

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Saka)*]



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 24, 1964/Pausa 3,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अफ्रीकी देशों में भारतीय डाक्टरों
की मांग

+

*660. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अफ्रीकी
देशों में भारतीय डाक्टरों की सेवाओं की
मांग बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन देशों से
यह मांग आई है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना
बनाई गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री
पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) लीबिया, नाइजीरिया, यूगाण्डा,
केनया, सोमालिया, सूडान, और इथोपिया ।

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये गृह मंत्रालय
विभिन्न चिकित्सा-क्षेत्रों में विशिष्टता प्राप्त
और इच्छुक कर्मचारियों की एक तालिका
रखता है । सम्बन्धित देशों के अधिकारी भी
डाक्टरों की सेवाओं के लिये भारतीय समाचार
पत्रों में विज्ञापन देते हैं और परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय
1992 (Ai) LSD—1.

उपयुक्त विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें उपलब्ध कर
उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार करने में उन
देशों की सहायता करता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह
जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक भारत से
कितने डाक्टर इन चिकित्सा-सेवाओं में भेजे
गये हैं और जो बचाये गये हैं, उन के प्रति किस
प्रकार की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
श्रीमन्, हम चार देशों को मिनिस्ट्री आफ़
हेल्थ की तरफ़ से डाक्टर भेज रहे हैं । उन की
एक लम्बी लिस्ट है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुल नम्बर कितना
है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : अगर आप
इजाजत हो, तो मैं जमा कर दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन की रिपोर्टें
सामान्यतया अच्छी है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो डाक्टर
चिकित्सा-सेवाओं में कार्य करने के लिए
दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं, उन के परिश्रमी
स्वभाव और कुशलता को ध्यान में रखते
हुए क्या इन चार देशों के अतिरिक्त भी
और किन्हीं देशों से भारत सरकार के पास
डाक्टरों की मांग आई है और डाक्टरों के
अभाव के कारण भारत सरकार विदेशों में
डाक्टर नहीं भेज पा रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, जो देश
विकास कर रहे हैं, उन की इच्छा होती है
कि हमारे यहाँ से उन को डाक्टर मिलें और
उन्होंने समय समय पर मांग की है । कोलम्बो

प्लान के अन्तर्गत हम बाध्य हैं और उस के अलावा भी मैत्री बढ़ाने की खातिर डाक्टरों का अभाव होते हुए भी, जब मांग होती है, तो जहाँ तक हो सकता है, हम उस मांग को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिन्धान्ती: क्या डाक्टरों के अभाव में श्रीलंका आदि देशों से यह भी मांग आई है कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के वैद्य और हकीम वहाँ भेजे जायें; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस पर भी विचार किया है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी कोई मांग हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the doctors will consist of physicians only or surgeons also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are all kinds of specialists—surgeons, physicians and others.

Shri Shinkre: Will the Ministry take any steps to avoid at least the export of medical practitioners to such advanced countries as England in view of the shortage of doctors in the country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have done our best to prevent the exodus of trained doctors to some of these developed countries. We have also imposed certain restrictions on those who are going abroad for further training as well from that very angle; we want them to learn all that they can learn first within the country.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सच है कि यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने के बावजूद भी डाक्टरों का बाहर जाना इसलिए जारी है कि विदेशों में, विशेषकर अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और कॅनेडा में, डाक्टरों का जो वेतनमान है, वह हमारे वेतनमान से कहीं अधिक है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात सही है कि बहुत से डाक्टर वहाँ पर एम्प्लायमेंट की चिट प्राप्त कर के चले जाते हैं और हाउस

सर्जन वगैरह हो कर वहाँ पर काम करते हैं और कुछ सीखते भी हैं। जहाँ तक तन्ख्वाह अधिक होने का प्रश्न है, अगर रुपये के साथ उस एक्सचेंज का मुकाबला किया जाये, तो तन्ख्वाह अधिक है, लेकिन हकीकत में अगर अमरीका में डालर की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी को देखा जाये, तो वह वही है, जो कि रुपये की यहाँ है। इस हिसाब से उन को वहाँ ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि भारत में रेलवे विभाग का अलाहदा डाक्टरी विभाग है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या रेलवे विभाग से भी बाहर के देशों को डाक्टर भेजे गये हैं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : अलग अलग विभागों से अजिया मंगवा ली गई थीं। जो लोग जाने के लिए तैयार होते हैं और जिन को हम जाने के योग्य समझते हैं, उन की लिस्ट बना कर गृह मंत्रालय में रखी गई है।

श्री गुलशन : मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या रेलवे विभाग से कोई डाक्टर गया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : रेलवे से भी कोई होंगे, लेकिन मैं ठीक नहीं कह सकती।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : दूसरे देशों को, खास तौर से यूरोप और अमरीका को, जो डाक्टर यहाँ से जाते हैं, क्या वे किसी निश्चित अवधि के लिए जाते हैं; यदि हाँ, तो जो डाक्टर निश्चित अवधि के लिए गये थे, क्या वे वापस आये हैं या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिन लोगों को हम सीखने के लिए भेजते हैं, वे तो निश्चित अवधि के लिए जाते हैं। जो अपने आप से चले जाते हैं, जिन का जिक्र श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने किया है, उन पर तो हमारा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं रहता है। कई बार ज्यादा देर लगते हैं और कोई कोई वहाँ रह भी जाते हैं।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : इस देश के पैसे के द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद अपने वैयक्तिक स्वार्थ से प्रेरित हो कर जो डाक्टर लोग बाहर जा कर नौकरी करने लगते हैं, क्या शासन उस को उचित समझता है और क्या ऐसे डाक्टरों पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं, वह तो लगाई है ।

कर अपवंचन

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*661. { श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री धर्मलिंगम :
श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्यक्ष कर अपवंचन विधेयक पर बोलते समय वित्त मंत्री ने बताया था कि कर अपवंचन को तुरंत नहीं रोका जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) कर की चोरी की रोक थाम के लिये कई वैधानिक तथा प्रशासनिक उपाय किये जा चुके हैं । प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियमों के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को कड़ा करने के अलावा सरकार ने नये कर दाताओं का पता लगाने के लिये एक जोरदार आन्दोलन की शुरुआत कर दी है । कर की चोरी के बड़े मामलों को पकड़ने के लिये लाभदायक सूचना देने वालों को अधिक उदार पुरस्कार घोषित किये गये हैं । बिना कर दी हुई और छिपाई गई आय

तथा सम्पत्तियों का पता लगाने के लिये छापा मारने और जप्त करने के अधिकारों का अधिकता से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस बात की स्टडी की गई है कि किस कैटेगरी के लोगों में टैक्स-इवजन ज्यादा है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : सभी तरह के लोग हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जैसे वकील, डाक्टर हैं, बिजनेसमैन हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वे भी हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसे आप हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस का दांव लगता है, कोई भी फ्रकं नहीं करता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या स्टेप्स लिये गये हैं और उन का क्या रिजल्ट हुआ है और कितना रियलाइजेशन हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बहुत से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । कानून में परिवर्तन हुआ है कि उन को ज्यादा सजा हो । जिन लोगों की आमदनी पर आय-कर लगाना चाहिए, उन की संख्या बढ़ गई है । पिछले जमाने में उन की संख्या दस लाख थी, जो कि अब पंद्रह सोलह लाख हो गई है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हो सकता है कि कुछ दिनों में वह संख्या बीस लाख के करीब हो जाये । एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा नये करदाताओं का पता लगाया जाये । ये सब उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : ऐसे करदाताओं की जो तादाद है, क्यों उस में ऐसे लोग भी पाये गये हैं, जिन की आमदनी एक लाख से ऊपर है, अथवा जिन की सम्पत्ति बीस, पच्चीस लाख से ऊपर है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसे भी लोग हैं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कितनी तादाद में हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the nationalisation of the audit service has been considered in this context?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, not in this connection.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जिन लोगों ने अभी तक टैक्स नहीं दिया है ऐसे आदमी कितने हैं और कितना रुपया आना है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह पता लग जाये तो हम सब के ऊपर आय कर लगा दें ।

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know the number of Ministers and Chief Ministers both former and present ones, against whom cases of tax-evasion have been registered and specially with reference to the arrest of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, the formed premier of Jammu and Kashmir whether there is any case of tax-evasion registered against him.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कैरों भी ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I couldn't hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: The names of Ministers, both former and present ones, against whom cases have been registered for tax-evasion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Obviously, I do not have the information right now. I want notice for this. So far as their salaries are concerned, the taxes are deducted at the source.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says some; not all. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Buta Singh: I made a reference to a particular person.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The news had appeared in all the papers that door-to-door inquiry scheme has been started. I would like to know what are its details and what are the benefits achieved so far from this scheme.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In the matter of checking tax-evaders, there can be no one set scheme. If I had asked the officials to tell me what all they do, we will be giving advance information to tax-evaders.

श्री फ० गो० सेन : क्या यह अनुचित नहीं है कि एक तरफ तो आप सरकारी नौकरों से 1 रु०, 2 रु०, 10 रु०, 20 रु० इनकम टैक्स का ले लेते हैं और दूसरी ओर बड़े बड़े टैक्स एवार्ड्स को लिस्ट हमारे सामने आती है कि उन के बिनाफ करोड़ों रुपये बाकी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सरकारी सर्वेंट्स देते हैं क्या उन को छोड़ दिया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े हैं कि चोरी से छिपाये हुए टैक्सों का कितना पैसा बाकी है ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, if we know how much is the precise amount of tax, we had collected it. We are trying to find out how much it is and that process is going on all the time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इसी समादर्णीय सदन में फरमाया था कि टैक्स एवार्ड्स के साथ एकदम सख्ती नहीं की जा सकती, दूसरी तरफ अगर किसानों के ऊपर 5 रुपया भी बाकी रह जाये तो उन को जेल में डाला जाता है । अगर सख्ती नहीं की जायेगी इन मिल मालिकों के साथ तो यह रुपया कैसे वसूल होगा ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, I do not remember to have stated any time that we will not be stringent in regard to tax-evasion.

Shri Bade: While speaking on Direct Taxes Amendment Bill, the hon. Minister had said that the tax-evasion could not be stopped immediately and he did not give any reason so far as I remember. May I know what are the reasons and what steps are you taking immediately in that regard?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My colleague mentioned that in 1963 we had only 1.3 million assesseees. We hope to reach about 2 millions this year and the numbers are being added up every day. In the meantime, we are trying to get information from various people and we are trying to get hold of books and all that. This is a continuing process.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any scheme of writing off income-tax in the case of those who are unable to pay or those whose business has stopped and, if so, what is the amount written off during 1963-64?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the information.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It has been stated by Shri Biju Patnaik that his total income was Rs. 10 crores. Has it been brought to the notice of the Minister that out of these Rs. 10 crores the income-tax was recovered from him for the entire sum of Rs. 10 crores?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We do not keep track of all the statements people make about their income. Naturally, the Income-tax Officer will take notice of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer was evasive. In public interest you, Sir, should step in and say . . .

Mr. Speaker: The answer has already been given that a separate question might be put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After all, Mr. Biju Patnaik did not make it as ex-Chief Minister; he made this statement about three years ago, when he was in office as the Chief Minister of that State. I would like to know whether Government have made any inquiries at all in regard to this matter. He is reported to have said 'I was a pauper about ten years ago, but today I am worth Rs. 10 crores; I am sorry I have not got more'. That is what he is reported to have said in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said already that the answer to that question is not ready, and separate notice might be given.

संसद् सदस्यों का होस्टल

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{ श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
* 662. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 10 सितम्बर, 1964 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 254 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चेम्सफोर्ड क्लब, नई दिल्ली के पीछे संसद् सदस्यों के लिए बन रही कई मंजिला इमारत के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस की अपेक्षा इस इमारत में किन विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होगी ; और

(ग) इसके निर्माण में कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) प्रगति बहुत तत्सल्ली बरत रहा है ।

(ख) कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस पिछली लड़ाई के वक्त महज एक टेम्पोरेरी ढांचे के बतौर बनाया गया था। अब जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिए नया होस्टल बन रहा है वह छः मंजला होगा और उसमें 108 सिंगल और 36 डबल कमरे होंगे। हर एक के साथ गुसलखाना, रसोई और बरामदा होगा। होस्टल के साथ ही एक क्लब की इमारत बनायी जा रही है और एक ओडी-टोरियम बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें 720 लोगों के बैठने की गुंजाइश होगी।

(ग) होस्टल, क्लब और ओडीटोरियम की अन्दाजन लागत 60 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा होगी। इमारत पूरी बन जाने के बाद और आखिरी अदायगी हो जाने पर ही पूरी रकम का पता चलेगा।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि इस मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग में लिफ्ट लगाने का भी आयोजन किया गया है क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य ऐसे रोगों से पीड़ित हैं जिन के कारण वे सीढ़ियाँ नहीं चढ़ सकते।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जी हाँ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की भोजन की सुविधायें कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस में दी जाती थीं उसी प्रकार से भोजन का कोई बन्दोबस्त इस होस्टल में भी किया गया है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने अपनी बहन के लिये बावर्चीखाना मुहैया कर दिया है, वह खुद ही अपना खाना वहाँ बना सकती हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुराने फ्लैट्स हैं उनको रिमाडेल करने की भी कोई योजना बनाई गई है और अच्छे फर्नीचर वहाँ दिये जायेंगे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक पुराने फ्लैट्स का ताल्लुक है, अगर माननीय सदस्य

का इशारा नार्थ अवेन्यू और साउथ अवेन्यू की तरफ है तो जो भी जायज मरम्मत होती है वह हम कराने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर फर्नीचर खराब हो गये हैं तो हम उनको भी बदलने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that the cost of construction will go up to Rs. 60 lakhs. May I know whether there will be reduction in the cost since the Planning Commission had asked all the construction units to see that the cost of construction is reduced?

Mr. Speaker: The cost of construction is not there.

Shri Shinkre: Part (c) of the question relates to the total expenditure involved or the total cost.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that that would be known only after the construction is completed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The original estimate was Rs. 60 lakhs. I want to know whether there will be any reduction.

Mr. Speaker: That will be known when it is completed.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it will be obligatory on the part of the Members of Parliament to go to that new multi-storeyed building when it is completed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That would be a question for the hon. Speaker and the chairmen of the two House Committees to consider. But I do wish to submit to the House that I was told that there was shortage of accommodation for Members of Parliament, and therefore, with that in view we are building this big building, and I would expect Members to make full use of it.

Shri Kapur Singh: What will be the rent structures of these rooms, and will these rooms as well as the club be equipped with air-conditioners during summer months normally?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the question of rents, you also had kindly raised it the other day. I am having the matter examined. I am not in a position to state anything definite before the House just now, but I do want to make one observation that we do not want to make anything at the expense of the Members of Parliament; the rent will be reasonable, and I shall see that the rent is not unnecessarily increased.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered the latter part of my question. These rooms are so small that we cannot live there until they are normally air-conditioned.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as air-conditioning is concerned, there is no such proposal. There is difficulty about foreign exchange and all that. But provision has been made in each room that if an hon. Member wishes to have an air-conditioner installed, the facilities would be available for him.

Shri Kapur Singh: What about the club? He has said nothing about it.

Mr. Speaker: That will not be for him.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no such proposal.

Shri Kapur Singh: We refuse to go there. You cannot compel us to go there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain press reports to the effect that the fine hostel which Members of Parliament occupy at present, namely, the Western Court Hostel, is being put to some undesirable use . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is 'undesirable' use? Please explain it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to that.

If it be so, does Government propose to remove the MPs who elect or

prefer to stay in the Western Court Hostel forcibly from that Hostel?

Shri Raghunath Singh: He should explain what is the undesirable use.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would like to know what is the undesirable nature of the use.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Different use, I will say—if they are objecting.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member wishes to imply that wherever an MP lives that is wholly desirable . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him go on. I am not interfering.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The idea is that after this Hostel is vacated by the MPs, as I said only a short while ago, the matter will be discussed with the Speaker and the Chairmen of the two House Committees, and we will put it to the best possible use. But I do expect that when we are having this beautiful hostel in Rafi Marg . . .

Shri Ranga: Let us have the more beautiful one.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: . . . where all facilities are being provided, Members who are living in Western Court will move to the new hostel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. We refuse. We will stay put. You will have to take us out forcibly.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see whether they will go willingly or not. There is no question of compulsion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि 720 कमरे या जितने भी कमरे इसमें होंगे उनमें यदि पर्याप्त मात्रा में संसद् सदस्य नहीं रहते हैं तो क्या वे कमरे दूसरे लोगों को किराये पर दिये जायेंगे, यदि हाँ,

तो कितना किराया वसूल किया जायेगा और दूसरे यह कि एम० पी० के इस कारण जो फ्लैट्स खाली हो जायेंगे उनका क्या उपयोग किया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको देखा जायगा ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर उनकी ओर से आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I insist on communicating to the hon. Minister that these rooms are more suitable for keeping poultry than for putting up gentlemen. He says they are not going to have air-conditioning equipment normally put there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the late Pandit Motilal Nehru stayed there, and so many other distinguished patriots of our country also stayed there, and the Motilal Nehru Centenary Committee and the country in general took interest in placing a plaque and statue in Western Court, and also considering its architectural beauty, which has not been equalled by any of the new buildings that the Government of India have been able to put up....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Classical columns.

Shri Ranga:why is it that Government should think of converting it into a hotel, a commercial concern, instead of encouraging MPs to continue to remain there, in addition to the other buildings where accommodation is being provided for Members?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question is entirely of a hypothetical nature. I will go on repeating myself, that the whole matter will be examined by the Speaker along with the two House Committee's Chairmen.

कलकत्ता में करेंसी नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

* 663. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में आयकर विभाग द्वारा कलकत्ता में अगरतला स्ट्रीट के एक गोदाम में मारे गये छापे के दौरान कलकत्ता नगर पुलिस ने काली मिर्च की बोरियों में 19 लाख रुपये के करेंसी नोट पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो घटना का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उभयंश्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 6 और 7 नवम्बर, 1964 को आयकर विभाग ने कलकत्ता की पुलिस की सहायता से कलकत्ता में मसालों का व्यवसाय करने वाली एक फर्म के गोदाम की तलाशी ली थी । तलाशी लेते समय गोदाम में तीन बोरियों से 18,83,700 रुपये के करेंसी नोट मिले थे । एक दूसरे बोरे में छिपा कर रखे गये बहुत से कागजात भी बरामद किये गये थे । नगदी और कागजात पुलिस द्वारा जब्त कर लिये गये हैं ।

(ग) पुलिस ने भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन फर्म के साक्षीदारों के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज कर लिया है । फर्म द्वारा छिपायी गयी आय के बारे में फर्म पर आयकर निर्धारित कर दिया गया है और 19,99,890 रुपये की मांग की गयी है ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस फर्म को इससे पहले भी इस प्रकार के नकली नोट चलाने के वास्ते पकड़ा था, यदि हाँ तो उनको कितनी बार और कितना दंड दिया गया था ?

श्री रामेश्वर साहू : पहले ऐसी कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई थी ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ राजनैतिक दलों का हाथ है, यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन कौन दल हैं और वह कौन कौन से देश हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वर साहू : किसी पार्टी का हाथ इसमें नहीं है ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that recently, within the last month or so, some searches have been made in Calcutta, and a certain amount of money has been recovered; if so, what are the names of the firms, and what is the amount recovered?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): It is true that a number of searches have been made in some other places also, and some money has been recovered. For a detailed statement, I would like to have a separate notice.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो प्रश्न आप कर चुके अब आप फिर खड़े हो गये हैं ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि इस में विदेशियों का हाथ है, यदि है तो किन किन का है, इस का उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया है कि नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि काली मिर्च के बोरों में से यह जो लाखों रुपये के करंसी नोट निकले थे, तो यह काली मिर्च आई कहां से थी और क्या जहां से यह काली मिर्च आई थी वहां पर भी क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तलाशी ली गई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह काली मिर्च की बोरियों में से जो 19 लाख रुपये के करंसी नोट निकले हैं यह काली मिर्च का व्यापार करने वाली एक फर्म है, अब रह गया यह कि यह काली मिर्च कहां से आई थी इसका पता नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उस फर्म का नाम क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस फर्म का नाम है दयालजी भवानजी फर्म जाँ कि काली मिर्च का व्यापार करने वाली एक फर्म है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब यहां काली मिर्च के बोरों में से यह करंसी नोट निकले हैं तो जहां से यह आई थी पुलिस को वहां भी इसकी जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए थी ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसका खयाल रखेंगे ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this black money has been traced, may I know what enquiries have been made so far in order to ascertain the sources of this money?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Along with that, the books of accounts have been seized. The money has been made as a result of undeclared profits. There is no other source.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that this party has gone to court complaining that the amount seized was much more than the amount actually declared before that person?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They had gone to court, but they had not made this allegation.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह फर्म कितने दिनों से काम कर रही है और इसकी लागत पूंजी कितनी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इन डिटेल्स को जान कर आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह फर्म कितने दिनों से काम कर रही है और उसका सरमाया कितना है यह तो जानने की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमैया : यह जो छापे मारने का सिलसिला है यह कलकत्ते और बम्बई में असें से चल रहा है और तरह तरह की अफवाहें फैल रही हैं तो क्या सम्बन्धित मंत्री इसका ब्योरा सदन् के सामने रखेंगे कि कितने लोगों के घर में छापे मारे गये, कुल कितने करेंसी नोट मिले और कितने लोगों के ऊपर केस दाखिल हो रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस का ब्योरा अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से एक सूचना देंगे तो मैं उसे रख दूंगा ।

श्री बड़े : यह जो 19 लाख रुपया मिला है और जिसके लिए कि आप ने कहा कि वह सीज कर लिया गया है और उनका चालान पेश कर दिया है तो यह तो ठीक ही है लेकिन उनकी एकाउंट बुक्स में ब्लैक मनी की इंट्री मिलेगी नहीं यह साधारण अनुभव वकीलों का है । इसलिए क्या यह क्रौस एंट्रीज देष कर दूसरी फर्म्स की एकाउंट बुक्स को भी देखने का सरकार ने प्रयास किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन फर्म्स में तलाशी लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वहां भी ले लेंगे लेकिन अभी उसकी जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अब तक किन बड़े बड़े शहरों में इस तरह के छापे मारे गये हैं और जिन फर्मों में यह छापे मारे गये हैं उन के क्या क्या नाम हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सवाल खाली एक फर्म की बाबत है ।

ment is doing, a White Paper on black money would be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Would he place a paper on the Table of the House?

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने यह क्वैस्टियन एलाऊ किया है, लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं आया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any intention to lay a statement on the Table about all these seizures that have been made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is very difficult to give an assurance about that. If it is a question of giving individual information, there is some difficulty until the whole thing is proved. But from time to time, I think we give a gist of what is being done. Early next session we will give an indication of the number of searches conducted; we will consider that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । इस को बाद में ले लिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सुबोध हंसदा ।

Hotels

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*665. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Pottakkatt:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a scheme to construct a large number of hotels of larger accommodation in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ernakulam and Delhi to accommodate the tourist traffic; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: We would like to know whether, in order to better appreciate what the Govern-

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). At present, Government are considering a proposal to construct a 700 to 800-bed hotel in the Capital. The scheme has not yet been finalised and, therefore, no details can be given. A delegation has recently returned after studying the designing and construction of modern hotels in Hong Kong and Japan. The planning of the new hotel will now be taken in hand in the light of the experience gained by the team. It will take at least a year before the plans are ready and the scheme is finalised.

There is at the moment no proposal for construction of hotels in other cities.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Government have decided to construct a large number of hotels, big hotels in five big cities . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He said that only in Delhi there is a proposal and not in any other city.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am sorry; I did not hear him. The hon. Minister has said that a delegation had gone to Hong Kong and other places to find out the models of hotels. I would like to know whether Government have spent a large sum of money to send this delegation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, very small sum of money; maybe a few thousand rupees.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the Government's construction of some hotels, I would like to know whether in accordance with the hotel enquiry committee's recommendations Government propose to set up a corporation to manage all these hotels.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is a big shortage of hotel beds and it has affected our tourist traffic and so it is desired to set up big hotels—small and otherwise too 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 stars they are called—in some of the important cities in the country.

Shri Subodh Sansda: My question was not that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has it not come to the notice of the hon. Minister that a hotel is needed at Chandigarh and at Pathankot in the interest of tourist traffic and if it has come to his notice, may I know what steps he has taken in the interest of tourist traffic in these places?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no information on this matter.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that Assam is very important from the point of view of tourism, may I know whether there is any proposal before the Minister for putting up some hotels there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent are press reports correct that the world wide Hilton Chain is proposing to construct another link in the chain in Delhi, how if so of the Press report is correct, how far will the activities of Government as a hotelier be affected in Delhi or elsewhere?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the first part of the question, that question may appropriately be addressed to the Ministry of Transport who are dealing with tourism. We are constructing hotels in the public sector in the Ministry of Works and Housing and these will be entirely owned and run by the Government in the public sector.

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : अगर कोई प्राइवेट फर्म कोई अच्छा होटल बनाना चाहे, तो सरकार उस को क्या सहयोग और सहायता दे सकती है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं दिल्ली में जमीन मुहैया करने के लिए तयार हूँ । मैं आश्चर्य करूँगा । जो अच्छा होटलियर है, वह ले सकता है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Is it the policy of the Government to allow construction of hotels in the private sector also?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered on that point.

Shri Buta Singh: Since there is not a single good hotel at Ludhiana . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether, he cannot put it in this question. I know that city also.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many foreign firms who are experts in this business have applied for permission to construct hotels in India?

Shri Buta Singh: Since there is not even a single hotel at Ludhiana. . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Buta Singh: It is a city of international importance.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. But that does not come under this question.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how many foreign firms who have experience in the hotel industry have applied to construct this hotel in India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think I have already replied.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the Government is concentrating its attention only on big cities or whether it would take into consideration the places of historic interest where private enterprise is not coming forward, with the result that the tourist industry suffers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Ministry is not concerned with such aspects.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with these things in this question.

मैसर्स रोशे प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा लिब्रियम की बिक्री

* 666. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत में "लिब्रियम" के व्यापारिक नाम से बिकने वाला "क्लोराडाइजे-पोक्साइड ड्रग" को मैसर्स रोशे प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड बम्बई प्रति किलोग्राम किस दर पर आयात कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली का मैसर्स ला मेडिका भी इसी ड्रग का इटली से आयात कर रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो किस दर पर; और

(ग) अन्य कितनी फर्म इस ड्रग का आयात कर रही हैं और वे इस को किस औसत मूल्य पर आयात करती हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) 1963-64 में इस फर्म ने इस औषधि को लागत, बीमा भाड़ा सहित 5,555 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से आयात किया था ।

(ख) जी हाँ, मालूम हुआ है कि दिल्ली के मैसर्स ला मेडिका ने इस औषधि को लागत, बीमा भाड़ा सहित 312 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से आयात किया है ।

(ग) जहाँ तक सरकार को विदित है अन्य कोई फर्म इस औषधि का आयात नहीं कर रही है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक फर्म पांच हजार रुपये की दर पर आयात करती है और दूसरी तीन सौ रुपये की दर पर । तो इतने बड़े फर्क का कारण क्या है और इस से देश को विदेशी मुद्रा का कितना नुकसान होता है ?

श्री P. S. Naskar: This particular medicine has been obtained by Roche Company from Switzerland and the imported price is

Rs. 5,555 per kilogram. The Indian firm, Messrs La Medica of Delhi, are importing the raw material from Italy, and Italy does not have any patent law there. They can sell the commodity much cheaper than other countries where there are patent laws. That is why there is a difference between the import price of the two commodities, but the retail price is also affected in this manner.

श्री किशन पटनायक : ला मेडिका जो ड्रग आयात करती है, वह भी रोशे की प्रोडक्ट है, लेकिन वह सिर्फ इटली हो कर आती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए पांच हजार और तीन सौ का फ्रैंक कैसे हो सकता है, इस का एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया जाना चाहिए।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : एक्सप्लेनेशन तो दिया है कि रोशे कम्पनी का प्राइडेंट महंगा है। जो दूसरी पार्टी ने बनाया है वह उन्होंने सस्ते दाम पर बेच दिया है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक ही प्राइडेंट है, एक ही चीज है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : काम्पोजीशन एक है, लेकिन इटली ने चूँकि पेटेंट ला दाखिल नहीं किया है, इसलिए वे बगैर किसी की रोक-टोक के अपने देश में जो चाहे बना सकते हैं।

Shri K. C. Pant: Has the Government taken any action to see that the costlier chemical is banned and this medicine is only imported from the country where it can be obtained?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It cannot be done under the patent laws of the country.

Shri K. C. Pant: That was not my question. My question was

Mr. Speaker: She says it cannot be done.

Shri K. C. Pant: The patent law has nothing to do with this. She has not

perhaps understood the question. May I explain? (*Interruption*).

Shri Bade: They are already purchasing.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्रालय को इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है और क्या यह सत्य है कि द्रग्सल यह तीन सौ और पांच हजार का बड़ा फ्रैंक नहीं है, बल्कि वे केवल बीजक में फ्रैंक दिखा कर इस तरह भ्रष्टाचार चला रहे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हकीकत में फ्रैंक है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : श्री पंत ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं वही पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब दो फ्रैंज इन दोनों ड्रग्स को आयात करती हैं और उन दोनों की क्वालिटी में फ्रैंक नहीं है, तो फिर क्यों उस फ्रैंक को इम्पोर्ट करने दिया जाता है, जो कि पांच हजार प्रति-किलोग्राम के हिसाब से आयात करती है, जब कि दूसरी फ्रैंक सिर्फ 312 रुपये प्रति-किलोग्राम के हिसाब से आयात करती है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि रोग के साथ पेटेंट ला के मुताबिक यह एप्रोमेंट हमारा है कि जो दाम वह चाहें उस पर हमें मंगाना होता है। दूसरे वह जो एम्पोर्ट कर के हमें दे रहा है, मूझ को मालूम नहीं है कि वह पेटेंट ला के मुताबिक कोई मुकदमा रोगे उत्तर पर चला देगा या क्या होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान का सवाल यह है कि जब यह चीज महंगी है तो इस का आना क्या हम बन्द नहीं कर सकते।

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस की मांग हुई डाक्टरों के द्वारा इसलिये इसे आने दिया गया है और यह इस्तेमाल हो रही है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The question has not been answered properly.

The simple and straight question is it is entirely the right of the Government of India to allow any import or not to allow it. The answer given to us is that it is because of some patent agreement.

Mr. Speaker: She has answered the question. She says, we consider it a very essential drug and so we are importing it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Under the patents law as it operates in this country, we are bound to import from those parties to whom we have given the patent rights.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Under the circumstances, regarding the other party who has imported certain raw materials and tried to make the same drug here in India at the rates quoted by my hon. colleague, I am not absolutely certain, but I understand that already Roche are launching a case against them for infringement of patent rights. Now, if we stop the import from Roche and if we cannot get it from the other party also, that means our people cannot get those drugs and hon. Members may be angry about that too.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Minister's implied admission that certain foreign patentees are profiteering at our expense and we are left at their mercy, unable to import what we want, may I know if it is in Government's contemplation to bring about some radical changes in the position, so that this kind of monopoly control of our medicine market by foreign profiteers ceases?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The revision of patent law is already under consideration of the Government, as the hon. Member knows. It was hoped to introduce the amending bill in this session.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I presume the Minister-in-charge is working under certain limitations. May I know if the Government as a whole cannot put a restriction on the import of

this higher cost commodity? What prevents Government from putting a ban on the import of a costlier thing as a matter of policy? Why should the question of patent law be brought into it? Why can't the Government as a whole put a ban on its import? I want a straight answer to this question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have given a straight answer that we are importing from certain parties under patent law agreement. We are not certain whether we can continue to get this product from the other party. We shall examine if there is any other party who can give it to us at a concessional rate; we will be very happy to have drugs at a cheaper rate. We are as anxious about it as anyone can be.

