether or not an appeal should be made to Sant Fateh Singh it is for every individual to decide. I think it is the right of every citizen of this country to decide for himself as to what action to take in this connection.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I have a word? I would respectfully submit that the stand or position taken by Sant Fateh Singh would create a very grave situation in India not only among the Sikhs but also among others. It will mean a disaster for the country and that is why I appeal to him sincerely to desist from his proposed action.

Mr. Chairman: May I say that this is an entirely different matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Precisely, that is the point.

Mr. Chairman: I would request Members not to touch upon points which might even remotely generate controversy. Hon. Members should strictly confine themselves to the subject matter of the Bill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I respectfully draw your attention to one thing? This is something which is upper-most in the minds of everybody today. If anything happens now, God forbid, it will affect crores of people of India.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I rule that this is quite irrelevant to the subject matter of this Bill. Hon. Members might take advantage of other opportunities to express their anxiety about Sant Fateh Singh's fast. I would request hon. Members to keep away all controversies from this discussion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is no question of controversy. But I want to explain something.

Mr. Chairman: There is nothing further to explain.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: When I was speaking, the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair and he allowed me to touch on that.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am still on my feet and the hon. Member is insisting on interrupting me. I am not yielding now.

16.10 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Chairman who has just now vacated the Chair that he has clarified the point in words which leave no doubt with regard to what my own intention is. The point which I would like to make out is that whatever the merits or the demerits of a certain action which Sant Fateh Singh wants to take or whatever the political merits or demerits of political demands of the Sikhs which they are making or which in future they might make, are questions which must not be linked up with the motion which is now before the House. The motion before the House should be considered on its own merits. When the proper time comes, when those subjects come up for discussion, this House is all powerful, this House has every right to discuss the merits or the demerits of those questions and this House also has the final power to come to a final decision as to whether those demands of the Sikhs should be conceded or

not. Let these discussions be reserved for the proper occasion and not be confused with or linked up with the motion which we are now considering. This is the only point which I was trying to make.

The last point which has been made out by one or two hon. Members, who have preceded me, relates to the Gurdwaras left in Pakistan. It has been suggested that we might do something in connection with the motion which is before the House, in connection with the finalisation of the Bill which might become an Act through the consent of this Parliament, whereby the management of the Gurdwaras left in Pakistan is also somehow either brought under the control or brought under a system which is in accordance with the wishes of this House or the Sikh people.

Sir, the question of the Gurdwaras left in Pakistan is a very ticklish one. The question of the Gurdwaras and Sikh centres of worship left in Pakistan is a question which is full of all types of complications. The Sikh centres of worship which are left in Pakistan have this peculiarity—I think it is unique in History and it is unique in modern times—that while some of the Sikh centres of epiphany of religion from where the religion originated, have been left in one country, all their worshippers have been forced to flee to another country. This kind of situation, even during the dispersal of the Jews, did not exist in Palestine as it exists today. It is, therefore, not a question which we can settle by any amendments or any provisions which we might enact here as a sovereign Parliament of this country. This question can only be settled, as far as I can see—I have given a great deal of thought to this question—through the laws or statutes which are the domestic laws or statutes of Pakistan. There is no other way of achieving any final solution of this problem. Therefore, we must not try to complicate it further by saying things which might be considered by the rulers or the

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people of Pakistan as derogatory to their own sovereignty. I think this matter should be left here.

With these words, I support the motion that this Bill should be referred to the Joint Committee. I also agree with the suggestions that have been made that in the Joint Committee the Government should give free facilities, free consent and free agreement for remodelling and redrafting of this Bill so that its true object, namely, a better and more efficient management of the Sikh Gurdwaras such as is consistent with the true spirit of Sikhism, can be achieved irrespective of what the provisions of some previous enactments are, or irrespective of what the vested interests might wish this to be.

16.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, Honourable Members will recall that in the past I have presented a mid-year review of the economic situation to Parliament. The annual budget provides an opportunity for a periodical review of our plans and policies. Nevertheless, there are occasions when even a year's interval becomes too long for initiating remedial action to deal with emerging circumstances. The need for a mid-year review is all the greater during the current year because of the need to pave the way for the launching of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is for this reason that I have taken this opportunity to present some supplementary proposals framed in the light of the current economic situation and the requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

It is somewhat early at this stage to attempt a full picture of the likely budgetary outcome for the current year. However, there are sufficient

indications that supplementary measures for raising revenue are necessary to keep to our resolve of avoiding deficit financing during the current year. Since the presentation of the Budget, the Centre has had to grant additional dearness allowances which would result in an expenditure of about Rs. 25 crores during the year. Despite repeated appeals to the States to avoid recourse to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank and to consolidate their financial position, some additional assistance to a number of States has become inevitable; and this may account for an additional outlay of about Rs. 40 crores. Honourable Members would also appreciate that in view of renewed hostilities at a number of points on our borders we have had to provide larger amounts for police and border security.

There are indications also that receipts on capital account would be lower under a number of heads. In view of the sluggish conditions in the money market, we had to reduce the borrowing programme of the Centre by about Rs. 20 crores; i.e., from Rs. 270 crores assumed in the Budget to Rs. 250 crores. Trends in small savings during the past three or four months have not altogether been satisfactory; and although I expect some improvement in the coming months, it is likely that there may be a shortfall of about Rs. 10 crores from the Budget estimate of Rs. 135 crores. We have also to reckon with a shortfall of about Rs. 15 crores under annuity deposits.

On revenue account, receipts under Customs may well be somewhat larger than we had budgeted for. A similar improvement under Excise Duties, however, does not seem likely. Receipts under Income and Corporation Tax have not been buoyant so far. It would be our endeavour to step up tax collections during the rest of the year by even more vigorous efforts. But, on the whole it would

not be safe to count on substantial additional revenue collections for offsetting the effects of additional expenditure on a number of items and the reduction in capital receipts to which I referred earlier.

As for economies and shortfalls in plan and non-plan expenditure, Honourable Members would recall that it has been my endeavour to avoid any deliberate over-budgeting of expenditures in general. It is also of the utmost importance that there should be no slowing down in the implementation of continuing schemes—and there are several such schemes in the State sector—as it would only postpone the fruits of investments in progress. With every possible effect to secure genuine economies in expenditure, it would still be necessary to mobilise additional resources on a substantial scale.

(When I reviewed the economic conditions in the country at the time of presentation of the Budget, there was a fair promise of our being able to hold the price line during the current year. Rice prices had declined by more than 10 per cent. between October 1964 and January 1965—i.e., in the immediate post-harvest period. Wheat prices also declined between January and May. The index of wholesale prices came down from 161 at the beginning of January to 150 by the middle of March. This was an experience which was in sharp contrast to the trends in 1964 when the post-harvest decline in prices was negligible. Unfortunately, prices have started rising once again from the beginning of the current fiscal year. The index of wholesale prices reached a new peak of 164.8 on 24th July 1965. Apart from this overall position, there are several pockets in the country in which prices of particular food-grains have soared very high. Some increase in prices during the summer months is perhaps a normal seasonal phenomenon. But the fact that the seasonal rise this year has not been particularly subdued despite

the increase in agricultural production last year certainly warrants no complacency regarding the budgetary and monetary situation.

The Reserve Bank took a number of measures to increase the cost of credit, as the House is aware, in February last in order to check excessive creation of credit. Despite these measures, credit expansion in the last busy season was as much as Rs. 407 crores as against Rs. 376 crores in the 1963-64 busy season which was itself judged excessive. So far, the contraction in credit during the current slack season has been Rs. 87 crores or only about one-fifth of the credit expansion which took place in the last busy season, as against a contraction of Rs. 111 crores in the comparable period of last year, which represented between one-fourth and one-third of the credit expansion in the 1963-64 busy season. Honourable Members would appreciate that unless credit contraction in the slack season is adequate, it will not be possible for the banks to meet the genuine needs for credit expansion during the next busy season without excessive resort to the Reserve Bank. It is under these circumstances that it has become necessary to supplement general measures of credit restraint by selective and direct measures; and the Reserve Bank has recently announced certain measures in respect of groundnut, wheat, cotton and vegetable oils as well as the advance deposit scheme against imports and the regulation on clean advances. I will have more to say about the deposit scheme against imports a little later. But I would like to take this opportunity to remove some of the misconceptions regarding the ceiling on clean advances. The Reserve Bank, for example, has not put a ceiling on the clean advances to each particular party. It has merely sought to limit the total clean advances of each bank, it being the responsibility of the banks concerned to adjust the advances to individual clients in the light of their individual needs and circumstances. It should

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not be difficult for the banks to discharge this responsibility in the slack season when there should be a decline in many individual advances. It is in this light that the impact of the measure should be judged. As the Reserve Bank has made it clear, the position will be reviewed at the beginning of the next busy season. And the review will naturally take into account developments during the current slack season and the requirements of the next busy season.

In a growing and complex economy like ours, credit policy has to serve a number of aims; while attempting to exercise a general restraint on credit in keeping with the requirements of stability, it must bear particularly on specific points so as to discourage speculation without retarding production. Such a discriminatory approach is by no means easy. But the operation of a sound monetary and credit policy presupposes in any event that the efforts of the monetary authorities will not be neutralised by excessive credit creation on behalf of the Government.

Before leaving the subject of credit control, I would like to refer to the question of unaccounted money. The proposals regarding voluntary disclosure that I announced last February have led to disclosures of about Rs. 50 crores of which Rs. 30 crores are in the form of tax receipts. At the same time, the continued drive against bogus hundis and unaccounted money and its consequence of driving unaccounted money underground have necessarily had their effect on the stringency of the money market. A considerable part of transactions which were earlier carried on outside the banking system have now to be financed by the banking system. In judging the recent increases in bank credit, this factor has to be borne in mind. But Honourable Members would, I am sure, agree that there cannot be any relaxation in the attempt to bring unaccounted money into the open; and some of the proposals

(8) I make later in regard to direct taxation have been intended to strengthen this attempt which has a far-reaching social and economic significance.