Leper Colony in Agra

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{ Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
*667. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate a Leprosarium at Agra and;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

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

(b) The question of the site of the leprosarium is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the site of this Leprosarium was not finally decided when the late Prime Minister laid its foundation-stone last year or year before last?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The late Prime Minister did lay the foundation-stone there last year.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Sir, I have not been able to follow the answer.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I replied, Sir, that it is true that the late Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone at this particular site after careful consideration.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what new difficulties have arisen which have created this uncertainty about the setting up of this Leprosarium at this site when there is already a Leprosarium of the Nagar-mahapalika near about the same site, about 100 or 200 yards away?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Nagarpalika Leprosarium has been there for nearly 50 years or so. But somehow or the other no objections were raised against that Leprosarium. It may be that it was not well known to the public. But now objections have been raised.

श्री अचल सिंह : यह सवाल किम तरह से उठा कि यहां पर जो लेप्रोसरियम बनने जा रहा है उस को हटाया जाये ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह कहना तो मेरे लिये बहुत कठिन है कि कहां से किस ने ब्राबेक्शन किया । अलग-अलग तरफ से समय-समय पर यह आवाज उठी है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news item recently published—I think in yesterday's newspapers—that that site is going to be changed and it has been finally decided that the site has to be changed; if so, what is Government's reaction to that news item?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already given my reply that it is under the consideration of the Government.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to know whether she has seen the news item or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, I cannot say which news item hon. Member is referring to. So many news items on this subject have been appearing in the newspapers. I cannot say whether the particular one that the hon. Member is referring to, I have seen or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the word "leper" has been internationally recognised as very malodorous, and also keeping in mind the fact that the word "leper" raised a storm recently in the British House of Commons, does Government propose to describe the unfortunate humans suffering from the fell disease by some other word than "leper"?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the Health Ministry is concerned, we have very clearly stated that it is wrong to call persons suffering from leprosy as "lepers" or call the institutions as "leper asylums". We prefer to call them and we have also told everyone about it—"leprosy patients". The institutions are called "leprosy hospitals" or "leprosy institutions" whatever it may be.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इस लेपर कालोनी को बनाने पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होगा और क्या इस को आगरा से हटाने का कुछ प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस लेप्रोसी इन्स्टीट्यूशन के बनाने पर पूरा कितना धन लगेगा वह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि करीब 1 लाख से ऊपर खर्च हो चुका है और 5 लाख रु० इकट्ठे हो गये हैं इस के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये, और और भी जमा किये जा चुके हैं ।

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the name of the State which is most affected by leprosy and whether there is any leprosarium there?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, the estimate is that there are 25 lakhs of leprosy patients in India, and of this the estimate is that 50 per cent are in the erstwhile State of Madras, that is the new State of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnad together.

Shri S. Kandappan: I want to know whether there is any leprosarium there?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are many leprosari and leprosy control institutions in these States.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि आगरा के पास ताज देखने के लिये दुनिया वहां जाती है, और आगरे में हंस जैसे श्री अचल सिंह और श्री एस० एन० चतुर्वेदी, रहते हैं। क्या कारण है कि अगर कोढ़ीखाना खोला जाये तो आगरे में खोला जाये, पागलों के लिये अस्पताल खोला जाये तो आगरे में खोला जाये, हैवि-चुमल प्रिजनर्स के लिये जेल खोला जाये तो वहां खोला जाये। क्या वजह है कि और जगह यह नहीं खोले जा सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सही है कि आगरे में जा लेप्रोसैरियम बनाया जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट और केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट में जगह के बारे में कुछ विवाद शुरू हो गया है इस वास्ते इस को चेन्न करने का शासन का इरादा है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को इस के लिये आब्जेक्शन है।

डा० सुशोला नायर : यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से शुरू में ही सलाह मशविरा हुआ था और उन्हीं की बतलाई हुई यह जगह है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की बतलाई हुई जगह नहीं है। यह बात सुनने में आई है कि समय-समय पर अधिकारी बदलते रहते हैं और जो नये अधिकारी आगरे में आये है शायद उन्होंने इसे पसन्द नहीं किया।

Income-Tax Concessions for Indian Repatriates from Burma

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

(a) whether the proposal to grant Income-tax concessions to the Indian businessmen returning from Burma similar to those given to the refugees from East Pakistan has been considered; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) The matter is under consideration in the light of special circumstances of the persons arriving from Burma.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the concessions that were given to the refugees from East Pakistan?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: The first condition was that the person had no source of income in India or in a foreign country other than Pakistan prior to his migration; secondly he had sufficient resources in Pakistan which could not be brought to India; thirdly, intimation about the moneys left behind and production of account books before the income-tax officer concerned within a few months of his arrival in India i.e., 31st July, 1964 in the case of persons who have already migrated to India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these concessions will be suitably modified in terms of the quantities of property and in terms of the production of account books in the case of persons from Burma because they will not be able to comply with all these demands?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration more or less on the lines indicated by the hon. Member.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the same income-tax concessions will be granted to persons coming from East Africa and Ceylon?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned only with Burma in this question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. The terms and conditions that we are thinking of devising in the case of repatriates from Burma would perhaps be applied to others if they are also people coming under similar circumstances.

Ceiling on Urban Property

+

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

*670. { **Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:**
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the Resolution passed at the last Session of the All India Congress Committee held in Guntur regarding ceiling on urban property?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Government has taken note of this resolution, and will consider it alongwith other measures that may be relevant to the formulation of an integrated policy for reducing inequalities in personal incomes and wealth.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What exactly is the question which is under the consideration of Government and what are its implications? Will the hon. Finance Minister spell them out? Is he considering the problem in the light of the inadequacy of his present policies of estate duty and wealth tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A suggestion of this nature is riddled with a lot of difficulties. First of all, the Government of India must know its powers, to what extent it can put a check on accretion of what they call urban property. It may be that the power is vested in the State Governments in which case recommendations will have to be made to the State Governments. I am not in a position to say definitely what we will be able to do or what steps could be taken by the Central Government. The matter is under examination and, as I have said, it is not an easy problem.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it has at least been made clear to the Government as to what is intended, what is desired, by the Congress Party in passing this resolution

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and by what time they think some radical change may be brought about? May I know whether the Finance Minister was consulted in this matter as a member of the Congress Party and, if so, what his views were?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a sort of a non-official resolution.

Mr. Speaker: What happened inside the Congress Party . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The resolution must have been passed after . . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a non-official resolution. I do not think any of us were consulted either in the framing of it. But it is a suggestion which has been made by the members of the Party and, naturally, this suggestion has to be examined.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The resolution is by the Party.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Once the suggestion is made by a member and the resolution has been passed by a party, the matter will have to be examined in all seriousness. Beyond that I am not in a position to say.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : योजना मंत्री ने जो अभी एक गोलमाल सा जवाब दिया कि यह सीलिंग और अरबन प्रापरटी का प्रस्ताव कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा पास किया गया है और उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब तक का जो तरीका सरकार ने शहरी आमदनी पर सीमा लगाने के वास्ते अपनाया है और जिस कारण मामला जहाँ का तहाँ ही पड़ा हुआ है तो क्या अपने उस पुराने तरीके को छोड़ सरकार कांग्रेस द्वारा इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास कर देने के पश्चात एक ऐसा कदम या नई नीति अपनाने और अमल में लाने की स्थिति में है जिससे कि यह शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लगाई जा सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अब जवाब गोल-माल तो नहीं था, वह तो साफ था कि उस पर हम अभी विचार कर रहे हैं और उन तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में भी अभी हम विचार कर रहे हैं और हम जाहिर है कि किसी फैसले पर पहुँचेंगे ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि अभी बतलाया गया कि पिछले आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के गुंटूर अधिवेशन में जो शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा रखने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ था और मंत्री महादय ने जवाब दिया कि सरकार उस के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है तो क्या सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई एक कमेटी बनायेगी जो कि तमाम शहरी सम्पत्तियों का विचार करके सदन के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर सरकार एक कमेटी की आवश्यकता समझेगी तो उसकी भी स्थापना पर वह विचार करेगी ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सरकार ने यह बात मानी है कि हरल प्रापर्टी लेड आदि पर सीलिंग लगा कर जो अभी तक अरबन प्रापर्टी पर उसने कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाई है तो इससे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है और किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने यह मुद्दा दिया है कि यह अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगानी चाहिए ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of ceiling on land and the reasons behind it are rather difficult to isolate. It may be that there is an intention to identify the tiller with the land; it may also be that the step is taken as a matter of apportionment of scarce resources. So, the suggestion made is not so intimately related . . .

An hon. Member: It is.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: . . . to the steps taken in regard to them.

श्री ह० च० सोय : मंत्री महादय ने अभी जवाब देते हुए कहा कि वे इस समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं जब कि एक अन्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि इस पर विचार करेंगे तो आखिर किस समस्या पर विचार होने वाला है और किस पर विचार हो रहा है या हो चुका है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The whole question is a problem and problems have to be considered.

Shri A. P. Jain: This question has been before the country for the last ten years. If I remember correctly, there are certain reference to it in the two Plans. May I know what is the present thinking of the Government or is there no thinking on this particular matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said the matter is now under examination by Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask what principles of socialist planning or human ethics justify the retention of double standards in relation to ceilings on rural and urban properties?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, I do not think you will permit me to enlarge the Question Hour in regard to the principles of socialist planning on which there might be a very wide variety of views.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that leaders of Government have been, at least morally, parties to this decision at Guntur, may I know if Government is going to go ahead with this matter in spite of the difficulties which the Finance Minister is repeatedly emphasizing; or, do I understand that the matter is left to hang in thin air and remain vacuous for as long as we can care to foresee in the future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The responsibility of the party which is sitting on this side in regard to what their Party has decided is a thing that the Party recognises and, I think, having

recognised it, the people who are placed in power by the Party will do what is desirable and necessary and in conformity with the Party's own views.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. S. Deshmukh.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. We are Members of Parliament. We have nothing to do with the Congress Party. Now, the Congress Party runs the Government and the Ministers are here answerable to this House and they have to tell us what they are going to do or not to do. I asked this specific question that in view of the matter being left to hang in this air—God knows for how long—we want to know what the position is like when the Prime Minister and his colleagues are at least morally bound to the passage of this resolution. He says, the Party will do it in good time, that sort of a thing. He is answerable to this House. He must tell us what is the tangible situation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the Prime Minister answer.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am answerable to this House and so to my colleagues. We do not want to shirk our responsibility. There is nothing hanging in thin air. Everything hangs firmly on a cord. In all these matters, Government policies are continuously on the boil and under examination. I do not propose to tell the hon. Member how we should do it. As I said, there are certain difficulties as to what is the range of power so far as the Central Government is concerned, where the State Government comes in and whether ultimately State Governments should agree or not because they are autonomous in their own spheres. It is a matter which is under consideration and the Planning Commission, as a link between the Centre and the State Governments, is acting in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I called him but then the answer took long and the time is over.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: You called me by name. Please allow me to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: Now I am sorry. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मेडिकल (चिकित्सा संबंधी) शिक्षा

* 664. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश में स्नातकोत्तर मेडिकल (चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी) शिक्षा का अपने हाथ में लेना का है ;

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

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं। जैसे कि स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण एवं योजना समिति ने सिफारिश की है सरकार देश के कुछ चुने हुए स्थानों पर स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान के प्रादेशिक संस्थान खोलने का विचार कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). इसके विवरण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

Inspector Investigating into Sahu-Jain Concerns

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inspector appointment to investigate

into the affairs of some of the concerns of Sahu Jain has been arrested on a charge of defalcation;

(b) if so, the charges against him and whether he has resigned from his assignment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for his resignation?

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

(b) and (c). The Inspector has been charged with misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 11,282/-, some time in 1948-49, out of the funds of Muktesar Electric Supply Company Ltd. of which he was the Liquidator. The case was put up in Court on the 30th November, 1964 and is at present sub-judice.

As stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1192 in the House on the 24th September, 1964, the Inspector expressed a desire for being relieved of the work of investigation into the affairs of all the five Sahu-Jain concerns. He was relieved of the work in relation to three of these companies with effect from the 1st July, 1964. In view of the earlier request, which he reiterated after his arrest, the Inspector has since been relieved of the work relating to the remaining two Sahu-Jain companies also.

Premium Prize Bonds

***671. Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any change in the procedure for the draw of prizes for Premium Prize Bonds, 1963, held in November, 1964 as compared to that adopted in May, 1964 draw;

(b) whether there were long sequences of consecutive numbers winning prizes in the second draw; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes; within the framework of the Notification relating to the Bonds.

(b) and (c). A statement showing ten or more consecutive numbers of Bonds which won prizes at the second draw, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3743/64].

Mr. Frous of M/s. Skoda (India) Private Ltd.

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

(a) whether Mr. Frous, the Managing Director of M/s. Skoda (India) Private Limited, against whom serious charges of forgery and bribe are pending has been permitted to leave India;

(b) whether court proceedings and investigations against the firm have been disposed of; and

(c) if not, what prompted Government to permit Mr. Frous to leave the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) to (c). Mr. Frous, the Managing Director of M/s. Skoda (India) Private Ltd., against whom show-cause notices have been issued by the Calcutta Customs authorities, in respect of certain alleged offences in violation of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, has been permitted to leave India temporarily for a period of six weeks. Further investigations in the matter are still under progress. No proceedings are pending before any Court of law, against Mr. Frous or the company, in this regard.

Non-Utilization of Funds by States

- *673. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether the amounts given to various States for housing were fully utilised;

(b) if not, whether proper evaluation of the causes for non-utilisation of the housing funds has been made; and

(c) the steps taken to intensify proper utilisation of housing funds by various States?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Yes; the shortfall in utilization of funds is mainly due to the low priority accorded to housing schemes by the State Governments, particularly after the Emergency.

(c) The matter is coming up for discussion in the Conference of Housing Ministers to be held at Chandigarh on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December, 1964.

Raid on British Firm in Cochin

- *674. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate of the Union Finance Ministry raided a well known British firm in Cochin and seized documents revealing under-invoicing of exports for the past several years

by this firm resulting in loss of foreign exchange to Government;

(b) whether any investigation has been ordered into this and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) to (c). The Enforcement Directorate staff searched the premises of a foreign firm in Cochin, on 4-12-1964, and seized certain documents. The scrutiny of the seized documents and further investigations are in progress. Appropriate action will be taken, on their conclusion.

Powerlooms

- *676. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he recently made a statement in Madras to the effect that powerlooms have cheated Government;

(b) if so, the implications of the statement; and

(c) the action taken against the cheats?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) The Finance Minister had said that powerlooms are a source of leakage of Government revenue.

(b) This statement was made at the annual conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise, with the object of drawing their attention to the avoidance and evasion of tax by some assesseees. The object was not only that they should guard against evasions by taking suitable administrative action where possible, but also by way of eliciting concrete suggestions from them as to how

the Tariff structure or procedures could be suitably improved so as to prevent avoidance.

(c) Cases of evasion as and when detected are suitably dealt with as provided by law.

Demonstration by Goldsmiths

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

(a) whether the Akhil Bharatiya Swarankar Sangh held a demonstration outside Parliament House, New Delhi on the 1st December, 1964;

(b) if so, their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the petition presented by them is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3743/64].

(c) The main demand of the Sangh is for the dropping of the Gold (Control) Bill, 1963. The House has already considered the various provisions of the Bill and the Government's reaction has been explained during the discussion.

अमरीका से ऋण

*678. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में उद्योग, विद्युत-जनन तथा परिवहन के विकास के लिए अमरीका से भारत सरकार के 3 ऋण करार हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये ऋण कितनी रकम के हैं तथा इन करारों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

जिन तीन अमरीकी ऋणों पर हाल ही में हस्ताक्षर किये गये, वे ये हैं :—

(1) 1964-65 की 5 करोड़ डालर की वस्तु कार्यक्रम सहायता, जिसे प्रायोजना से भिन्न कार्यों सम्बन्धी चाँदा ऋण कहा जाता है (सहायता ऋण संख्या 386-एच-111) ।

(2) 72 लाख डालर का छठा रेल ऋण (सहायता ऋण संख्या 386-एच-121) ।

(3) 31 लाख डालर का शरावती पन-विजली प्रायोजना ऋण, तीसरा दौर (सहायता ऋण संख्या 386-एच-109) ।

2. वस्तु कार्यक्रम सहायता ऋण की रकम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से मगायी जाने वाली कई प्रकार की आवश्यक वस्तुओं और साजसामान का निदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी मूल्य चुकाने के लिये खर्च की जायेगी ।

छठे रेल ऋण से बड़ी लाइनों के लिए डीजल से चलने वाले, रेल के 25 इंजन मंगाने पर खर्च होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिसमें दो साल के लिए फालतू पूर्ज मंगाना और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण भी शामिल है ।

शरावती विजली प्रायोजना ऋण से मसूर राज्य में शरावती पन-विजली केन्द्र में 89.1 मेगावाट क्षमता का एक अतिरिक्त संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आवश्यक सामान और सेवाओं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी द्रव्यावलि (हाइड्रा-

लिक) साजसामान, प्रेषण लाइनों और संचाली केन्द्रों (रिसीविंग स्टेशन) का विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी व्यय पूरा किया जायेगा ।

3. तीनों ऋणों की वापसी ऋण के अन्तर्गत किये गये पहले भुगतान की तारीख से दस वर्ष की रियायती अवधि समेत 40 वर्ष की अवधि में 6। छमाही किस्तों में डालरों के रूप में की जानी है । व्याज की अदायगी, हर छमाही, डालरों में की जानी है और उसकी दर पहले दस वर्षों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक तथा बाद के बाकी 30 वर्षों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है । व्याज प्रत्येक ऋण के अन्तर्गत किये गये भुगतानों की तारीख से लगेगा और व्याज की पहली किस्त पहले भुगतान के छः महीने बाद अदा की जानी है ।

Non-Plan Expenditure

*679. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured cutting the non-Plan expenditure by Rs. 70 crores this year; and

(b) the State Governments' plans and performance in the matter?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The shortfall of Rs. 70 crores envisaged in the expenditure budgetted for 1964-65 includes both non-Plan and some Plan items also. The implementation of these cuts during the year is being watched in the course of the scrutiny of the Revised Estimates for 1964-65, which is in progress.

(b) A detailed examination of the non-development expenditure and non-Plan developmental expenditure of the States has been made by the Planning Commission while finalising the Annual States Plan for 1965-66 after discussion with the State Governments concerned. Attention is also invited to the reply given to the

Starred Question No. 555 answered in the House on 17th December, 1964.

स्टाफ कारों पर व्यय

*680. { श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों की कारों पर प्रतिदिन राष्ट्रीय कोष से लगभग 1800 रुपये व्यय होने हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले वर्ष की अपेक्षा चालू वर्ष में यह व्यय कितना बढ़ गया है; और

(ग) इसके क्या-क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी, हां । मार्च, 1964 के जो आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये हैं उनके अनुसार कारें चलाने का औसत खर्च लगभग 1,900 रुपया प्रतिदिन निकलता है ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष के कुल खर्च के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । मंत्रालयों के पास 1964 में लगभग उतनी ही कारें हैं जितनी 1963 में थीं । फिर भी, 1964 में उन पर होने वाले खर्च में, महंगाई भत्ते की दर और पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ जाने के कारण, वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ।

Maternity Centres in Orissa

1822. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres opened in the State of Orissa as on 31st October, 1964;

(b) whether any amount of grant has been sanctioned by the Government of India for these Centres during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(c) if so, the total amount given or proposed to be given?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 59 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were functioning in Orissa under Government, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations on 31st October, 1964. The M.C.W. work is also being carried out in the Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres. 176 Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres have been opened upto 31st October, 1964.

(b) and (c). No grant is given for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres by the Central Government. Under the scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres in Stage I Blocks each Primary Health Centres is getting Central subsidy as follows:—

Non-recurring:

1. On buildings (both for Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a familyplanning clinic) Rs. 60,000 or 75% of the actual expenditure whichever is less.
2. Equipment, furniture, .. upto Rs. 7,500 bedding and clothing.

Rs. 67,500
(ceiling)

Recurring:

1. Drugs Rs. 2,000 per annum for each centre.
2. Staff .. upto Rs. 6,500 per annum for each centre.

Rs. 8,500 (ceiling)

The Central assistance which is released through ways and means advances for a group of schemes is being apportioned between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. The grants-in-aid representing the share of the Ministry of Health are being released direct by the Accountant General, Orissa and the final payment sanctions are issued by the Ministry of Health at the end of the financial years, group-wise. The Central assistance for the primary health centres to be pro-

vided by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation are drawn from the Block budgets through quarterly expenditure statements. The figures of actual expenditure are therefore not available.

Mental Hospital, Ranchi

1823. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds were sanctioned for the development of the Ranchi Mental Diseases Hospital during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the total amount given so far, for the purpose?

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

(b) An amount of nearly Rs. 7.19 lakhs has been spent upto September, 1964 during the Third Five Year Plan for development purpose, in addition to normal expenditure required for the maintenance of the Hospital.

Family Planning Programme

1824. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have accepted the proposal of the Central Government to start an intensive rural and urban family planning programme in the States;

(b) the number of family planning centres opened till the end of October, 1964, both in the rural and urban areas; and

(c) the total amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Orissa by the Central Government during the current financial year?

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

(b) 112.

(c) Rs. 14.74 lakhs (allotted).

Plan Outlay for Delhi

1825. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total tentative outlay for the Annual Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi for 1965-66; and

(b) the detailed allocations for the different main sectors?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The outlays have yet to be finalised.

Family Planning Clinics

1826. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Clinics in the Rural and Urban areas which are functioning at present in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance granted to them by way of subsidy or loans each year from March, 1960 onwards?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are 318 (237 Rural and 81 Urban) Family Planning Clinics at present functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Central Assistance upto the year 1961-62 was not sanctioned separately for the Family Planning Scheme. Central assistance for all centrally sponsored schemes including family planning during 1960-61 and 1961-62 was Rs. 152.81 lakhs. The Central assistance for family planning during 1962-63 was Rs. 15.68 lakhs. No Central assistance was given during 1963-64 as the excess amount was paid during earlier years and adjusted against 1963-64 expenditure. An allocation of Rs. 24.09 lakhs for 1964-65 has been made. The figures relating to actual expenditure are not yet available.

Sales Tax

1828. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1171 on the 24th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Supreme Court's judgment dated the 28th October, 1964 as published in newspapers in the case of M/s. J. K. Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Vs. Sales Tax Officer, Kanpur, holding that a manufacturer is entitled to be registered as a dealer not only in respect of goods directly used in the manufacture of goods, but also in respect of articles used in the processes *inter-alia* connected with ultimately production of goods and those items must be included in the Sales Tax Registration Certificate for getting those items free of tax;

(b) whether Government have received any representations to this effect; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) As reported in some newspapers, the Supreme Court has given a judgment in the case of J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Vs. the Sales Tax Officer, Kanpur, that a manufacturer would be entitled to be registered as a dealer under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, not only in respect of goods directly used in the manufacture of goods, but also in respect of articles used in processes integrally connected with the ultimate production of goods.

(b) No representations in this regard have been received by the Central Government. Sales tax is a State subject.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

1829. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable loss of stores and equipment due to theft, pilferage and misappropriation in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) the result of the enquiry, if any, made into this and the action taken to set matters right?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3744/64].

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

1830. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some enquiry was held sometime back into the charges of corruption made against some officers on the administrative side of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The charges made against some officers on the administrative side of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the position in respect of each case is given below:—

	and designation of the Officer	Nature of charges	Action taken
1	Shri K. C. Dhingra, Administrative Officer.	Immoral advances towards certain women employees of the Institute.	This Officer has been placed under suspension and the departmental enquiry report is under consideration.
2	Shri T. S. Sodhi, Superintendent.	Immoral advances towards some women employees of the Institute.	Departmental enquiries are in progress.
3	Shri G. L. Chopra, L.D.C.	Misappropriation of imprest money by forging postal receipts.	The Clerk has been placed under suspension and the matter reported to the S.P.E. for investigation and further action.

बच्चों के लिये अस्पताल

1831. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में इविन अस्पताल की सीमा में बच्चों का एक अस्पताल बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस नये अस्पताल की क्या विशेषतायें होंगी और रोगियों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 200 पलंगों के एक बाल-चिकित्सा खण्ड के निर्माण का विचार है। यह प्रस्तावित बाल-चिकित्सा खण्ड एक स्वावलम्बी एकक होगा जिस में बीमार बच्चों के लिए अपना अलग बहिरंग रोगी विभाग, शल्यागार, प्रयोगशाला होगी और आहार की भी व्यवस्था होगी।

गंडक परियोजना

1832 { श्री धिभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य सरकार गंडक परियोजना का खर्च उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस परियोजना को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार पहले से ही बिहार सरकार को ध्यान दे रही है ताकि वे गंडक परियोजना के अपने हिस्से के सारे खर्च को पूरा कर सकें ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Treatment of Blood Vessels

1833. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Indian Council of Medical Research that new methods have been invented in U.S.A. for the treatment of diseased blood vessels; and

(b) whether it is a fact that at the Medical Centre, Texas, Dr. Michael E. De. Bakay succeeded with some of the attempts of repairing abdominal and thoracic aorta?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Such methods are in practice for longer than eight or nine years. The De. Bakay blood vessel grafts have been used here in India at the K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay and elsewhere for about five years. Abdominal and thoracic aorta are being repaired there, including operation for

aneurysms, blocks, congenital lesions etc.

दिल्ली भूमि और विकास विभाग द्वारा दी गयी भूमि

1834. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली भूमि और विकास विभाग की ओर से 1961-62 और 1962-63 में कितनी और किन-किन संस्थाओं को भूमि दी गई;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में भूमि देने की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या भूमि देने के लिये विभाग में कोई समिति है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) 1961-62 में 25 संस्थाओं को और 1962-63 में 17 संस्थाओं को भूमि आवंटित की गयी थी । उन संस्थाओं के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3745/64]

(ख) पट्टेनामे में दी गयी शर्तों के आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है । शर्तों के साथ-साथ उस में निम्नांकित बातें भी शामिल हैं :—

(1) भूमि का किराया आवंटन की तारीख से वसूल किया जाता है ।

(2) भूमि का उपयोग उसी प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाना चाहिए जिसके लिए उसका आवंटन किया गया है ।

(3) आवंटन की तारीख से 24 महीने के भीतर इमारत बन जानी चाहिए ।

(4) भूमि का किराया प्रति तीस वर्ष बाद पुनर्विचारणीय है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Diabetes

1835. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot survey launched in Delhi for the detection of diabetes has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The pilot survey for the detection of diabetes in Delhi was launched under the guidance of Dr. K. L. Wig, Director and Professor of Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. 1027 patients (819 males, 208 females) were checked. Urine and blood—2 hours after meals were checked for making the diagnosis. A small kit for on-the-spot tests was used. 18% persons were found to have blood sugar values more than 120 mg. per cent. This needs further confirmation by a glucose tolerance test for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Such persons are being informed regarding this and opportunities for the same are being provided at a special clinic of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Backward Areas

1836. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of identifying backward areas according to the list of indicators of regional development as formulated by the Planning Commission has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the organisation set up for the purpose; and

(c) the programme that has been drawn up in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Yes sir. Indicators of regional development have been selected and the State Governments are being requested to identify backward areas on the basis of these indicators. Further action will be taken as outlined on page 84-85 (para 10) of the memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Water Meters in M.Ps. Flats

1837. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water meters installed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee are showing fantastic readings and heavy charges are being realised from the residents in North and South Avenues;

(b) whether the North Avenue M.Ps. Club had passed and forwarded a resolution in this regard to the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The water charges in respect of M.Ps. Flats in North and South Avenue, New Delhi, were recovered by the Central Public Works Department from the M.Ps. till March, 1964. The New Delhi Municipal Committee have installed 349 meters in M.Ps. Flats in that area. Out of 349 meters, 222 have been recording the consumption of water correctly. Sixty-one meters could not be read as the premises were repeatedly found locked. The remaining 66 meters have become defective. The consumption was, therefore, assessed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in these cases on provisional basis and is subject to later adjustment. Out of 66 defective meters 38 meters have been replaced. The replacement of the remaining 28 meters could not be done as the

premises were found locked. As water-meters in individual flats have recently been installed and no record of their previous consumption is available, it cannot be said whether the assessment made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee was actually on high side or not. However, the assessment made is provisional and will be adjusted on the basis of actual consumption recorded by the new meters for a period of three months or so.

(b) A resolution passed by the M.P.s. club on 17th September, 1964, was received by the Minister for State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who informed Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 23rd September, 1964 that if the delegation of the Members of Parliament wanted to meet him, he would be happy to meet them on the 24th September, 1964. The delegation, however, did not go for the meeting.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have been taking action to repair or replace the meters as appropriate. Meter Readers have been instructed that they should go and get meter readings of water consumption recorded before 10.00 A.M. during the session period.

Rural Electrification

1838. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tan Singh:

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

(a) the total number of villages electrified so far in each State and Union Territory including those electrified in pre-independence period and the percentage of population in each of the States covered by such villages;

(b) the latest per capita consumption of electricity in each State and the Union Territory; and

(c) the percentage of population in villages proposed to be covered by rural electrification schemes in each State/Union Territory by the end of this Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Three statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3746/64].

Building of Temple in England

1839. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian citizen or any institution is proposing to build a Hindu temple in England; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange likely to be involved therein?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Foreign exchange amounting to £20,000 has been released to "The Indian Cultural Centre"—a society registered in London for establishment of an Indian Cultural Centre. This would include promotion of various cultural activities construction of a hall, a place of worship and a small library. The total foreign exchange liability is likely to be about £50,000.

क्षय-रोग की रोकथाम के लिए अमेरिकी सहायता

1840. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमेरिका की सरकार ने क्षय-रोग की रोकथाम करने के सम्बन्ध में "उपयुक्तता अध्ययन" करने के लिये भारतीय क्षय-रोग शाला, बंगलौर, के लिए कोई अनुदान दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनुदान की रकम कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० भुशला नाथर) :

(क) अमेरिका की सरकार, जिसका प्रति-

निधित्व संचारी रोग केन्द्र, राज्य सेवा कार्यालय, जन-स्वास्थ्य सेदा, संयुक्त राज्य स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं कल्याण विभाग अटलाण्टा ने किया है और भारत सरकार (जिसकी प्रतिनिधि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् है) के बीच क्षयरोग की रोकथाम करने के सम्बन्ध में "उपयुक्तता अध्ययन" करने के लिये एक समझौता हुआ है। यह अध्ययन राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग संस्था, बंगलौर में दो वर्ष तक किया जायेगा।

(ख) अमेरिका की सरकार इस अध्ययन के लिये एक राशि देने का सहमत हो गई है जो 1,132,900 रुपये से अधिक न होगी।

चोरी से मुद्रा लाने के कारण पाकिस्तानियों की गिरफ्तारी

1841. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1964 के पहले सप्ताह में दो पाकिस्तानी एक लाख पांच हजार रुपये की पाकिस्तानी मुद्रा के साथ भारत में प्रवेश करने का प्रयत्न करते हुए वरुण हाट पुलिस चौकी, जिला 24 परगना (पश्चिमी बंगाल) के पास सीमा पर गिरफ्तार किए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिलक कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल में नसमावाद पुलिस स्टेशन के अन्तर्गत वरुणाहाट सीमा चौकी के निकट पुलिस ने 6 नवम्बर, 1964 को दो पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को करीब 1,25,000.00 रु० की पाकिस्तानी मुद्रा के साथ पकड़ा था।

(ख) उन पर एस० डी० आ० वसीर-हाट के न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाया गया

था और भारतीय पारपत्र अधिनियम के अधीन उनको दंडित किया गया था।

Chandigarh Medical Institute

1842. { Shrimati Sayitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has agreed to take over the control and management of the Punjab Government's Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the terms of agreement; and

(d) what would be the annual expenditure on the Institute?