I had occasion, in the broadcast talk on 17th July, to refer to the continuing difficulties in regard to foreign exchange. Our reserves have reached a low level now of less than Rs. 100 crores which is hardly sufficient for meeting the seasonal swings in our trade and payments let alone for providing a cushion against unforeseen contingencies. Essentially, our foreign exchange difficulties have arisen from the fact that whereas import commitments have grown on a number of counts, the buoyancy in our exports which was witnessed during the first three years of the current plan has not been maintained since then. Exports during 1964-65, according to balance of payments statistics, amounted to Rs. 803 crores i.e., roughly the same level as in 1963-64. Export shipments during April-June 1965 amounted to Rs. 185 crores showing a decline as compared to Rs. 196 crores in April-June 1964.

I need not dwell at length on the various measures which Government have already taken to bring about a better balance in our foreign exchange position. These include import cuts, staggering of import payments, continuance of the export incentive schemes with modifications and the announcement of the tax credit scheme in respect of a number of export items. The pressure on our reserves has somewhat lessened during the past three or four weeks. On August 13, for example, our total foreign exchange reserves excluding gold stood at Rs. 99 crores, i.e., at a somewhat higher level than on July 16, when they stood at Rs. 96 crores. Ordinarily, there should be seasonal improvement in export receipts after October; and if we succeed in our efforts to push out all the exports that are possible, there is every likelihood of our ending the current financial year

without any further loss of reserves. There is, however, no room for complacency in regard to our foreign exchange situation. As I have already mentioned, our reserves are already at an uncomfortably low level. The remedial measures that we have taken have been essentially of a restrictive nature, and it is clear that the continuance of the present very stringent restrictions on imports for long will have adverse effects on the growth of the economy. It shall be our endeavour, therefore, to liberalise imports to the maximum possible extent; and we propose to seek the cooperation of friendly foreign countries and international institutions in support of this endeavour. In the long run, however, we have to secure a steady and sizeable increase in our export earnings in order to sustain a reasonably liberal import policy as well as to meet the growing burden of debt charges. But a sustained dynamism in exports can be achieved only within an environment of internal price stability.

In short, the current price situation, our balance of payments difficulties, conditions in the money market and emergent trends in respect of the budgetary operations of the Government, all require a substantial additional effort at resource mobilisation during the current year. At the same time, the measures that we take now have to be consistent with the long range interests of the economy. They have in particular to form a part of the general framework of policies for securing progressively higher levels of investment and productivity in the economy with emphasis on export promotion and on encouragement to people to shift from external sources of supply to the development of indigenous substitutes.

The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan is being finalised and would be submitted for approval to the National Development Council shortly. Full details of the plan therefore would perhaps be available to

the House only during the next session. In the meanwhile the Planning Commission has recommended tentatively that the Fourth Five Year Plan should involve an outlay of Rs. 22,000 crores of which Rs. 19,000 crores would be investment and Rs. 2,000 crores current outlay. Outlay for the Public sector is planned at Rs. 14,000 crores and that for the private sector Rs. 7,000 crores. The Prime Minister at the same time has emphasised that the actual implementation of the Plan from year to year must proceed in keeping with the over-riding consideration that inflationary financing should be avoided altogether. It is also clear that additional mobilisation of internal resources of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores and something more will be required during the next Plan period if the tempo of development in the economy is to be maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level.

In the ultimate analysis our objective is not so much to increase the pace of investment for its own sake—~~repeat for its own sake~~—as to bring about an improvement in the growth rate of the economy for assuring better standards of living to our people and for making a satisfactory advance towards the objective of self-sustaining growth. From this point of view, the content of the Plan and the efforts that we make to increase the productivity of capital are even more important than the size of the Plan itself. It is again from this point of view that it is of considerable importance at this stage to give high priority to agriculture and to redouble our efforts to promote family planning so that the achievements of our Plans are not circumscribed by a rapid growth in population. As for industrial development, the priority in the coming years must necessarily be given to activities associated with agriculture as well as to the production of materials and equipment which make it possible to secure greater utilisation of existing capacity and

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improvement in the balance of payments position.

A great deal of detailed work has already been done in regard to the content of the Fourth Five Year Plan and tentative targets for a number of important areas such as agriculture power, fertilizers, cement, steel, sugar and other basic industries have been set. The studies undertaken so far make it abundantly clear that it is both possible and imperative to rely to the maximum possible extent on the internal production of machinery and materials for securing the growth of the economy in a number of vital points. Indian industry has taken rapid strides during the first three Plan periods and it is now at a stage where, given the necessary encouragement and concentration of effort in suitable directions, it can make a sizeable contribution both to exports and to import substitution. The additional efforts at resource mobilisation that we might adopt therefore at this stage have to serve a number of objectives. Apart from contributing to the objective of raising resources for growth without inflation, these measures must be consistent with the broad objectives and priorities of the Plan. They must, in other words, take into account the emphasis we wish to place on agriculture and on higher productivity all round. They must also subserve the paramount objective of giving the maximum possible encouragement to the domestic production of machinery and materials. The measures that I propose to announce today have been designed in keeping with all these considerations.

Before I deal with the measures which I wish to submit to the House, I would like to emphasise that the Centre alone cannot bear the full responsibility for restoring and maintaining internal financial stability. In our Federal system, the State Governments also have to take their appropriate share of the responsibility of

raising resources and of exercising the utmost economy in expenditure so as to achieve a balance in their budgets.

I come now to my supplementary budget proposals. My proposals relate primarily to changes in import duties. Our import tariff has been amended piecemeal over several decades and is no longer in tune with the requirements of our planned development. Not only is the structure of rates inconsistent with the needs of import substitution, but there is a very large number of administrative exemptions and modifications of rates which were granted from time to time to meet particular situations and which now result in numerous anomalies. The entire Import Tariff is proposed to be recast to secure both higher revenue and rationalisation, bearing in mind the considerable development that has taken place in our industrial structure over three Plans and the imperative need to accelerate the pace of this development.

The broad structure of the proposed tariff is as follows:

The general statutory rate for machinery will be 40 per cent, but the effective rate of import duty will be 35 per cent for the time being. Certain items of agricultural machinery and implements will, however, be charged at 15 per cent. Basic industrial raw materials, such as prime steel, and non-ferrous metals will be charged to import duty at the rate of 40 per cent. Most processed industrial materials will be liable to import duty at the rate of 60 per cent. Consumer goods will, by and large, be charged at the rate of 100 per cent though higher rates charged at present on certain high profit items such as betel nuts and liquor will continue. Protective rates will continue at their levels but will be suitably raised where appropriate.

in line with the structure that I have described. ~~GATT~~ bindings continue to be honoured, but it is our intention to approach the countries concerned for releases in suitable cases in order to complete the rationalisation of the tariff.

There have often been complaints that the import of equipment by projects is impeded as a result of meticulous assessment at the appropriate

- 1) rates of each constituent item required for setting up the project. I now propose to introduce a new tariff item to cover the import of equipment needed for the initial setting up of new projects or for undertaking substantial expansions of existing projects, in the fields of industry, power, mining and prospecting for minerals or oil. Not only complete equipment but also component parts and raw materials imported specifically for fabricating equipment within India for a project, and some quantity of initial stock of spare parts and other stores needed for the maintenance of the project can be imported under this item. The contract or contracts would have to be registered in advance with the Customs authorities and a provisional assessment will be made immediately, obviating to the maximum possible extent the need for detailed assessment of individual lots, after the goods arrive. The equipment imported under the item will be charged to duty at the general machinery rate and I am confident that the administrative improvement will facilitate the smooth import of such equipment and also give some encouragement to the manufacture within India as much as possible of the equipment needed for these projects.

The present tariff contain a large number of administrative reductions of rates and exemptions, often historical survivals. Wherever possible these are being withdrawn, except when there is still special justification, as for example, in the case of raw materials needed to manufacture finished products for which rates of duty are bound under the ~~GATT~~. If we

are to promote import substitution on a wide scale, the imports of the finished products must bear the revised rates of duty, even if intended for a high priority purpose.

The considerable simplification of the structure of rates should result in a saving of time on assessment and reduction of the number of disputed cases. I am sure that this simplification will be of help to industry in planning production.

Among the exceptions which I have retained to the general structure of rates that I have indicated earlier I should like to mention a few. Books, fertilizers and contraceptives will continue to be imported free of duty. Sulphur, which was paying a duty of 10 per cent would be free hereafter. There will be no change in the rates of duty on certain essential drugs, baby food, milk powder and newsprint.

With these revisions of the basic rates the surcharge of 10 per cent on the amount of duty payable is being withdrawn. This also is a move towards simplification. The regulatory duty of ten per cent is, however, being retained. In view of the extensive changes in import duties, it is no longer necessary to continue the advance deposit scheme against imports which was introduced as a temporary measure to stagger imports. The Reserve Bank is, therefore, making an announcement in this regard.

The additional revenue in a full year from the revision of the Import Tariff is expected to amount to Rs. 100 crores, after allowing for a fall in revenue as a result of the abolition of the surcharge and making provision for additional refunds and drawbacks.

I propose in addition to raise certain Excise Duties. In the field of petroleum products, the duty on high speed diesel oil is proposed to be raised by Rs. 60 per kilolitre from the existing level of Rs. 429 and on motor spirit by about Rs. 50 per kilolitre from the present level of Rs. 451. The duty on inferior kerosene will remain unchanged, but that on superior kero-

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sene will go up by about Rs. 52 per kilolitre. The House will appreciate that it is not practicable to raise the duty on high speed diesel oil without a corresponding adjustment in the duty on superior kerosene if diversion of kerosene to use in transport is to be avoided. In view of the plentiful supply of coal the duty on furnace oil is being raised by about Rs. 40 per metric tonne. On the other hand, the duty on light diesel oil is being reduced by about Rs. 125 per tonne in order to stimulate the use of diesel engines for lift irrigation and agricultural operations. Altogether, the additional excise and countervailing import duty revenue from the higher duties on petroleum products will amount to Rs. 30.84 crores in a full year.