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

(b) To develop it as a Regional Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research as recommended by the Health Survey and Planning Committee.

(c) and (d). The terms of agreement and annual expenditure of this Institute are under consideration by the Government of Punjab and the Central Government.

श्रवैष सोना और चांदी की बरामदगी

1843. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने शोरतगड़, जिला बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक सुनार के घर पर छापे काग और काफी मात्रा में श्रवैष सोना चांदी की सिल्लियां और गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा विदेशी ट्रांजिस्टर बरामद किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको कुल कितनी कीमत है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिम० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) 25 अक्टूबर, 1964 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिनियमों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में शारतगढ़ के एक सुनार के व्यापार घर और रिहायशी घर की तलाशी ली थी और एक रुपये वाले चांदी के 3439 नेपाली सिक्के चांदी की 13 नेपाली अठभ्रियां, तीन चांदी की ईंटें और एक ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो पकड़ा गया था ।

(ख) लगभग 7735 रुपये ।

(ग) मामला विभाग के व्याय निर्णय-धीन है ।

Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority

1844. { Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has finalised a scheme for the establishment of the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority to cater to the need of Greater Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A draft bill for the establishment of the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority has been prepared by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation and is under examination by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

बम्बई में तलाशियां

1845. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय आबकारी विभाग के अधिकारियों ने 19 नवम्बर, 1964 को बम्बई के कमातीपुर क्षेत्र में कुछ फ्लेटों की तलाशी ली थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तलाश के दौरान बरामद हुए चोरी के मां का व्योरा क्या है और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिम० कृष्णमाचारी)

(क) और (ख) 19 नवम्बर, 1964 को बम्बई के तयकथित कमातीपुर क्षेत्र में सुखलाजी स्ट्रीट पर दुकान नं० 17, की तलाशी ली गई थी और 27 हाथ की घड़ियां, 12 ट्रांजिस्टर और एक टेप रिकार्डर पकड़ा गया था । पकड़े गये माल का कुल मूल्य करीब 5,315.00 रु० है ।

(ग) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Application of New Sections of Companies Act

1846. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the provisions of the newly enacted Section 263-A of the Companies Act, 1956 will be applicable to such companies only as have obtained from the Central Government a licence as required by Section 25 of that Act?

The Minister of Finance (Shri F. T. Krishnamachari): No. The provisions of Section 263-A of the Companies Act, 1956 are applicable to all Companies that do not carry on business for profit or that prohibit the payment of dividends to their members, whether such companies are licensed under Section 25 of the Act or not.

Central Dental Service

1847. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Central Dental Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of posts of Dentists under the Central Government and in the Union territories is at present considered too small to be constituted into a Central Dental Service.

स्टलिंग मुद्रा की चोर बाजारी

1848. श्रीमती जोह्राबेन चावड़ा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि पौंड स्टलिंग मुद्रा भारत में, खास कर राजधानी में चोर बाजार में बिक रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चोर बाजार में पौंड (स्टलिंग) की औसत विनिमय दर क्या है ; और

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा का ऐसा अवैध समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री. तिलक ठाकुर) :

(क) सरकार के नोटिस में इस आँकड़ों का रिपोर्ट आई है कि भारत में दिल्ली

में पौंड स्टलिंग साँहूत विदेशी मुद्रायें अप्राधिकृत रूप में बिक रही

(ख) विपदास योग्य कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) विदेशी विनिमय विनियमों के तहत निदेशालय ने, समय समय पर, जैसा उनके नोटिस में आया है, विदेशी विनियम अप्राधिकृत डीलरों को है और उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की है । ऐसे व्यक्तियों से अधिक प्रभावपूर्ण तरीके से निपटने के लिए कुछ समय पूर्व भारत रक्षा नियमों में संशोधन किया गया था । विदेशी विनियम विनियम अधिनियम, 1947, की कुछ स्पष्ट कृटियों को दूर करने के लिये एक विधेयक इस समय संसद के सम्मुख विचाराधीन है ।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण

1849. { श्री हुका चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बडे :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरना :
श्री सी० ल० वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कुछ श्रेणियों के, दोनों ही नियमित तथा प्रभारित, कर्मचारियों को जिनमें पेंटर और मिस्त्री शामिल हैं 18 साल की नौकरी करने के बाद भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन में से कुछ कर्मचारी 18 साल की नौकरी पूरी होने के बाद सेवा निवृत्त किये गये हैं और पेंशन और उपदान लाभ नहीं दिए गए ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेजर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (घ) सूचना

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Realisation of Unaccounted Money in Delhi

1850. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in November, 1964 some unaccounted money was realised from some business men in Delhi; and

(b) if so, that total amount so recovered?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Unaccounted money was found during the searches made in Delhi in November, 1964. The amount of tax on it can be realised only after the assessments are made.

(b) The assessments are pending.

Plastic Heart Valve

1851. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that the British surgeons have invented a cheap, simple and ingenious plastic heart valve which will save the life of heart patients; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India is considering to send some experts to study this experiment in view of the increasing rate of deaths due to heart trouble?

•**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The detailed information regarding the cheap, simple and ingenious plastic heart valve is not available. The current medical journals also do not reveal any such information. But Homograft aortic valves taken from cadavers are being used to replace aortic valve of human heart. These are cheap but are not plastic.

(b) The question of sending any team to Britain to study the experiment will be considered after full information regarding the availability, 1992 (Ai) LSD—3.

centres where it is being developed and used etc., are obtained and examined. Moreover, the increasing rate of death due to heart trouble is not solely due to valvular diseases of the heart.

Residential Accommodation in Poona City

1852. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation in Poona city; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any satisfactory arrangement to provide suitable accommodation to the employees of Central Government offices located at Poona?

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

(b) Land is being acquired for construction of quarters

Up-Grading of Poona City

1853. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to up-grade Poona City as 'B-I' Class for the purpose of payment of City Compensatory and House Rent allowances to the Central Government employees posted there; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Orders are under issue.

Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh

1854. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual grant allowed to the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh over and above the amount granted by the State Government;

(b) whether the amount of the grant is properly utilised by the hospital authorities and regular accounts thereof rendered;

(c) the number of doctors employed in the hospital and the number of eye

operations carried out during 1963-64; and

(d) whether the motor vehicle placed at the disposal of the hospital authorities with the funds granted by the Central Social Welfare Board is being properly utilised in connection with the treatment of the eye diseases of the residents in the nearby villages?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The annual grants of Rs. 71,600 and Rs. 71,900 were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during the financial years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively over and above the annual grant received by the institution from the State Government.

Besides the above grants from the Ministry of Health, the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh, have also received grants of Rs. 6,000 each in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 from the Central Social Welfare Board.

(b) Yes.

(c) Eight doctors and one Radiologist are in the service of the Hospital. Besides, the following staff is also employed for the purposes of post-graduate teaching and research in the Hospital:—

(1) Anaesthetist.	.. 1
(2) Ophthalmic Registrars	.. 3
(3) Demonstrators.	3
(4) House Surgeons	3
(5) Orthoptist	1

(i) The number of operations performed at the Base Hospital, Aligarh, during 1963-64 was 4,396.

(ii) The number of operations performed in the rural areas in the zone of the Gandhi Eye Hospital under the Zonal Eye Relief Scheme through the media of Eye Relief Camp was 7,495.

(d) Yes.

बाढ़ संकट के लिये सेना यूनित

1855. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ संकट में सहायता करने के लिये एक सेना यूनिट बनाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कितने सैनिक होंगे;

(ग) इस पर अनुमानित वार्षिक व्यय कितना होगा; और

(घ) क्या यह खर्च राज्य उठायेगा या केन्द्रीय सरकार ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) से (घ). 27 नवम्बर, 1964 को हुए अन्तर्राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण सम्मेलन हुआ। इस में अन्य विषयों के साथ साथ बाढ़ से उत्पन्न किसी भी संकट में दरारों को बन्द करने और दूसरे बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों के लिये कुछ प्रबन्ध करने तथा इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये एक विशेषतया प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित सैनिक टुकड़ी तैयार रखने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया। यह प्रस्ताव अभी आरंभिक अवस्था में है और रक्षा मंत्रालय से सलाह करके इस की जांच की जा रही है।

Patients reported Missing from Irwin Hospitals

1856. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some patients are reported to be missing from the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether any investigations have been ordered into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the missing patients have been recovered?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). A patient aged 70, named Shri Kanshi Ram S/o Shri Bindraban, was admitted in the Emergency Ward of the Irwin Hospital on the 5th November, 1964, with a complaint of diarrhoea. His condition was not serious and he was moving about. On the evening of the 6th November when his relatives came to see him he was not in his bed. The matter was reported to the Police authorities concerned on the very day. The result of the Police investigation is awaited.

शराब के ठेकों की नीलामी

1857. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में देशी शराब के ठेके नीलाम किये जाते हैं जब कि विदेशी शराब के ठेके बिना नीलाम किये कुछ बड़ी फर्मों को ही मंजूर किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) केवल देशी शराब के बारे में नीलामी की जाती है। विदेशी शराब की फुटकर बिक्री के लिए लाइसेंस प्रमाणित प्रतिष्ठा वाली उन फर्मों को दिये जाते हैं जो इस व्यवसाय में पारम्परिक तौर पर रहती आयी हों। लाइसेन्सों का वार्षिक नवीकरण किया जाता है।

(ख) यह क्रियाविधि बहुत लम्बे असें से प्रचलित है। देशी और विदेशी शराबों की फुटकर बिक्री के लिए पालन की गयी क्रिया-विधियों में विभिन्नता के कई कारण हैं। पहले, दिल्ली प्रशासन फुटकर लाइसेन्सदारों को पूर्व नियत कोटा के हिसाब से नियत दर पर देशी शराब देने की और नियत दरों पर बेचे जाने की भी व्यवस्था करता है। इसके विपरीत, विदेशी शराब के मामले में ऐसी

ही प्रणाली का अनुसरण करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि ये बहुत अधिक किस्मों, छापनों और प्राबल्य (स्ट्रेंथ) में बेची जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय निर्माता ही इसके संभरण (सप्लाय) के स्रोत नहीं हैं और कुछ मात्राओं को आयात भी करना पड़ता है। किसी भी नीलाम प्रणाली में यह आवश्यक होगा कि फुटकर लाइसेन्सदार कोई निश्चित धनराशि अदा करे जिसका उसकी वास्तविक अधि-प्राप्तियों या विक्रयों के साथ कोई मोटा सम्बन्ध न होगा। लेकिन ये व्यवहार में केवल सामान्य मांग के आधार पर ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशी शराब की उपलब्ध आंतरिक अथवा बाह्य किस्मों के आधार पर भी घट बढ़ सकती हैं। बाह्य अधिप्राप्ति आये आयात लाइसेन्स देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिबंधों के अधीन है और उससे अनिश्चितता का अतिरिक्त तत्व भी आ जाता है। इन बातों को देखते हुए सरकार का मत है कि इन लाइसेन्सों के नीलाम करने के प्रयत्नों से अनाचारों का जोखिम बढ़ेगा। दूसरे, विदेशी शराबों की दुकानों के लिए समुचित स्थानों और मकानों की कठिनाई है। यह दूसरा कारण है कि परम्परागत लाइसेन्सदारों को, जिन के पास पहले से ही समुचित स्थान होते हैं, फुटकर बिक्री सम्बन्धी लाइसेन्स देने के लिए सामान्यतः अनुग्रहीत किया जाता है।

Population Studies

1858. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent study of the American Bureau of Population Studies, declaring India as the second most populous country in the world; and

(b) if so, their precise finding and the Government's attitude thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A press report, to this

effect has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) The precise findings of the study of the American Bureau of the Population Studies are not available. An extensive family planning programme has already been launched to stabilise the population to suit the resources of the country.

Goldsmiths in Orissa

1859. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Central Government for the relief and rehabilitation of goldsmiths in Orissa and the amount drawn by the Government of Orissa so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order have received any assistance in Orissa so far; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the number of persons and the manner in which they have received benefits out of the grant of the Central Government and the total number of goldsmiths in Orissa affected by the Gold Control Order?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Central Government have placed at the disposal of Orissa Government Rs. 25 lakhs as loan for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths and Rs. 10,000 for *ex-gratia* relief in exceptional cases of distress among unemployed goldsmiths.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Orissa Government have disbursed Rs. 7,85,950 as loan. Loans for individuals and co-operatives have covered 215 goldsmiths. Industrial training and educational assistance have covered 9,525 goldsmiths, 2,700 goldsmiths have been settled in other professions. The total number of goldsmiths in Orissa is now estimated at 23,600 and out of this 15,601 are working as certified goldsmiths.

Electric Power Survey Committee

**1860. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an Electric Power Survey Committee to guide the load survey of the country during 1965;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up and its composition;

(c) whether the recommendations of the previous two Committee had been fully implemented; and

(d) how far the survey by such committees helps Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Committee has already been set up.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- (1) The Chairman, Central Electricity Authority. Chairman
- (2) Shri K.B. Mathur, Chairman, Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Parliament Street, New Delhi. Member
- (3) Dr. P.S. Lokanathan, Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi. Member
- (4) Shri M.K. Gopalenger, Chief (Power) Planning Commission. Member
- (5) Shri M.N. Chakravarti, Project Administrator, Tarapur Atomic Power Project, Department of Atomic Energy, Appollo Pier Road, Bombay-1. Member
- (6) Shri G.N. Pandit, Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, Bombay-1. Member
- (7) Shri S.L. Kakar, Chairman, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur. Member
- (8) Shri T. Channiah, Chairman, Mysore State Electricity Board Bangalore-1. Member
- (9) Shri B.C. Kapur, Chairman, Assam State Electricity Board, Shillong. Member

- (10) Shri J.M. Raina General Member
Manager Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
- (11) Shri S. Bose, Chief Electrical Engineer Damodar Valley Corporation, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
- (12) Shri S.M. Zubair/or Shri R.P. Aiyer (alternate Member) Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India, Killick House, Home Street, Bombay.
- (13) Shri K.G.R. Iyer, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation & Power.
- (14) Director, Load Survey, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), Member Secretary

(c) and (d). The Electric Power Survey Committees do not make any recommendations. They make realistic estimates of demands for power from year to year in the various States etc. and publish these details which help the Government in planning the programme for power development.

Khadi Commission's Proposals for Licensing of Looms

1861. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has rejected the Khadi Commission's proposal to forbid licensing of additional looms and spindles in the mill sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the other concessions sought by the Khadi Commission; and

(d) the extent to which they have been accepted by the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission recently made certain proposals in regard to common production programme for textile industry. These were discussed with the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in a meeting of the Planning Commission.

The main considerations bearing on the licensing of additional spindleage in the mill industry, in the context of the targeted production of cloth by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan were explained to the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. He agreed that the proposed production target of 250 million yards for the Fourth Plan for khadi suggested by the Khadi Commission was so small in relation to the overall cloth production target that it would not be affected by licensing of additional spindleage.

2. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission had also suggested that Govt. should take over 25 to 33 per cent. of the khadi yarn produced for its own requirements. It was felt that it might be difficult for the Government to increase Khadi purchases by five to six times the present level. However, it was agreed that the possibility of mixing Khadi yarn with mill yarn for sale as handloom cloth and also for uniforms for army, police and schools would require technical examination. The matter is, therefore, being taken up by the Planning Commission with the concerned Ministries for necessary examination.

Pensioners

1862. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj have urged upon Government to appoint a high-power commission soon to study the problems of the Pensioners in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Government of India do not consider it necessary to appoint such a Commission.

**Stationery and Printing office,
Calcutta**

1863. { Shri Nambiar;
Shri Imbichibava;
Shri P. Kunhan;

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

(a) the total daily earnings of casual workers employed in the Stationery and Printing Office at Calcutta;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the rates of these workers in view of the rising cost of living; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to decausalise these workers and absorb them as regular workers?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 2.25.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes; such a proposal is under consideration.

**Casual Workers in Stationery and
Printing Office, Calcutta**

1864. { Shri Nambiar;
Shri Imbichibava;
Shri P. Kunhan;

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

(a) the number of workers employed in Government Stationery and Printing Office situated at 3, Church Lane, Calcutta;

(b) the number of casual workers working in this office; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the casual workers are working since 1956?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 169 on the regular establishment.

(b) 80 to 90.

(c) There are 8 such workers.

Aid to Farmers Through State Banks

1865. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Chief Ministers have approached him to formulate a scheme which may provide aid to farmers through State Banks; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It has been suggested from time to time that the State Bank of India should devote greater attention to the question of increasing the quantum of agricultural credit, particularly in areas in which cooperative societies are not strong or well-established.

(b) The question is still under consideration.

यमुना की बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति

1866, श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के एक अधिकारी ने यमुना की बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति की जांच करने के लिये गत वर्ष पंजाब के कुछ गांवों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या इस अधिकारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में संघ सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस मामले में पंजाब सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० राब) : (क) जी, हां । अक्टूबर, 1963 में केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के एक

अधिकारी ने बाढ़ों से प्रभावित पंजाब के कुछ ग्रामों का, जिन में चौरा, डबकौली, हनुमाजरा और चौघावन ग्राम भी सम्मिलित हैं, निरीक्षण किया।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) रिपोर्ट में निरीक्षित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का मूल्यांकन और प्रतिकारक उपायों के सुझाव दिये हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पंजाब सरकार से सिफारिश की गई थी कि वे डबकौली ग्राम पर पत्थर पल-स्तर कार्य का परिवर्धन करे। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग की सलाह पर पंजाब सरकार ने भी बाढ़ प्रभावित ग्रामों की सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ स्कीमें बनाई हैं। मगर विशेषज्ञ समिति जिसने इन स्कीमों की जांच की है, ने अनुभव किया कि इन स्कीमों पर पुनः विचार करके उनमें सुधार लाना आवश्यक है। पंजाब सरकार की पुनरीक्षित स्कीमें प्रतीक्षित हैं।

Income Tax Inspectors

1867. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1678 on the 1st October, 1964 and state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the hardship caused to the Inspectors of Income-Tax who passed the examination for the Income-Tax Officers much earlier and have not yet been promoted;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee gave a favourable recommendation with which the U.P.S.C. also agreed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting the recommendation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Promotions to the post of I.T.O., Class II are made by 'selection' on merit. Income-tax Inspectors who have *inter alia* passed

the I.T.O.'s Examination are eligible to be considered for promotion. Promotion is thus made by selection and not in the order of the date of passing the I.T.O.'s Examination. Passing of the Examination by an Inspector is only a condition of eligibility for consideration. There is thus no question of any hardship being caused to the Inspectors in question. On passing the I.T.O.'s Examination, the Inspectors get two advance increments (in their grade) as an incentive for passing the examination.

(b) and (c). The D.T.A.E.C. had recommended that seniority for purposes of promotion to the next higher grade should be worked out with reference to the date or year of passing the prescribed examination. It was not found possible to accept the recommendation as it would have involved regulating of candidates for the examination.

संसद् सदस्यों का आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों पर खर्च

1868. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों को उनके द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों पर किया गया खर्च वापस नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). संसद् सदस्य केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय द्वारा बतलाई गई दवाइयां उस औषधालय द्वारा निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं।

L.I.C.

1869. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of the Federation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers' Association has submitted a representation for redress of certain grievances and consideration of certain demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a). The Federation has forwarded to Government a copy of their letter to the Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation, containing their demands;

(b). The demands relate to (i) revision of pay scales, (ii) revision of dearness allowance, (iii) grant of bonus and (iv) grant of house-rent allowance.

(c). The matter is being considered by the Corporation in consultation with Government.

General Manager, Jay Engineering Co., Ltd.

1870. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a penalty of Rs. 25,000 has been imposed on the General Manager of M/s. Jay Engineering Co. Ltd., for violation of foreign exchange regulations by the Company;

(b) who are the other directors of the company, whose residences or offices were searched; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A personal penalty of Rs. 25,000 was imposed under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, on the General Manager of the Company as person concerned in

the offence of under-invoicing of goods, and their importation without an appropriate import Trade Control licence.

(b) The residences of the Directors of the Company were not searched.

(c) Does not arise.

'C' Power Station

**1871. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Mantri:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'C' power station in Delhi has not been working satisfactorily for quite some time;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give it a thorough check up; and

(c) whether any other fresh order for the supply of machinery has been placed with the Japanese Firm which supplied the equipment installed in this Power Station?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The 'C' Power Station (Indraprastha Power Station) was closed down from the 7th November, to 4th December, 1964 for check up and overhaul. The overhauling was undertaken as vibrations beyond the permissible limits were noticed in the Turbo-Generator of the Plant firstly in the month of March and then again in August, 1964;

(b) A thorough check up was undertaken by the suppliers of the plant viz. M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd., during the period from 7th November, 1964 to the 4th December, 1964, when the plant was re-commissioned. The plant is under guarantee for a period of three years and any defects, which may be noticed during this period, are to be attended to by the suppliers.

(c) The Government of India has conveyed its approval in principle to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for awarding contract to M/s. Jayanti Engineering Corporation for establishing a 198 MW Thermal Station at Ramadundam on turn-key basis. M/s. Jayanti Engineering Corporation is negotiating with M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha for the supply of generating plant and electrical equipment comprising 3 generating units of 66 MW each.

Also an order for a 30 MW thermal generating unit required by the Assam State Electricity Board for installation at Gauhati is proposed to be placed with M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd. of Japan as their offer is the lowest technically acceptable and the delivery period is only 5 to 10 months. The Ministry of Finance have agreed to the release of foreign exchange in principle under the IV Yen credit.

Working Women's Hostel, New Delhi

1872. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the new hostel for the working women near the Minto Bridge, New Delhi;

(b) when it is expected to be completed;

(c) the originally estimated cost of the hostel and the amount actually spent on it; and

(d) the salient features of this hostel and the total accommodation available for such women in Delhi after its completion?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No hostel is being constructed for working women near the Minto Bridge. The building under construction is intended to be used as a hotel.

(b) Within about six months.

(c) The figures will only be known after the building has been completed and final bills paid. Some additions and alterations have been made even during the course of construction.

(d) It will comprise of over 200 rooms.

Aid from Western Consortium

**1873. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have requested the Western Consortium for £ 1,000,000, aid for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan to finance advance work for the next plan; and

(b) if so, the response of the consortium thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Investment in Private Companies

1874. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the equity shares of private Indian Companies so far made this year in view of the measures announced in the current year's budget proposals to encourage such an investment;

(b) the investment made by each of the different countries; and

(c) the broad principles on which such investment is secured?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A countrywise statement of foreign investment in equity and preference capital approved by the Government of India in Indian companies during

the period April—September, 1964, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. It is not possible to say as to how much of this investment has been influenced by the current year's budget proposals.

(c) The principles on which foreign investment is permitted are broadly indicated in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on the 6th April, 1949 and the Finance Minister's statement on the 10th March, 1964 during the Budget debate. Statement showing Foreign Investments approved by Government of India during the period April 1964 to September, 1964.

Country	(Rs. crores)
U.K.	7.3
West Germany	2.9
U.S.A.	2.8
Switzerland	1.0
France	0.5
Japan	0.5
Other Countries	2.5
TOTAL	17.5

Health Certificates for Indians Going to Andaman Islands

1875. { Shri Nambiar;
Shri Imbichibava;
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Citizens going to Andaman Islands have to obtain health certificates on the international form; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Islands have been free from cholera and smallpox for many years. To prevent the introductions of these diseases into the Islands all those going to the Islands are required to produce Health Certificates.

P.W.D., Andaman and Nicobar Islands

{ Shri Nambiar;
1876. { Shri Imbichibava;
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether any irregularities in the stores and workshop division in the P.W.D. Andaman and Nicobar Islands were reported to the Administration during 1963;

(b) if so, the nature of the irregularities;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). Physical verification of stores conducted in the Public Works Department of the Andamans Administration early in 1962 revealed certain shortages and excesses in the stores account. An officer was deputed to investigate the reasons. He suggested ways and means of avoiding shortages and streamlining the procedure. Steps have been taken to bring the registers up-to-date. The work is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1965. On completion of the physical verification of stores, appropriate action will be taken to adjust the excesses and shortages.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORT SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN BIHAR, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB, MAHARASHTRA AND U.P. ARISING OUT OF INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS FROM THE CENTRE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता

हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में
एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनाज की
अपर्याप्त सप्लाई से बिहार,
उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, महा-
राष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पन्न
गम्भीर खाद्य स्थित के समाचार”।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have placed a statement on the Table of the House explaining the position of the food situation in the States particularly with reference to the Central supply.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ा जाये।

Mr. Speaker: He has placed the statement on the Table of the House. Can the copies of the statement be supplied by 4 O'Clock?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर इस को अभी पढ़ा जायेगा, तो इस बारे में सवाल पूछना आसान हो जायेगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then I shall sion is that it has already been supplied.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then I shall supply it by 4 O'Clock.

Mr. Speaker: These copies may be placed in the Notice Office so that the Members can have them. I will take it up at 3-45 p.m.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री को कहा जाये कि वह इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ दें, नाकि हम उस पर सवाल पूछ सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवालियों के लिए ही तो इस स्टेटमेंट की कॉपियां नोटिस आफिस में रखी जा रही हैं। इस को पीने चार बजे लिया जायेगा। उस वक्त तक माननीय सदस्य उस को देख लें।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (QUERY)

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I have given one Calling Attention Notice regarding the damage of Rameshwaram Island. Will the Minister make a statement by this evening?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have also submitted a notice on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. I will request the hon. lady Member to excuse me at this moment. I will not answer it at this moment. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT, 1956 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1964

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighth Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1964, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3728/64].

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RAISED BY SHRI HEM RAJ REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF HILL AREAS.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table under direction 19 issued by the Speaker, a statement in reply to the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Hem Raj on the 17th December, 1964, regarding development of hill areas. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3729/64].

**STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES,
PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS
GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING VARIOUS
SESSIONS OF THIRD LOK SABHA.**

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Tenth Session, 1964.
Statement No. I.
- (ii) Supplementary Ninth Session, 1964.
Statement No. III.
- (iii) Supplementary Seventh Session, 1964.
Statement No. VIII
- (iv) Supplementary Sixth Session, 1963.
Statement No. XI.
- (v) Supplementary Fourth Session, 1963.
Statement No. XV
- (vi) Supplementary Third Session, 1962-63.
Statement No. XVI

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3730/64 to LT-3735/64].

**STATEMENT REGARDING BREAK-UP OF
COST STRUCTURE OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES**

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding break-up of cost structure of essential commodities.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3736/64].

**MADHYA PRADESH COARSE GRAINS
(EXPORT CONTROL) ORDER, 1964**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madhya Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1811, dated the 18th December, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3737/64].

**MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
(EXCISE DUTIES) AMENDMENT
RULES, 1964 ETC.**

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, on behalf

of Shri Rameshwar Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1702 dated the 5th December, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3738/64].

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

- (i) G. S. R. 1743 dated the 7th December, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1751 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1752 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1753 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. 1754 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1755 dated the 12th December, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3739/64].

(3) 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 Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:

- (i) G.S.R. 1756 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1757 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1758 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1759 dated the 12th December, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. 1760 dated the 12th December, 1964.

(vi) G.S.R. 1761 dated the 12th December, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3740/64].

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant report:

- (i) Statement showing the replies to the recommendation No. 7 of the Hundred and Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) which was included in Chapter IV of the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendation No. 78 of the Hundred and Twelfth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) which was included in Chapter IV of the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

12.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES OF ELEVENTH SITTING

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

12.06 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the

President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st December, 1964:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1964;
- (2) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1964;
- (3) The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1964;
- (4) The Wealth-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

12.06½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:—

- (1) Shri A. Jayaraman 7th September to 3rd October 1964 (Ninth Session).
- (2) Shri R.S. Pandey 16th November to 4th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (3) Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh. 16th November to 8th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (4) Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi. 16th November to 24th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (5) Shri Maheswar Naik. 16th November to 24th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (6) Dr. L.M. Singhvi 16th November to 24th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (7) Shri Bakar Ali Mirza. 27th November to 18th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (8) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed. 16th November to 24th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (9) Shri Vijavasinhrao Ramrao Daffe. 9th December to 24th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (10) Shri Priya Gupta 16th November to 22nd December, 1964 (Tenth Session).
- (11) Shri Dasaratha Deb. 16th November to 7th December, 1964 (Tenth Session).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information. I support the recommendation of the committee that these Members should be granted leave. But I want some information about hon. Members who have fallen ill. Of course, the House is naturally concerned about the four Members who have fallen ill and who have asked for leave up to the end of this session. I hope their illness is nothing to be worried about.....

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Nothing to be worried about.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: because they have asked for leave up to the end of the session.

Shri Nambiar: There is nothing to worry about. (Laughter).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a matter for laughter. We do not know the position, because it is a long period of leave which has been asked for and recommended, and they have asked for leave in advance up to the end of the current session. That means that they have asked for leave for more than a month. I hope that they are well looked after and well treated, and they will come here for the next session.

Mr. Speaker: We hope that the illness would end during the recess.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the recommendations of the Committee be accepted?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members would be informed accordingly.