I propose also to raise by Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per tonne the existing duties on steel and pig iron and their products. The additional revenue from these excise and countervailing import duties will amount to Rs. 14.38 crores in a full year. I propose further to levy fresh Excise Duties of Rs. 500 per metric tonne on unwrought lead and zinc and suitable adjustments are being made in respect of zinc manufactures. The duty on copper ingot and copper manufactures will be raised by Rs. 500 per metric tonne. The additional excise and countervailing import duties on non-ferrous metals will yield revenue of Rs. 9.50 crores in a full year. Thus the total revenue from the additional Excise Duties, including countervailing duties of Customs of the order of Rs. 12 crores, is estimated at Rs. 54 crores in a full year out of which about six crores or so will be the States' share.

Taking Customs and Excise Duties together and exclusive of the States' share, the additional revenue would thus be of the order of Rs. 167 crores in a full year or just over Rs. 100 crores over the rest of the current financial year.

A sizeable part of these additional duties will be borne by Government and public sector units. It is my in-

tention to absorb the increased cost as far as possible through economies in expenditure.

The additional import duty proposed on machinery and equipment will, I hope, promote import subsidy on through larger output of the machinery industries in India. In order to offset the increased cost of machinery in part, while retaining the incentive for the greater use of indigenous equipment, I propose to raise the rate of development rebate in respect of certain priority industries from 25 per cent to 35 per cent. Coal mining is being added to the list of priority industries as it already gets 35 per cent development rebate. For all other industries, I propose to extend by three years, i.e., upto 31st March, 1970, the period of operation of the general rate of 20 per cent after which the lower general rate of 15 per cent will be operative. Similarly, in order to avoid delay in the implementation of priority schemes in progress in the private sector, it is proposed to grant additional assistance in appropriate cases through financial institutions.

Honourable Members will also recall that in keeping with the high priority for agriculture, I have proposed a lower import duty of 15 per cent for agricultural machinery as well as a reduction in the excise duty on light diesel oil. For the same reason, I also propose to remove the existing excise duty on stationary diesel engines of 10 hp and less which are generally used for agricultural purposes, as also to provide a small sum for the grant of subsidy to the actual buyers of such engines for use in agriculture.

The House will be aware that Government has announced the commodities for which tax credit certificates will be granted against export earnings, as also the rates applicable. A number of Honourable Members have made the point that the exporter should not have to wait for a period of 12 months before receiving payment of the tax credit certificates; and I propose to eliminate this waiting period.

The Finance Bill also includes amendments to the Income-tax Act, Estate Duty Act, Wealth-tax Act, Gift-tax Act and Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act. Most of these amendments are in pursuance of the announcements made by me while moving the Finance Bill, 1965 for the consideration of this House and they have practically no revenue aspects to them. Briefly put, these amendments will have the effect of extending the operation of the existing 5-year tax holiday concession for industrial undertakings newly set up in India to such undertakings going into production any time during the 5-year period commencing from 1st April, 1966; exempting from tax the bonus received by individuals on cumulative time deposits in the post office; charging of tax at a concessional rate on the interest received by individuals on the encashment of the recently issued National Savings Certificates (First Issue), and of authorising the payment of interest on these Certificates without deduction of tax at source. The Bill provides for the exemption of the recently issued 7 per cent Gold Bonds 1980 from wealth-tax and the capital gains arising on the transfer of such bonds from income-tax and enabling payment of the interest on such bonds without deduction of tax at source in certain cases on the same lines and subject to the same conditions as already apply in respect of the 6½ per cent Gold Bonds 1977. Power is also proposed to be taken for the grant of cash refund of excess annuity deposits in certain circumstances.

With a view to facilitating the economic rehabilitation of Ladakh, I propose to exempt persons other than Government employees resident there from tax on their income from sources in Ladakh and outside India, upto and inclusive of the assessment year 1969-70. It is also proposed to write off arrears of outstanding tax from such persons for assessment years prior to 1962-63. The amount of such areas of tax is, of course very small.

Among the other amendments proposed to these Acts I would only mention the following, namely, a provision to exempt from income-tax the commuted value of pension, exemption of professional associations like Bar Councils from income-tax on their enrolment fees and subscriptions, power to the Commissioner of Income-tax to waive or reduce the minimum penalty leviable under the Wealth-tax Act in cases of voluntary disclosure of wealth and immunity from prosecution in such cases, increase in the rate of simple interest chargeable on delayed payments of tax and payable by Government on delayed refunds under the Wealth-tax Act and Gift-tax from 4 per cent to 6 per cent and a provision enabling the Central Government to enter into agreements with foreign Governments for avoidance of double taxation of income in relation to surtax. Donations made for a charitable purpose qualify for a rebate of income-tax. Recently, a High Court has taken the view that a charitable purpose may also include a religious purpose. This is, however, not in accordance with the intention underlying the provision. It is, therefore, proposed to clarify that a charitable purpose will not include a purpose which is wholly or mainly religious in nature. This amendment will have effect in respect of donations made on or after 1.4.1964. Similar amendments are proposed to be made in the Gift-tax Act and the Estate Duty Act. I would mention that there are independent provisions in the Income-tax Act and in the Gift-tax Act for rebate of income-tax exemption from Gift-tax in respect of donations or gifts to temples, mosques, churches, gurdwaras, etc. These provisions are not being changed by the proposed amendments.

Honourable Members will recall that in regard to the voluntary disclosure scheme under the Finance Act, 1965, which was in operation for three months upto 31st May 1965, it had been suggested in this House that the period allowed for payment of

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the tax should be extended. Under the structure of that scheme, it was not possible to meet this suggestion except to a very limited extent. I now propose to introduce a fresh scheme for voluntary disclosure of unaccounted income which will be in operation from today until the 31st March, 1966. One of the distinctive features of this scheme is that tax will be charged on the whole of the disclosed income taken as a single block, at the rates prescribed for personal income or corporate income by the Finance Act, 1965, and not at an ad hoc concessional rate. Further, facilities will be allowed for payment of the tax in appropriate instalments extending over a period not exceeding four years, subject to a down payment of not less than 10 per cent. of the tax due and furnishing of security in respect of the balance. Income which has already been detected on materials available prior to the date of the disclosure will, however, be assessed under the regular provisions of the Income-tax Act and not under this scheme. Any admissions made by a person in the declaration filed by him under the scheme in respect of such income will not be used against him in assessing that income under the Income-tax Act. Under this scheme also, the disclosed income will not be subject to any further proceedings of assessment. The identity of the declarant will not be revealed and he will also be immune from penalty and prosecution for the past concealment of the disclosed income.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am well aware that my proposals represent a formidable fare for a supplementary budget. But the exigencies of the situation demand nothing less. Our current needs, the claims of the Fourth Plan and the ever-increasing threat to our national security add up to a challenge which has to be met squarely and with a resolute heart. I can

only hope that I have succeeded in presenting proposals which carry forward the process of rationalising our tax-structure while responding to the paramount need for raising progressively higher revenues for sustaining the dynamism and soundness of the economy.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know how these proposals are to come before the House, whether they are coming in the form of a Supplementary Budget and, if so, when?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I propose, Sir, by your leave, to move for introduction of a Bill for this purpose, Finance Bill (No. 2).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Sir, I am glad that the Prime Minister is here. You will recall that in the morning I and some of my friends had raised an important issue about the *modus operandi* for communication to the House of the developments in Kashmir....

Mr. Speaker: Let this subject be finished before we take up another.

16.50 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL* 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes, to provide for voluntary disclosure of income, to increase or modify duties of customs on certain goods imported into India and to increase or modify and to impose duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in India.

*Published in the Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 42, dated 19-8-65.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, before you put the motion to the House may I ask the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Leader of the House, whether there has been any precedent for this kind of a procedure where the House has been informed only that the Finance Minister is going to make a statement and no intimation had ever been given either to the country or to the House that there was going to be a Supplementary Budget and the consequences that would flow from a Supplementary Budget? It is too serious a matter. When the last budget proposals were introduced, the whole country was under the impression, if not the rest of the world, that those proposals would be final for the whole of the year except for a few changes here and there which, would be made by the Finance Minister in the light of the extraordinary authority that has been given to him in regard to making such variations. There is no war now. One would have understood and the people would have been prepared also for expecting to have to bear additional tax burden. There is no war, no declaration whatsoever. All of a sudden, without even giving intimation that there was going to be a Supplementary Budget, the hon. Finance Minister is coming forward simply saying that he is going to make a statement on economic affairs. One paper has been circulated amongst us Members of Parliament, possibly as an after-thought, after having circulated the same or a similar paper among the members of the AICC sometime ago. Even now there is no intimation at all that there is likely to be any proposal like this. This is a very drastic thing indeed. Therefore, I would like them to enlighten the House why they have chosen to follow this undemocratic and extraordinary procedure.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, my submission is that in view of the sky rocketting prices we thought that something would be done to ease the situation. But there is more imposition of import duties. We

thought that some remission will be made in respect of agricultural products and consumer goods. But nothing is done. Now at the nick of the moment the hon. Minister says that he is going to introduce the Finance Bill II. I have experience of the Vidhan Sabha. To my knowledge no Bill is introduced without any notice. Here the Minister just comes and says that he is introducing the Bill. At least three or four days notice must be given and copies of the Bill will have to be circulated. That has been the practice. I want your guidance Sir, whether under the rules a Bill can be introduced in this way after making a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under the rules it cannot be done unless you waive the rule. No Money Bill or Finance Bill can be introduced like this without notice.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, before you give any ruling, may I make the plea that under the rules of the House specific notice has to be given of the introduction of any measure, much more of a vital thing like the Second Finance Bill. It is true you have the discretion to waive that rule. But, Sir, I would in all earnestness appeal to you that no case has been made out for waiving the rule at all. It is a set of crazy proposals that the House has been faced with. Until the Bill is circulated and we are given a chance to take our stand on it when it is introduced, it should not be brought here. I appeal to you, Sir, to observe the rules, ask them to give proper notice and not to waive the rules.