12.08 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ । मैं समझता था कि एजेंडा पर प्रधान मंत्री के वयान का जिक्र होगा । लेकिन यह बात दिमाग में रखते हुए कि जब डा० लोहिया का

निष्कासन हुआ, तो यह बात चल रही थी कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में एक बयान देंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उन्हीं बातों पर बयान देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बयान देने वाले हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह बयान किस विषय पर है, यह जानकारी लेने का हम को हक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही जानकारी तो मैं दे रहा हूँ कि उसी के सम्बन्ध में है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : तो उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । जिस मुद्दे को ले कर इस सदन में माननीय संसद्-कार्य मंत्री, श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह, ने वचन दिया और इस सदन में इस हद तक मामला चला गया कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, का निष्कासन हुआ, अब उसी मुद्दे पर, उन्हीं बातों पर, प्रधान मंत्री का बयान इस लिये बेमतलब हो जायेगा कि जिन माननीय सदस्य ने उस मुद्दे को उठाना चाहा था, उन के इस सदन में न रहने से उस पर बहस न होगी और प्रश्न नहीं किये जा सकेंगे । जिस सवाल को ले कर एक माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में निष्कासित किये गये, उन की अनुपस्थिति में उस सवाल का जवाब देना अनुचित होगा ।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने इस सदन में एक बार वाढ़ के प्रश्न को उठाया था, परन्तु उस को नहीं उठाने दिया गया और आप की आज्ञा को शिरोधार्य करते हुए मुझे सदन से निकाल दिया गया । उस के बाद उसी वाढ़ की समस्या पर इस सदन में बहस हुई । आज इस सदन में उसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है कि जिस विषय को ले कर एक सम्मानित सदस्य को सदन से निकाला गया हो, उसी विषय पर उन्हीं माननीय सदस्य की पीठ के पीछे प्रधान मंत्री का वयान हो ।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि या तो सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य को इस सदन में आने दिया जाये और प्रधान मंत्री अपना बयान आज चार बजे दें, ताकि माननीय सदस्य यहां आ कर इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछ सकें। अगर प्रधान मंत्री और सदन को इस में कोई आपत्ति हो, तो मैं विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां इतने दिन तक यह मामला टला—प्रधान मंत्री को चाहिए था कि वह यहां उपस्थित रहते, क्योंकि भाषण देने और डिग्री लेने से इस सदन में उपस्थित रहना ज्यादा जरूरी है और अगर वह सदन में उपस्थित रहते, तो माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, द्वारा उठाये गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते और इस प्रकार इतना विवाद न उठता—तो जब अगला सेशन शुरू होगा, उस वक्त वह अपना बयान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने दो बातें उठाई हैं। उन का कहना है कि या तो डा० लोहिया के सस्पेंशन, मुग्रत्तिली, के आर्डर को तब्दील कर दिया जाये और यह बयान आज चार बजे हो, ताकि वह इस में भाग ले सकें और अगर यह हाउस ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार न हो, . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सरकार।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार का क्या सवाल है। मुग्रत्तिली का सवाल तो हाउस का है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह तर्क का प्रश्न है, प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि हाउस के सामने आ जाये 'हां' या 'नहीं' के रूप में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल हाउस ने फैसला कर लिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तर्क का फैसला तर्क से होना चाहिये या नहीं। तर्क का जवाब क्या है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री और संसद्-कार्य मंत्री क्या कहना चाहते हैं उस के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया जाये।

श्री किशन पटनायक (संबलपुर) : प्रधान मंत्री का क्या कहना है। और जो डिग्री लेने चले गये उस के सम्बन्ध में उन का क्या कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दोनों माननीय सदस्य एक वक्त पर बोलेंगे तो मैं कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता। (Interruptions) श्री यादव ने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया लेकिन जब मैं जवाब देता हूं तो उस को वह सुनने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह उठाया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जिन मेम्बर ने नोटिस दिया था वह आज मौजूद नहीं हैं क्योंकि इस सदन के फैसले के अनुसार उन को मुग्रत्तिल कर दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि या तो जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें उस समय उन सदस्य को बुला लिया जाये और वह यहां मौजूद रहें उस वक्त ताकि वह भी बहस में भाग ले सकें, या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जहां इतनी देर की है वहां आज भी बयान न दें और इस का वक्त जब आगे आये तो बयान हो जिस में कि वह सदस्य बहस में हिस्सा ले सकें। यही दो बातें कही गई हैं न।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस का जवाब उस दिन हो चुका और मैं ने अपना विचार जाहिर कर दिया था कि वह गवर्नमेंट का कहना नहीं है। वह मेरे साथ ताल्लुक रखता है या हाउस के साथ, और उस को लेना अब मुमकिन नहीं है। दूसरी चीज जो आप चाहते हैं वह सवाल भी, मेरे खयाल में प्रधान मंत्री का बयान हो जाये उस के बाद हो सकता है कि आया इस पर चर्चा हो या न हो। गवर्नमेंट के रवैये का पता चलेगा कि आया वह चर्चा करने को तैयार है या नहीं। अगर यह मालूम हुआ कि वह चर्चा के लिये तैयार है तो यह सवाल जो अगला सेशन आयेगा उस में भी हो सकता है। उस समय डा० लोहिया भी यहां होंगे और वह उस में भाग ले सकते हैं। अगर यह बात हुई कि चर्चा यहां न हो तो किसी के उस में भाग लेने का

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है इसलिये पहले हम वह बयान सुन लेते हैं उस के बाद पता चलेगा कि आया चर्चा होगी या नहीं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक बयान हो चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं । क्या मैं गवर्नमेंट से कह दूँ कि वह बयान न दे, आप यह चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हाँ, बिल्कुल मैं चाहूँगा कि या तो पहली बात हो या दूसरी बात हो ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप बाद में कह लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयान पर विचार करने के पहले मैं ने जो तीन सवाल उठाये उन के बारे में आप से कुछ खुलासा चाहता हूँ । पहला तो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न था । . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बयान तो अभी आया नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, उस का खुलासा कर दीजिये, फिर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । एक तो विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव मैं ने संसद्-कार्य मंत्री के खिलाफ दिया था क्योंकि उन्होंने वादा फरामोशी की । यह मैं ने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत दिया था । फिर अध्यक्ष के निर्देश संख्या 115 के अन्तर्गत मैं ने परसों गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा ने जो गलत बयानी की थी उस की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचा था । इस बारे में मैं आप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ । दूसरी बात यह कि परसों जब कार्रवाई हुई तो आप ने वहस के दौरान ब्रिटेन का उदाहरण दिया था और कहा था कि जो

निन्दा का प्रस्ताव होता है उस के बारे में तारीख देना या न देना सरकार के अधीन है । इस के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आप ने जो ब्रिटेन का उदाहरण दिया था उस में और इस केस में फर्क है । ब्रिटेन में पहले से इन्कार कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस संसद् में तो मंत्री ने स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के लौटने पर उन से परामर्श कर के और उन की सहूलियत के अनुसार तारीख निश्चित की जायेगी । इसलिये आप के द्वारा ब्रिटेन का प्रश्न उठाने से सदन प्रभावित हो गया । उस बारे में भी मैं आप का खुलासा चाहता हूँ । जब ब्रिटेन का केस अलग है और यहां स्पष्ट वचन दिया गया है, आश्वासन दिया गया है, तो दो चीजों को मिलाना और सदन पर प्रभाव डालना कुछ अनुचित मालूम पड़ता है । मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ने जान बूझ कर ऐसा नहीं किया, फिर भी मैं इस बारे में खुलासा चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली चीज तो यह कि यह एक अजीब बात करना होगा कि एक दिन हम एक फसला लें फिर दूसरे दिन उस पर बहस की जाये और उस के लिये कहा जाये कि यह अनुचित था और यह ठीक नहीं हुआ था । उस के ऊपर खुलासा मांगा जाये । यह तो कभी हो नहीं सकता । उस को मैं खोल नहीं सकता । दूसरा सवाल है प्रिविलेज मोशन का । मैं ने उसे देखा और उस से इन्कार कर दिया । उस में कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता नहीं । तीसरी बात है रूल 115 की । मैं इस का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बात गलत है कि मैं ने उन से कोई जवाब मांगा है । तीनों चीजें खत्म हुई ।

अब अगर प्रधान मंत्री कोई जवाब देना चाहते हैं तो दें ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): If you permit me, I shall make a brief statement.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा था और मेरे दो सवाल थे । उन का निर्णय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री उस के बारे में जवाब दे रहे हैं या अपना बयान दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को जवाब दे लेने दीजिये, उस के बाद जो कुछ आप कहना चाहेंगे, मैं सुन लूँगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आदमी बोल रहा है दूसरा भी उसी के साथ बोलता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा ऐतराज है प्रधान मंत्री के बयान पर अगर उसका सन्बन्ध उन के अपने बयान से है, लेकिन अगर वह मैंने जो दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं उनका उत्तर देते हैं तो मैं उसे सुन रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : डा० लॉहिया को बुलाया जाये । उसके बाद मैं बयान सुनने के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । जहाँ तक डा० लॉहिया के बुलाने का ताल्लुक है, उसका जवाब तो मैं उस दिन दे चुका हूँ और वही मेरा जवाब आज भी है । उसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर का मैं इस तरह से रोकने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि वह कोई बयान नहीं दे सकते । प्राइम मिनिस्टर लीडर आफ दि हाउस हैं । वह जिस वक्त बयान देना चाहें दे सकते हैं । उनको रोकना मेरे अख्तियार में नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : डा० राम मनोहर लॉहिया के बाहर रहते हुए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मौजूदा सरकार का आधार वाद-विवाद से भागना है और इस सवाल को टालना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस अब आप सुनिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे रहे हैं या अपना बयान दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं बयान सुनूँगा तब इसका पता चलेगा । (Interruptions.) मेम्बर साहवान रुकावट न डालें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री का बयान किम बात पर हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मेम्बर साहब रुकावट न डालें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं रुकावट नहीं डाल रहा हूँ । मैं यहाँ संसदीय प्रणाली चलाना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि नियमानुसार काम चले । कि नी को सताकर और बहस से भागकर काम चले । पहले मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिल जाये कि प्रधान मंत्री क्या बयान देना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बयान सुनने के बाद मैं उसको देखूँगा । लोग एक साथ न बोलें । (Interruptions.)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि पहले उनका जवाब मिलना चाहिये फिर आगे काम चलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बयान का विषय जानना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, यादव साहब, मैं कई दफे कह चुका हूँ कि इतने माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जाते हैं और दो माननीय सदस्य एक साथ एक वक्त में बोलें चले जाते हैं, फिर भी आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते और कार्रवाई को आप चलने नहीं देते । लीडर आफ दि हाउस को यह हक हासिल है, उसका प्रिविलेज है, कि अगर वह कोई बयान देना चाहते हैं तो वह किसी वक्त दे सकते हैं । मैं उनको रोक नहीं सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : विषय क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बयान के बाद उसका विषय हर एक को पता लग जायेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं उस हक के खिलाफ नहीं जाता, मैं यह कभी नहीं कहता कि प्रधान मंत्री को अधिकार नहीं है बयान देने का । लेकिन मैंने जो दो मुद्दे उठाये और उनके बारे में आपसे भी पूछा । मैं पहले उनका उत्तर चाहूंगा कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि वह आज बयान न देकर उन मुद्दों का उत्तर बाद में दें जिनके बारे में इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य को निष्कासित किया गया । अगर यह बात उनकी मंजूर नहीं तो वतला दें कि उनका बयान किस बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह बयान देंगे तो पता लग जायेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा सवाल स्पष्ट है, अगर उसका भी उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता तो इस तरह से कैसे हमारी कार्रवाई चलेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या आप काम नहीं चलने देंगे ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सदन अड़ंगा लगाना चाहता है तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । इसका पता नहीं चला है कि बयान किस बात के ऊपर हो रहा है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । जब लीडर आफ दि हाउस बोलें या किसी सदस्य को बोलने की इजाजत आप दें तो कुछ सदस्य बार बार बाधा डाल कर उसको न बोलने दें फिर भी वह सदन में रहें क्या उचित है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : श्री तिवारी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): This is too much. There should be a limit. He should be named.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Because some of us are not in the habit of raising points of order, we hardly can get a word edgewise, in between. I wanted to make a submission on what is going on here, but was not enabled to.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप काम नहीं चलने देंगे क्या ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं इस तरह से बिल्कुल काम नहीं चलने दूंगा । मैं अपने प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।
श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस सदन की कार्रवाई में बाधा डाल रहे हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल का फैसला क्या संख्या बल से किया जायेगा या न्याय की बात भी होगी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर अभी तक नहीं मिला है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं माननीय सदस्य का जो कि इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं नाम लेकर कहूंगा कि श्री रामसेवक यादव जान बूझ कर, परमिस्टेंटली और लगातार हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं इस वास्ते मैं उनको कहूंगा कि वे सदन से बाहर चले जायें ।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav**

(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left the House).

****Not recorded.**

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): His remarks should be expunged. (Interruptions.)

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Whatever he has said should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: These words need not be put in the proceedings

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT'S
POSITION ON CHINESE AGGRESSION

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Sarvshri Prakash Vir Shastri and S. M. Banerjee have expressed the view in their Motion that there have been some contradictory statements regarding China's aggression and claims on our territory. I cannot help feeling that this is based on some misunderstanding and I, therefore, take this opportunity of restating our position on this question in order to remove any such misunderstanding.

Some time after the Chinese had committed aggression on our borders, the Colombo Proposals were formulated by certain friendly countries. The Government of India accepted these proposals, but the Chinese Government did not do so. Later, the Ceylonese Prime Minister consulted us on the question of Civilian Check-Posts in the demilitarised zone of Ladakh. In reply the Government of India indicated their willingness to agree to there being no posts of either side in the said demilitarised zone. Since then there have been no further developments. In this context, the question of any negotiations does not arise at present.

The Government of India believe in the pursuit of peace and in settlement by mutual discussions, provided always that such discussions can be held consistently with the honour and dignity of the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. Does the Government, adhere firmly to the policy laid down earlier in the time of the late Prime Minister—many of us on this side differ from that policy also, but at least that minimum which they proclaimed then—that they will not depart a jot or a tittle from the Colombo proposals and, if it is not so, to what extent is the Government proposing to climb down?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Our position in regard to the Colombo proposals is quite clear. We stick to what the late Prime Minister had said, that we cannot go beyond what the Colombo proposals contain.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : इधर एक अर्थ से चीन को लेकर हमारी सरकार एक फिसलन के रास्ते पर चल रही है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कई बार कहा था कि जब तक चीन हमारे प्रदेश से हट नहीं जाता है तब तक उनके साथ कोई बातचीत नहीं होगी। लेकिन हमने देखा कि फिर 8 सितम्बर को सीमा की बात चली। उसके बाद यह कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव आये फिर उसके बाद यह नया सुझाव आया है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान अपनी वहाँ चेकपोस्ट नहीं बनायेगा तो चीन भी और चक पोस्ट्स नहीं बनायेगा और इस तरह बातचीत हो सकती है। इस तरह एक फिसलन के रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि अणु विस्फोट करके चीन ने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल कर लें इस तरह से भाषण न देते चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कहा गया कि चीन ने अणु विस्फोट करके मानव जाति का अपमान किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार चूँकि चीन ने समस्त मानव जाति के विचारों और राय का यह

[श्री मधुलिमये]

विस्फोट करके अपमान किया है, कोई एक स्पष्ट नीति बनायेगी और क्या भारत सरकार चीन के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने के लिये तत्काल तैयार है ?

दूसरी बात मेरी यह है और वह उससे सम्बन्ध रखती है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिमये साहब, मैं यह आपका भाषण आखिर कब तक सुनता रहूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सम्मानपूर्वक समझना करने की जो बात की जाती है कि हम चीन के साथ सम्मानपूर्ण समझौता करेंगे तो उसमें भारत माता की भूमि का उसके किसी एक हिस्से का सोदा तो नहीं होगा, इसका मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जब यह जानबीत चले तब पता चलेगा कि क्या बहस मुबाहसा होता है अभी मैं इस बारे में कैसे कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या भूमि का सोदा करने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : भूमि देने का तो कोई प्रश्न उठता नहीं है वाकी जैसा कि मैंने कहा अभी सदन में यह कह सकता कठिन है कि क्या बहस मुबाहसा होगा ।

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): The late Prime Minister had offered to take this question of the dispute with China to the International Court at the Hague and this House has approved of that. There was a report that a similar proposal that an impartial, third party under the auspices of the United Nations must go into this question and demarcate the area. Has the Government refused that . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is having such a long introduction. I am requesting the Members to be brief.

Shri Swell: May I know the reasons which persuaded the Government to accept the first proposal and to refuse the second proposal?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला । मैंने पूछा था कि सरकार यह अणु विस्फोट को लेकर चीन के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध का विच्छेद करने के लिये तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को सवाल करने की इजाजत दी । उन्होंने सवाल कर लिया और जवाब भी आ गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला । इस तरीके से कार्यवाही कैसे चल सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बहुत हो चुका जवाब भी आ गया । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वे मेरे प्रश्न का साफ और स्पष्ट जवाब दें । इस तरीके से सवालों से भागना अच्छा नहीं है । इस में सदन का अपमान होना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस तरीके से माननीय सदस्य चलते रहे तो हाउस की कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने में मैं आप की सहायता करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैंने जो सवाल उठाया है प्रान

मंत्री उस का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। जब वे कहते हैं कि अणु विस्फोट कर के चीन ने मानव जाति का अपमान किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वह चीन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आना ही चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये इस सदन की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप की मदद करना चाहता हूँ। आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहें कि वे जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इन का नाम ले कर

श्री मधु लिमये : सारा देश जानना चाहता है। उस का स्पष्ट उत्तर आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं माननीय सदस्य का नाम लेकर यह कहता हूँ कि श्री मधु लिमये जानबूझ कर इस सदन की कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं और उस को रोक रहे हैं इसलिए मैं उन को कहता हूँ कि वह सदन से बाहर चले जायें।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह मोशन रखता हूँ कि इधर पिछले तीन, चार रोज से आये दिन यह जो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के हाउस से निकाले जाने की घटनाएं हो रही हैं प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि वे इसलिए निकलना चाहते हैं ताकि अखबारों में रोज उन के बारे में चर्चा आती रहे इसलिए इन घटनाओं का समाचार अखबारों में न छापा जाय।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन (तुमकुर) : मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह खबर अखबारों में नहीं निकलनी चाहिए।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): When the motive is *bona fide*, it is all right. But when the motive is *mala fide*, this House has got and you have also got the power that this matter may not be reported in the press. The *mala fide* purpose is also served if it is published.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Regarding the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Kachhaviya that news of this kind should not be given prominence in the Press, I submit that this House has no power, and if this House has any power, this power should not be used to restrict the freedom of the Press. The Press has its own conscience, has its own rules and has its own ways of selecting what should be played up in the Press and what should not be played up in the Press. We may appeal to them, but beyond that we may not go.

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : इस हाउस को हमेशा इस बात का अख्तियार है कि वह इस बात को रोक सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ऐसा करना चाहिए या नहीं।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : हाउस को हमेशा इस बात का अख्तियार है कि इस किस्म की हिदायत प्रेस को दे सके। कुछ सदस्यों ने इस बात का तहैया कर लिया है कि वे यहां पर इस किस्म की कार्यवाहियां करें, जिस से सदन की कार्यवाही न चल सके और उन को पब्लिसिटी मिले।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सबलपुर) : यह गलत बात है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : जो सदस्य इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर के फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, हमें उन को इस तरह फायदा उठाने से रोकना चाहिए। यह बड़ा मुनासिब होगा कि प्रेस को यह हिदायत दी जाये कि यहां पर महज पब्लिसिटी के लिए जो इस किस्म की कार्यवाही हो रही है, उस को न छाप जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि यहां यह एसास हुआ कि वाज्र वक्त्र ऐसी बातें इस गरज से की जाती हैं कि वे अत्रवारों में छप सकें। मेम्बर साहब ने इस बारे में एक मोशन भी दी है। इस से मुझे वाकई बहुत तसल्ली हुई है और मेरा खयाल है कि बाकी माननीय सदस्य इस से इत्तिफाक करेंगे, लेकिन मेरा खयाल यह है कि जल्दी में हमें ऐसी पाबन्दी नहीं लगानी चाहिए। जब ऐसे लोग बिल्कुल ज्यादा ऐसे काम करते जायेंगे, तो पब्लिक भी अपने आप उस का अन्दाजा लगाती जायेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त इस पर ज्यादा जोर न दिया जाये और न इस पर और डिस्कशन किया जाये।

Dr. Swell: The Prime Minister was going to reply to my question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That has been lost now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may repeat it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Prime Minister has made an important statement and today is the last day of this session. Will you please permit us to put a few questions, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Dr. Swell may repeat his question.

Dr. Swell: May I know what are the reasons which persuaded the Government to accept the late Prime Minister's proposal to take this question of our dispute with China to the International Court at the Hague and dissuaded the Government from accep-

ting a similar proposal that an impartial third party under the auspices of the UN may be requested to go into the question of our border dispute with China and to demarcate it on scientific lines?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Firstly, I do not know who makes that proposal and who has made that proposal. If there is no such specific proposal from any quarter, why should we raise it and discuss it?

Dr. Swell: Yesterday the Foreign Minister in the other House had referred to it.

Mr. Speaker: No further arguments. Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Every time a reference is made about Government's intention with regard to negotiations with China, the Prime Minister and other spokesmen of the Government say this simple thing that we are pledged to peaceful negotiations and we shall not do anything which may infringe the honour and dignity of the country. We are sure that he would be bearing in mind the honour of the country. But what we are worried about is the territorial integrity of the country. Will the Prime Minister make a categorical assurance to this House that no agreement will be reached with China which may involve in any way giving even an inch of the territory of the country? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no question of any negotiation just at present. All these things could arise when a discussion takes place or it is fixed (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I admire the parliamentary skill which Shri Shastri and his colleagues are evolving in avoiding replies to our questions (*Interruption*). Sir, I want you to help us. What hindrance is there, what comes in the way of giving this solemn assurance to Parliament that no negotiations will be entered into, no agreement will be reached which

may involve our territory? My emphasis is only on peace, dignity and honour (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. You have ruled times without number that the minister's answers should be precise, concise and very clear. Now my hon. colleague, Shri Nath Pai's question, was whether the Government will give an assurance that not an inch of territory will be bargained or negotiated away. The Prime Minister said that we are not to negotiate at present and all these questions will arise, if I heard him right, when we go to the table, when we go to negotiate. That means he has got at the back of his mind the possibility of this question arising. Therefore, we want to know the Government's attitude at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Inferences and interpretations are for hon. Members to draw.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That shows the unclarity of the answer. It is the most vital issue for the country, for India, for our motherland. (*Interruptions*). There is profound silence on the Treasury Benches. Parliament had pledged itself, had passed a resolution on 14th November, 1962.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, you are so indulgent that you are persisting in looking this side that the Prime Minister is failing to catch your eye. He has been looking towards you for allowing him to give a reply to my question. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May your glance fall on him also.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने इस सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि जब तक चीन भारतीय धरती से नहीं हट जाता

है, तब तक उस के साथ बातचीत का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता। उस के बाद जो स्थितियाँ बदली हैं उन में दो तीन प्रकार इस प्रकार के आए हैं, जैसे पाकिस्तान के साथ चीन का समझौता होना, जिस में चीन के द्वारा उस भारतीय धरती पर अपना अधिकार करने की बात कही गई है, जिस पर पाकिस्तान गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किए हुए है, नेफा और लद्दाख के कई लाख वर्ग-मील हिस्से पर चीन का दावा और तटस्थ राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में कोलम्बो-प्रस्ताव-देशों की जो बैठक प्रधान मंत्री बुलाना चाहते थे, चीन द्वारा उस को न होने देना, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ माननीय सदस्य तो यह मिसाल कायम करें कि सवाल मुस्तसर हो। इतना बड़ा स्टेटमेंट कर के सवाल पूछना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इन परिस्थितियों में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि चीन का रुख धीरे-धीरे और बिगड़ने की ओर है, और कड़ा तथा कड़वा होने की ओर है, तब भारत सरकार अपने पुराने समझौतावादी और समन्वयवादी रुख को कब तक कायम रखेगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शाहश्री : जो हमारा निश्चय है, उस निश्चय को और कोलम्बो प्रोपोज़ल को पार्लियामेंट ने भी माना है। हम उन प्रस्तावों पर कायम हैं और अगर कोई कार्यवाही होने वाला है, तो वह उन प्रस्तावों के अनुसार ही होगी।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I appreciate your indulgence in permitting me to have it on record that, so far as this part of the House is concerned—I may not speak for the entire House—the reply which the hon. Prime Minister has given to the question put by Shri Nath Pai has left us not only unsatisfied but uneasy too.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question which has been put is a very pertinent question but the reply that has been given . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? Let him ask it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not putting any embellishment to it. I want to know definitely and categorically from the Prime Minister what prevents him from giving a categorical answer to a categorical question that not an inch of land will be surrendered to China while negotiating. This is a very pertinent question and a categorical answer is called for, particularly in view of the diabolical reply that he has given today which will cause unrest in the minds of the public at large.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are not going to give up our Indian territory. But it is true that the Colombo Proposals are there and we have to keep them in mind.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह मानते हुए कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य लोग जो भाषण यहां देते हैं या सवाल करते हैं वे अखबार में उसे छपवाना नहीं चाहते हैं, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी जो वयान दिया वह डा० लोहिया, श्री शास्त्री और श्री वनर्जी के जिस प्रस्ताव को आप ने ऐडमिट किया था उस में सिर्फ एक तिहाई का उत्तर दिया, दो तिहाई पर कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं ने आप को आज पत्र भी लिखा था और मछली बाजार के स्पष्टीकरण के बारे में उस में कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब तो मैं ने दे दिया है। अब और समय मैं इस में नहीं लगा सकता।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कन्नल) : एक प्रश्न मुझे भी पूछ लेने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस वक्त बस।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं मोघा प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब स्वामी जी, आप के आगे तो मुझे झुकना ही पड़ता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमेशा झुकता रहा हूं। अब भी मैं आप की आज्ञा से पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर इस इकरार पर कि आगे जब मैं कहूंगा तो उस वक्त आप झुक जायेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चीन का हमारे प्रति पहले से भी कठोर व्यवहार है और हमारी भूमि पर भी उस का अधिकार है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से भी उस ने सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया है। इन हालात में भी हम चीन के साथ बात चीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो क्या इस से हमारा सम्मान यथापूर्व रहेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बतलाइये प्रधान मंत्री साहब।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हां। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई असम्मान या अनादर की बात नहीं है। हमारी एक नीति है कि अगर कोई बात मुलह से तय हो सकती है तो हम उस को तय करना चाहते हैं। बाकी इस में हमारी कोई इज्जत घटेगी, ऐसा मेरा खयाल नहीं है। बल्कि उस से हमारी इज्जत दुनिया में बढ़ी ही है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बस स्वामी जी, मैं ने आप से इकरार ले लिया था। अब आप को नहीं पूछना चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसी बात पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर भी नहीं। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Now the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir..

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Sir, I have been standing for some time.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have already passed on to the next subject. It will create great difficulties for me. So, I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, I rarely get up, and whenever I try to catch your eye, I miss it. It is my misfortune.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Hon. Members would recall that in the last session of the Parliament I had occasion to review economic conditions in the country. During the current session the House has had several opportunities for discussing the emergent economic situation, particularly in regard to agricultural prices. The steps we have taken, and propose to take, to increase agricultural production and to regulate the distribution of agricultural commodities have also been the subject of discussion both in this House and outside. My intention in making a statement in the House today, however, is to deal with some other areas which have an equal bearing on the health of the economy.

2. The steps we took during the first two years of the current plan period to overcome the shortage of transport, power and coal have had a salutary effect on industrial production. Despite the difficulties created by the Chinese attack on our borders, industrial production in 1963-64 increased by 9.2 per cent as against an increase of 8 per cent in 1962-63 and 6.4 per cent in 1961-62. It is too early yet to forecast the outlook on industrial production for the current year as a whole. It is,

however, clear that in many of our important industries we have now reached a situation where further increases in production will depend materially on our ability to bring new capacity into operation as soon as possible. In the public sector, programmes for expansion in a number of basic industries, such as steel and machine building, are well under way. In the private sector also arrangements for licensing establishment of new capacity as well as for providing foreign exchange for the import of equipment have been completed. Simultaneously, we have taken many steps, such as the establishment of the Development Bank and the Unit Trust, to provide adequate resources for the promotion of industrial activity.

3. Nevertheless, it is generally felt—and this feeling is to a large extent true—that the investment climate is not there, that is, there is something lacking in our present arrangements for stimulating a greater flow of savings into industrial investment. While these arrangements are fairly adequate in regard to loan finance which along with internal resources of industry constitute a very important element in industrial investment, the lacuna in respect of individual investment in equities is there. But in a community in which we seek to extend the area of participation by the people in industrial expansion, there is need for greater stimulation of investment in equities. I feel that our present arrangements in this regard are not adequate. As the House is aware the state of the capital market for equity issues, particularly those of new issues, is far from encouraging. A large proportion of equity issues has had to be taken up by under-writers in the recent past. The main reason for this is that the investing classes, particularly those with modest means, find it difficult to wait for several years without any return on their investment in the shape of dividends. Those who cannot afford to wait at all, prefer

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

debentures and other forms of investment which give some immediate return. Others who look for a higher return and for that purpose are prepared to wait for some time, still prefer to stake a claim on the first profits of new companies by subscribing for preference shares. Most, therefore, are inhibited from subscribing to the ordinary equity shares of new companies. At the same time, it is precisely in important industries where the gestation period is somewhat long that creation of capacity by building up new units is particularly desirable. In order to deal with this situation and to encourage private investment in equities from now onwards Government desire to announce some measures which I propose to include in the next Finance Bill.

4. The intention is to provide that investment by individuals in ordinary equity shares floated for the first time by new companies embarking on industrial ventures will be entitled to an assistance from Government which will go to reduce the amount of the ultimate outgo from the individual in respect of investments during that year. This assistance will take the form of tax credit certificates valid for a limited number of years. This assistance that Government intends to give in regard to any particular investment in industrial companies will be spread over four years. To ensure that the investment is made by a genuine investor and not made for speculative purposes, the scheme has been devised as follows: For investments upto Rs. 15,000, tax credit certificates will be issued for an amount equal to 5 per cent of the value of the investment each year for four years so long as the shares are held by the original investor and are not transferred. For the next Rs. 10,000 of investment, the assistance will be of the order of 3 per cent per year for the same period, and for the next slab of Rs. 10,000, it will be 2 per cent per year for the same period. In all,

therefore, there will be a ceiling of Rs. 35,000 in terms of investment by an individual during a given year which would qualify for this assistance. Assuming that the full amount is invested in a year, the total value of the tax credit certificates earned on investments in any given year will be limited to Rs. 1,250 per year for a period of four years. The investment need not be in any one particular company alone. It will be the aggregate that counts for the assistance. These tax certificates can be used to discharge all income-tax liabilities. In cases where the total liability in respect of these taxes, I would like to say all direct taxes, is less than the amount of the tax credit certificate, or where there is no tax liability at all, the amounts refunded after twelve months from the date of issue of the certificate. The amounts covered by the tax certificates will be treated as capital receipt and not taxed as income as it is intended to reduce the amount of the ultimate outgo from an individual in respect of investments which qualify for this assistance. While any such investment will, if transferred or sold during the period of four years, cease thereafter to qualify for this assistance, cases of devolution by inheritance will not be regarded as transfers.

5. As I have said at the outset, it is Government's intention to provide that subscriptions to all new issues by industrial concerns made from now onwards will qualify for tax credit certificates. Further details, such as the Industries to be covered and the procedure for obtaining tax credit certificates are being explained shortly in a Press Note. Hon. Members will note that in devising this assistance Government have taken particular care to encourage the growing class of people who have only modest surpluses to invest even though they may not have any significant tax liability. It is my hope that this measure, together

with all the other measures that we have already taken, will encourage equity investment by individuals and would further facilitate the establishment of new industrial units in the country.

6. The Government Securities market has for sometime now depended mainly for subscription from institutions, some of them Government agencies. Private subscription to Government securities has been very small. Possibly, private investment goes into other forms of investment opportunities provided by Government. Even so, it seems necessary for Government to cultivate this market. Income earned on Government securities is at present subject to the unearned income surcharge. It is proposed to provide that in the case of individuals, the surcharge leviable on unearned income will not be levied on income arising from interest on Government securities.

7. I would also refer to another change which it is proposed to be introduced. We have been receiving a significant amount of remittances from our nationals and others who are not normally residents of this country. Of late, there has been a decline in the total amounts received by way of such remittances and the Government has received a number of representations in regard to the facilities which we provide to non-residents who wish to remit money to India. I would like to reiterate that the money repatriated by non-residents is not subject to taxation even as at present. What is more non-residents who bring money into India for temporary periods are allowed to repatriate freely these funds provided they are kept in a non-resident account and income-tax is paid on any interest earned. Because of this provision regarding the payment of income-tax on interest earned, many non-residents particularly those of Indian origin, who might have otherwise liked to keep their funds in India for varying

periods are discouraged from doing so as many other countries offer more attractive facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to provide that interest accruing in a non-resident account on moneys transferred by a non-resident to India from abroad through recognised banking channels and maintained in any bank in India will be exempt from Indian taxation. Such interest will not be included in the taxable income if any, of the non-resident for the assessment year 1965-66 and subsequent years. Repatriation of these funds together with interest earned will of course continue to be allowed freely as at present.

8. The measures I have just announced all relate to taxation matters and will therefore have naturally to form a part of the next Finance Bill. I have, however, decided to announce them at this stage and make them applicable from now onwards as I feel that, even during the next two months, these measures would have a beneficial effect on the economy.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, this statement may be circulated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This statement should be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

12.55 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up legislative business. Submission to the vote of the House of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 23rd December, 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith, as amended, be passed.”

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I wish to invite your attention to rule 367 of the Rules of Procedure and make a few submissions in connection with that. Yesterday afternoon when you were not in the Chair....

Mr. Speaker: First of all, I have to apologise to the House. Ordinarily, I remain present in the Chamber....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No; that is all right.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): No aspersions on you.

Mr. Speaker: But I am sorry that I was not here. Yesterday I had trouble in my eye; therefore, I left at half past three o'clock. I wanted to apologise to the House; otherwise, normally I do remain here till the House rises.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Far be it from my mind to find fault with you.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that the House finds fault with me. But Shri Ranga has written to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your spirit of dedication to the House, to Parliament is worthy of emulation by the Treasury Benches also.

Shri Nath Pai: Now that you yourself have apologised for your very temporary absence from the House, may we....

Mr. Speaker: That question cannot be taken up now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday, in the afternoon, as the glittering debate on the Gold (Control) Bill limped to its foregone conclusion, the close of the debate was marked, unfortunately, by a few sizzling moments. I am reading from the transcript, because there was infringement, maybe technical, of rule 367. If there had not been that infringement, all this trouble or whatever you may call it would not have arisen in the House. May I read out rule 367?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It was agreed that nothing of the talk that took place between Shri Ranga and Mr. Chairman would be on record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do agree that that was agreed between the Chairman and Shri Ranga. But my point is different. Sub-rule (1) of rule 367 says:

"On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'."

Then, the second one says:

"The Speaker shall then say: 'I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it'."

Then follows:

"If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice:"—

it says, "he shall say twice"—

"The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it"—

that is, the Ayes have it; or, the Noes have it, the Noes have it.

Now, if you look to the transcript of the debates—I have got a copy, the reporters' copy, here from the Library—what happened was that my hon. friend, Shri Sonavane who was in the Chair.... (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Sonavane, and not Sonavane.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "Sonavane". I have known him for more than ten years.

Mr. Speaker: Why spend time on whether it is "Sonavane" or "Sonavane"?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not do it; other Members said that.

Mr. Speaker: He might briefly state his point of order. Why take time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have quoted the rule. You wanted us to quote the rule in advance; that is why I quoted rule 367 first.

Now, will you kindly take the reporters' copy of the transcript with you? My hon. friend, Shri Masani, at the close of the debate, as the Chairman was about to put the question to vote, said:

"Sir, on a point of order. There is another business before the House".

If you look to the previous page, the time given there is 16.30. It was already past 4.30 and at this page it would be 4.32 or 4.33; it shall be 16.33, perhaps. According to the agenda, the list of business, yesterday there was another item to be taken up at 4.30, that is, the Minister's reply to the debate regarding the price of cars. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, rightly raised that point. He was quite right in raising that point that there was other business before the House at 4.30 p.m. and he said:

"further consideration of this motion will have to be postponed till tomorrow."

He was absolutely right, perfectly right, in saying that. What does the Chairman say? It is:

"Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is a point of order."—

—he rightly repeated it again. Then, further the Chairman says:

"Mr. Chairman: It is a matter of convenience to take up that item....".

Sir, in Parliament, I think, you have hardly—if my memory does not betray me—ruled that convenience should take precedence.... (Interruption).

13 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Convenience of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not make it clear. He says:

"It is a matter of convenience..."

Then, Mr. Masani said:

"We cannot allow any deviation from the procedure...."

—rightly again—and the Chairman again repeats:

"It is a question of convenience."

Whose or for whom, he did not say. And then Mr. Ranga rightly interrupted him saying:

"It is not a question of convenience."

(Interruption) Why all this interruption? Now, the crucial part is....

Mr. Speaker: He should draw it to my attention briefly....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless you have the background, it is rather difficult to understand. The crucial part is:

"Mr. Chairman: The question is:

'That the Bill, as amended, be passed.'

Those in favour of the Bill may say 'Aye'.

Several hon. Members: 'Aye.'

Mr. Chairman: Those against it may say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: 'No!'

• He should have then said, according to sub-rule 2:

"I think the 'Ayes' have it".

The record does not show that. He did not say:

"I think the 'Ayes' have it".

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

He straightway goes on to say:

"The Ayes have it; the Ayes have it".

I think that is a violation of the rules. There should be a proper procedure followed. There are the Rules of Procedure. (Interruptions). It is not proper that the Rules of Procedure should be laughed at.

Mr. Speaker: I am not laughing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not you, Sir. Some Members do unfortunately

Therefore, I feel that the storm, the heat, yesterday would have been prevented and the time of the House would have been saved yesterday, if the rules had been properly observed. Ultimately, what did he decide? Mr. Hathi also interjected and helped....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Not to waste time now. I helped you. I thought it would be taken up immediately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Hathi said:

"...I think the best thing would be to keep it pending. We will inform the Speaker what has transpired and then whatever decision he takes will be followed by us."

Now, Sir, I make an appeal to you today to ensure that such things, such incidents, do not take place and the rules are observed properly. That is what I wanted to stress and emphasize.

Mr. Speaker: I will take greater care....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not you Sir. You always have been taking care.

Mr. Speaker: I am responsible for everything that happens, whoever might be in the Chair. I am responsible for everything that happens. (Interruption). I may assure him....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have yourself rightly ruled in the past that the decision, the ruling of the Chair, whoever is in the Chair, whether it is the Chairman or the Deputy-Speaker, cannot be overruled by you. They are responsible....

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, according to Mr. Kamath's own statement I cannot overrule it. So, what has happened is final.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you must advise them....

Mr. Speaker: Just now he said it...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are not responsible.

Mr. Speaker: I was wrong and he corrected me that whoever is in the Chair has complete authority at that moment. (Interruption). Order, order. So far as this is concerned, I may assure the House that certainly we will sit together and just see that no complaint arises of this sort. I am really amazed just to listen that because the Chairman did not say, "I think the Ayes have it", the whole thing is upset. I do not agree that if he had said, "I think....", then that would have made a difference at that moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is three times in all. It is in the rule.

Mr. Speaker: I have read it. Sometimes we mean what is written in the rules though we may not have conveyed that much in the very words. Therefore, if sometimes we say, "The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it" that conveys "I think, the Ayes have it"...

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): There is a material difference between the two.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Amend the rule in that case.

Mr. Speaker: Then, again I must say that when the Chairman said that there was no point of order, what he meant was that even if there is another business put down at 4.30 p.m., then it is also for the House to see that the business that we have in hand is finished and the other business might be pushed back a little. There is no harm in that. That is done every day. That is what he meant by convenience of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not mean that. He did not say that.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I am going to put it before the House. The question is.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is different, whether you can put it again to the vote of the House after the House had voted for it yesterday when the Chairman who was in the Chair had declared it as passed....

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It was the Home Minister who said that it should be taken up again today. I do not know whether such a precedent can be created. My submission is, after the House has once passed, can there be again re-voting on it?

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. That also is a question....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): There is something more also....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. First I should be heard when I am on my legs. (Interruption) Order, order, it is not only the Home Minister who said it that we will place it again on the agenda today. The Chairman also said it. Therefore, that question

does not arise. Now, even if a vote had been taken and the Chairman had declared it, subsequently he said it that it would be put for submission to the House and, therefore, because it is also the decision of the Chairman, I am to abide by it.

Shri Kapur Singh: My point of order is this. You have just now been pleased to give an indication that so far as the rule which my hon. friend has quoted is concerned, it would not materially affect the procedure of the House whether the expression "I think the Ayes have it" is omitted or not. I wish to submit that there is a material difference between these two expressions. The expression "I think the Ayes have it" is a question of opinion whereas the expression "The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it" is a statement of fact. There is a material difference between the two and if the proper wording of the rule is not observed, it makes a material difference to the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I agree there is a difference between the two. As I said before, when we say in a summary manner, "The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it", we mean, "I think the Ayes have it" because every time it is challenged, we allow that. If that is not allowed, then the Members can have a grievance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Amend the rules.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): There is real gold on our side.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have made a genuine mistake while voting. I wanted to vote for 'Noes' but I have wrongly pressed the button for 'Ayes'.

श्री माते (टीकमगढ़) : मैं लाल दबाना चाहता था लेकिन सफेद दब गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस को नहीं में गिन लेता हूं ।

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav (Azamgarh): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): The machine on my table has not worked. I think that there is some defect with the machine. I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Division No. 14]

AYES

[13.13 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R. ?
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri

Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
edhe, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Koppen Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishn
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Merandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Dutt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mohsin, Shri

Moraika, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzri, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Pattabhi Ramen, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Rampure, Shri M.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal

Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sherma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri

Shinde, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri
Soravane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swarn Singh, Shri
Tahir, Sri Mohammed
Thimmasiah, Shri

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhela
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammed

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanahji Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappa, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kohor, Shri
Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Manoharan, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mate, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mukherjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nambiar, Shri
Patnayak, Shri Kishen

Ramabadrin, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sehilyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shinkre, Shri M. P.
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiash, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

13.11 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 209; Noes: 62*.

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. THIRTEENTH AND
FOURTEENTH REPORTS OF
U.P.S.C.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the

*Noes: The name of one Member could not be recorded.

[Shri Hathi]

Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, and the Fourteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964, laid on the Table of the House on the 19th December, 1963 and 18th November, 1964, respectively."

13.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The report along with the memorandum was laid on the Table of the House, as I have just mentioned, and it is now for this House to consider both the reports, that is, the report for the period 1962-63 and the report for the period 1963-64.

The U.P.S.C., as the House knows, is a body appointed under article 315 of the Constitution and is entrusted with certain powers and functions under article 320 of the Constitution, and Government are enjoined that before they take any action in respect of certain matters enumerated therein, they should consult the U.P.S.C. We invariably do so.

As regards the functions, they have been mentioned in article 320, and for each of the two years, the reports mention the various functions performed and the progress made by the U.P.S.C.

The House will find from the report for the year 1962-63 that during that year there were 12,600 cases referred to them, or on which the U.P.S.C. was consulted in regard to various matters. Out of this total number 12,600, there has been only one case where the Commission's advice was not accepted. The reasons for the non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in respect of that only one case has been explained in the Government's Memorandum, and I would not like to take the time of the House by mentioning those rea-

sons. They are in the memorandum which we have laid on the Table of the House.

In the report for the year 1963-64, hon. Members will find that the total number of cases referred to the Commission was 14,425. Out of these, there has not been even a single case where the Commission's advice has not been accepted. This will show that Government take into consideration the advice offered by the U.P.S.C. and follow it. It is only in one case out of a total of 27,000 in two years that the advice of the Commission has not been accepted, but there also it is not that the advice has not been accepted in principle; in principle it has been accepted, but the only question was whether the punishment should be heavier or lighter. But that has all been explained in the memorandum submitted by Government. So there also it was not that the advice of the Commission was not accepted. On the contrary, Government wanted to give a rather stricter punishment than was recommended by the Commission. The guilt of the officer concerned was established; the only question of difference was on the quantum of the penalty. There the Government imposed a slightly stricter penalty than recommended by the U.P.S.C. So even if we say that the advice was not accepted, that was the one single case, single exception. In all the others, 27,000 cases in two years, the advice of the Commission has invariably been accepted.

I would not like to deal with the various points in the Reports just now. I shall await the suggestions of hon. Members; I think they will have some suggestions to offer....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Useful suggestions.

Shri Hathi:which I hope will be useful and also constructive. At

this stage, I would not like to go into details. But I would only mention one or two salient points.

The workload on the Union Public Service Commission has increased from year to year. In spite of that, the disposals and recommendations have been quicker. In spite of the heavy load which the Commission has had to bear, there has not been any delay in the references or the appointments, and on the whole, we have been able to recruit sufficient numbers every year of candidates we wanted.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved;

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April 1962 to 31st March 1963, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, and the Fourteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964, laid on the Table of the House on the 19th December 1963 and 18th November 1964, respectively".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that though there was no quorum when the Minister spoke, at least when the debate goes on....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say there is no quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have said that there was no quorum when the Minister spoke. At least during the debate, there should be quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not hear him. Otherwise, I would have had the bell rung then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not raise it then. I am raising it now: though there was no quorum during the Minister's short and sweet speech,

at least for the debate there must be quorum.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
कोरम के बाद मंत्री जी का फिर से भाषण करवाया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट राफ़ आर्डर है । जब लोक सभा की कार्यवाही चलाने के लिए यह नियम है कि कोरम के बगैर लोक-सभा की कार्यवाही बंद या नियमानुकूल नहीं मानी जायगी और कोरम होने के बाद ही वह कार्यवाही ठीक मानी जाती है और बिना कोरम के यदि कोई कार्यवाही होती है तो उस को रेकार्ड में नहीं लाया जाता है इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि चूँकि मंत्री जी के उस समय भाषण के अवसर पर कोरम नहीं था इसलिए वह कार्यवाही फिर होनी चाहिए, दुबारा उन से भाषण करवाया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस समय कोरम का चेन्जे करना चाहिए ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the Thirteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, and the Fourteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964, laid on the Table of the House on the 19th December, 1963 and 18th November, 1964, respectively, is of opinion that,—

(a) whereas it is highly desirable and equitable to provide

[Shri Sezhiyan]

opportunity to every one to write the All India Civil and other Service Examinations in his own mother tongue, the proposal to introduce Hindi to the exclusion of other languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and other well developed national languages in India, will be a great injustice to the non-Hindi people.

- (b) if Hindi becomes the medium of examination of public services, it will have a tactical advantage over the other language medium instruction and institutions; and
- (c) the introduction of Hindi as the medium of All-India examinations will create a permanent and ever-increasing handicap to non-Hindi people."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original motion and the substitute motion are now before the House.

As there is, as usual, a large number of speakers, I would like hon. Members to take at the most about 15 minutes each.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin my observations by saying that if I make any criticism or suggestions it is not because I think that the Union Public Service Commission has not performed its functions well; on the contrary, I would like to state it explicitly that the Union Public Service Commission in particular is among the few statutory constitutional bodies that function with admirable efficiency and despatch and doing exceedingly well.

On going through the reports, some of the matters that occurred to me as

of importance are: firstly, the growing tendency on the part of Government to keep out from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission the increasing number of autonomous Central Government bodies and public sector corporations and companies. I wonder whether there is any particular reason of policy why autonomous bodies are excluded;—I am not here referring to autonomous bodies that have separate Service Commissions of their own like the Railways which have their own separate service commission, but to autonomous bodies which do not have their separate public service commissions and also public sector corporations and companies that have no separate recruitment commissions. I wonder why the recruitment to these bodies and organisations is not being handled by the Union Public Service Commission. I am told, for example, that there is now a possibility that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research,—which has a very large staff,—is intended to be taken out of the competence of the Union Public Service Commission by making it an autonomous body to look after its own recruitment. I suggest Government might consider—to repeat a little bit—whether for these organisations which have no properly constituted service commissions of their own already, recruitment should not be handled by the U.P.S.C. or by some other commission especially constituted.

The second point, to which I would like to invite the Minister's attention,—because I think it is a rather serious matter,—is the number of cases in which—I am referring to appendix IX—the very large number of cases in which the Commission was unable to recruit suitable candidates for the posts which were advertised and for which interviews have taken place. I am really surprised that the list should be so large and so varied, covering, for instance, architecture, art, aviation, economics and statistics, technical services, educational, etc.—

this seems to be quite a large number. There are other departments also like engineering which account for quite a large number, with the result that against a large number of vacancies for which advertisements were issued and candidates were interviewed, actual recruitment did not take place because candidates of the requisite standard were, the Commission says, not available.

Now, I take it that the finding of the Commission is right, that it could not get candidates of the standard required. But what worries me is this: are the qualifications that are being laid down, and specifications in terms of experience being laid down, such as fit only particular persons and not the generality of those for whom the posts are advertised? Secondly, and this is perhaps more important, I wonder whether, particularly for technical, scientific and in educational recruitment cases, the emoluments offered are adequate. It seems somewhat puzzling that this situation should prevail even while we have a very large, extraordinarily large number of unemployed people, many of them exceedingly well educated; and there is also a list issued by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of technically qualified people who are on their rolls and who have not got jobs. It seems to me that there is something wrong somewhere that the Union Public Service Commission is unable to get men of the quality or qualifications required after having advertised and interviewed them for recruitment to particular services. I think there is something serious here that needs looking into, it is not enough that it is consigned merely to a statistical statement that occurs year after year.

The third point to which I would like to invite the attention of Government is the material that is contained in Appendices XIII and XIV, namely, lists of posts for which requests were

cancelled after advertisements but before interview, and lists of posts for which requests were cancelled after advertisement and interview. I do not know what the cost is per candidate advertised for, what cost each candidate himself incurs for having to apply for various posts and appear for interviews, and what it costs the Commission actually to select candidates for interviews and then interviewing them. But it seems to me a tremendous waste of public time and money that there should be such large numbers of cases where requests were cancelled after advertisement but before interview, and particularly those which were cancelled after advertisement and after interview. I think this is another area which does require careful examination.

Finally, and perhaps, even more serious, especially from the point of view of the candidates who apply, who have been interviewed and been selected, is the list contained in Appendix XV, namely list of cases where the offer of appointment was delayed by Government. It really is the most astonishing list of cases. The total number is very large and the Commission's statement is extremely lucid, giving as it does the date of recommendation and the date of offer of appointment. There is a case where the recommendation was made in August, 1961 and the offer of appointment was made in October, 1963. There was another case where the recommendation was made in January, 1963, but no offer of appointment has been made yet. And so, it goes on and on. Various Ministries are concerned—the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and whole lot of others. There is a tremendous amount of public expenditure involved on advertising and interviewing the selected candidates, but much more serious than that is the trouble

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which the candidates have to undergo. I know of several cases where the candidates have been interviewed and selected months ago, years ago, and they are still waiting. They do not know what to do, whether to accept alternative employment or not, whether to "approach" somebody for the job for which they were selected, or to find out what was holding up the traffic.

Finally, Sir, just one more point, and I shall have done. I am glad that the references to the Public Service Commission of disciplinary cases are being dealt with on the lines recommended by the Commission. Indeed, it was very satisfying to hear that there was only one case in 1962-63 where the recommendation was not acceptable, and none in 1963-64. That is a matter on which I think Government deserve to be congratulated.

There is nothing more that I would like to add. In summing up I would like to recapitulate and emphasise three points—firstly, exclusion from the Commission's jurisdiction of various autonomous bodies, public sector corporations and public sector companies that have no recruitment commission of their own; secondly, this business of advertising posts and then cancelling them either before or after interview; and thirdly, the large number of cases in which appointments have been delayed by Government, sometimes ranging over a period of 1-1½ or two years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): These two reports which we have before us are of an extremely routine nature, which show hardly any awareness of the grave problems with which the administration is faced today.

I will first deal with the reports as such, and then go into more basic, more important matters, to indicate what is lacking both at the Government as well as the Public Service

Commission level, certain deeper issues which should have much earlier received the attention both of the Government and the Commission.

The Fourteenth Report says that the Commission is grateful to the Ministers and the departments of the Government of India for the cordial co-operation that they have given. So, we should be able to say three cheers for both the Government of India and the Commission, but, unfortunately, it is not so. Both the Government and the Commission, I am quite clear in my mind, have completely failed to take note of and show any awareness of the maladies from which the administration is suffering.

Our Constitution provides for certain functions and responsibilities which the Union Public Service Commission has to discharge to be able to maintain the tone and temper of the services, to be able to command confidence in the Public Service Commission right from recruitment to training, promotion and discipline, which is lacking today very much. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that the moral tone and the efficiency of the administration today is lower than it ought to be. Who is responsible? Either the Home Ministry or the Union Public Service Commission, which is supposed to play an important role in this matter.

As I told you, I will first deal with certain minor points. This Commission has mentioned from year to year about certain irregularities which are being perpetuated—delayed references and unauthorised appointments which continue for a long time. What I am concerned with is only one thing. I can understand that in such a large Government, in such a wide-spread organisation, such cases are bound to occur, but whether the Government takes any note of it is the important question. Are those officers, are those Ministers fully aware that they are responsible for it? Has any action been taken on these facts

brought out by the Commission in their reports from year to year? I asked the hon. Home Minister earlier about this. On the showing of the Public Service Commission, there have been unconscionable delays, there have been unauthorised appointments which could not be justified, and yet, I am afraid, that not in one single case has action been taken against the person who was responsible for such dereliction of duty.

My hon. friend who initiated the discussion, spoke about the public sector enterprises, and the great point which he wanted to make was that the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission has been ousted. Government have never shown any interest to take out of jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C. anything which belongs to it by statutory provision. They have got to place before the House any limitations which they have to put on the U.P.S.C.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order, Sir. I am always anxious and so are you and the House too, that when my hon. friend Mr. Mathur makes a useful and substantial contribution to the debate there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is rung... Now, there is quorum.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I was referring to the objection raised by my hon. friend Mr. Dandekar about the exclusion of recruitment by public undertakings from the U.P.S.C. It would be a very sad day if it is handed over to the U.P.S.C. in the present set up; their difficulties of the public undertakings will be doubled and there would be such a stagnation and such difficulties that we will never be able to get over them. It is not as if in this country alone the public sector enterprises are not within the purview of the U.P.S.C. It is not so anywhere in the face of the earth. In United Kingdom, they have the public service commission with ancient traditions and with very high principles; there too recruitment to the public

undertakings is not done by this Commission. Let us not commit the mistake of further restricting the free functioning of the public undertakings. Then what should be done about it? It is also my grievance that we have not thought of some institution which would satisfy the demands of the public undertakings. The ball lies in the court of the Government. Government have not been able to build up any such institution; there again the public undertakings are suffering from this handicap.

Another point is about the medium of examination. The hon. Member submitted that this will put the non-Hindi speaking States in a difficult position. That apprehension is not well-founded. There is not much force in that. Rather my apprehension is that those of the candidates who participate in these competitive examinations and write their answers in Hindi will be at a particular disadvantage. I do not know whether those people who speak in this House in Hindi get a better hearing in the House, in the Press or in the country. The examiners who examine the copies of these people who write in Hindi or in English will hardly be mindful of giving the proper place to Hindi and therefore I think that there is the danger that those people who answer their books in Hindi will be at a disadvantage. The hon. Minister should tell us how he proposes to deal with that matter and what arrangements have been made to see that there are proper standards and equality and equity is maintained.

I am speaking on certain important matters. I object to the very composition of the Commission as it is today. I do not know that this should be presided over by only a particular class of officer. I have nothing against the All India services IAS or ICS officers. They have a distinct role to play; they have their place. But it is not proper to put in it people of a particular service as the

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chairman of the commission because he has a particular life-long background and influence where there must be free and imaginative thinking.

I find that Mr. Zaheer retired on May 31, 1963. I do not mind if there are 1, 2, 3 or 4 Muslims on the U.P.S.C. But I simply hate the idea of a Muslim being replaced always by a Muslim. I raised this point earlier. Mr. Zaheer retires on 31st May and another Muslim takes over from 1st June. Howsoever impartial the members of the public service commission are, without casting any aspersions directly or indirectly, the very method of appointment gives suspicion to these people who appear before him and also his background and influence on the person concerned. I do not see the reason why in an earlier vacancy another Muslim could not be appointed. Let there be two or three Muslims. But, no. It is a regular practice that when a Muslim retires another Muslim takes the place. You are bringing in this caste even in the U.P.S.C. and this is something very much to be deprecated.

The hon. Minister should throw some light on the personality test and say what marks should be reserved for the personality test; that question has agitated the mind of the House. They have come down possibly from 400 to 300 for IAS. We want to know what the result of the study that they had done is. That is not before us. We do not know what their conclusions are or whether they are correct or not or why they have come down from 400 to 300. Did they find any case which warranted such a conclusion?

I am hastily passing from one point to another. I find the present position regarding disciplinary action is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Two cases, almost classic cases, are before us—the case of Mr. Kapur of Punjab who was under suspension and who is under suspension all the time and that of Mr. Grewal. For how many years

did Mr. Grewal remain under suspension? The ordinary practice should be that they should be able to decide within six months. Even after the particular officer was cleared by the court, something else kept on hanging and I find that both the Union Public Service Commission and the Home Ministry almost helpless. This is not a state of affairs which will inspire any confidence in the services. Here is the case of Mr. Kapur. I was really amazed to find the Home Minister saying that they have no objection to his being reinstated. Why are they running away from the responsibility? If they feel that he should be reinstated, why do they not reinstate him? I understand he has been cleared by the court in almost all the cases. If it is not so, then let the administration say so. Now, to refer the case to the Vigilance Commissioner surprises me still further. Here, you are bringing in a fifth wheel in the coach. What is the position of the Vigilance Commission? After all, if the Vigilance Commission, such a high-powered body, gives an advice that he has to be punished or something else has to be done, it would be referred to the Union Public Service Commission and then there would be a clash of authority between two such institutions. This is most surprising, and it only indicates a lack of responsibility at the highest level and it also indicates a greater confusion. I think we should have some better understanding of the situation.

I submit that the purpose and objective which were before us have not been fulfilled by the Union Public Service Commission. In their routine manner, they have tried to do their very best. I was reading only the other day a very lucid account of how deterioration has come in the services of the United Kingdom also, a country which is almost a sort of model before us. I have a book entitled *British Government Observed* by Brian Chapman. The author has given a very revealing account of why British

Government has suffered vis a vis the European countries, particularly, France, and one of the main reasons which he has praised is the administrative efficiency. The British system, the British services, their institutions, which are responsible for keeping the good health of the services have completely been out-dated and outmoded. He has been talking of the Victorian Age and has said that what their grandfathers and great grandfathers were doing cannot serve the purpose today. But we are talking of great, great grandfathers. Those types of services were necessary in the colonial period and were necessary for serving certain imperial purposes. But today, there are two things which have completely changed the complexion of the relationship of the services and their duties and responsibilities. First, the services and the citizen. The relation between the services and the citizen is, unfortunately, most irritating. Today, the people are dissatisfied with the Government; the people are dissatisfied with the administration because we have not been able to bring about a proper recruitment; we have not been able to bring about a proper training and we have not been able to bring about any change which will completely change the atmosphere and completely change the needs of the society: that is the relationship between the citizen and the services. Today, the citizen is not what he used to be. This is one very important point which has been made out in the book to which I now referred. The administration was supposed to be an instrument of some sovereign body; that is not so today. But that is the mentality which you have in the Government as well as the services. That has to be completely changed and transformed.

The second thing is, administration and development. Here again, the administration sits almost as a dead weight and the procedures and methods, the training and background and their psychology are very critically analysed in this book. It clearly

indicates why all other European countries, where things were abolished after the war and where there were so many difficulties, have gone far ahead on these two fronts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will finish in two minutes, Sir. The book has described why they have completely outstripped Britain and why proper decisions are not being taken in Britain; why delayed decisions are taken and why, if they are taken, they are not being fulfilled. It would be interesting to read a few sentences out of it. It says:

"First, the traditional view of the State as the administrative machine through which sovereign powers were exercised (a view already challenged at the beginning of the century by Duguit) had become entirely unacceptable to wide sections of public opinion as well as the jurists."

Then he says that the United Kingdom is not prepared for any radical changes and that is the cause of this decline. The same unfortunately is the case with our Government. They are not prepared for any radical changes in the services, their structure, their mode of behaviour and their procedures, and that is why our plans are failing and that is why our citizens are irritated.

The second point which the book mentions is this:

"Since 1946/47 every west European country has been engaged in various ways with improving the selection, training, and supervision of public servants, and with profound reforms of different branches of public administration."

He goes into other minor details which are interesting. They have realised that the Central Government reform,

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

local reform, judicial reform and educational reform are all too closely related to be dealt with in isolation. The unfortunate position here is that we are dealing with a department here and a department there in isolation. I am also supposed to give a report to the Home Minister about one or two departments. In this delaying and in this patch-up manner, how can we bring about any revolutionary reform or radical reform which will satisfy the citizen?

My hon. friend all the time talked about the ruling classes. Who is the ruling class now? The ruling class is not my hon. friend Shri Hathi. The ruling class is the bureaucracy. The ruling class is the bureaucracy which is completely disgruntled. The ruling class is the bureaucracy which is dissatisfied. The ruling class is the bureaucracy which has no respect for the Ministers, which has no respect for democracy; they have no respect for public life. It is here that the Union Public Service Commission and my hon. friend the Home Minister should sit together and apply their mind as to what radical change they have to bring about and consider whether these antediluvian institutions will serve the present needs of the country or not. I think it is high time that, if they want a bigger plan like the fourth Five Year Plan to be a success and if we want to give satisfaction to the citizens of this country, we were prepared for radical reforms. It is high time they sat together and gave satisfaction to the country at large.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on giving an opportunity for the discussion of these two reports together. I would have definitely appreciated if the Ministry could have selected the necessary time or opportunity for the discussion of these two reports separately, to discuss each year's report separately, but still, I am glad to have an opportunity to ventilate our own

views regarding the selection of the bureaucrats of the country who are indirectly, as suggested by my hon. friend, ruling the nation today.

First of all, a fear was expressed by my hon. friend Shri Dandekar regarding the medium of instruction. Because, in future, either at the instance of the Ministries or because of a policy decision of the Government, the Union Public Service Commission is likely to test the examinees in Hindi language. No doubt a small beginning might have been made, but as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, the imaginative thinking of the examiners will necessarily prevail. What we are concerned with at the moment is that we are trying to replace the medium of instruction up to the university level by the regional language. No doubt a warning is given by the Education Minister that this policy may be slow in its implementation, but there are certain universities in the country at the moment which have adopted the regional language as the medium of instruction up to the university level. There may be a position that fluency of the language, especially of the English language to which we are all accustomed, may become a fundamental ingredient in the selection of people, as has been repeatedly said by many people. Then there will be a disadvantage to these students of regional language Universities.

Regarding the personality test, I want to have a categorical statement from the hon. Minister. By what standard is this personality test conducted? Probably fluency of language makes an impression on the examiners. But many times we have had occasion to see fresh IAS officers. I have seen an IAS officer only 4'-10" in height and another IAS officer whose weight was only 85 lbs. I can give the names. I want to understand what is this personality test. Is it something other than the worth or the talent of the subject? Is it fluency of

language, height, weight or wearing spectacles, or what is it? In any case, fluency of language should not be the sole criterion and only knowledge of the subject should be considered. My own fear is that some other considerations like expertness in language will prevail as major ingredients of selection.

14 hrs.

I am glad a good beginning has been made with the UPSC examinations through the Hindi medium. I would urge on the Minister that wherever it is possible, UPSC examinations may be held in the regional languages also.

I now come to the administration. We are not concerned simply with administration of the country. We have to show to the people that here is a serving government to the people. We have to see that the relationship of the bureaucrat—the new IAS officers who have to do more with the development schemes—and the people should change and the people should feel that change.

I am prepared to quote what is happening in Gujarat. A senior officer of the IAS who was previously a Collector is put in charge of the district panchayats. Senior officers of the Government were transferred to the panchayati raj institutions and junior officers were in the collectorate. For the flag hoisting ceremony on 15th August, which was to be performed by these junior officers, the senior officers were absent. This is the approach of the IAS officers. The feeling of seniority and juniority is there even in non-official institutions like the panchayati raj. I would ask the hon. Minister whether there is any training now being given to these officers so that when they are transferred to the non-official panchayati raj institutions at the district or taluk level, the feeling of ruling is changed into one of serving the citizens? I have been seeing the working of these institutions since my youth and I have also had so many years of experience in parlia-

mentary life. Unless this change is brought about in the officers, the people will not feel happy.