Mr. Speaker: Permission was sought from me saying that a secret Bill was to be brought before the House and that it could not be disclosed earlier because there was danger of speculative activities being put into action. That was represented to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a secret Finance Bill?

Mr. Speaker: It is secret in so far as it cannot be published earlier or its

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contents cannot be disclosed earlier. In that sense, I call it a secret Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the first time in the history of our Parliament that this is happening.

Shri Ranga: It could have been said that a new budget is going to be introduced without giving the details.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But they did not trust you even.

Mr. Speaker: I was told that it is a Finance Bill. But I have recollections, and the hon. Members also must be having of some instances where secret Bills have been introduced without prior notice. There is provision for that. Direction 19B says:

"No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced."

That is the main provision in the direction under which previous notice must be given. But there is a proviso which says:

"Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:"

So, there is provision for that. I was approached under that provision and I had given that permission.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): May I make a submission? It is not suggested that the Bill itself should have been before us. In the case of the annual Finance Bill there is a notice that the Finance Bill is going to be introduced after the statement of the Finance Minister. Every Finance Bill is a secret Bill because it contains

provisions for excise or customs duties. Yet, there is a notice to the effect that after the Finance Minister has read part A of the Speech, he will deal with the financial proposals, followed by a Finance Bill. There is no risk whatsoever in doing that. I do not know why that could not have been done in this case, without placing the Bill itself before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister anything more to say?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Whether publicity could have been given to this or not is a matter which you have dealt with. In fact, I could not give any publicity to it because there is increase in import duty and people might take advantage of it. Even as it is, it may be within the next few minutes advantage might be taken of this by some people. So, the whole point is that secrecy had to be maintained. The difference between this and the annual budget is that, in the case of the annual budget the day is set in advance and is known to everybody. But in this case, a certain amount of secrecy has to be maintained. I did give notice that I will be making a statement at 4.15 p.m. I was also rather surprised that nobody took any notice of the fact that the Finance Minister is going to make a statement. Yet, there was also some speculation about the duties and things of that sort. Various people have mentioned it. So, in the circumstances, it would not have been possible for me to have given notice without very large sacrifice of revenue and also without giving rise to a considerable amount of speculative activity.

Mr. Speaker: Because this has been permitted to be moved, I can now only give opportunity to those who want to oppose it to speak on the Bill. I have already received a notice from Shri Ranga that he wants to oppose the introduction of this Bill. He can certainly do so.

Motion moved:

Nick "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes, to provide for voluntary disclosure of income, to increase or modify duties of customs on certain goods imported into India, and to increase or modify and to impose duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in India."

Shri Ranga: It is very difficult for me to say anything very definite and in detail about the proposals which are just now placed before us. The very first impression that is borne on my mind is that they are very drastic, that they indicate a serious state of things in this country, that the Finance Minister has been less than frank in telling us that we are so much on the verge of financial bankruptcy, that he has been reduced to this position of having to make all these very detailed financial proposals in order to raise such huge or enormous sums through fresh taxation. Every section of people in this country, except that small portion of the uppish section of the agriculturists who are capable of purchasing these pump sets, every other section is expected to suffer and comes under the mischief of the additional duties.

17 hrs.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Shame!

Shri Ranga: It only shows that hereafter we have got to be prepared not for one annual Budget—as my hon. friend said that a date would be set—but we have to be prepared to accept the second Budget in September or in August—he cannot set a mid-year date. This is a new innovation that he has created. He thinks that he has found this thing as a kind of solution for a crisis. But, on the other hand, I am afraid, he is creating a financial crisis as a result of the introduction of this Bill containing these proposals. Therefore, I

deem it my duty, as the leader of my group and also as one of the important Members here, of this House, for all these years, to oppose the very introduction of this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath rose—

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister. There cannot be any debate on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not a debate. I want a clarification....

Mr. Speaker: The Member who wants to oppose it can say it briefly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If there are more Members who want to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: One will be heard and the others can vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does that mean that only one Member can oppose it?

Mr. Speaker: Not that only one Member can oppose it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There may be opposition from others too.

There can be two Members from different groups

Mr. Speaker: He has given me that notice and, of course, I have allowed him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it defined in the rules?

Mr. Speaker: He may read the rules.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I have taken more than 35 minutes of this honourable House to explain the justification for these proposals. In fact, it is the confirmed view, I think, of the Government that we are quite capable of staying off the crisis that occurs from time to time by taking remedial steps. This is one such step. At the same time there is a broad pattern evolve in this import

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duty structure which, in our own view, would help to a very large extent the development of industry . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: . . . and would also prevent imports coming in freely, I know that there is a certain amount of slack capacity in the country which is estimated at, I think, between 40 to 60 per cent. I believe that the question of increased cost for imports would certainly help these people to come up.