As the hon. Member who preceded me pointed out, some people still feel that it is the IAS officers who are ruling the country and not the Ministers. After seventeen years of democratic institutions functioning in this country, in this Sovereign Republic of ours, is it not possible to show to the people that it is the policies of the Ministers in the Cabinet as a whole either at the Centre or in the States or in the panchayati raj institutions that are going to be accepted and not the policies of bureaucracy? It has been said that it is not enough that a man should be honest, but others must say that he is honest. Similarly, it is not we alone, the Members of Parliament, who should say that the country is being governed by the Cabinet, but the people at large, the common man in the street, the businessman or licence-holder, must feel that the policy that is being carried out is that of the Cabinet and not that of my friends selected by the UPSC.

We are suffering from administrative inefficiency. About the food question, the Ministers are saying that there is no administrative efficiency to deal with the situation. It is most unfortunate. Before independence, controls were there from 1943 up to 1952. The machinery was wide enough and even we, the people in the small States, could feel that the controls were being executed through an efficient machinery. But today, after 17 years of independence, with all the legislation and restrictions we have, we are not in a position to arrange things in such a way that the administration can be carried on with efficiency. Where does the fault lie? That is the question. Is it in the Government or is it in the selection method of the UPSC?

I will now come to the particular aspects of the Report. From Appendix II, we find that the number of appli-

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

cations is ten to twelve times the number of candidates required. It is a good fortune that interviews are also being called to the tune of 90 per cent of the original number of applications. But at the same time, according to Appendix IX, we find that enough number of qualified persons are not available for certain technical jobs. That is the sorry state of affairs at the moment. There may be some faults regarding the advertising procedure, which may be such that for certain complex type of jobs, right persons may not be called upon or selected. Sometimes appointments are being made by the Ministry in anticipation of the sanction and their retention is always being accepted by the UPSC. In the case of such *ad hoc* appointments made by the different Ministries, is it not an indirect way of compelling the UPSC to see that average men are to be retained and confirmed, because the right type of persons are not available? No doubt it is a healthy feature that the Union Government has not tried to differ from the cases referred to in the last year's report especially.

Now, Sir, there is one question regarding which one good suggestion has been made by Shri Dandekar. Recently I came in contact with a candidate who went for an interview at Dehra Dun for being absorbed in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which is a public undertaking. The post was in the grade of Rs. 250-400. Now, such public undertakings have their headquarters at the far northern end of the country. For such small posts—because Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 is Grade II—candidates have to come to this northern end. There are about four divisions going on in Gujarat, Kalol Anand, Ankleshwar etc. Candidates are being called for interview by this public undertaking and they have to come to the headquarters at Dehra Dun because there is no system to interview the candidates in the respective regions. I would earnestly sug-

gest to the Ministry concerned that for the public undertakings the purview of selection of candidates should not necessarily rest with the Union Public Service Commission. There should be a separate system of a Service Commission of a permanent nature whereby regional selections also can be made.

In the first paragraph the number of examination centres is shown. It is reported that there are about 270 centres in about 330 districts for the country as a whole. There are about 19 districts in Gujarat. There are many districts where there are no examination centres at all. To make the Union Public Service Commission have a common feeling for the nation as a whole, there should not be any division like north, south, east or west and a common standard should be evolved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sezhiyan.

Shri Sezhiyan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, may I draw your attention to the fact that there is no quorum in the House to hear the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

Yes, now there is quorum. Shri Sezhiyan may continue his speech.

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, the Union Public Service Commission is entrusted with the important duty of selecting personnel for the All-India Civil and Other Services. It is said that in Great Britain the Government is carried on not by the Cabinet, not even by the individual ministers, but by the civil services. In India also, I think the same role is obtainable for the Indian Administrative Service. As Mr. Mathur put it earlier, it is the Administrative Service which is the ruling class here. Therefore, greater atten-

tion should be paid to the selection of these personnel who indeed rule this country.

With rapid expansion of governmental activities in various spheres, with more powers being assumed and centralised, with big public undertakings coming into operation, the administrators should have—they are also having—an important role in shaping the destiny of this country. Therefore, the conditions and method that relate to the selection of these personnel should be scrutinised well before we proceed further.

Sir, here I want to say something about the composition of the previous Civil Service obtainable in this country under the British regime. In those days the composition of the Indian Civil Service was mainly composed of Britishers. Englishmen predominated up to the turn of this century. Almost the entire civil service was composed of only Englishmen. Then certain thoughts were given for recruitment of Indians also. Slowly Indians were also taken to the cadre of Civil Service. Till 1935 only about one-third of the composition of the Civil Service was converted into Indian and just before Independence it was about half.

Why I am pointing out this is this. These examinations were conducted for a long time in London and afterwards in India also. But the medium of these examinations being English and English-oriented, the Englishmen whose mother-tongue is English preponderated easily over the Indians who were at a disadvantage as far as this was concerned. The previous speakers also referred to it and I also refer with concern to the introduction of Hindi as a medium of the UPSC examinations. These fears and apprehensions are not new. These have been as old as the Constitution itself. In the Constituent Assembly there have been very many persons who expressed these fears, as Mr. B. Das who

came from Orissa put it very clearly. He said:

"The fears and suspicions that we harbour today were harboured by us till a couple of years ago, when the officialdom was manned by the Britishers and the civil service examinations were conducted in London. Naturally the Englishmen preponderated in service. Now that the civil services and other examinations are being held in Delhi, naturally hereafter the Hindi-speaking provinces (I am not talking of the immediate future but of fifteen years hence) the people of the Hindi-speaking provinces such as U.P. and C.P. will preponderate in the civil and other services of our country."

Then he went on to say:

"But I am not willing to reconcile myself to the position for the next fifteen twenty or thirty years the sons of the Hindi-speaking people, whether they belong to U.P. or to the C.P. will preponderate in the all-India services."

Even while the consideration of the question of official language was before the Constituent Assembly, these fears of non-Hindi speaking people were expressed. Nothing has been done to assuage those fears or to expel those apprehensions.

Here I want to point out one thing. Very many persons come to us and say that we Southerners are very intelligent and we can easily master the language, "after all Hindi is a very easy language to learn." All that I can say is, it is a cruel joke. It is a fallacy to say that Hindi is easy to learn. Everybody thinks his mother tongue is easy to learn. I come from Tamilnad and I may think that Tamil is very easy to learn because it is my mother tongue. But in practice it is very hard to learn Hindi for the non-Hindi speaking people. Even in the Constituent Assembly one hon. Member coming from Mysore, though he had achieved proficiency in Hindi, had to say:

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"Sir, I have to learn Hindi. I have translated some books from Hindi into my own language Kannada also. But it is a difficult language for me to make up my mind to speak before this House. We cannot learn the technicalities of the language, the idiomatic language of the Hindi-speaking people. It takes time. I would give a challenge. Let either Shri Govind Das or Tandonji or Guptaji live among the Tamil people and learn to speak the Tamil language; the time taken will be not 15 years but 20 or 25 years. It is really a difficult problem."

The person who said this is the present occupant of the Chair, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao. It is a very difficult problem, for a non-Hindi man to master Hindi. Persons who have come from non-Hindi-speaking areas and who have been very much proficient in Hindi have often expressed this view. If you like I will give you another opinion of a very eminent person, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. He is a non-politician. He has written a number of books in Hindi. He has been an author and a noted linguist, and his books in Hindi have been acclaimed as good ones by Hindi Pandits and have won prizes. For his services in Hindi the Sahitya Sammelan conferred on him the title of *Sahitya Vachaspati*. Regarding Hindi as the official language and the language of the UPSC examinations. This noted doctor, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee has this much to say. I am quoting this because it has some particular significance to the subject under discussion.

श्री इकम चन्द कड़वाय : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being run.....Now there is quorum. The bell has been rung for so many times during the last one hour, which is a bad reflection. I hope

hon. Members will stick to their seats. Now, he might continue his speech.

Shri Sezhiyan: Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee had this to say:

"With English as a neutral language affecting all equally, and as the liaison language not only between India and the world but also among the various linguistic areas and States within India, it was a question of no special favour for any language at the expense of the rest. Now the Indian public as a whole (from the South, North, West and East) must pay for the development of Hindi which as yet has no intellectual significance or value for the rest of India. It must pay not only in money but also, as people in the non-Hindi areas feel, in a huge waste of time and energy and temper in trying to acquire and master a language not yet distinguished in any way above their own, and a language which is still in the making. Whatever concern or solicitude or goodwill might be outwardly shown for them, the languages of India other than Hindi will ultimately come as a result of these far-reaching recommendations to have but a secondary position even in their own areas. That is an eventuality which cannot be gladly accepted by their speakers. They will feel that most of the recommendations, particularly under Education and Public Service Examinations and the Administration, consciously or unconsciously, will bring about a fastening of the tentacles of Hindi on the public life and culture of the non-Hindi peoples in a manner which will make them helpless for ever."

This is the opinion of Dr. S. K. Chatterjee who has been honoured with the title of Hindi *Vachaspati* by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan..

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gursdaspur): He has been ungrateful.

Shri Hezhiyan: He has been truthful.

Then, leaving aside the opinion of individuals, what is the view of the non-Hindi-speaking States? For example, take Jammu and Kashmir. What is their view on the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission in 1956? I presume the hon. Member to my left was a member of that Government then.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I appeared before that body myself.

Shri Sezhiyan: In reply to that questionnaire, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir stated:

"The residents of non-Hindi-speaking areas will be at a considerable, even more or less a permanent disadvantage compared to persons from Hindi areas if English is replaced by Hindi as the medium of the Union Public Service Commission Examinations."

Therefore, this is not after all a new development. Whenever the question of the official language came up, or the question of the medium for the UPSC examination came up, all the non-Hindi-speaking States, whether it is Tamilnad, Andhra, Kerala, Mysore, Bengal or Jammu and Kashmir, they have all been apprehensive about it. If you are replacing English, well and good, if you could do that, replace it by another language; we have no objection, because we are not enamoured of English or allergic to Hindi. If English is to be replaced and if any other language comes up to that level, let us accept it. But let us not accept Hindi alone to the exclusion of other languages like Tamil languages which are much more developed than Hindi.

If, for the UPSC and other examinations, you give a place of honour to Hindi, what will happen is that persons coming from the Hindi-speaking

area will have an advantageous position and they will have preponderance among the successful candidates. If it is your contention, for the introduction of Hindi by replacing English that one cannot speak or express himself clearly in an alien language, extending the same logic, a person from Tamilnad cannot express himself clearly in Hindi, which is alien to him. Therefore, the logical conclusion would be to allow a person coming from Tamilnad or Andhra to express himself in the UPSC and other examinations in his own mother-tongue. That would be the best solution. Here I have to say that this position has been unequivocally accepted by the Government of India much earlier, as early as 1955. On the 2nd May 1955, the then Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, categorically stated in this House:

"The Government have decided to be guided on the subject by the principles contained in the resolution entitled 'Examination for All-India Services' which was passed by the Congress Working Committee on April 5, 1954."

What is that resolution of the Congress Working Committee? That resolution says:

"The Working Committee recommend that progressively examinations for the All-India services should be held in Hindi, English and the principal regional languages, and candidates may be given the option to use any of those languages for the purpose of examinations."

I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs whether this categorical statement, whether this assurance given to the non-Hindi-speaking people, is ever going to be implemented. I am asking this question because assurances are quite often given just to assuage the feelings for the moment. As Mr. Nath

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Pai was saying the other day about our defence forces, as "invincible in times of peace and invisible in times of war" similarly, the assurances given during times of trouble are invincible but when the question of implementation comes, they become invisible. They are forgotten easily.

One hon. Member was saying "even if Hindi is coming in, what is there? Will there not be a dual manner of examinations?" Here I will give an example. Even now Hindi is one of the optional subjects along with other technical subjects

like pure mathematics or applied mathematics, English history or international law. Hindi is given a place of honour there. Any candidate appearing for the U.P.S.C. examination can take either any technical subject or Hindi as an optional subject. For purposes of illustration, I have taken the average of more than 200 for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. The following is the statement showing the average percentage of marks for the optional subjects in the written tests for IAS/IFS/CS and IPS examinations:

Subject	1961	1962	1963
Pure Mathematics	23	34	29
Applied Mathematics	25	28	25
English Literature	37	36	33
Indian History	36	38	35
British History	43	33	29
World History	40	43	43
International Law	45	35	41
General Economics	43	39	33
Political Science	44	35	37
Law	35	40	41
Statistics	23	31	29
Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	36	38	33
Hindi	43	46	44

This statement clearly shows that the average marks scored in Hindi is uniformly very high. Whether it is because the papers and the valuations have been easy or the persons who took those examinations were extraordinarily brilliant in Hindi, it is more than what one can say. In the case of pure mathematics, the average is only 23 whereas in the case of Hindi it is 43. Therefore, it is very apparent that this will give marked or undue advantage to those people whose mother tongue is Hindi,

if Hindi is given a distinct and exclusive place in the UPSC examinations.

And it is not only Tamilnad. In Andhra Pradesh recently a conference was convened by the Chief Minister on 23rd and 24th October at Hyderabad in which a resolution has been passed on this point about UPSC examinations. The Conference has expressed concern over the introduction of Hindi as the medium of All-India Service examinations. The Chief Minister, who is also the Minister of Education, had

come there, as also the Vice-Chancellors in Andhra Pradesh and other educationists concerned with collegiate and secondary education. And they have demanded by their resolution passed in that Conference that "in order to ensure adequate representation to candidates from the States which switch over to the adoption of regional languages as medium of instruction for collegiate education, use of regional languages for answering papers in the all-India competitive examinations should be permitted." That is the resolution which has been passed at that Conference convened by the Chief Minister, who also happens to be the Education Minister, of Andhra Pradesh. That demand cannot be brushed aside. Everywhere, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, as they say, wherever there are non-Hindi people, they have been very much agitated over this.

One thing more I will mention, because some persons are speaking about quota system. If you introduce the quota system it will take away the competitive nature of the examinations. If you allot, say, ten seats for Tamilnad, ten seats for Andhra, twenty seats for U.P. and so on, the competitive nature of the examination goes away. If you accept that system, what is the harm in introducing regional languages? If you are allotting ten seats to Tamilnad, why not introduce Tamil there for the selection of ten seats allotted to them? Therefore, the agitation is there.

In the end I have to say that the introduction of Hindi cuts at the very root of this matter. Introduction of Hindi, to the exclusion of other languages, will not be a fair one and it takes away the competitive nature of the examination. It is not equitable, it is unfair and it will give an ever-increasing and permanent disadvantage to those persons whose mother-tongue is not Hindi and who will be relegated to the position of second-grade citizens in their own country. I therefore request that the Home

Minister should at least implement the assurance that has been given on the floor of this House and implement the Congress Working Committee's resolution that has been accepted by the Government. We do not want any quota or other things. We do not want pity or charity. We want our language right, the right to use our language, the right to honour our language. The same honour given to other languages, we plead for that right. I want the fundamental right of using my own language in the UPSC examination, in the Parliament, at all levels possible. I do not want charity or quota or any such thing, but I want justice to be done to the people of the non-Hindi areas.

If you go on at this rate of imposing Hindi, what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had said at one time, namely, "India, that is Bharat, that is U.P.", that will be proved in practice: India, that is Bharat, will become U.P., to that will be proved in practice: India, imperialism goes on unabated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission for being in perfect harmony with each other. I am glad that this harmony has occurred after some wrangles, and I hope that this harmony will continue. But I ask myself one question: is this harmony good for the country, will it promote the causes for which we constituted the Union Public Service Commission? My feeling is that in this world where cataclysmic changes are taking place, in this world which has passed from the age of electricity to the space age, this Union Public Service Commission preserves in its old attitudes, sticks to its old yardsticks for measuring people and tries to bite much more than it can chew.

Now, I first of all want to ask the hon. Minister, what is the average age of the Members of this Commission; how have they arrived at that; what is the appointing authority; what is

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the recommending authority; what are their qualifications. I think a statement should have been laid on the Table of the House to let us see how far these persons are suitable for this job. Of course, I have nothing to say against them. They are all very good persons. But we should know how they are appointed, how they are recommended by the States, by this authority or that, and why it is that the Union Public Service Commission has become a paradise for retired persons. When I was in Lahore there was an ashram there, an ashram for old and superannuated persons.

An Hon. Member: You were not there?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was not there, but I am not here either.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He went there for admission!

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that this Union Public Service Commission has become a heaven for those persons who retire from this service or that service and find their ultimate home in the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Bade: Who are suffering from rheumatism and diabetes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I ask you, is it not necessary that there should be infusion of fresh blood into the Union Public Service Commission? Why are young men ruled out from the Union Public Service Commission? Why are only, mostly, retired persons kept there? Why is it that they are thought to be the monopolists of wisdom and monopolists of every good thing in this world, I want to know.

Shri Bade: And monopolists of diseases?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I say that the first reform that is necessary in this Union Public Service Commission is

this that it should cease to be a port of rest, a harbour of rest for persons who have retired as Judges or as Vice-chancellors or as Members of the Railway Board or as Chief Engineers or as other officials. I think that if there is one thing which makes this Union Public Service Commission unacceptable to the people at large it is this that it always goes to help those persons who are the favourites of fortune. There are some persons who want to draw their salary up to the last second of their lives. There are some good persons like that. I wish them well. But I would say that this is a sorry state of affairs and this should be put an end to as early as possible.

The second point I want to make is this. My State of Punjab may have done many wrong things; I do not say it has not, but Punjab has done some good things also. But when I look at this report I find that this Commission is saddled with all kinds of duties, all kinds of recruitment. I would not put it like that, but I do not know how else to put it; it goes from the sublime to the ludicrous, it goes from the highest to the lowest. It appoints all the officers of the Indian Foreign Service and the Indian Educational Service, and it appoints also Grade III officers; it appoints clerks grade officers. It does all that kind of thing. I have nothing to say against Grade III officers or clerks. I have respect for them.

Somebody was asked: Who runs our Government? My friends, ICS people do not run the Government.

An Hon. Member: Now, IAS.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The IAS people do not run the Government; neither does the hon. friend, who is interrupting me all this time, run the Government.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I only corrected Shri Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do not correct me. Please keep quiet.

I do not want to quote the story from the Puranas, but I tell you that it is the assistant who runs the Government of India and who belongs to the ruling party, because most of these officers only agree with him. I am not referring only to my own experience; it is also based upon the experience of others. It is not the Congress Party which is the ruling party, or the Ministers who constitute the ruling party, or the Members of Parliament. Who bothers about the Members of Parliament, the Members of the Lok Sabha or the Assembly? It is the assistant who puts up the note and it goes to the highest pitch as water goes up to the highest limit by means of some kind of a siphon.

Therefore, I would say that the Government should have another service commission. This Commission should be reserved for the recruitment of only Class I officers and so far as Class II and Class III officers are concerned, it should have a kind of a subordinate Union Public Service Commission which has to do with clerks and other things.

One of the most wonderful things that have read in this Report is "bulk recruitment" at page 11 of the Report for 1964. I have heard about bulk purchase of wheat when we suffer from shortage of wheat. I have heard about bulk purchase of cloth. I have heard about bulk purchase of other commodities; but the Union Public Service Commission, in its great wisdom, is now indulging in, what they call, bulk recruitment. You can understand what kind of recruitment it can be, what kind of procedure, they must have followed, what kind of tests they would have applied, what kind of attitudes they must have adopted. So, I think, this Report, apart from other things, is vitiated by that paragraph in which a reference is made to bulk recruitment. I wish, that paragraph had not been there and it should not have

marred the otherwise smoothly-flowing report of the Union Public Service Commission.

Of course, I know, my hon. friend, the Minister, will come forward and give some justification for it; but, I tell you, the very word "bulk recruitment" is obnoxious to any person who has any democratic sympathies and who stands for any kind of excellence or merit in recruitment.

Now, I want to ask another question. This Government has followed the old Brahmanas. Of course, I am asked by Mahatma Gandhi to follow a classless and casteless approach to life; therefore, for me these things do not matter. But, look at the categories of jobs that we have in this country—permanent, provisional temporary, temporary and quasi-permanent. I tell you, you do not know the reaction of the people to these things—temporary, provisional temporary, quasi-permanent, permanent! You do not know. (Laughter) You laugh here because you have been favoured by gods to sit on the Treasury Benches, but I tell you there should be no quasi-permanent category here. There should be only one category. You join a post; you serve your period of probation and then you become permanent. Why is it that you have introduced in the Central Secretariat and at other places this quasi-permanent status? I think, this is a negation of democracy and I feel, the sooner you do away with it, the better it is.

Another point and I will finish. I am glad that the marks for the personality test have been reduced. I am very happy that the personality test is carried on from one centre to another centre so that the personality can be judged in terms of the locale from which the examinee comes. I am happy about all this; but I want to put only one question. My hon. friend, Shri Man Singh Patel was giving his own reaction to this personality test and others have done the same. I

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want to ask: What test do they apply? There are psychiatrists employed by the Defence Ministry and there has been a lot of criticism of those psychiatrists. What test do you apply to judge the attitude of a man towards the people, to assess the outlook of a person to the people whom he is going to serve, to estimate the worth of a man in terms of his capability for being the servant of the people? An IAS, IFS or IPS man is not the servant of the Government in any sense of the word; he is not to serve the Ministry, he has to serve the people. What criteria have you selected to see that this gentleman will be a home among the people, will be able to serve the people, will have a democratic sympathies—he may not have any sympathy with the Congress Party; I do not care for that—will be a person who will be in harmony with the aspirations of the people, who will be able to listen to the grievances of the people, whose whole attitude will be people-oriented and not Ministry-oriented or Director-oriented?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is what I mean to say.

One sentence more and I finish. It is very strange that you—not you, Sir; I mean, they—should yourself be the judge and should also be the High Court, the Supreme Court and everything. I am told at page 30, I think, of this Report about the follow-up of candidates. Everything is rosy in this garden of the Union Public Service Commission. Only 1:49 per cent were found to be not up to the mark, it says. How do you find that out? What are the criteria you employ? What was your questionnaire? First of all, you sit in judgement upon the worth of these candidates and then you yourself try to assess what their worth is. I will ask the Home Ministry to appoint some other commission or committee to find out the worth of those persons

who have been selected by the Union Public Service Commission. It is not the Union Public Service Commission that is competent to judge the worth of a candidate after he has been appointed.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Union Public Service Commission is an institution holding the pivotal position in the administration of the country. It provides the fibre to the steel-frame of the administration. The work it has undertaken is judicious, enterprising and one of foundation. In spite of the fact that we are able to understand from the report that the volume of work has tremendously increased, it was able to cope with the work only on account of its energy and resourcefulness. The work and responsibility discharged by the Commission are commendable. At the same time, as we understand from the report, there are certain drawbacks in the matter of recruitment of candidates for technical and administrative posts.

We find that out of 254 vacancies in the Engineering Class II Service posts, only 84 candidates were available for appointment. In the case of administrative and foreign service posts, out of 4282 candidates who sat for the examination only 417 were recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment. Even this could have been made possible only on account of the marks awarded for personality test particularly for Class I Service posts.

In the case of clerical service, it is still worse. The total number of posts advertised by the Commission were 6465. For these posts, the applications received by the Commission were 54,000 and odd. Out of these 54,000 and odd applicants, only 3906 applicants were recommended for appointment by the Commission. From this we can very easily understand the present sad plight of our University education that the youth of the country receives in the present day. There is the colossal wastage in the field of

education and the country is devoid of the requisite technical education. On the one hand, for technical jobs, the vacancies are being left unfilled for want of suitable candidates and on the other hand there are too many applicants for administrative and clerical services and also the rejections are too many. While the applications are ten-fold, the appointments are very meagre. It only reveals that the system of education is defective and the system adopted by the U.P.S.C. does not fit in with the necessary purpose for which these examinations are being held. As my hon. friend Mr. Mathur said just now, the administration is being run by the personnel working in the services and they are yet to assist the Ministry in the proper discharge of the administrative functions, this colossal waste cannot escape the notice of anyone interested in the future of the country. So, our University education has failed to impart the requisite standard to the youth of the country and there is also lack of technical training.

Adding to the defective system of education, the method of selection by the U.P.S.C. also causes great frustration amongst the youth of the country. The present system of awarding the marks under personality tests does great harm to the candidates especially from the backward classes in the rural areas. What are the criteria comprising these personality tests? As to how the marks are awarded under these tests remains a secret. Sometime we find people with less resourcefulness but with some pull are able to get the posts while people who lack pull are not able to get responsible posts. We have enshrined in our Constitution the equality of status and opportunity and promoting them among all and ensuring social, economic and political justice. Ours is a socialistic country with the objectives of reducing disparity in income and avoiding concentration of power. This personality test is abhorable and not in consonance with the sacred principles of our Constitution

because it helps only concentration of power and increasing the disparity in income as the people who are already in the services are only in a position to get responsible posts and the U.P.S.C. has not so far gained the confidence of the country that it is impartial in view of the fact that backward classes candidates from the rural areas are able to get their due share has not been proved by the Public Service Commission. There is a growing feeling in the country that only the descendants of a hierarchy of officials and the privileged few can enter into service on account of the personality test.

Further, there are one or two defects in the conduct of the examinations by the Commission. Advertisements are made by the U.P.S.C. calling for applications from qualified candidates without specifying the number of posts vacant. When the vacancies are a few which could even be filled up by confirmation or promotion within the department itself, many applicants rush in resulting in voluminous work and disappointment. This leads to unnecessary expenditure and inconvenience to the applicants who are already unemployed.

Sometimes the U.P.S.C. conducts examinations for certain cadre posts and completely scrap away the whole thing leaving the examinees in the lurch. The reasons why the examinations were scrapped away and what further steps the Commission had under consideration for providing employment to the examinees were not made known to them. This causes frustration. Government should see that such anomalies do not happen in the activities of the Commission.

The U.P.S.C. has also noticed that in the list furnished by a certain Ministry with proposals for promotion, the names of two senior-most eligible officers were left out in the list. This is rather a serious matter. This could not

[Shri M. Malaichami]

be merely dismissed as a case of oversight. It might have been even deliberate. There had been cases where offers of appointments recommended by the Commission had been delayed. This shows that the candidates who appeared for the examinations not only suffered on account of this personality test but they also suffered on account of nepotism and out of turn promotions and the Government should see that such anomalies do not happen through the U.P.S.C.

Now, from January, 1965, Hindi is to become the national language of the country and for purposes of U.P.S.C. examination Hindi will be the language by which the candidates will be examined. Even during the course of the debate on the University Grants Commission's Report, I have said that the three-language formula should be implemented in all the States and that no State should be made to feel that it is at a disadvantage on account of the language difficulty. Similarly, when conducting examinations, the U.P.S.C. also should be made to give due consideration to the examinees from non-Hindi-speaking States who write their examinations in English along with candidates from Hindi-speaking States who write their examinations in Hindi by giving adequate moderation without any handicap to any of the examinees in the competitive examinations. The admission should be streamlined to ensure that nepotism and out-of-turn promotions on that account do not take place. The Director of Grievances, if that post comes into existence, should also be empowered to look into the genuine grievances of the employees in the administration.

15 hrs.

श्री गीरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने य० पी० एस० सी०
की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया है। स्वतंत्रता-

प्राप्ति के पूर्व हम खुद यह कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजी शासन नौकरशाही का शासन है और वह रेडटेपिज्म या नौकरशाही के आधार पर चलता है और इस प्रकार हम उस की बड़ी निन्दा करते थे। हम भी कहते थे कि जब भारत स्वतंत्र होगा, तब हम यह कभी भी ऐसे शासन को सहन नहीं करेंगे, जो कि नौकरशाही शासन हो। परन्तु मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के 17 वर्ष के पश्चात् भी जो नौकरशाही शासन ब्रिटिश रेजिम में था, उस से कई गुना ज्यादा नौकरशाही शासन बढ़ गया है और दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस तरह हमने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि अंग्रेजी शासन के समय रिक्रूटमेंट या य० पी० एस० सी० की जो प्रणाली या पद्धति थी, राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने देश में बहुत ज्यादा परिवर्तन होने पर भी उस को तब्दील करने की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जिस प्रकार हमारा देश बढ़ रहा है, उस के एतबार से इस ओर भी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश वह देश नहीं है, जो कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 से पूर्व था। आज तो हमारे सामने बहुत सी नई चीजें आ गई हैं निर्माण का कार्य आ गया है, पब्लिक सेंक्टर का कार्य आ गया है। अब हम नागरिकों का दृष्टिकोण बदल रहे हैं और हमारा यह संकल्प है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करेंगे। परन्तु जिन लोगों के द्वारा हमारी यह नीति कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिन के द्वारा शासनकी मशीन चलाई जा रही है, उन को भर्ती करने और उन के कार्य संचालन की वही पुरानी रूढ़िवादी पद्धति को अब भी कायम रखा जा रहा है। बाज वक्त मैं यह सोच

कर बड़ा हैरान हो जाता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने भी इस बात को तय कर लिया है कि जैसे ब्रिटिश रज्जिम में यह कहा जाता था कि आई० सी० एस० आफिसर ईनेसिया है, सब मरजों की दवा है, वह हर बात का माहिर है, वैसे ही हमारी सरकार ने भी यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया हुआ है कि आई० ए० एस० आफिसर को कहीं पर भी बिठाया जाये, वह वहाँ पर सकलता से कार्य करेगा।

रेलवेज हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है और वहाँ पर एक रेलवे कमीशन है, जिस के द्वारा रेलवेज के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती होती है। परन्तु जब हम इतने बड़े पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग चला रहे हैं, उस को बढ़ा रहे हैं और हर वर्ष नये नये उद्योग खोल रहे हैं, तो उन के लिए एक अलग पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन अवश्य होना चाहिए। पब्लिक सेक्टर के कार्य का संचालन करने के लिए विशेष बुद्धि और विशेष जानकारी की आवश्यकता है और वह बुद्धि, योग्यता और जानकारी उस आफिसर में नहीं होती है, जो कि सोघ आई० ए० एस० में रिकूट होता है। इस का फल यह है कि आज हम को पब्लिक सेक्टर में बराबर घाटा होता चला जा रहा है और उस में नफ़े की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, क्योंकि जो आई० ए० एस० आफिसर पब्लिक सेक्टर में जनरल मैनेजर के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, उस में अफसरी की बूबास रहती है और व्यवसाय, बिजनेस और उस के टैकनीक से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है और न ही उस को कोई जानकारी ही रहती है।

इस प्रकार आज भी पुरानी नौकरशाही को हम चला रहे हैं और आज भी हमारे अफसरों में यह बूबास है कि हम जनता से अलग रहें और जन-सम्पर्क से दूर रहें। मुझे तो इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि हमारी सरकार और विशेष तौर पर गृह मंत्रालय ने कभी इस ओर ध्यान

नहीं दिया कि हम जो आई० ए० एस० और अन्य विभागों के आफिसर रिक्कूट करते हैं, उन का सम्पर्क जनता से बढ़ रहा है या वे उसी प्रकार हैं, जैसे कि मन्त्राली शासन में थे, जो कि जनता से अपने को अलग समझते हैं और अपने को एक अलहदा क्लास में समझते हैं। आप देखें कि जिले के शासन में जो भी जिलाधीश या एस० डी० ओ० जाते हैं, जिन का सम्बन्ध वचायती राज और सी० डी० ब्लाक जैसे सार्वजनिक कार्य चलाने से है, उन का जनता से कोई भी सम्पर्क नहीं रहता है। शासन को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, परन्तु बहुत दुख की बात है कि इस बात की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है कि कम से कम हमारे यू० पी० एस० सी० के सामने ऐसा आदर्श हो, वह रिक्कूटमेंट का ऐसा मंथड अपनाए, जिस के द्वारा रिक्कूट किये गए आफिसर जनता से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें और उन का दृष्टिकोण और मस्तिष्क इस बारे में साफ हो कि हम तो देश के सेवक हैं, न कि देश के रूलर। आज भी हम आफिसर में वह मॉन्टेलिटो चल रही है कि वे अपने आप को देश के शासक समझते हैं। उन के मन में एक मिनट के लिए भी यह विचार नहीं आता कि वे जनता के सेवक हैं या उन में सेवा-भाव होना चाहिए।

अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गृह मंत्रालय एक हाई लेवल कमीशन बिठाए, जो कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के ढांचे और उस की रूप-रेखा में परिवर्तन करने के विषय पर विचार करे, क्योंकि यू० पी० एस० सी० ही शासन में रिक्कूटमेंट का जरिया है।

यू० पी० एस० सी० की कम्पोजीशन और उस के पर्सनल के बारे में मेरे बँजुर्ग मित्र, श्री शर्मा, ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उन से बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक करता हूँ। जो किसी भी विभाग के रिटायर्ड व्यक्ति हैं, उन को ही ज्यादातर इस कमीशन में स्थान मिला है। मेरी आपत्ति यह नहीं है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति वृद्ध या रिटायर्ड है,

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An hon. Member belonging to his own party is speaking and yet he is raising this point.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): It is a very important debate, and there should be quorum for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, the bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar may continue his speech now.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कर : तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि सब से पहली चीज जिस पर मुझे आपत्ति है वह यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के पर्सनल जो बहुधा रक्खे जाते हैं उन पर है। वह किसी भी विभाग के जो रिटायर्ड व्यक्ति होते हैं वे रक्खे जाते हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि मैं किसी भी तरह से उनका आदर नहीं करता, परन्तु इस चीज की आवश्यकता है कि उनके जो भी पर्सनल हों वह अगर नये रक्खे जाय तो वे एक दूसरी तरह की जागृति देने के योग्यता रख सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने इस विषय पर बोलते हुए अपना अधिकतर समय भाषा के विषय पर लगाया। उन्होंने कई विद्वानों और माननीय सदस्यों का ब्योरा दिया जो कि कांस्टिटुएण्ट असेम्बली के सदस्य थे और जिन्होंने वहां पर इस विषय में भाषण दिये। इस विषय में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि जब एक बार संविधान ने इस चीज को स्वीकार कर लिया कि हिन्दी हमारी राज-भाषा है तो उसको और आगे बढ़ाने की

जरूरत है। इससे पूर्व काफी टीका टिप्पणियां हुई कि लोगों के क्या विचार थे। वह तो दूसरी बात है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इस प्रकार का आक्रमण किया जाता है तब यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि इससे हिन्दी भाषाभाषियों को एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के इम्तिहानों को हिन्दी में लिया जाने लगेगा। मुझको तो इसका एक ही जवाब देना है कि जब हिन्दी को राजभाषा स्वीकार किया जा चुका तो यह हमारे संविधान के अनुकूल ही है कि इम्तिहान हिन्दी में हों और उसी तरह से उनको जांचा जाये। अगर देखा जाये तो अभी भी आप अधिकतर सर्विसेज में अहिन्दी भाषियों का नम्बर ज्यादा पायेंगे। यह बात मैं तुलना करके आंकड़ों के साथ बतला सकता हूँ। अभी तक जो लोग आई० ए० एस० और दूसरी ऊंची केडर की सर्विसेज में हैं उन में उन लोगों का भाग ज्यादा है जो कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रदेशों को बिलांग नहीं करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस चीज को बदला जाये और उनको ज्यादा अवसर मिले, परन्तु मुझे यह जरूर कहना है कि यह दुःख की बात है कि हिन्दी भाषा को इस काबिल बनाया गया जब कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा स्वीकार किया गया। परन्तु हिन्दी को एक समय जरूर लाना है। अभी कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका संकेत किया विश्वभारती के कंवोकेशन में भाषण देते हुए। उन्होंने इस चीज को साफ किया कि हर काम में हमें इस बात को अपने मस्तिष्क से बिल्कुल निकाल देना है, साफ कर देना है कि एक दिन हमको पूरी तौर से राज भाषा हिन्दी को लेकर अपना काम नहीं चलाना है।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां तक यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे खेद है कि इसके पेज 15 पर लिखा गया है कि गृह मंत्रालय जो रिपोर्ट

कॉन्फ्रेंस वगैरह के बारे में देता है और जो आंकड़े यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के पास जाते हैं बाद में सिद्ध होता है कि वे आंकड़े गलत हैं। यह बड़ा दुःख की बात है। आपकी आज्ञा से मैं थोड़े में उसके शब्द पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"They had come across cases in which the requisite data furnished by the Ministries were subsequently not found to be correct."

जिन लोगों का कॉन्फ्रेंस या मुस्तकिली हो रही है भविष्य में उनके बारे में इस प्रकार से गलत आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि अब 17 वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी अगर गृह मंत्रालय इस ओर कदम उठाये तो अच्छा है। पूरी पद्धति जो यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के रिक्रूटमेंट की है उसको बदलना चाहिये और देश की प्रगति और निर्माण का ध्यान रख कर हमें रिक्रूटमेंट पालिसी निर्धारित करनी चाहिये।

एक चीज तो बहुत पुरानी चली आ रही है और आज भी वह विद्यमान है उस के बारे में मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेडरेपिज्म अब भी नहीं चल रहा है। जो ऊपर के आई० ए० एस० अफसर होते हैं वह स्वयं कोई निर्णय नहीं करते हैं। कोई भी पालिसी मैटर हो, कोई भी काम हो, नीचे के अफसरों की रिपोर्टों की बिना पर ही वह होता है। जब तक पूरा दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदलता है तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। आवश्यक परिवर्तन के साथ जब काम किया जायेगा तभी जो हमारी नीकरशाही वर्षों से बढ़ गई है और बढ़ती जा रही है उसको रोकने में हमको सफलता मिल सकती है। जब हम उसमें आवश्यक परिवर्तन लायेंगे तभी कह सकेंगे कि वास्तव में सही तौर से प्रजातन्त्र देश में चल रहा है।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर)

इस देश में प्रजातन्त्रात्मक शासन संचालन की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी प्हमारी है। यह सही है कि जहां तक विचार को और नीति को बनाने का प्रश्न है, ज्यादातर जिम्मेदारी संसद् और मंत्रीमंडल पर रहती है, लेकिन उन नीतियों के अनुकूल चलने और जो निर्णय शासन के होते हैं उन निर्णयों के अनुसार काम चलाने का कार्य कर्मचारियों का हुआ करता है। अगर सर्विसेज ठीक हों तो काम ठीक चलेगा। नहीं तो अच्छी से अच्छी नीति किताबों के पन्नों में छपी रह सकती है। इस देश में आज चारों तरफ जो हवा है, लोगों से मिलने के बाद जिस फैसले पर हम पहुंचते हैं वह यह है कि अधिकांशतः अच्छे से अच्छे निर्णयों के अनुकूल जिस मुस्तदी से काम होना चाहिये उस मुस्तदी से नहीं हो पाता है। सर्विसेज के खिलाफ एक खास वातावरण इस देश में बन रहा है और यह जरूरी है कि सर्विसेज में मजबूती और अच्छाई आये और जिन नीतियों को हम क्रियान्वित करना चाहते हैं उनके अनुकूल काम हो। इसके लिये जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है वह सजग हो। वह केवल ऐसे कर्मचारी हम को दे, इस देश को दे जो कि उन नीतियों को ठीक तरह से क्रियान्वित करें जो कि यहां से प्रतिपादित होती हैं और जिस का उत्तर-दायित्व मंत्रिमंडल पर होता है।

पुराने जमाने से यह नीति चली आ रही है कि फर्स्ट क्लास पास जो कोई लड़का हो वह चुन लिया जाता है, अगर कोई लड़का देखने में अच्छा हुआ, तगड़ा हुआ, सूरत शकल अच्छी हुई तो उस को चुन लिया जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि शासन अच्छी सूरतों से नहीं चलता है, शासन निरे फर्स्ट या सेकेंड क्लास डिग्री से नहीं चलता : शासन के लिये ऐसे व्यक्तियों का होना आवश्यक है जिन के हृदय में इस देश की सेवा का भाव हो। मैं पूछता हूँ कि स्वराज्य होने के पश्चात् हम ने कहां तक अपनी नीति बदली? हम ने कहां

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

तक चयन की प्रणाली को बदला ? यह बात देखी जाये और ज्यादा तेजी से देखी जाये कि सर्विसेज के लिये जो आदमी चुने जाते हैं, उन के हृदयों में यह भाव हों कि उस की जिन्दगी देश के लिये है और वह इस देश की बहुबूंदी के लिये काम करेंगे। अभी हाल में मैं ने देखा कि जिन लोगों को हम ने डाक्टरों के लिये चुना था उन लोगों ने हड़तालें कर दीं। यह बात सही है कि सर्विसेज में जितनी तन्ख्वाहें उन को मिलनी चाहियें उतनी नहीं मिल रही हैं, लेकिन यह देश गरीब है, निश्चित रूप से गरीब है। इस देश में लाखों आदमियों को अभी भी दोनों जून भर पेट खाना नहीं मिलता है। उन की तुलना में इन सर्विसेज की हालत बहुत बेहतर है। मैं उन लोगों की नाराजी को बर्दाश्त करते हुए भी यह कहूंगा कि चाहे किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी हों, इस देश के अन्दर रहने वाले लाखों और करोड़ों आदमियों की अपेक्षा उन की हालत अच्छी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप डाक्टरों को भी कहेंगे।

श्री ज्वा० ३० ज्योतिषी : डाक्टरों की स्थिति भी हमें सुधारनी है यह बात भी सत्य है। लेकिन जब हमारे यहां उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण शासन है तो हम को ऽडे तरीके से चीजों को तय करना चाहिये। उन पर विचार करते हुए और देश के कौफर्स को देखते हुए परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की भी जाती है। लेकिन इस को हमारी सर्विसेज महसूस नहीं कर पाती हैं। वह क्यों होता है? यह इसलिये होता है कि हम चयन के समय, चुनाव के समय, इस तथ्य पर ध्यान नहीं देते। हम ध्यान देते हैं फर्स्ट क्लास पर। मैं समझता हूं कि बदली हुई स्थितियों के अनुसार यह देखना जरूरी है कि इस देश में इस बात का खयाल किया जाये कि जिन लड़कों को हम इधर-उधर उच्च से उच्च सेवाओं में नियुक्त कर रहे हैं वह लड़के हृदयों की दृष्टि से,

सेवा भाव की दृष्टि से कहां तक इस बदले हुए वातावरण के अनुकूल हैं। मैं यह जानता हूं कि हृदय को परखने के लिए और जानने के लिए कोई ठीक फरमामीटर अभी तक ईजाद नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन इसी कठिनाई को हल करने के वास्ते संघ लोक सेवा आयोग जैसी संस्थाएं नियुक्त की हैं वह नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करने के पहले पूरी तरह छानबीन नहीं करती हैं। कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के पहले कुछ संस्थाओं में अध्ययन करना होता है। मैं कहता हूं कि इन संस्थाओं में उनका रेकार्ड रखा जाय कि वह वर्ष या डेढ़ वर्ष वहां किस तरीके से बर्ताव करते हैं। किस तरीके की उन की जिन्दगी है? अगर वह एक शान व शौकत की जिन्दगी बिताने के आदी हैं, अगर वह शानशौकत के वातावरण में पले हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस देश के गांवों में जा कर, गरीब जनता के दुःख दर्द को समझ कर उन में निश्चित रूप से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमें देखना होगा कि जहां उच्च सर्विसेज में जाने वाले आदमी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं वहां का वातावरण हम इस देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल बनायें। मैं देखता हूं कि इस चीज की तरफ आवश्यक ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बहुत जरूरी है और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस तरफ शासन का अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाय।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि हम कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर अधिक उच्च सर्विसेज को स्थान दें। होता यह है कि हम आदमी को पहले वर्ष, दो वर्ष के प्रोबेशन पर नियुक्त करते हैं जिसका परिणाम यह देखने में आता है कि वह उस प्रोबेशन काल के वर्ष, दो वर्ष में तो ठीक तरीके से काम करते हैं और ज्यादातर उस काल में वे अपने उच्च अफसरान को खुश रखने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, जैसे भी हो उसके उसे खुश बनाये रखते हैं, लेकिन ज्योंही यह वर्ष दो वर्ष का

प्रोबेशन काल समाप्त हुआ और वह कनफर्म हुए तो फिर वह बेफिक्र हो जाते हैं और ऐसा समझने लगते हैं कि अब तो उन्हें सर्विस का पासपोर्ट मिल गया है। इस कारण ही यह रहा है कि बस उनके ठीक तरह से काम करने का सिलसिला अभी तक चलता है जब तक कि वह कनफर्म नहीं हो जाते हैं। जहाँ वह कनफर्म कर दिये गये बस फिर उन्हें कोई चिन्ता नहीं रहती है। वर्ष, दो वर्ष अपने उच्च पदस्थ कर्मचारी को खुश कर के और रिज्ञा कर के काम कर लिया और फिर ज्योंही वे कनफर्म हो गये वह यह मान बैठते हैं कि अब तो पूरे 30 साल तक इस देश को बेवकूफ बनाने का उन्हें लाइसेंस मिल गया है। इस देश की छाती पर सवार हो कर वे मौज करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं।

सर्विसेज को हम ने अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दे रखी हैं और एक मर्तबा कोई जम भर जाय फिर किसी कील, कांटे तक को भी यहां से वहां नहीं हटाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था को हमें बदलना पड़ेगा। ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि 5, 5 और 7, 7 वर्ष के लिए हम आदमियों को नियुक्त करें। अब अगर वह 5, 7 वर्ष तक ठीक काम करते हैं, तब तो उन को सर्विसेज में रखिये वरना नहीं। हमारा पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन उनके पांच, सात साल का रिकार्ड देख ले और अगर वह ठीक न हो तो उन को अलग कर दे और दूसरे आदमियों को, नये आदमियों को उन के स्थान पर नियुक्त करे।

सर्विसेज जो हैं वह किन्हीं लोगों की महज रोटी और रोखी चलाने के लिए नहीं हैं। एम्प्लायमेंट की बात कही जाती है कि लोगों को काम पर लगाना है। यह ठीक बात है कि हम को एम्प्लायमेंट देना है। लेकिन यह एम्प्लायमेंट मेहनती और ईमानदार आदमियों को देना है। काहिल, भ्रष्ट और निकम्मे लोगों को, जो कि ईमानदारी से अपना कर्त्तव्य नहीं पालन करना चाहते और ऐसे

अवांछनीय व्यक्ति यदि इधर, उधर स्थान पा जाते हैं तो उस के लिए हमें सख्ती बर्तनी होगी। हम इस देश को ठीक तरीके से चलाना चाहते हैं। इस देश की जनता इस बात की अपेक्षा करती है कि यह पालियामेंट और इस के द्वारा जितनी संस्थाएं कायम हों, वे इस दृष्टिकोण से काम करें। यह जो पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन है इस के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व है। इस देश में अगर शासन ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, कर्मचारी अगर ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं तो परोक्ष रूप में इस का उत्तरदायित्व उन लोगों पर है जो कि उन कर्मचारियों को चुनते हैं।

यह सिक्वोरिटी जो सर्विसेज की है उस सिक्वोरिटी को हमें कम करना होगा। ईमानदार आदमी के लिए तो हम सिक्वोरिटी दें, लेकिन निकम्मे और सुस्त आदमी के लिए सिक्वोरिटी न रखें।

मैं देखता हूँ कि चूंकि हमारे देश में दलीय प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति चल रही है इसलिए यह हमारी सर्विसेज भी इस या उस पार्टी से एफिलिएट हो रही हैं जोकि एक गलत चीज है। सर्विसेज का काम यह नहीं है कि वह इस या उस पार्टी से सम्बन्धित होकर परोक्ष रूप से उन को मदद करें। कर्मचारियों और अफसरों दोनों का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि बगैर किसी भी पार्टी से प्रभावित हुए, बिना अपने वैयक्तिक विचार डाले, बगैर अपनी भावनाओं का समावेश किये सरकार की नीतियों को अमल में लायें और उस में कोई डील या लापरवाही न बर्तें। यह होता क्यों है? यह इसलिए होता है कि सर्विसेज में जाने से पहले विभिन्न संस्थाओं से निकलने वाले लड़कों की जमात पालिटिक्स में घुसी रहती है, फंसी रहती है और वह इस या उस किसी एक संस्था से पार्टी से सम्बन्धित रहते हैं, उन की विचारधारा को वे लेकर आते हैं। उस विचारधारा को अपनी सेवा के क्षेत्र के बाहर छोड़ कर नहीं आते हैं। उस को

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

लेकर सर्विस के अन्दर आ जाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन इस बात पर ध्यान दे कि उन के यहां सर्विसेज में चुनाव के लिए जो आदमी आ रहे हैं उनका इस तरीके का कोई एफिलिएशन तो नहीं है? दरअसल वह उनका एफिलिएशन इस देश में शासन की जो नीति होती है उसके अमल में आने के मार्ग में अड़ंगा डालता है।

उदाहरण के लिए मान लीजिये कि हम ने अपने देश के लिए सहकारिता की नीति निर्धारित की है लेकिन जो कर्मचारी कोआपरेटिव के विभाग में आया उसको कोआपरेटिव की नीति में विश्वास नहीं है। उसका एफिलिएशन बाहर जो आदमी हैं उन से और ऐसी संस्थाओं से है जिस को कि कोआपरेटिव में विश्वास नहीं है। तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सरकार की कोआपरेटिव की नीति के मुताबिक सही काम नहीं हो पाता है। जो रजिस्ट्रार वहां कोआपरेटिव में बैठा है जब लोग उस के पास रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए पहुंचते हैं तो वह बजाय उन्हें सहूलियत पहुंचाने के, मदद देने के और ठीक सलाह देने के उल्टे उनको उलझा देता है। वह सुलझाता नहीं है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक व्यक्ति का शिक्षण काल में जो एफिलिएशन रहा है उस की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय।

मैं ने इस यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को देखा तो मुझे यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि कुछ विभागों ने कमीशन के निर्णयों को इधर, उधर कर दिया और उनकी सिफारिशों को मान्य नहीं किया। उदाहरण के लिए दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने कमीशन की सिफारिश को, नहीं माना। उन की नजर में लाने के पहले कुछ आदमियों की नियुक्ति कर ली गलत तरीके से कर दी और उनको प्रमोशन भी उधर दे दिये और नाजायज तरीके से

दे दिये। निश्चय ही यह यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन एक बहुत ही हाईली प्लेम्ड कमीशन है और इस देश के तंत्र को चलाने के लिए कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए सलाह देने वाली एथारिटी है। इसलिए उसकी बात मानी ही जानी चाहिए। जिन डिपार्टमेंट्स के द्वारा कमीशन को बाईपास किया गया है या उसकी बात को नहीं माना गया है और भ्रष्टता बर्ती गई है वह किसी कारण विशेष से किया गया है कुछ लोगों को फेवर करने के लिए किया गया है और गलत प्रमोशन दिये गये हैं। मेरा कहना है कि शासन को इस दिशा में सावधानी बर्तनी चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को इन वर्षों में कुछ अधिक गुंजाइश मिली है लेकिन अभी भी उनके उद्धार के लिए और उनका स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बहुत लम्बी मंजिल तय करनी है। अभी काफ़ी फासला पार करने को हमारे लिए बाकी रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि योग्य लड़के उन के अन्दर से सर्विसेज में अधिकाधिक आयें और इस देश में जो शासन चल रहा है उसके संचालन में और उस की नीतियों के अमल में लाने के कार्य में उनका अधिक से अधिक सहयोग हमें प्राप्त हो सके। हमें पिछड़ी जातियों और तबक़े के लोगों को ऊपर उठाना है। यह ठीक ही है। इसका एक तरीका यह भी है कि उन को सर्विसेज में यथेष्ट स्थान मिलें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
This is a very important report, on which a good deal of attention ought to have been betowed by this House and by the Government also, but, unfortunately for us, the Government treats this report as a closed chapter, and we also treat it as if it is so sacrosanct that no criticism can be offered.

The attention of the whole House must be drawn to Appendix XX of this report. It points out to us that notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution laying down the functions of the Union Public Service Commission, appointments are made, and even continue to be made, and defaults have been continued, persistently continued, in making reference to the Union Public Service Commission after the appointments have been made, whether the choice is a wise one, a proper one, without partiality, devoid of nepotism; devoid of graft, or not. we are left in the lurch. Appointments are made as long ago as 1957 but reference is not made till 1964. Why has this happened? I can understand reference by 1962 at the latest, of appointments made in 1961. The UPSC has no vigilance branch to find out whether any particular appointment had been made, they come to know of it only when a delayed reference is made and then it is too late in the day, as it is a *fait accompli*, to remedy the affairs. We find the policy of pushing through certain favourites through the backdoor and thus the object of having a body like the UPSC is set at naught.

Sometime I get cases where the grievances of senior officers who are governed by the UPSC did not receive the attention they ought to. Under the provision of section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act not many cases have been remedied. Statistics are given here but that is not an indication of the grievances that have been put forward by the various persons who have been affected by this. Section 115 was an omnibus provision which has been set at naught by the various States in integrating the various officers concerned in the newly formed States. It is a matter of deep regret that the representations received as long ago as 1956 have not yet been disposed of and things have been carried forward from 1957 to 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and right upto 1963 and there was a carry over of 326 cases.

Why these representations were not dealt with immediately is a matter which requires a proper probe.

This report comes before this House after a long time. It is published in March 1964, it is now the end of 1964; the position as on date is not clear and the criticism become stale. Such reports which are necessary under the Constitution and under the statute must be placed before the House and must come up for discussion immediately, not only at the fag end of the year, but at the fag end of the session when everybody is in a hurry to go out.

In regard to disciplinary cases there must be a uniform and standard set of rules which must apply to one and sundry. A clear example of interference with the recommendations of the UPSC came to my notice as a member of the Public Account Committee. Some officers of the foreign service cheated the government, forged bills and drew allowances on false certificates; after a lapse of 11 months they were caught. The matter was referred to the UPSC and the recommendation was that the seniormost officer concerned should be dismissed. But the Government of India again approached the Commission: "please reconsider your recommendation and suggest some other *via media* and do not recommend dismissal." Is it a right and proper interference in the jurisdiction granted to the UPSC in the discharge of its functions? What was the result? This dishonest man and the other conspirators along with him they were a big lot—were retained in service because the first and topmost had to be retained in service and was merely degraded. Why was it done? To preserve the hypocrisy before the world that we are sending out honest officers in the foreign service! This hypocrisy was not necessary in dealing with the domestic affairs; we have nothing to show to anybody as to what action we took against this dishonest man who forged receipts and made false vouchers. Instead of

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

putting him before a criminal court, even the recommendation of the UPSC to dismiss him from service was not accepted. It is time the Government made up its mind not to encroach upon the rights of the UPSC.

The Commission gives a certificate to itself and pats itself on the back that it has got a good follow-up of the candidates that it recruits. I do not know what type of follow-up it is. It is my misfortune that I have met some of these officers of the foreign service whom I have found ignorant of Indian culture and Indian history. As I had narrated before, one of them holding a good position was talking with me and another ICS officer. When we were discussing the great men of India and the name of Jagat Guru Sankaracharya was mentioned. This officer of the foreign service, a young man no doubt, had the audacity to remark, "Who was that bloke?" If it is such type of people who are recruited to the foreign service by the Union Public Service Commission, I should say.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In what context did he say that?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have once before narrated the incident. He said "Who was that bloke". I was very much annoyed.

Shri Shinkre: It should have happened some years ago some old member of the ICS should have asked that question. The new youngman was repeating it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Heaven help us to see that such recruits are not recruited by the Union Public Service Commission. This is the first time that an opportunity has arisen when I am able to say a few points upon this matter. I should say, and I most humbly say to the Union Public Service Commission through

you that in the method of recruitment, merely well-dressed men and well-dressed young men should not be the criterion for judging the capacity of the man or the ability of the man at the interview. Even a man putting on a dhoti and a kurta can be very intelligent. It is not necessary to put on coat, pant and necktie. All these are not very essential features for the intelligence and capacity of a man.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Why does the hon. Member use them in the Supreme Court?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri Khadilkar has asked me why I wear coat and pant when I go to the Supreme Court. That hypocrisy also persists. If I do not do it, the man, the police constable, who stands there will treat me with the utmost disrespect that is possible.

Shri Hathi: He will not pay you also!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Anyhow, it is worth trying and I will take the hint from you. I will not hesitate to go like that. But this is my experience, as a student who has once appeared before the Union Public Service Commission and as reports have come to me from several others who have appeared after me and from those whose misfortune it is to appear today. Students are after all poor and all of them are not sons of the rich and if they are not all sons of the rich it is just possible that they may not be so well-dressed. What may be required is, whether they are dressed in a clean manner and in a proper manner and whether they know the manners of good society. Barring that, this superficial outlook and show, I should say, should not be a criterion for judging the merits. Things have gone on.

One of the officers of the Union Public Service Commission very re-

cently had the kindness to tell me that "often remarks are made against us, saying how within one or two minutes we are able to judge if a man is good or bad." He did not like the idea that anybody should offer the criticism. But I think that there is justification behind this when we say that a man cannot be judged in one or two minutes' time. The candidate comes before the Union Public Service Commission; four or five members are sitting. The candidate perhaps is entirely new to the method of interview. Even with the best of knowledge at his disposal, at the very first impact, he gets flabbergasted. That should not be a criterion for just discarding him and telling him behind the back, after turning him out—the Secretary follows and tells him—"I am sorry to inform you that the Public Service Commission has rejected you." This is not a proper method of recruitment.

15.44 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I have to take up another business at 3.45. Would he like to conclude or continue?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In one minute I will finish, Sir. The other question which strikes me is this. If we have to make a headway in the direction of recognising Hindi as our national language—it is not being as yet recognised—and if it is to be recognised as such, I should say that ample latitude must be given and an opportunity must be afforded that these examinations may be offered and interviews may be taken in Hindi so that an impetus may be given to the acquisition of knowledge by those who ultimately will be the administrators of our country and to put Hindi on a firm footing.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): What about the non-Hindi-speaking people?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This debate will continue next time.

15.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE—contd.

REPORTED SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN
 BIHAR, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB,
 MAHARASHTRA AND U.P. ARISING OUT
 OF INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS
 FROM THE CENTRE.—contd.

श्री किशन पटनायक (मंवलपुर) :
 बिहार, उड़ीसा और हर प्रान्त में ऐसे पिछड़े
 इलाके हैं जिन लोगों की कृषि-शक्ति और
 राजनीतिक-शक्ति बहुत कम होने के कारण
 वहाँ के लिये जो गल्ला सप्लाई किया जाता
 है वह ज्यादातर ब्लैक मार्केट में चला जाता
 है। तो उन इलाकों में ज्यादा सरकारी
 दूकानें खोलने और विशेष व्यवस्था करने
 की क्या मंत्री महोदय सोच रहे हैं।
 (Interruptions).

The backward areas of Orissa, Bihar
 and other States. I do know English.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture
 (Shri C. Subramaniam): Orissa
 is a surplus State,—

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं ने उड़ीसा के
 पिछड़े इलाकों की बात कही है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Please wait,
 give me a chance and then if you are
 dissatisfied, you may put questions.
 And therefore, we do not supply any
 substantial quantity to Orissa from
 the Central stocks. The food situa-
 tion there is completely in the hands
 of the State Government. If there
 are any areas which have got to be
 covered, it is not by supply from the
 central stocks but it has to be arrang-
 ed by the State Governments. As
 far as Bihar and other areas are con-
 cerned, no doubt we have undertaken
 the responsibility to deliver substan-
 tial quantities of wheat and rice to
 the State Governments. No doubt
 they discussed with us with regard
 to the system of distribution, but ul-
 timately, it is the responsibility of the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

State Governments to organise distribution and if there are backward areas, I am sure the State Governments would take care of them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In the statement it appears that the Government says that so far as Orissa is concerned there is a sharp increase in production. My question—it is clubbed with other Members—related to the short supply of wheat from the Central stock. According to the production in Orissa figures, there has been no increase in wheat production in all these years for which the facts are given. The statement made by the Chief Minister of Orissa on the 12th December at Bhubaneswar says that because not even one-tenth of the Central quota has been received by the State Government, there is acute shortage of wheat and wheat products all over the State. May I know why the Government have not been able to give them even the wheat quota while they are taking surplus rice from the State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Orissa is generally a rice-eating area. But in the other areas where their habits are such that they require only wheat, there has been short production during 1963-64. Therefore, we have to concentrate our efforts with regard to the supply to those areas, and with the available quantity we could give only a marginal quantity to Orissa. We were able to give only 55,000 tons of imported wheat. Under the circumstances, where there is surplus foodgrains available, it is not possible to give to every State whatever they require in terms of imported wheat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, why introduce wheat cards?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Indore): I do not ask what is the demand of a particular State. What

was promised by the Centre to Rajasthan by way of wheat supply every month and what has been the supply during the last three months? How is it that in spite of the assurance given on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister that after 15th or 31st October the situation regarding availability and prices will considerably improve, availability continues to be difficult and prices have gone high?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That statement was made on the basis of the kharif crop. The estimate now is that as a matter of fact, kharif crop during this year is much better than any other year. In spite of that, the arrivals into the market are still much less than what it was before. Evidently the trade and the producer are still hesitating to bring their produce into the market. That is mainly because of the psychological condition prevailing in the country that there is still scarcity of food and therefore, everybody should hold on to stocks as much as possible. I am sure, as far as food is concerned, it cannot be held continuously for a long period and with the action which the State Governments are taking, we are hoping that more arrivals will be there to ease the situation.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, I do agree that it is not possible to give what we thought it would be possible for us to give to Rajasthan during the last three months. That has been not only with reference to Rajasthan, but other States also, because the arrivals were a little less than what we expected. Instead of 11 lakh tons, we got only 6 lakh tons every month and that has to be distributed over the various States.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that the Punjab Government wanted 50,000 tons of wheat per month for four months—40,000 tons for the roller flour mills and

10,000 tons for the areas where there are so roller flour mills? Is it also not a fact that on account of shortage of wheat, the law and order situation has been deteriorating there and that the procurement of rice and wheat will suffer when the harvest is accumulated? Why is it that the Punjab Government has not been given that amount which it asked for in order to stop the demonstrations there by the workers and Government employees?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure; Sir, you will agree that Punjab is the granary of India and it produces food not only to feed their own people, but also to feed other people. Therefore, when we formed a separate zone with Punjab alone adding to it only Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are small areas, it was our expectation that Punjab would be able to meet its entire requirements with indigenous production. In spite of that expectation, I do agree that during the lean period, the price has gone up and there is a sense of scarcity prevailing there. That is why I have agreed to give 25,000 tons during December and if it becomes necessary, January, February and March also would be taken care of at this level.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): May I know whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains in Maharashtra have risen to a high pitch and the foodgrains are not available in Government shops?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer such a general question. May be in some pockets these difficulties may be prevailing. But generally, with regard to Maharashtra, we have undertaken that distribution of wheat and rice as far as Bombay city is concerned will be the central responsibility. In addition to that, we give them round about 10 lakh tons of wheat and rice, with which they should be able to manage. Just now

kharif crops have arrived and they have a programme of monopoly procurement of jowar. With that, the situation in Maharashtra would ease.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): In view of the fact that the Government of India have taken upon themselves to meet the requirements of both wheat and rice in Bombay city, and since I understand that the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Government of India to do the same thing for the cities like Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur, may I know what action the Government of India are going to take?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If they would allow us to utilise the 100,000 tons which we are giving to Maharashtra, certainly we can take over the responsibility for Nagpur, Poona and other cities within the limit of 100,000 tons.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The statement says that Maharashtra produces almost 33 per cent of the total production of jowar in the country. In view of this fact and the poor arrivals in the market, does the Government feel that the price of Rs. 45 per quintal as decided by the Maharashtra Government is a incentive price or a disincentive price, so as to discourage arrivals in the market and if so, what steps Government propose to take in order to encourage arrivals of jowar in the market?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For all-India, the price fixed is Rs. 38.50. Maharashtra has fixed a special price at Rs. 45. If even that is not attractive enough, I do not know at what level it should be fixed. It is for the Maharashtra Government to decide.