I have also mentioned about the general circumstances of the economic position and, I think, on that perhaps Mr. Masani might agree that we should not have deficit finance. All these considerations have led the Government to bring forward these proposals before the House. The Prime Minister and his colleague take not only a serious view of the situation but a very realistic view of the situation and we are prepared to take the steps that are necessary to be taken in order to establish the economy on a sound footing. This is my justification and I do not think I could go further into it because I have already explained in a very elaborate statement the need for these proposals.

Shri Ranga: You should resign.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I have read the rule and I find that you yourself, in your wisdom, have permitted a rather elastic operation of this rule. The rule says:

"....a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves....

—that should come first—and then:

"....and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

Here, it is the reverse. Mr. Ranga made the statement first and the Minister has answered it. I think you can make it a little more elastic and allow me....

Mr. Speaker: I follow the hon. Member. But when the first speech was made, he had not known that Mr. Ranga was going to oppose the introduction of the Bill. When he wrote to me that he would like to oppose its introduction, I called Prof. Ranga to oppose it and to make a short speech. There is no harm in that. If Prof. Ranga wants to answer, I will allow him.

Shri Ranga: I do not know how they have thought that their conscience has not been violated by the manner in which they have behaved towards this House and towards the Chair. That is left to you, Sir, and to your judgment. So far as we are concerned, we feel very much hurt as Members of Parliament that the Finance Minister and the Government should have thought fit to play this—what I should call—unconscionable trick on the people and on this House by the procedure that they have chosen to follow. My Hon. Friend said, Sir, that he did not want any sepeculation anywhere. He did not want people to know, but at the same time he himself confessed here that, within the past few minutes, some people had come to know that there was something. He himself was saying this—there was some kind of an agog. Who knows how many people have come to know and how many people have been helped to come to know through channels . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri Kanga: Through channels that we know, have come to exist in this country, have come to be allowed to remain functioning for a long time in this country. That is why the atmosphere is full of talks of corruption. All these things he was prepared to allow, but he was not prepared to give a legitimate chance for the people of this country, interested in economic activity as well as national activities, to know, to have fore-knowledge that there was going to be a supplementary budget, there were going to be supplementary financial proposals and, therefore, they would have to put their house in proper order. To try to take the people by surprise, treat them as if they are chattel and deal they are all under the control of this with their economic activities as if Government—thank God, they are not yet under the control of this Government, although the Government wants to gain the disastrous control, octopus control, over the activities of this country by pursuing this policy—is something violative of the elementary principles of democracy. Of course, a no-confidence motion is going to come up next Monday. In all conscience—if Government have any conscience at all—what they should have done was to make a clean breast of it to the whole country and told the House that, under their leadership, this country has been brought, as I said earlier

advisedly, to the very brink of financial bankruptcy and, therefore, they resign and leave, though they enjoy all the majority, that they have chosen to re-organize the whole Government and see to it that they have a leadership for financial affairs, which is more efficient, which is more conscious of national duties than the kind of financial leadership that they have had all these days.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes, to provide for voluntary disclosure of income, to increase or modify duties of customs on certain goods imported into India and to increase or modify and to impose duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in India."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Bade (Khargone): On a point of order. It is now five o'clock. Many hon. Members did not know that a Finance Bill was going to be introduced, and so they are not here now. I request, therefore, that the voting may be postponed. There is also a precedent for this.

Mr. Speaker: It may be past five o'clock, but the House is still sitting.

Division No. 6]

[17.14 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alegesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alava, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Braj Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandrika, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.

Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heda, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jannadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
K'ndar Lal, Shri

Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lankar, Shri N.R.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malachami, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyengadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Masurga Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.

Mishra, Shri Bibhe
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K.L.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Pandey, Shri R.S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pandey Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paramasivan Shri
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
 Praonakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghubath Singh, Shri
 Raj BanaJar, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramchekhar Prasad, Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri

ao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Mutayal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Tairumala
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddy, Shri R. Surendra
 Rev. Shri Bhanwanan
 Sadana Rani, Shri
 Sahai, Shri Ramchandra
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sanji Ruppji, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sheb, Shri Manubhai
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri D.C.
 Sharma, Shri K.C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur

Nityan Das, Shri
 Siddhanappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sideswar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri K.K.
 Singha, Shri G.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Naradeo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Tahir, Shri Mohanmad
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.
 Varma, Shri M.L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vidyakumar, Shri A.
 Yadav, Shri N.P.

NOES

Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Bade, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram

Himmatsinhil, Shri
 Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanka
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Mista, Dr. U.
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar

Nair, Shri N. reekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan J
 Pottakkatt, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander
 Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
 Warrior, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 124; Noes: 21

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) : हम
 वाक प्रोट कले है, हम सदन स्वागत है ।

(Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya and some other Members then left the House).

Shri Ranga: The hon. Ministers should be ashamed of this themselves and that is why they are having the

support of only 124 Members today as against about 270 or so which they had earlier.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 23, 1965/Bhadra 1, 1887 (Saka).

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.