Shri V. T. Patil (Kolhapur): May I know whether Government intends to abolish food zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will be considered in March-April.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : इस विवरण को देख कर मुझे संतोष नहीं हो पाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जो खाद्य-स्थिति है, चाहे वह पूर्वी, पश्चिमी या मध्यवर्ती उत्तर प्रदेश की हो, असन्तोषजनक है और चिन्ताजनक है। मैं यह तो मानता हूँ कि केन्द्र ने हमारे प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई कुछ भेजी है, लेकिन वह बिलकुल अपर्याप्त है। दरअसल वहाँ की खाद्य स्थिति अत्यन्त भयंकर है। इस विवरण को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि आप ने हमारे प्रदेश को जो सप्लाई दी है उस के चले जाने के बावजूद भी भुखमरी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न के दाम भी बेतहाशा बढ़े चढ़े हुए हैं। विशेष कर गेहूँ, मक्का आदि के दाम 40 रुपये से ले कर 50 रुपये प्रति मन हैं। विशेषकर छोटे कस्बों और गांवों में भुखमरी की सी हालत फैली हुई है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे सरकार अधिक इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट वहाँ पर पहुंचाने के लिए प्रेरित हुई है लेकिन इन खाद्यान्नों की कोमत कम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक क्या विशेष कदम उठाये हैं या उठाना चाहती है और कितनी सप्लाई बढ़ा कर वहाँ व्हीट देना चाहती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already indicated in the statement that 12.5 lakh tonnes, i.e. one-fifth of the quantity that we have imported during 1964, has been made available to U.P. In addition, kharif crop has been quite good in U.P. both in rice and other millets. The report I have received from U.P. is that as far as the rural areas are concerned, the situation is quite satisfactory. Only market arrivals in the towns are limited and till market arrivals are there, that will have to be dealt with with imported wheat. To the extent possible, I am supplying imported wheat to U.P. also.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि महाराष्ट्र को यहां सेंटर से भेजने

के लिए खाद्यान्न का कोटा निर्धारित हुआ था उस को नहीं भेजा गया है और उस कारण वहाँ पर स्थिति बड़ी संकटपूर्ण हो गयी है। सस्ते गन्ने की दुकानों में आज अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस वजह से वहाँ अनाज के दाम भारतवर्ष के अन्य प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा सब से अधिक बढ़े हुए हैं जिसको लेकर जनता में एक बड़ा असन्तोष उत्पन्न हो रहा है और शांति भंग होने की स्थिति होती जा रही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो निर्धारित मात्रा महाराष्ट्र को एश्वोर की गई है वह वहाँ कब तक पहुंच जायेगी और कब तक वहाँ को इस विकट खाद्यान्न परिस्थिति का समाधान हो सकेगा ?

16 hrs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Maharashtra is concerned, the supply position has always been satisfactory because the Bombay port is there and from there they have been able to draw their supplies (Interruption). Sufficient quantity has been allotted and they have been getting it. Therefore, as far as Maharashtra is concerned, more or less we have kept our promises and they have been given the supply.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, what are we to understand by "more or less"?

Mr. Speaker: For that he might consult somebody.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Sir, the food situation in the country is alarming and deteriorating. In spite of the promises and assurances by the Centre and the Chief Ministers' Conference, no national food

policy has been evolved and all States, surplus or deficit . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, may I know what the question is?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I want to put the question now. I am only giving the background.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member gives the background and that is also very long.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister has just stated that we are considering the abolition of zones in March or April. What are the reasons for the delay in taking a decision for abolishing the zones earlier than March or April as the situation is deteriorating rapidly and the law and order problem will also be raised . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow a speech to be made.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: That was part (a) of my question, Sir; and (b) . . .

Mr. Speaker: (a) is enough, I am not allowing any (b).

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, this matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference and it was agreed in the Chief Ministers' Conference that the position should be reviewed in March-April.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the assurance that he has given. But I want to know whether in spite of the past tradition to keep the flour mills properly fed and working, is it a fact that in the last three months, although the Government had to supply 58,000 tons to the flour mills of Punjab, they have supplied only 26,000 tons and these mills cannot run properly, because of extremely inadequate supply of imported foodgrain?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. We are not in a position to supply

the entire quantity which would be required for running the mills fully because of our commitments elsewhere. In Punjab, in view of the fact that they produce much more wheat, they have been given a separate zone and it was not possible to give more imported wheat. I have agreed, in the present situation, to give a little more, about which I have already stated.

16.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMPULSORY SURVEY OF COTTON

Mr. Speaker: Shri Manubhai Shah may make the statement regarding the reported decision of the Textile Commissioner to re-introduce a compulsory survey of cotton and its effect on cotton prices.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, as some hon. Members were enquiring about the position of cotton supply, I am grateful to you for permitting me to make a statement on the subject. Prices of many varieties of cotton have shown a rising tendency during the last few weeks though the cotton crop this year is quite satisfactory at about 60.5 lakh bales and imports have also been arranged for about 9.5 lakh bales, and there is a carry-over of about 22 to 26 lakh bales. This rise in prices is attributable to speculative tendencies in the commodity markets, the rush of purchases by the textile mills and the tendency on the part of some of the growers to withhold stocks. There were reports that prices in many varieties have pierced the appropriate ceilings, and it was not possible to purchase cotton at the statutory prices. This was a disquieting situation particularly in the context of the rising prices in commodity markets and need to restrain prices. Also there is a statutory price control on more 50 per cent of the production of cloth

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

by textile mills based on the regulated prices of cotton.

In order to devise satisfactory methods and procedures for the sale and purchase of cotton, a meeting was called at Bombay on 17th December, 1964, by the Textile Commissioner, of representatives of growers, growers cooperative societies, the cotton trade, the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. The meeting was attended by important representatives of industry from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Calcutta Indore and Madras and representatives of the cotton trade and cooperative and growers from several cotton growing States. Meeting was presided over by Commerce Secretary.

It was recognised at that meeting that many varieties of cotton had pierced the price ceiling for the basic staple length and in some cases even the top ceilings for the best varieties. It was agreed that in the present context all sectors should make every efforts to see that while the agriculturists obtained fair prices under the present system of floor and ceiling prices, the mills should be able to get their supplies within the ceiling prices.

The meeting discussed various alternatives with a view to achieving these objectives. There was a consensus of opinion that survey of cotton should be introduced in respect of such cotton where the prices might have pierced the basic ceilings. The survey should be by the East India Cotton Association as in the past. Where more than one variety of cotton is grown in contiguous areas, the survey might be introduced on a varietal basis. Also other measures like ginning and pressing of cotton in time were to be adopted.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपास का सीजन समाप्त

हो रहा है और काटन-ग्रोअरज के दिल में यह विचार है कि सर्विस सिस्टम शुरू होने से आज के भाव गिर जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ और यह एशोरेंस लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात का खयाल रखेगी कि ग्रोअरज को कम भाव नहीं मिलेंगे।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने यह एशोरेंस स्टैटमेंट में भी दी हुई है कि सीलिंग से नोचे गिराने की हमारी कोशिश नहीं है। चूँकि मामला सीलिंग के ऊपर चला गया है, इसलिए मिलों और सब को मुश्किल हो रही है और गैरकानूनी कार्यवाही हो रही है, उस को रोकने के लिए इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : कपास के बारे में जो कीमत कम हो जाती है, तो क्या उस के लिए भी सरकार हर जगह खरीद करने की कोशिश करती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिछले साल और उस के अगले साल ऐसी थोड़ी तकलीफ़ कुछ हुई थी। माननीय सदन को पता है कि सरकार ने इस बारे में कितनी तवज्जह दी कि ग्रोअरज को अच्छी प्राइस मिले और उस के लिए सब कोशिश की।

Mr. Speaker: I had said that at 4.00 p.m....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, as this has not been taken as a Calling Attention Notice, I would request you to allow me to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. I asked him to make a statement in reply to a Calling Attention Notice.

16.08 hrs.

RE: TIDAL WAVE CATASTROPHE
AT RAMESHWARAM.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, before you proceed I want to bring to your notice one thing. We heard the sad news that some part of Rameshwaram Island has got submerged due to tidal waves. We are all very much worried and we would like to have whatever information that the Government is able to give us.

Mr. Speaker: I had received that notice and I had also sent it to the Minister. Is he in a position to say something?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In the first place, Sir, I must express our sense of deep distress at this calamity which overtook so suddenly that area and the unfortunate people there. Of course, the whole House shares that sentiment, that feeling. Last evening we got some information. Immediately we contacted the Defence Ministry so that whatever help could be rendered by them they should be able to arrange. I have been in touch with the authorities concerned for the whole day. A little while ago I received the latest information about the number of deaths which they apprehended might have occurred. By noon—that is the information—they say nearly 200 people might have died. IAF planes have been rushed there and food supplies have been dropped there. The Government of Madras is doing everything possible to send relief and make other arrangements.

Mr. Speaker: We are very sorry such a catastrophe has suddenly caught that area. We send our condolences to the members of the families of those that have died suddenly in such a calamity.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Has any attempt been made to drop food by planes?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he gave that information.

16.10 hrs.

ONE HOUR DISCUSSION ON
MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE.

Mr. Speaker: Last time when I said that just before the session is coming to an end, the last one hour we might devote to discussing certain subjects, my objective was this. There are some hon. Members who might just like to raise some point about their constituencies which might relate to the responsibility of the Central Government. It was not my objective that those issues that have been discussed here during the session and have been exercising our attention all along should again be taken up during this one hour; because, there is no point in discussing again those matters that we have already discussed throughout the session.

Then again, the limitation of time is such that if I ask the hon. Ministers to reply to those questions that are raised here, probably half the time will be taken away by the Ministers and only half an hour will be left to the Members. So, if I give five minutes to each Member, I can accommodate at the most six members during that half an hour.

First of all, I want to settle the procedure now even though some time may be spent on it and we might not be able to do much during this one hour today. My idea was that those questions relating to the constituencies of Members, where the responsibility is that of the Centre, might be raised, provided those questions have not been possibly raised during the session, seeking some relief. Government might consider those demands or requests during the ensuing recess. I hope that would serve some useful purpose. We might not ask the Ministers to give the replies at once. During the re-

[Mr. Speaker]

cess that follows, the Ministers might consider those requests or suggestions and send replies to the Members on the points raised by them and the action taken thereon. If this is agreed to, I will call only the Members. Ministers might simply listen. If any Minister thinks or wants that a reply should be given at once, he can do so. But I would not call upon the Minister to give an immediate reply.

Now I would seek the advice of the Leader of the House how it can be worked in that context and whether it would serve any purpose or would be of any use to the Members.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many at a time; only one by one. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification.

An hon. Member: Sir, if you give opportunities for clarification, then the entire time will be consumed by that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't worry. You are not conducting the proceedings. Why do you waste your time by making interruptions? Now, Sir, we are grateful to you....

श्री तलाराम (घाटमपुर) : जो लोग अभी तक नहीं बोले हैं उन का भी बोलने का मौका देना चाहिये । यह लोग तो रोज बोलते रहते हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, we are grateful to you for initiating a new procedure which will be helpful in the national and public interest. While I have no desire to question the scope of this hour as you have adumbrated it, the impression that I got, and perhaps many members on this side of the House have got when the bulletin came to us a couple of

days ago, was, that matters of public importance could be raised, because there was no mention of the constituency in that bulletin. Then, Sir, you will recall, you will be pleased to recollect, that the late Prime Minister once pointed out about 7 years ago, I believe—I do not remember the exact date, but it was in 1956—when he said, very rightly and very wisely so that a Member of Parliament, from whichever constituency he may be elected, represents the whole of India, and all Members on both sides of the House were very happy when the late Prime Minister made that important observation. In the light of that, while a constituency can be a restricted affairs, a restricted matter....

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, if you give so much time for clarification, then no time will be left for actual discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you differ from me, you may say that later on when you get an opportunity. Now we are discussing the procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Today it might not be possible to do anything. We shall at least evolve some procedure. That is what I am aiming at for the present.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: He is taking half the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he had not interrupted me, by this time I would have finished my point.

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member should take more than two minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will finish in half a minute more.

Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to you to consider whether in the public interest, in the national interest, matters of public importance,

whether they pertain to a Member's constituency or not but which have not been answered sufficiently or which have not been discussed sufficiently during the session, should not be raised. If you agree with me then other matters, besides strictly constituency matters, can also be raised.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): I represent a region of the country which is abnormally backward in economic condition, education and everything.

Some hon. Members: It is about procedure.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you will permit me, I will start raising that question on merits. I accept your suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: I was first trying to settle the procedure which we should follow.

About Shri Kamath's question, I might say that in the Bulletin we have just said:

"as announced by the Speaker on the 3rd October, 1964".

I had announced that day:—

"One hour on the last day of the session so that the Members might just say whatever they like about their constituencies".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If the scope is limited only to the constituency, it is better for us then not to waste this hour, according to me. If there are any grievances or complaints we can as well write to the Minister concerned and, as you have been pleased to say, they may not reply now but may send us their replies later. That we can as well do by correspondence. My suggestion is that we should limit this to burning questions of the day. Although we may have discussed them in the House, it may not be possible to get satisfactory answers

to them. The House is going on for a month or so. Some matters might have cropped up later; or in respect of some matters which might have been taken up earlier in the session they might be able to give the replies here. I think, we should proceed in that way. That will be helpful; otherwise, I do not think any purpose would be served by limiting it to the constituency.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Members speaking with regard to their own constituencies will take a lot of time. Just now you fixed two minutes for every Member; that will mean that at the most 30 Members can place their grievances before you and the House. If the replies are not given by the Government, this will mean that this hour will be wasted. There I entirely agree with Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Individual Members can certainly write to the Minister concerned and get a reply. If it has been reserved by you for the national cause, whichever question you find is of importance, that may be taken and if the Government is able to reply, it may reply or send the reply later on.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The way in which you have now circumscribed the scope of this hour has thrown it not only out of the context of the previous intention but also out of all focus such as can convey and significance. The original idea—at any rate as we understood it—was to employ this hour for giving Members an opportunity to say whatever they wanted to say provided it answered two tests, namely, first what is said here must be of interest to this august House; and second, it must bear some relation to public interest, that is, it must be of public importance. As long as these two tests are answered, a Member should be free to say whatever he wishes to say.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): My submission is that it should be left to the discretion of the Member to ask

a question either pertaining to his constituency or to such other matters as he thinks important. You need not confine him to his constituency.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): My personal feeling was that you were introducing something which will give us some little relaxation and, at the same time, bring up some interesting and important matters. I envisaged it as a sort of a free-for-all where the old familiar faces would not be so much in the picture, but it will be others who might bring up their own particular kind of complaint against the Government or some such suggestion. I personally agree with the idea that constituency matters might very well be brought up, but I would very much like a kind of a free-for-all contest with the Treasury Benches so that some sort of an answer is giving in the course of this hour. But I do want this hour to be spend in such a way as would mix up both semi-relaxation with serious consideration of certain matters.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I would like to say on this occasion that we are very happy that you have.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Mukerjee has said is that it will be good relaxation..... (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He meant relaxation of rules.

Shri Sonavane: In my opinion this one hour would be a very short time particularly in view of the fact that..

Mr. Speaker: That might be left out. I am not going to increase it.

Shri Sonavane: Let me make a submission and then you can decide whatever you like. My submission is this that this is the last day and one hour would be quite insufficient. Therefore, under your discretion, you may increase the time. Sometimes what

happens is that the Ministers make statements on the last day of the session and particularly today the Railway Minister made a statement regarding the formation of a new zone which has taken us by surprise. There is a great resentment about this. There is no time for us to express our resentment or appreciation. I request you to be good enough to extend this time and allow every Member to express his feelings in relation to their constituencies particularly on this occasion.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Of course we are grateful to you for giving an opportunity to express our feelings and say something about our constituencies. But there are about 500 constituencies and so it is almost impossible to deal with all the questions within one hour. I suggest that before the end of the session, we should send our questions to you on various subjects and then in the office they could be divided according to the Ministries and the Ministers concerned might read answers on the last day of the session. That will be more convenient. Another thing is about adivasis . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): The Member should be left to choose whether he raises a point pertaining to his constituency or he raises a point of national importance which equally affects his constituency. Speaking about my constituency, say, for example, when I go there, I may be asked for a railway bridge and then my constituency being the headquarters of a University or a division people there may also ask me: What about the latest statement of Jaya Prakash Narayan about Bhutan. So, it should be left to me as to what point I should raise, either a point of national importance which may be equally affecting my constituency, say, about Bhutan or about a railway bridge. It should be left to the discretion of the Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I congratulate you on giving a sense of purpose to the private Member. During your tenure, the private Member has had more chances than before. I submit very respectfully . . .

Mr. Speaker: Already about half an hour is going to expire.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . that it should increase. But we must restrict our remarks only to those matters which touch us directly, let us say, our State, our constituency something like that.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Prime Minister like to say something?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As you have said, you had taken this decision in the last session and made the announcement that matters pertaining to the constituencies of Members might be raised during this one hour. I think it is a good idea and I welcome the suggestion you have made. In fact, I would even suggest that in this one hour, if Members so like, they might give constructive suggestions which would be useful for the Ministers and also for the Government. I would, therefore, accept what you have said about this procedure, and I would very much like to command the same to the House.

Mr. Speaker: As has been just argued to leave it to all the Members, then I might point out that today, because it was for the first time and probably it was not known to everybody or everybody might not have paid attention to it, we got only 22 names of Members who have. . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Some Members were probably away. I was myself away from here. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): We did not know.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I expect that when the next session ends, there might be 100 Members.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is more than likely.

Mr. Speaker: How is that to be conducted? Then there might be 100 Members. Then, as the House is already aware, when one Member puts his question, it has parts (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Shri Hem Barua: No, that is not so.

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible in these circumstances to cover the whole field.

If that is accepted, then I shall have to either choose myself as to what subjects are to be taken up or throw it to the ballot; either the names of the Members might be ballotted or the subjects. This is the only thing that is left to me. If certain things are to be discussed, we can consider. I am not discussing them just now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Those Members should be allowed who could make out their points in two minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You may have the ballot.

Mr. Speaker: Is it agreed that in future we shall ballot the names of the Members and those whose names are drawn only will be allowed?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): No, Sir.

Some hon. Members: No, Sir.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The choice should be left to you.

Mr. Speaker: This is indeed the greatness of democracy that here people can never agree. Even judges can agree but the Members of Parliament can never agree.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We leave it to you to decide.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): May I have your attention for a minute?

Mr. Speaker: There are already so many Members asking for my attention. So, the hon. Member cannot have any preference.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सैकंड के लिए मैं . . . (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस शोर शराबे और कई कई लोगों के उठ कर बोलने की कोशिश करने से अगर यह मुराद हो कि इस घंटे में कोई कायदा कानून न चले तो वह भी तो हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बैलेट तो हर एक काम में चलता है । बैलेट का तो मतलब होता है कि मनुष्य की बुद्धि का दिवाला निकल गया है । जब हमने लीडर और दी हाउस को इतने बड़े मुल्क का चार्ज दे रखा है, प्रधान मंत्री इतने बड़े राष्ट्र को चलाते हैं तो उन्हें ही यह डिस्क्रिशन क्यों न दे दिया जाये कि वे यह तय कर सकें कि इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन कौन सा है और अनइम्पोर्टेंट कौन सा है ?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): My humble submission is that it will be better for the future procedure to be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee in a calmer and cooler manner, and that may be done. But for today you may select the important questions, and let them be answered during the half an hour that remains.

Shri Badrudduja: In view of the discussions that have taken place I submit that 525 Members cannot discuss various problems pertaining to their constituencies within one hour. It will be up to you, Sir, to reserve

a particular hour for discussion of important subjects bearing on any particular constituency or constituencies or of problems of a far-reaching consequence which affect the country, or allot a particular day for discussion of various problems connected with the constituencies. You might allot one day for this purpose. Otherwise, it will be meaningless and the entire time of the House will be wasted.

Mr. Speaker: Those procedures are there by which they can give notice and ask for a discussion throughout the session.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): I would submit very respectfully that we must not leave this very important vital question in the uncertain hands of the ballot, because the ballot depends upon luck. As it is a very vital and important matter relating to the selection of the subject, I submit that it should be left to your discretion, and you may be able to find out the most important subject.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): As we all know, the collective sovereignty and dignity of this House is the constituent result of every individual Member, and the Rules of Procedure which we have very often framed are an attempt to confer upon every individual Member the liberty of voicing the grievances of the people whom he represents. And the rules so framed sometimes give this impression or lead to this result that whatever problems the Member wants to table in the form in which he usually tables them are usually judged only at the secretariat level, either at the level of the Lok Sabha Secretariat or at the level of the Secretary to Government, and, therefore, the problem does not attract that attention which the hon. Member justifiably feels that it should have attracted.

Therefore, I would suggest that we may follow the analogy of the British

House of Commons where they reserve a certain day for this purpose, called the Back-Benchers' day when a Member is free to say anything he wants, and then a committee goes into the suggestions made by him or the problem raised by him and suggest ways and means of how to alleviate those problems.

I may give an example. For instance, some legislator is on record to have said that his neighbour's daughter winks at him and shows him her tongue whenever he enters his house; and further—you would be astonished—he wanted the Government to do something about it....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. For the present, today, I will only call upon the Member who has not spoken so far. Is there any Member who has not spoken so far?

श्री बादशाह गुप्त (मैनपुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं चांदनी चौक में जाता हूँ, तो यह देखता हूँ कि गरीब फेरी वाले कन्धे पर सामान लेकर घूमा करते हैं। उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वे कोई दुकान ले सकें या बड़ा काम कर सकें। जब वे सड़क के किनारे किनारे घूमा करते हैं, तो जो कांस्टेबल ड्यूटी पर होते हैं, वे उन फेरी वालों को पकड़ कर ले जाया करते हैं और इस प्रकार से उनको एक दो रुपये भी नहीं कमाने देते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये, जिसमें हर एक गरीब से गरीब आदमियों को भी यह मौका मिले कि वे अपनी रोजी ठीक ढंग से कमा सकें। मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Nambiar: What about the 22 Members who have given their names?

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी मैं दौरे के लिए

अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ, तो मुझे वहाँ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में बहुत ही ज्यादा शिकायतें मिलती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक जिले में सदाचार समिति कायम की जाये।

श्री माते (टीकमगढ़) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निमारी स्टेशन पर जो प्लेटफार्म है, वह बहुत नीचा है। मैंने एक दफा मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्ज की थी कि वह प्लेटफार्मा ऊँचा किया जाये, ताकि जनता को सुख हो जाये। सरकार को उस प्लेटफार्मा को ऊँचा करने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री ना० नि० पाटिल (बुलसार) : मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ और अभी-अभी अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र से होकर आया हूँ। जहाँ भी हम जाते हैं, सब लोग यही कहते हैं कि क्या तुम लोगों को इसलिए चुन कर भेजा गया है कि हम लोगों को खाना ही नहीं मिलता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सवाल तो आ चुका है।

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : मैं ने नहीं कहा।

गुजरात की यह स्थिति हो गई है कि वहाँ की मिनिस्ट्री कितने दिन चलेगी, वह हम नहीं कह सकते। गुजरात की मिनिस्ट्री को रिजाइन करना ही पड़ेगा। अगर वे लोग रिजाइन नहीं करेंगे, तो लोग उनको पत्थर मारेंगे। हम यह नहीं समझ पाते हैं कि आखिर जोन-बन्दी का क्या फायदा होगा। जोन-बन्दी को खत्म किया जाये और फिर एक दो महीने देखा जाये, ताकि सरकार को पता चल जाये कि जोन-बन्दी से कितना नुकसान है।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: No point of order would arise during this hour.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : इस देश में एक ही आदमी हो गया है—रफी अहमद किदवाई । उनके जमाने में इससे ज्यादा तंगी थी, लेकिन उन्होंने पावर ली और सबको कहा कि कंट्रोल बगैरह खत्म कर दिये जायें, तो यह समस्या आसानी से हल हो जायेगी ।

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद (भिड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज आपने बैंक-बेचर्ज के लिए समय दिया ।

नन्दा जी ने इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात कही है व एक आन्दोलन चलाया है । लेकिन सब आफिशल्ज और नान आफिशल्ज से भ्रष्टाचार मिटाना तो बहुत बड़ा काम है । अगर नन्दा जी सिर्फ पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट से ही भ्रष्टाचार को मिटा दें, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि पचास फी सदी भ्रष्टाचार इस देश से दूर हो सकता है । अभी हमारे ला मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट ने जितने कानून बनाये हैं, उतने शायद ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट ने सौ साल में नहीं बनाए हैं । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितने कायदे-कानून बह बनाती है, उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने वाली मशीनरी उसके पास कौन सी है । वह मशीनरी है पुलिस । अगर देश की पुलिस भ्रष्ट है, तो फिर हमारे कायदे-कानूनों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए और कोई मशीनरी नहीं रह जाती है । इसलिए उन कायदे-कानूनों से क्या फायदा होगा ?

मैं डेकायट-इन्फ्रेस्टिड एरिया से आता हूँ । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग डाकू बनते हैं, उन में से कुछ तो परिस्थितियों के कारण बनते हैं और पचास फी सदी डाकुओं का क्रिएशन पुलिस करती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय

से विनती करूंगा कि उनको पुलिस की देख-भाल के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए । अगर उन्होंने अपनी मशीन ठीक कर दी, तो देश में पचास फी सदी भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो जायेगा ।

श्री भजहरी महतो (पुरुलिया) : मैं पुरुलिया-कोटशिला रेलवे लाइन के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला हूँ । उस के बिना जनता को बहुत तकलीफ होती है । वह सिर्फ 22 मील लम्बी लाइन है । उस को रांची लाइन से मिला दिया जाये । मेरा यही कहना है ।

श्रीमती बसंत कुमारी (केसरगज) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में सीलिंग से जो जमीन निकली है वह उस को दे दी जाती है, जिस के पास पया है और जिस के पास नहीं है, उस को नहीं दी जाती है । बेचारे गरीबों के पास रुपया नहीं है । वे कहां से देंगे ? रुपये वाले जमीन ले जाते हैं और बेचारे गरीब नहीं ले पाते हैं । लिहाजा इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और गरीबों को जमीन दी जाये ।

Shri Sivasankaran (Sriperumbudur):** Madras is in the grip of water scarcity, and the scheme drawn up by the Ghulati Commission has been delayed. Madras City should be supplied with water facility at the earliest moment.

Shri Hem Barua: Since you say it is a free-for-all hour, how are you calling only those who have not spoken?

Mr. Speaker: It is possible that if we continue this, something might come out of it.

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : जनाब सदर साहब, मैं आप के जरिये से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी

हमारे माननीय मित्र सदस्यों ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार पुलिस और तमाम अफसरों में है। लेकिन मैं उन को और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से मेम्बरों के अपने भाई, सगे सम्बन्धी कुटुम्ब और परिवार भी अफसरों में सम्मिलित होते हैं। उन को यह बात मद्दे-नज़र रखनी चाहिए। सरकार को चैलेंज नहीं करना चाहिए। हम इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हर बात में सरकार को चैलेंज करना मेरे दिलो-दिमाग के बाहर की बात है और मुनासिब नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार है और 44 करोड़ की सरकार है, न कि एक दो आदमियों की सरकार है। सरकार को चैलेंज करने की बात मुझे बिल्कुल झलत मालूम पड़ती है, इसीलिए मैं आप की तबज़्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी के बारे में बोल रही हूँ। मुझे डर लगता है कि मैं कैसे अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में जाऊँ। मैं आज चार साल से आंध्र प्रदेश में शहर फ़क्ट्री के सवाल पर बोल रही हूँ। आंध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट भी इस बारे में अपनी रिकमेंडेशन कर के भेज चुकी है। यहां पर चार एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर्स बदल गये, लेकिन यह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। वहां के किसान बड़ी परेशानी में हैं। 3 लाख रु० ले कर वह उस पर सूद दे रहे हैं, बैंक में रखा हुआ है। लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज़ वाले उस को फाइनलाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर इस में जल्दी नहीं की जाती तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूनिया) : जिस डिस्कशन के लिये मैं ने लिख कर दिया था वह तो भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में था लेकिन खास तौर से एक चीज़ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। 15 दिसम्बर को रेलवे के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के पास से मुझे एक चिट्ठी मिली है जिस से पता चलता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जिस रेलवे

रूल्स 148 और 149 को नलिफार्म कर के उन को अल्ट्रावायर्स डिक्लेअर कर दिया है। उस के ऊपर रेलवे बोर्ड ने छः वर्ष की इम्पोजीशन और लिमिटेशन लगा दिया। एक रूल को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया जिस के कारण मैं ने एक सवाल इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रिय गुप्त के बारे में पूछा था। उसी जजमेंट के अनुसार एक तरफ तो वह रेलव कर्मचारी बन जाते थे और दूसरी तरफ इस संसद् के सदस्य बन जाते थे। लेकिन उस रद्द किये हुए कानून पर रेलवे बोर्ड ने छः वर्ष का इम्पोजीशन लगा दिया है जब से जजमेंट हुआ है सन् 1963 में। मैं उस को पढ़ता हूँ :

"That the ex-Railway employee's date of termination should be within a period of six years from the date of Supreme Court's decision, i.e., his services should have been terminated after 5th December, 1957".

इस के माने यह हो जाते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने श्री प्रिय गुप्त को रिइन्स्टेट कर दिया, 8-8-56 को यानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से 7 वर्ष पहले का अप्वाइंटमेंट हो गया। इसके दर्म्यान रेलव बोर्ड ने क्यों यह छः वर्ष का इम्पोजीशन लगा दिया यह पता नहीं लगता है। इस प्रकार से जिन स्पेशल रूल्स को 148 और 149 को नलिफार्म कर दिया, अल्ट्रावायर्स कर दिया उस को रेलवे बोर्ड ने फिर पुनर्जीवित कर दिया। यह कैसे हुआ। इस से एक डिमाकेशन हुआ यानी छः वर्ष से ऊपर हो गया अल्ट्रावायर्स किये हुए, इस तरह से कंडिशन नहीं लगनी चाहिये उस को हटाया जाये।

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, on a point of order.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri P. K. Deo: How can you deny my right to raise a point of order? I can raise a point of order any time.

Mr. Speaker: If really that is the intention, I may say this. I was just trying to have some experience. I thought that during the next session in the beginning I will call the leaders of all the groups and some other Members also and we can just ascertain whether we can utilise this time to more useful purpose.

Shri Kapur Singh: Abolish this hour, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned sine die.

16.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die
